A SYLLABIC DICTIONARY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE;

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE WU-FANG YUEN YIN,

WITH THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE CHARACTERS AS HEARD IN PEKING, CANTON, AMOY, AND SHANGHAI.

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

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gift of
Harry E. Stevens.
PREFACE.

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

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

These considerations led me to regard the preparation of a Dictionary on the syllabic plan, as the way in which I could best facilitate the study of the language. My first plan was to rearrange my Tonic Dictionary of the Canton Dialect, and fit it for general use; but I soon saw that its incompleteness required an entire revision. I accordingly commenced in 1863, and took the Wu-fang Yuen Yin as the basis for arranging the characters, instead of following Morrison, to whom this vocabulary seems to have been unknown. It was easier and safer to adopt a native arrangement of the syllables, than to undertake to make a new one as he had done, and this Dictionary, therefore, follows that work almost exactly. Though its pronunciation differs probably from that heard at any one place where the kwan huca 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' Dicionário 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 威文備覽, a dictionary published in 1787, and furnishing good definitions of all the common characters, whose ancient forms are explained.

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

In such a comparison of dialects the natives have done nothing; for few or none of the colloquial meanings are given in the local dictionaries of those three cities, though one would have supposed that their principal object and benefit would be to illustrate the local usages of words. The literati, however, despise all such inroads upon classical usage, and except in the kwan 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 Dialecti Galle-Italici, X.

"There is a similar discrepancy between the written and spoken language in many parts of Germany, though the diffusion of literary culture in that country has made the dialect of books more universally familiar than in most European nations. The oriental traveler Seetzen, whose journals have lately been published, sometimes makes entries in them in the Platt-Deutsch of his native province, and states expressly that he 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 雲字類編 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 jasmin is called 茉莉花 in Canton, but this name denotes the four-o'clock in Peking; in one city the 木瓜 is the papaya, while in the other it is the guince. Again, the panda of Nipal (Ailurus refugens) is probably intended by the 獴; 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 hoL-lo, 福佬 i.e. people from Fukien; but when the Cantonese heard hoL-lo, they wrote it as they heard the sound, 學佬 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 Christomathy, 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 Fulchau 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 tw'an. When a character is described as unauthorized, it merely means that it does not occur in K'anghi, for several of those thus designated are in good use. The edition of the Wu-fang 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 Guignes' Dictionary there are 13,933, of which 1040 are duplicated forms; in the Canton Dictionary, 7850; in the Fuhchau Dictionary, 9390; and in Gonçalves, 7670.

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

| Page | List of the Chinese Dynasties | Emperors of the Sung Dynasty | Emperors of the Mongol Dynasty | Emperors of the Ming Dynasty | Emperors of the Manchu Dynasty | Personal names of the Manchu Sovereigns | Kings of the Kingdom of Lu | Names of the tombs of the Ming Sovereigns | Capitals of China under different dynasties | Insignia of Official Rank | List of the Twenty-eight Constellations | Twelve Horary Characters or Branches | Ten Celestial Stems | The Sexagenary Cycle | Twenty-four Solar Terms | Poetical Names of the Months | Eighteen Provinces and Colonies | List of early Feudal States |
|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 33   |                               | 831                         | 1134                          | 599                         | 595                           | 266                                    | 556                      | 544                                      | 404                                    | 698                      | 524                           | 54                       | 309                  | 355                         | 974                      | 1130                     | 743                         | 491                      |

The Introduction is designed to furnish some explanations respecting the scope of the work, the orthography employed, the construction of characters, and such hints and helps in commencing the study of the language as practice has proved to be useful. Those paragraphs respecting the affinities between the general spoken language and the 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-fang Yuen Yin.

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

United States Legation,
Peking, June, 1874.  

S. W. W.
INTRODUCTION.

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

The speech of the great body of the educated classes among the Chinese, called by them the kwen hua 官話 or Official Language, and known as the Court or Mandarin Dialect, is spoken throughout the regions north of the Yangtse' River, without much variation in its idiom and grammatical construction, and very extensively in the provinces south of it, except in Fukien and Kwang-tung, 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 hua, 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 cumbersome medium to introduce new ideas on every subject, among millions of ignorant people, will force a solution. At present, their language seems to be the greatest intellectual obstacle to the advancement of the Chinese; but naturally, they will not reject it until they themselves see the need of another and easier; and vital Christianity alone can furnish the stimulus, guide, and reward of such a change.

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

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

Of the first kind, the 諸雅 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 Chue Kung, about B.C. 1100, but it was completed by Tz'ha, a disciple of Confucius, nearly seven hundred years after; and remodelled into its present shape by K'weh Poh, 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 kin, dogs, houses, utensils, music, heaven, earth, mounds, hills, waters, plants, trees, insects, fishes, birds, and wild and domestic animals. These are preceded by a more strictly philological part in three sections, explaining ancient terms, words, and phrases. The first section gives the first, and almost the only attempt at a treatise on synonyms in the Chinese language, but it is too meager to be useful to the foreigner. For instance, the character 命 is defined by the following group of words, 功, 失, 醜, 瘡, 死, 輯, 質, 經, and 質, each of them in certain cases having the meaning of announcing, enjoining on, &c., but there are no examples of their use. The work is now reckoned as the last of the Thirteen Classics.

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

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

The earliest work on this principle is the 講文 or Discourse on Meaning of Words, published about A.D. 100, wherein the characters are arranged in 514 groups. They were re-arranged by Ku Yu-wang of the Shu dynasty (A.D. 512), under 512 radicals; and again in the Sung dynasty by another writer under 544. In the Ming dynasty, the compiler of the 六書本義 or Origin of the Six Modes of Writing, reduced them to 360; and about a century after, they were fixed at their present number of 214 in the 字彙 or Classification of Characters. This method of grouping characters, and arranging those placed under each radical by the number of their strokes, has proved to be so convenient, that no alteration has since been made in their order or number. It was adopted in the 正字 通 or Explanations of Authorized Characters, the 廓照字典 or Emperor K'ang-hi's Dictionary, and the 講文備覽, 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 260 in the Tang dynasty, was reduced to 150 in the Sung, and the initials were thirty-six. Subsequently these were re-arranged and reduced by various authors, but all adhered to the mode of combining initials and finals brought from India by the Buddhist priests Shan-yoh 沈約 and Shian-kung 神奘, during the Liang dynasty, A.D. 510. The 佩文韻府, probably the largest dictionary in any language of the world, is arranged on this rhyming principle, and all the local vocabularies.
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 理 or 風 are indistinguishable simple sounds or names, as a or o are to us; but we describe them as it or fang — words of two or four letters. If an Englishman finds himself at fault in trying to read Spanish or Welsh correctly, because he pronounces the words according to his own letters; and these people are still more perplexed, perhaps, when they try to read English according to their own letters, while all use a common alphabet to express elementary sounds; how much more awkward does the Chinese philologist find it to express unknown syllables by known syllables. The plan now adopted is to express the sound by taking parts of two other words and combining them. For instance, the sound of 汪 is expressed by unifying 父 and 习 to make 腹, i.e. j'nu and w-du to make j'an, 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, in order to indicate this one. This difficulty of accurately exhibiting the sound is seen in the variety of characters quoted in K'anghi's Dictionary, which have been used by lexicographers to combine and express the sound of the characters they were defining; and this new sound, in its turn, is sometimes used to express the very sound of those characters used in writing its own. The following directions for the native student to find a character in the Wu-fang Yuan Yin will illustrate the dilemma both teacher and scholar feel in this respect, and in order to show it more clearly, only the tones are given, and not the pronunciation of the characters.

Suppose a man wishes to find the character 方; he runs the sound through the five tones, 方, 房, 做, 放, 折, which as it has the same initial with 央, 羊, 毛, 檏, enables him to perceive that it is to be looked for under the 羊 final. Turning then to the table of initials, he sees that it lightest the light lip sounds (經唇音), and runs it over, saying 方, 做, 放, 繰, 風, and ascertainment that it comes under the initial 風. Now this character is used in Chinese, as is known because it is derived from 汪; by confounding them in spelling, as 方, 方, 方, 方, 方, [all under the same initial, and the last one]; 方, 房, 做, 放, 繰, has all the five tones complete. This is the warp (經) way, and it can also be called the lengthwise (縦) rule.

But if one wishes a shorter way to find this same character 方] let him run over the sounds 郎, 螢, 羊, 方, 風, and he will immediately perceive that it comes under the sound 羊, the fourth of the finals; looking there he will see it arranged among the characters under 義, the first one in the shang ping tone. This is the woof (緯) way, or it can also be called the crosswise (橫) 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 vies vœce 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 trans literation 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 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 Lobescheid; or according to an abridged series of radicals, as elaborated by Gonçalves. Another is the phonetic, adopted only by Callery in the Systema Phonetianum, 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, Maclay 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 sounds. Such are most frequently interchanged and mistaken by the people themselves, and those which a foreigner has most need of discriminating
He is certain in speaking, at first, to confound words of different tones, but written with the same letters, as "yen 煤 smoke; "yen 言 words; "yen 燕 a swallow, which are wholly 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 腦 and 腦; or perhaps, more frequently occur under the same radical, as 腦, 腦, 體, can, in the syllabic arrangement, all be seen at once. The addition of an index where every character is placed under its proper radical and stroke, furnishes all the aid required to find it, when the spelling is not known. The Chinese have never added a radical index to any of their syllabic dictionaries, for such a help would be quite useless, unless to indicate the page on which a character occurred. The native who wishes to examine the local vocabulary in another dialect must, therefore, first learn the system of 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 Yuen Yin 五方元音 or Original Sounds of the Five Regions, i.e. North, South, East, West and Center, which denote all the land. It is a vocabulary of the Court Dialect much used in Central and Northern China. It was first published in 1700, about the same date that the literati employed by Kang-hsi 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 13th century,—the 中原音韵 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 中州全韵 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 Yuen Yin seldom consist of even a score of words; but this brevity was indispensable for the general usefulness of the manual, where only the principal meanings were needed. A translation of the preface of the edition of 1710 is here inserted; but it gives no information about the reasons for the work, or to what part of the empire it is applicable. It is a fair sample of the style of prefaces to Chinese books, wherein one looks in vain for information or practical directions.


These who heretofore engaged in the preparation of dictionaries did, as they should, carefully learn and go through the classics and all the miscellaneous writings of noted scholars. The number of these works, advantageous to learners, is not easy to reckon; some of them are still preserved, and others have been quite lost; the former are, to this day constantly in the hands of learners, but the latter are, to the great regret of all, gone utterly, and cannot be described. Of these the 字学 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 preeminent. In this work the characters are arranged in classes according to their strokes, and when one has ascertained 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 these persons still do not all know that the book called Wu-fang Yuen Yin, a work in which the combination of the [initial and final] sounds can be seen at a glance is even superior in some respects to the 字彙. Its compiler is Fan Tung-fung 振鳩, of Yuen-jiang 廟江 in the district of T'ang-ien 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 韻目 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 bare stipulations. In the Canon of Shu 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
INTRODUCTION.

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

Those who may daily use this work will at a glance 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 Classification of Characters preserved.

In the spare moments of my public business, I have got out a revised 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 1729, in four thin volumes, and several editions since have 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, apparently, to make a short list of finals for the memory. Its twenty initials are actually thirty-six, and the twelve finals expand to twenty-nine in the table of sounds; or to thirty-eight if those in the juh-shing be reckoned separately. 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 (tr, tr, mtr, rtr, rtr, and tr) are light and clear like heaven, and it is not suitable to mix them with the heavy and gross sounds of the juh-shing, which are therefore scattered among the last six finals (u, o, e, a, ai, and i), these being gross and thick like earth, and assimilated to the juh-shing, which therefore are distributed among them."

LIST OF TWELVE FINALS.

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

1. T-t above.
2. J-tang.
3. T-i.
4. P-ung.
5. T-ehu.
6. T-ehu.
7. T-ehu.
8. T-ehu.
10. M-ao includes p-ah, p-ao.
11. Ch-i includes k-i.
12. T-i includes t-ii, t-ao, t-wo, t-er, t-er, and w-er.

LIST OF TWENTY INITIALS.

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

1. P-tang.
2. P-tang.
3. M-uh.
4. P-ung.
5. T-ehu.
6. T-ehu.
8. L-er.
9. Ch-i.
10. Ch-wo.
11. S-i.
14. T-i.
15. S-i.
17. K-i.
18. K-i.
20. W-er.

If all the possible combinations of these initials and finals existed in the kwun hwa, there would be 1368 syllables, 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 terminations wu, wu, and wu, 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 sien for shen 聲, (spelled 聲 sien i-ien); and others by the imperfect vowels, as sze' for sze 子, to distinguish it from sze 齊, but in this, the greater accuracy of alphabetic writing is seen.

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

In the Canton dialect, according to the local vocabulary, there are 53 finals and 25 initials, producing only 707 different words to be written in an alphabetic list, including those ending in the juk shing.

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

The dialect spoken in and about Changzhou, near Amoy, is exhibited in the 十五音 or Fifteen [initial] Sounds. It has 15 initials and 50 finals, which produce 846 syllables, including the modifications of the juk shing; but 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 Fukien. According to Douglas' Amoy Dictionary, the variations heard in the two prefectures of Changzhou and Taichou much exceed this number.

In the Swatow dialect, spoken best in Kia-ying chun, has not been so much studied as those, but it has marked peculiarities, and approaches nearer to the kwun hwa than either of them.

The speech heard at Shanghai and Ningpo, and throughout Kiangsu and Chekiang, assimilates still more to the kwun hwa in its idiom and pronunciation, which is probably the reason why no native vocabulary has been published in it. The Rev. C. Keith, of the American Episcopal Mission, has prepared a copious vocabulary of the Shanghai dialect ready for printing, but it was lost. A carefully prepared list of syllables in the Shanghai dialect, by the late Dr. Jenkins, contains 660 words; and he reckons 33 initials and 44 finals as competent to combine all the sounds in it. The speech heard at Suchau and Hangchau differs but little from that at Shanghai and Ningpo.

The kwun hwa spoken at Peking, and indeed with inconsiderable variations in the provinces of Chihli and Shanung, has received much attention from Mr. Wade. In the 轩昌UDIO he enumerates 25 initials and 43 finals, and places the number of distinct syllables at 977; in the Tei'er-chih, he has retained the initials and finals, and increased the syllables to 420; which probably includes nearly all the distinct sounds used by the people. It is much less than in any of the preceding dialects, and not one half of the variety heard at Peking, 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 36 as in the preceding table, as he follows more strictly the Chinese mode in the arrangement of words in the initials chu, lu, hun, &c., putting them under the finals beginning with u; which thereby correspondingly 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 their various attempts of foreigners to do so have not the less proved the inherent difficulties of the attempt; and a comparison of their various systems does not encourage the hope that anything like uniformity will ever be attained. In addition to the different powers given to vowels and consonants by English, French, and Portuguese sinologues, when used to express the same Chinese sound, each in their own tongue, as "en, ou, and u for 五;" or "en, oun, and ven for 文, 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 "tong-gin for 大人 tus'in; see-ue for 畫上;" "houn for 血 hōu;" "tun-mun for 大馬 tō-ma;" "czi czo for 橘果 Liuch-kwo;" "tar-garn for 大安 ta-?

ngan, &c., the more elaborate systems devised for writing the sounds in the mandarin and local dialects, present a series of perplexing anomalies and variations hard to understand, and which renders it difficult for a person who has studied one dialect to learn the sounds in another. The Protestant missionaries at Amoy and Ningpo have published thousands of volumes in these dialects in a romanized colloquial, which they teach in their schools; but a native of Ningpo, able to read it with ease and understanding, would find himself completely nonplussed if he tried to read the Amoy colloquial according to the sounds he had learned at home. The natives of the two cities are unable to converse with each other in any case, but previous consultation among the missionaries would, perhaps, have led them to adopt a similar mode of writing the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants common to both, before these beginnings of new alphabetic languages had been laid.
INTRODUCTION.

XIX.

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

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

In words ending in some diphthongs, a change in the initial will throw the syllable into a new class in one dialect and not in another; thus, lü 禮 and miæ 梅 in mandarin keep the older forms of NSError 'i' and niæ in Cantonese; but at Fuh-chuan, one is read loë and the other miæ. This final ESSAGE 'i', unknown in both those cities, in the north inclines to ći and ći according to the initial, but both never have the same initial, as ći and bia, pei and pin. The diversities and analogies of this kind among the several dialects will no doubt in time receive more careful study than has yet been given to them, but the materials are at present not sufficient to lay down rules or adduce comparisons. But I think that this list is adequate to express all their sounds with sufficient precision.

The system of writing the sounds now employed is nearly the same as that formerly followed in the Tonic Dictionary of the Canton Dialect, as far as that is applicable to kseen hew. In order to diminish the use of accented letters, the long a in father is written œ instead of a; and this involved the change of the short a in quota to ć; and of ou, as ow in howt, to œ; the diphthong œi, or the English œ, is altered to œ, because the œi represented the broad sound as in aisle; the terminations œi, űng, űch, and űch, 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.—œ as in father; written œ by Bridgman, Goddard, Jenkins; œ by Yates.

2.—œ as in quota, variable; written œ by Bridgman; œ and œ by Morrison; œ by Edkins, Bonney; œ by Maclay; œ by Goddard; œ by De Guignes, Callery; œ by Wade; œ and œ by Goncalves.

3.—œ as in men; written œ and œ by Medhurst; œ by Maclay; œ by Callery.

4.—œ as in grey, or œ in say; written œ by Goncalves, De Guignes, Maclay, Douglas; œ by Morrison, Medhurst; œ by Wade.

5.—œ as in there, or œ as fan, hat; written œ by Maclay; œ by Goddard; œ by Yates; œ by Douglas.

6.—œ as in pin, and never occurs as a final; written œ and œ by Morrison; œ by Maclay; œ by Douglas; œ and œ by De Guignes, who writes œ when it is the medial vowel.

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

8.—œ as in long, or œ in law; written œ by Bridgman, Maclay; œ by Goncalves; œ by Jenkins; œ by Bonney; œ by Edkins, Yates; œ by Doty; œ by Douglas.

9.—œ as in no, crow; written œ by Morrison; œ by Bonney; œ by Goncalves; œ by Maclay, Douglas, Goddard; œ and œ by Yates.

10.—œ as in kœing, a German sound; written œ and œ by Callery; œ by Wade.

11.—œ as in put, bull, and seldom heard as a final; written œ and œ by Morrison; œ by Callery; œ by De Guignes, Goncalves.

12.—œ as œ in fool, or œ in move, and left unmarked [œ] when a final; written œ by Morrison, Medhurst; œ by Goncalves; œ and œ by De Guignes; œ by Wade, Douglas.

13.—œ as in June, abuse; written œ by Goncalves; œ by Morrison; œ by De Guignes.
INTRODUCTION.

14.—"a" as in turn or ca in learn; written ca by Edkins, Yates; e by Maclay.

\[\text{Diphthongs.}\]

1. —"ai" as in ails; written ai by Bridgman; ae by Morrison, Medhurst; ay by De Guignes.

2. —"ao" like ow in hotel, prolonged; written ao by Morrison; au by Gonçalves; 
a by Bridgman; ed by Bonney.

3. —"au" as ow in now; written ow by Bonney.

4. —"ei" as in height, or e in sigh; written ai by Douglas, Bridgman; i and e by Bonney; ai by Gonçalves.

5. —"ei" as e in greyish; written ei by Morrison, Wade; eoi and ei by Gonçalves.

6. —"eu" as ow in cause, shorter than No. 3; written ow by Morrison; ou by Callery; ow by Gonçalves, Wade.

7. —"eu" as eu in Capernam; ca by Maclay; ayu by Bonney; ca by Gonçalves; e and ao by Devan.

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

9. —"iai and eao, each letter sounded; written ca and cain by Morrison; eain by Gonçalves.

10. —"iai as in siesta; written ce by Morrison, Medhurst.

11. —"iai as in feast; written te by Jenkins.

12. —"iai as yaw in yaw; written ca and co by Morrison.

13. —"iai as eau in pew; written ai by Bridgman; eu by Morrison; eau by De Guignes; eau by Gonçalves, Maclay; eau by Bonney.

14. —"iai like eu in chewing prolonged; written io by De Guignes.

15. —"ie" as in boil; written ay by Morrison; ce by Douglas.

16. —"ie" as ovi in knowing; written or by Maclay.

17. —"ia" as in Mantua; each vowel sounded; written ca by Douglas, De Guignes.

18. —"ie" as in duct; it runs into ai when a final.

19. —"ni" as eau in error, or ou in Louis; written ouy by De Guignes; ou by Morrison; oui by Gonçalves.

20. —"oi" as oai in coning; written aui by Gonçalves; ay by Morrison, Bonney.

ANOMALOUS VOWELS.*

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

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

23. —"n" a nasal in the middle of a word as ksun, or often at the end, as pin; more distinct usually than in the French vin; written n by Edkins.

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

24. —"se", "ce", a peculiar sibilant; the first can be made by changing se in dey to s, and speaking it quickly; written se by Morrison; so by Gonçalves; s0 and t0 by Wade; st by Edkins; st by De Guignes; se by Callery.

25. —"ch" and "sh", like the preceding but softer; they are often uttered by a person who stutters, as if in speaking chin or shun, he could not get out the n; or like the sound made when cliding a child for making a noise; written ch and sh by Wade.

26. —"gh", like the word curr; written gh by Gonçalves; erh by Wade; rh by Morrison; ent by De Guignes; ert by Callery; ur by Jenkins; rh by Edkins.

CONSONANTS.

Of these, only h, t, n, ng, p, and t, occur as final letters.

1. —"b" as in bar.

2. —"ch" as in church; written tch by De Guignes.

3. —"ch" the same sound aspirated.

4. —"d" as in dun.

5. —"dj" as in jexxar, or j in judge; written j by Yates, Douglas, Goddard.

6. —"dz" as in desk.

7. —"f" as in farm.

8. —"g" as in gut.

9. —"h" as in hung; as a final it is nearly suppressed.

10. —"h" before i and u, a sibilant sound resembling an affected lip, and easily confounded with sh; written hs by Wade, h by Edkins, sh by Jenkins.

11. —"j" as in the French saja.

12. —"k" as in king, kick; written c by Gonçalves.

13. —"kf" nearly the same sound, but softened and aspirated.

14. —"t" as in ton.

15. —"m" as in man, lam.

16. —"n" as in nun.

17. —"ng" as in singar; 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 pot, top.

19. —"p" the same sound aspirated.

20. —"s" as in sand; before t, it closely resembles No. 10.

21. —"sh" as in shell; written ch by De Guignes; x by Gonçalves, Callery.

22. —"t" as in top, lot.

23. —"t" the same sound aspirated.

24. —"ts" as in wits; written ch and c by Gonçalves; z by De Guignes.

25. —"ts" the same sound aspirated.

26. —"v" as in vine.

27. —"w" as in want, row; when it follows another consonant, as chu, lwe, lu, &c., it shortens as the two ecolaxes; for this position Wade and Goddard use w, and Douglas w; written w by Gonçalves; v and ow by De Guignes.
28. — y as in yard; written i by Callery, Gonçalves.
29. — z as in zone.
30. — ch as c in azure.

One object kept in view in this system has been to abridge the use of accented letters, to do without which altogether has by all writers been found to be impracticable, consistently with accuracy; and another has been to adapt the spelling to the use of English readers. How far these objects have been attained, practice alone will show; but it is not an unimportant thing to the student, how a word is written, for the spelling insensibly affects his pronunciation. For example, the word 組 is sounded like jung, or zhung, or rung orzung, 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 him occurs, with ( as in machine) in the middle; and in the south, no guttural ˌ begins a word; but the short i in pin is a thousand times the commonest, and should be left unaccented. These peculiarities render it difficult to adapt one system to all the dialects, and not employ many accented letters in some of them; but the thing is not impossible, and with a good degree of accuracy too. The greater difficulty is to get those who have become accustomed to their own modes of writing to adopt another more generally applicable. A few remarks on the preceding lists of vowels and consonants will explain the changes they undergo in various positions.

**VOWELS.**

1. a. — This occurs in all the dialects; it is never to be sounded as in English fan, hat.
2. a. — The common use of u in English as in sun, to represent this sound has made it a perplexing one to write; and the phrase, "The mother bird flutters o'er her young," shows that in that language it is very differently written. I prefer to a, e, e, or u of other authors, chiefly because it is less liable to be mispronounced by the general reader, except the last. But that latter is needed to write another sound.

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

4. e. — This vowel occasionally occurs at Fuhchau in the middle of a word, as in hing, teh, before a decided consonant; and at Shanghai and Swatow, in nasalized words, as hōe, pōe; but it is almost always a final, as ché, mé, or succeeding ɨ or ɨ, as tê, hūē.

5. e. — This is rarely heard in the north or at Canton, but in Kiangou southward it is common alone, as in lieu, seh, pīn; or more commonly preceded by ɨ, as in piēt, pīn, șiēk, tōng; in all these words its tendency is to broaden out into iuŋ, sien, as at Amoy and Swatow.

6. i. — This vowel is always written in the middle of a word, as mōng, lië, lih; in the latter class of words it apparently ends them, but even then the vowel approaches the next [t], so that tih and pih become tì and pì.

As a medial vowel in diphthongs like ia, ia, it is one of the commonest sounds in the language, and undergoes very little alteration.

7. i. — This vowel occurs only at the end of words in the kuan hua; but is often heard in their middle in the southern dialects, as pin, ling, liq, &c., where it will be more likely to be pronounced aright 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 i in English is usually written y as in mighty, and there is little danger of confusion. Mr. Wade uses i for both the sounds in tree and trim, apparently to save accents, and they do run into each other; Maclay transposes ɨ and ɨ, as I write them, to i and ɨ, for the same reason; but in those southern dialects the medial vowel in the diphthongs ia, ia, ian, is always short, and thus two sounds are given to one symbol, which is undesirable.

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

9. a. — This sound, as in note, is not heard in mandarin, but, from Shanghai southward, it is so common that it has usually been left unmarked; at Fuhchau it is common in yōng, sōng, lih, &c., occurring in many words which have an ə 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 tong and toi, as tong and toying; though, on the other hand to and pok are more likely to be sounded like tow and pok, than like tow and
INTRODUCTION.

It is a choice of difficulties, but the argument in favor of writing o and ò as in long and lo, is not a little strengthened by the vast preponderance of the first sound throughout China.

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

11. â.—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 α as a medial, as is noticed under wa and ve (Nos. 17 and Consonants 27). Maclay writes the sounds u and û alike, but they are not the same, and especially in Cantonese are kept clearly distinct as in sun, set, shorter sounds than soon, soit; while kin, kid are like coin, coot; in the word sung, the vowel is evidently a prolongation of sun rather than of kin. Common readers will no doubt often mispronounce such words, until they hear the right sound.

12. â.—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 jäh thing, as tu, tuh, where alone it occurs in mandarin, and marking it in the middle as män, jäi. In Canton and places north of it, there is a tendency to sound this final as â before certain initials, as mü, pâ, for mu, pu.

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

14. â.—This is not found in mandarin, and is not a common sound. It runs into a and ã 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 chaï, shau, nguâ; but these combinations are limited to a small area. Some would perhaps, write it â, 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 iht and iht. In Fuhchau, they are followed by h or ã, as in pãch, pãul. The third sound is ou by Wade, but the risk of mispronouncing words thus written as see, hoo, and not soon, low, owing to the common use of ou by the French to express a final u, renders au or eu 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 ou to express both au and ò (i.e. now and no) in two of his works.

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

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 H cheu, B kau, ë shou, is usually quicker than the pronunciation of the same words chau, kau, shou, 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. êu.—This sound is rarely heard as a final, and is most common at Canton; at Fuhchau the second sound is often prolonged in ë, as ëhng, while at Canton it is also shortened into ë, and forms one of the most characteristic sounds in that dialect.

10. ëi.—This diphthong is unknown in Canton, where the i take its place, as in sin for shen, but reappears as one goes north. When followed by u or au, it turns into iam or ium, iun or ian at Swatow and Amoy, and êng at Fuhchau; at Ningpo and Shanghai it is again superseded by in and ën. In all words having this diphthong before u, there is difficulty at the south in distinguishing ë from ê; but at the north this difficulty is mostly confined to those words where the i is merged in the other vowel.

11, 12. ëi, êi.—These two have some affinity, but they do not run into each other; both are often found in the jah 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, 14, iu, iê.—The first of these occurs mostly as a final in all the dialects, but it is also heard in mandarin before u in a few words; the second occurs only in the middle of words, and then is rather a prolongation of iu; it is hardly ever heard in Fuhkien or Kwangtung.

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

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

18. ëi, êi.—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 jah shing, and followed by the
h, they are in practice nearly alike in sound.

19, 20. u, ü, ö.—The second of these is distinctly marked in the Cantonese under initials like k', t', and s', but they everywhere glide into each other and into i'. In Fuhchau, they run into i and ì, and at Shanghai into ì, both of them being everywhere heard as final.

ANOMALOUS VOWELS.

21, 22. 'm, 'ng.—These two words are heard from Shanghai southwards in the colloquial; they are really vowel sounds, and at Amoy they occur preceded by a consonant, as sin, k'in or lon.

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

24. ts', t's', d', z'.—These four are the only forms of this sibilant; the first two are common in mandarin and at Canton, but all are entirely unheard between Swatow and Fuhchau. The last two are heard mostly at Shanghai, and the regions of Kiangan and Chekiang.

25. ch', sh'.—The characters spoken with these peculiar vowels get their full sounds of chi, chi', and shi as one goes south from the Yangtsé River. The special form is unknown at Canton or at Fuhchau. The Wu-fang Yuen Yin indicates the full sound of chi and shi 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 chi, chi', and ch', sh', the latter is most generally heard.

26. 'rh.—This sound is seldom heard son h of the Mōling, and its pronunciation is uniform; the many foreign modes of writing it show the difficulty of expressing it satisfactorily. In Peking, it is often heard as if preceded by a consonant, as mirh, wrh, jfrh, &c., which is caused by the elision of an intermediate final, the full sound being ming'rh 明面, wen'rh 間面, fung'rh 風面, &c.

CONSONANTS.

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

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

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

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 g along 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 hung, holy; but to extend the use of the latter and make it entirely silent in words beginning with an aspirated d, p, or t as consonant, as Medhurst and Douglas have done, is injudicious, owing to the sounds which ph and th have in English, and which will always mislead when the uninitiated read them. But to those who have been long accustomed to the use of / final, as the best sign for expressing the indistinct jhu shing, Wade's application of it for a few of the Pekingese sounds in other tones is still more perplexing and needless. The characters to which he often applies it are shih, chi, jh, jh, shih, &c., are never heard in the jhu shing, while he leaves it off in the ti, k'un, t'ieh, &c. Such use, therefore, tends to mislead those who are not acquainted with the local patois, and even to them it is a perplexity.

10. k'.—This sound is not heard in the four coast dialects, in which it drops the sibilant sound, or takes an initial y, or more rarely an s; it is common at Shanghai. The digraph ka adopted by Meadows and Wade does not exactly express it, for there is no proper sound in the sound, and sh is too much; if one puts the finger between the teeth, and tries to speak hung or ka, he will probably nearly express this sibilant initial. The Spanish z, 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 x'ang 香, shin 沙, &c.

12, 13, l, l'.—As a final, from Shanghai to Canton this consonant always indicates the juh shing of those words whose other tones end in ng, as ping, pi; hung, hat. In Kiangan, it is often doubtful whether the word
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 \( b t, ch \) or \( t, z \), and will unlike all these.

14. \( l \).—Along the southern coast this initial is often pronounced as \( n \) before \( a \) and \( i \); not so frequently before \( \dot{i}, \dot{o}, \) or \( u \); but all over China there is a curious interchange of the two letters, which perplexes the foreigner.
At Amoy, \( l \) 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 kwon /kwa/; but there seems to be no general rule guiding the change, as many retain the \( n \). It is unheard at Fuhchuan and northward, but reappears in Kiangsi. As an initial, \( m \) often changes into \( b \) at Amoy and Swatow.

16. 17. \( n, ng \).—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 slided into a guttural \( d \) or \( e \), as \( \text{ng}^\text{n}^\text{a}, \text{ng}^\text{o} \), especially in Chibbi; but this initial is the most capricious of all, and its changes are irreducible to a general rule.

18. 19. \( p, p^f \).—As a final, this letter only occurs in many parts of the coast provinces south of the Yang-tsz River, in the juk shing of those words whose other tones end in \( m \) in Cantonese, as \( \text{kim}, \text{kip} \). In mandarin such words always end in \( n \). As a final, \( p \) is unknown from Fuhchuan northward, but as an initial it generally follows the mandarin, except in Kiangsi, 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-fang Yuen Yiu; but from that city going coastwise to Shanghai, the \( sh \) nearly everywhere turns into \( s \) or \( z \), and reappears generally when further north there; there are, however, many exceptions over this wide range. Between Canton and Macao, for instance, the \( sh \) is changed in many words, as \( \text{shui} \) 水 becomes \( \text{su} \); and just the same difference exists between Peking and Tientsin; yet in \( \text{szhui} \) 水ien, a district west of Macao, most of the words which at Canton begin with \( \text{sta}ko \) the \( sh \).

22. 23. \( t, \dot{t} \).—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 \( \dot{t} \), in the three southern dialects, have not been traced sufficiently to lay down any rules; at Fuhchuan, the finals \( p \) and \( \dot{t} \) are not heard. As an initial, \( t \) becomes \( d \) in certain tones in those parts of Kiangsi near the Yang-tsz River.

24. 25. \( ts, \dot{t}s \).—These are much interchanged everywhere in China with \( ch, ch' \); and, in consequence, many words in this Dictionary will be sought for under one of them which have been placed under the other. In the regions from Swatow to Fuhchuan, 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 Yangtze valley, where it begins words elsewhere commencing with \( f \) or \( v \). It is unknown at Canton or Peking, and the regions around those cities.

27. \( v, \, \text{va}, \, \text{kwa} \).—This letter is employed as an initial consonant in this work, as in \( \text{wun}, \text{wun} \). The Chinese spell words beginning with \( kw, sv, \&c., \) as \( \text{kwang}, \text{sv-wan} \) for \( \text{swan}, \text{sv-wan} \), 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. Wado and Goddard use \( u \) as in \( \text{shu}: \) 說; \( \text{shun}, \text{shun} \), &c.; De Guignes and Douglas use \( o \), as \( \text{luxy} \) 黃, \( \text{lot} \) 發, &c.; but the general method has been to use \( w \), and regard the letters \( shw \) or \( kzw \) 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 \( l \); but an Englishman is less likely to misread a word written \( \text{lwun} \) or \( \text{gwei} \), than if it be written \( \text{lwun}, \text{lwun} \) or \( \text{gwai}, \text{gwai} \) or \( \text{govai} \). Besides which, as stated above, the diphthong \( \text{wu} \) is more distinctly heard at Amoy and Swatow in many words ending with a vowel as \( \text{wu}, \text{wu}^\text{u} \).

In Fuhchuan and Amoy, the initials \( ch^\beta, h, k, l, m, n, ng, p \) 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 \( gw, \text{lwu} \) and \( kzw \) at Shanghai. Though the Chinese divide by the initial consonant, as \( \text{多} \) to-kwun for \( \text{tun} \) kwun, 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 \( \text{ty} \) 和 and \( \text{tsay} \) 再; and some others write the short \( i \) in the diphthongs \( \text{te}, \text{ta} \), &c., with it. At Ningpo it has been thus employed, and when the \( i \) is doubled, as in \( \text{ming}, \text{ni}^\text{h} \), the use of \( y \), as in \( \text{ming}, \text{ngh} \), is perhaps preferable. In Peking, some words beginning with \( y \) change it into \( r \) before \( u \) and \( a \), as \( \text{rung} \) 容 for \( \text{yung} \), \( \text{ru} \) for \( \text{yu} \); but it is an exceptional deviation.

29. 30. \( z, \, \text{ch} \).—The initial \( z \) begins many words at Shanghai and Ningpo which elsewhere begin with \( ts \) or \( s \), and forms a marked feature of the speech of that region; it is unknown in Fukien, and is limited in other directions as in Kiangsi and Nganhwen. The initial \( ch \) is a change from \( j \) in Peking and its vicinity, but does not extend very far, as it is unknown in Shantung.
INTRODUCTION.

SECT. III.—ASPIRATES.

Those words which commence with ch, chue, k, kw, p, t, te, ts, kw, are, according to our spelling, divided into aspirated and unaspirated characters, but the Chinese philologists see no connection between them. Indeed they have no well-understood name for a hard breathing like an aspirate, and the usual term is of foreign origin, which no native scholar can understand without explanation. In alphabetic writing, when the aspirate begins the word, as hang, hwang, it is plainly marked by the letter h alone, which distinguishes eng from hang, and weng from hwang. But if this letter be written after other consonants, especially p or t, the word is liable to be mispronounced as phing (ping) or thin, at least by Englishmen. De Guignes used it in words like khweng, tehboxang, thowwan, but a Frenchman would not err in this way. He was followed by Medhurst, who in order to avoid the mispronunciation of words like thin wrote it thin, placing an aspirate before the h; Douglas omits the aspirate, as in thin, phi, and there is such a risk of confusion, that they have not been followed elsewhere.

The Greek spiritus asper ['] is now generally regarded as a sufficient and easily-written sign, to indicate the aspirated sounds 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 Puebloan, and Douglas' Amoy Dictionary. There are 136 aspirated syllables in the Wu-fang Yuen Pin, not including those under the initials k and kw, 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 Puebloan 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 those countries the shing are not found in every word, nor do they involve their meanings to an equal degree.

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

The mode of representing the shing in an alphabetic language, must of course be entirely arbitrary, but only three methods have been adopted. The earliest was that of Fourmont, De Guignes, Morrison, Medhurst, Douglas and others, of marking the vowels with different accents. De Guignes employed five, as yün, yün, yin, yin and yín, to indicate the differences in the sounds of 雲, 雲, 遠, 遠, and this series of tonal accents has attainted a wide use since his dictionary was published in 1813. Dr. Morrison employed only four marks, as chäng, chäng, chäng, chäng, to represent the 五, 六, 七, 八, where the upper and lower p'ing 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 ching for the lower p'ing shing. In his Hokkean 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 kwun, kwun, kwun, kwun, kwun, kwun, kwun, to show the local differences between the sounds of the characters 君, 棍, 骨, 錫, 錫, 邨, 鐳, thus using only five accents to show seven shing, and these not in the same way as De Guignes had employed them.

The strongest objection against using marks at all over vowels to denote the shing, is that they materially interfere with those marks which show the power of those vowels. In De Guignes' Dictionary, the aspirate, tone and vowel marks are all put over the word; and Medhurst was obliged in the same way to write kwén, kéów, kwé, where one sign is for the prosody, and the other for the shing. At present, in Amoy, where the missionaries have adopted his system of marks in their romanized books, they have contrived to eliminate all prosodical marks affecting the vowels, except that of o in no, and 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 Goncalves, is that of marking the shing by a figure after the word, as 1, 2, 3, 4, to represent the same five shing which De Guignes denoted by five accents; but it is difficult to understand why he did not write them 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, at once, and not use an inverted period for the p'ing shing. The following sentence,—we are his comrades.—我們是他的夥計 is written wo² men¹ xœ³ t'a³ t'a³ ho² ki³ by Goncalves in his orthography and tones, where the mark for the p'ing shing in the fourth word t'a³ would easily be overlooked. He applied the same five signs to indicate the eight shing in the Canton dialect, which necessarily mixed them up so, that no reader could possibly decide what the figures meant, and get the right tone. Meadows recommended four figures too, to represent the two p'ing shing and the two tech 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, ching shing and k'a shing, so that each one represents a different tone from that denoted by Goncalves. The sentence above quoted would be written in the Peking dialect, wo² men¹ shih⁵ t'a³ ti¹ ho³ ch'i 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 ran up to seven or eight. In his Grammar of the Slanghai Dialect, Mr. Edkins has contrived to eliminate all the tones except an apostrophe ['], and a comma ["], as 'taw 老 for the shang shing and taw 道 for the k'a 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, Godard and Baldwin, is a modification of the native mode of indicating the tones. Chinese authors do not usually indicate the shing; but in certain cases where a word has two tones, with two corresponding significations, they mark the tone by a semicircle on the corner of the characters as oh 恐, and r 恐, or r 恐 and r 恐; in these cases, the second signification is the one marked. This mode has this advantage over the other two, that the marks are easily understood by the natives, and are applicable alike to all dialects without risk of confusion. Though all modes of denoting the shing must be alike conventional to the foreign reader, only the native method can be used for both Chinese and English with equal ease. Thus the sentence I wish to go and do it,—吾go wu' t'ien t'ien l'a i² sa⁴, '我要走前去做' is read 'go in t'ien, it's in ho^2 i² sa⁴' 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, shing, k'ü, and jh, and 5, 6, 7, 8, for the lower p'ing, shing, k'ü and jh, so as to make them applicable alike to all dialects; otherwise, as in the example cited above from Goncalves and Wade, they fail of being read correctly. Native scholars always call the tones by their names, and do not number them.

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

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

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The tones of these eight characters are easily marked by the same set of signs;—

温 稳 稳 稳 稳 稳 稳 稳

In all the southern dialects, the "sheng" are commonly divided into 上 and 下, or an upper and lower series. They are also more generally called 亢 and 低; the first term denoting the two even tones, the second all the others, grouped as the deflected tones. East of Canton to Fukchian, 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 上平 and 下平 have been called the upper and lower monosyllable, primary and secondary smooth tone, upper acute and lower even tone, and 高 and 低 even. Other tones have also received many names, but as soon as the learner begins to perceive their real nature by talking them with the natives, he naturally uses their names as the ones which most 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 平去 入 "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, inflection, stress, and time," and he has neatly explained those heard at Fukchian 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 ceords on all the instruments. Let but 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 起 instead of 乞, he does not say the word for orphan at all, he says that for 故 old, or 因 firm, or 盼 to live, 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 over 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 to a Frenchman or Dutchman is well nigh impossible.

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

The unchangeable nature of the written character has probably had a powerful influence, in forcing the people of China to pay close attention to their sounds, in order to avoid the confusion which would ensue in speaking dozens and scores of homophonous words. It is absolutely necessary that a language so very meager in 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 disyllabic 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 gauntlet, 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 shing 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 Tz^ tion, where it is registered in the most convenient way. The system of spelling therein used, called jue tseh 反切, can be illustrated by the character sin 與心, which is spelled si-k'icm 普林, and the reader is directed to take the initial s of the first word, and the vowel i and final m of the second, and call the word sin in the p'ing shing. Pah j 是 is spelled bang-pap 搞法, to be read lap in the juk shing. Ch'en 抽 is spelled dêk-yun 直補, to be read du in the p'ing shing. K'h or is spelleed k'ik-pê 居立, to be read k'ip or kip. Ma 马 is spelled mch-ha 瓊下, to be read ma. T'ieh 鐵 is spelled dêk-kieh 德結, to be read dêk.

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 康韻, PANG 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 Hangchau. The pronunci-
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...dictionary. This involves three things:—1st. That the pronunciation of the old middle dialect, as still spoken in Hangchow, Suichau, 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 Shih Yeh, who framed the syllabic spelling with the assistance of Hindoo Buddhists, lived in Kiangnan, when the court was at Nanking, and when Buddhism was in its most flourishing condition. The transcription of names in Julien's "Method" 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, 去 is fop or pop, not hew as at Amoy, or fat as at Canton, or kwek as at Fukchien.

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, especially 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 去 was p and not r. From all this it can be clearly 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 音 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 上平 and 去; and in the mandarin heard at Nanking, in the 去; in that spoken in the northern provinces, the 去 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 s, h, b, have hardened into k, p, t, and are distinguished from the old surd series by tones and difference in pitch. For example, tì 帝 (formerly tē) is distinguished from tǐ 地 (formerly dē) by tone at Canton into 帝 and 靜, as well as change of finals into tsù and tsî; at Shanghai they are tì and dì, the initials being changed; but in kwan hua, both are read ti".

Method of finding the old sound of a word in Kanghi.—Look in the tables of rhymes, for the value of the phonetic signs used to spell it in the jin tê-chê. For instance, wung 志 is spelt with mo-pong 武方 and is to be read wung; for 武 is in the tables under the initial 簡 in the column 明 and 微 for m; and under the final tong と in the column 靜 and 非 for p.

The old sound of pîng 皮 is spelled with be-pang 皮永, and is to be called kâng. That of kâu 與 is spelled with ko-hut 古忽, and is called kâit. In these two cases, pî 萬 is found under b in the tables of rhymes, and tî under k.

The old sound of hû 声 is spelled with hâng 死, and is to be called kâm. The surd initial k is found by noticing the place of 死 under 聽 in page 12 of the second series of tables of rhymes, and the final a is obtained from the position of 聽 in page 1 in the second division.

In regard to these tables of rhymes, the second and fuller series is the most useful in helping a foreigner to determine the ancient sound. The first and briefest is intended as a guide in fixing the tones, and does not give information on the final consonants, m, k, p, t. It is useful for natives who speak the kwan hua, 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, kâi; also to discover the ancient tone, which often differs from the modern, as in dê 弟 which was at first 㖔, but is now nearly everywhere heard 㖨; and lastly, to learn whether ng, m, n, k, p or t is the final consonant, although there are many irregularities in the last three finals. But for the vowels, the information given in Kanghi 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 Tâng Yun all the words employed in the body of Kanghi 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, cl', dj, while those of the second are heard ts, ts', etc. In certain cities, on the other hand, all are alike pronounced ch, cl', dj.

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

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

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

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

On the finals and medial vowels. It will be convenient for the student to write the final consonants and vowels in the margin of his copy of K'ang-hi's Dictionary opposite the tables. In the first page headed ka 果, the first division reads ka, ka, k, kak; the second, kia, kia, kia, kia; the third kie, kie; the fourth kiet or kiet. In the fifteenth page, the first division is km, km, km, kap; the second kia, kia, kia, kia, kap.

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, k, k', k', it, it, kwan, kowck, kiet.
2. k'eng, k'ech, k'ing, k'ik, k'ung, kok, k'iong, k'ok.
3. k'eng, k'ok, k'ing, k'ik, k'iong, kowck.
4. k'ung, kok, k'iong, k'ok.
5. pei, pek, k', k', ku'ei, kat.
6. kai, k'at, k'at, k'at, kwe, kwan, k'at.
7. ku, k'uk, k'ok.
8. kwan, k'at, k'at, k'iong, kwan, k'we, kias, k'at.
9. kiam, kiam, k'ap.
10. teem, kiam, k'ap.
11. k'ian, k'at, k'at, k'ian, k'at, k'ian, k'at.
12. k'ong, k'ok.
13. k'iong, k'ok, k'iong, k'ok.
14. kou, k'ok, k'sun, k'ok.
15. keu, k'ieu.
16. ko, k'ok, k'ok.

2. The Kwang Yun. 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'ia shing and jiu shing, following each other in this order; those words falling under the ping shing are divided into two parts, owing to their number. The Kwang Yun, like other tonic dictionaries, is syllabic, though its arrangement appears to be according to the tones. The words are, of course, not placed in the order of our alphabet, but begin with t'ung 翁, tung 聽, 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 Kwang Yun, as it is there first found. The Wu-fang Yun and the Canton Fahn Yun begin with the final i'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 Kwang Yun. So far as the two vocabularies were found to be identical he wrote out the words. After this list was prepared, the old pronunciation was added, following chiefly the authority of the Kwang Yun. 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 kwon huan, 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 Kwang Yun.

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

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

To that earlier era in the history of the Chinese
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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 offspring 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 these 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 separato 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, has tended to make and perpetuate these dialects throughout the country; and the general ignorance of the written language by the people at large, has helped to multiply and modify them still further. It, however, entirely misleads to describe any one of these as "no mere dialectic variety of some other language, but a distinct language;" for until a new sense be given to the word, such a description conveys a misconception of the relation between the spoken and written languages. So varied are the sounds heard even in one province, as Fuhkien or Nangwhei, 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 Hsang Leu Ming or "Dreams of the Red Chamber," are proof enough that the kwan hwa 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 all 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 1l is read ngai² at Canton, gwa² at Swatow, ngae² at Fuhchau, and nga at Shanghai? The kwan hwa 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 uninter-
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'ingtu, 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 南官话 and 正音 or true pronunciation, is probably the most used, and described as 通行的話, 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 $k$ before $i$ and $u$ into $ch$ or $ts$, and the distribution of words in the jh shing among the other tones. In Peking itself, words are constantly clipped in speaking, and the finals $n$ and $ng$ occur coalescent with their next syllables, as tsien $rh$ 前而 into $ts'rh$; but such variations and peculiarities are endless, and do not constitute dialectical differences.

So far as is yet known, the range of mountains dividing the basins of the Min river in Fuhkien, the Pearl river in Kwangtung and others in southern China from the Yangsz' 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 Fubchau, give one any idea of the extent of country over which those dialects prevail; but probably they are not spoken in any considerable degree of purity by even one half of the inhabitants of the two provinces south of the Mei-ling. Their divergences from the general language and from each other are almost endless, but their peculiar syntax, and the limits of their use, have only been partially investigated. It is this feature of a different idiom which has attracted the attention of native philologists, and they therefore speak of the dialects of Kwangtung and Fuhkien as unlike the speech of Honan and the north.

There are four well-marked dialects in the whole province of Kwangtung, but that called the Canton dialect is probably spoken by more people than any of the others. Next to it is the Hak-ka 客家 dialect, which has its center at Kiao-ying chou, prevails in the northern and eastern part of Kwangtung, and is—owing to the wandering habits of the emigrants from that region,—said to be more widely understood. It is the usual form of Chinese heard in Borneo. The Cantonese called 白話 or plain talk by the people, is marked by the rarity of the medial $i$ from the kwun hwa and the Fuhkien dialects. Words like lien 迹, liang 眠, hia 下, kiah 甲, hok 估, hia 休, hong 兄, hai 叡, &c. become lien, liang, ka, kep, hok, yau, king, kai, &c.; the only exception to this rule is in the final $uo$ of the mandarin, which uniformly ends in $iu$, as lia for 聼, hia for 聼. Another feature is the frequent change of aspirated words beginning with $h$ or $k$, into a breathing or labial consonant; for instance, $k'$ 气, 两类 歡, $k'o$ 科, $k'e$ 口, $k'$oh, 惮, $k'$ang 康, &c., change into $hi$, $jiun$, $so$, $hau$, $hot$, $hong$, &c. A very few words, unaspirated in mandarin, take an aspirate in Cantonese, as hi 搭 becomes kw'et, and hok 落 becomes hok. No such alteration takes place under other initials, but there is a tendency to drop the aspirate. One feature in which this dialect, particularly around the city of Canton, corresponds to Pekingese, is the regularity with which it retains the initials $ch$ and $ts$ and their affiliated sounds $sz$ and $tsz$ and the final $ng$, though in the intervening region of nearly two thousand miles, these initials and sounds are frequently changed, altered, and interchanged in a most perplexing manner.

In Cantonese, the initials $chue$, $hue$, $h$, $j$, $lu$, $n$, $sw$, $she$, $tsz$, and $tw$ of the kwun hwa, and the initials $d$, $dz$, $v$, and $z$, heard along the Yangsz', are all unknown. No word begins with $dy$ as at Amoy, but south and east of Canton there is a tendency to add $ng$ before words beginning with a vowel, as $i$ 二 becomes ngi; and to substitute $s$ for $sh$.

Compared with the dialects of Swatow and Amoy, the Cantonese like the kwun hwa, has no nasal sounds, nor does it ever change the initial $m$ to $b$, or alter the finals $n$ and $ng$ into contracted nasals, as ching 令 into ch$\overline{p}$ or chien 卓 into ch$\overline{p}a$. Unlike the dialects in Kiangsi, Chehkiang and Fuhkien, it has only one sound for a character in speaking or reading, and the number of unwritten words in the colloquial is probably not one tenth as many as at Amoy or Ningpo. This peculiarity of a reading and colloquial sound for hundreds of common characters, the two running parallel to each other something like the two sides of a railway, forms a great addition to the labor of learning to speak and read these dialects; but in Cantonese, as in Pekingese, there is nothing of the kind.

The Cantonese dialect has only 17 among its 33 finals, which make the jh shing in $k$, $p$, $t$. These are grouped in the Wu-shang Yuen Yung under the first four finals $t'ven$, $jia$, $tung$ and $yang$, which there have no jh shing. In the latter work, words ending in $u$, $o$, $e$, $ai$, and $i$ form this tone, but in Cantonese none are heard under these six finals. For instance, the series 哪 等 究 門 is read $t'ang$, $tang$, $tang$, $tak$, at Canton; but
in the north, the series 楂' 署 " is read "tu, 'tu, tu', tuh', where the last word would, at Canton, be found under the series ほう, ほう, ほう, ほう, ほう. The terminations in the yù sheng at Canton follow one rule. Words ending in ng, have it in b, as ไว้, ไว้, ไว้, ไว้, ไว้; those ending in n have it in p, as หัว, หัว, หัว, หัว, หัว; and those in n have it in t, as ผ้า, ผ้า, ผ้า, ผ้า. 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 Fuzhou they are softened to b, which prevails further north, but the k is retained, and the โฉม 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 35 finals are few in proportion to the regular sounds. Many books have been written in it by Protestant Missionaries which are easily understood by the common people. It is spoken westerly and southerly from the city even into Kwangsi, but its northerly limits are undefined; eastward the Swatow and Hakkia dialects soon supplant it, though the people of Huwicau 福州府 use the Fàn Wàn as the Cantonese do.

The dialect spoken in Ch'aochou 潮州府 (locally read Tiechiu 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 without much difficulty. It is spoken along the coast of the Hainan I., and is almost the only dialect of Chinese heard in Siam. A Cantonese, on hearing it, notices that the medial ย is reappeared, and that it is used perhaps rather more than in mandarin, as in บ้า, for ลื้, ติ้ต, ติ่, for หลิ, &c. It has many nasal sounds, and changes น and ง into such, as แย่More for แย่; or ทว่า for ทาน, and often drops the final แ which the Cantonese retain it. The initials บ, ว, ชว, ดี, นว, นว, ผว, are frequently heard, and indicate its affinity with the Fuzhou dialect; as the absence of ข, ต, ศ, ศ', ญ, จ, ช, and จ, show its separation from that of Canton. Of these, ข usually becomes ข, ศ becomes ศ, ย becomes ย, and จ becomes จ, aspirated จ turns into จ, and จ is divided between บ and ผ. No sibilant บ, จ, ว or ศ, occurs 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 บ instead of the บ, ย instead of ง, ว instead of ว, and other forms of the mandarin. There are only seven tones, as is the case further east; but the ล้า sheng is inflected into three modulations called ล้า ล้า, ล้า ล้า, and ล้า ล้า, of which the middle one is confined chiefly to the spoken language, as the characters thus pronounced are mostly read in the sheng p'ing.

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

Medhurst classifies the changes which words undergo in their finals and initials, as they pass into the colloquial of 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 terse book style are not small.

The Fuhchau dialect, which is fully illustrated in Baldwin and Maclay’s Dictionary, is more circumscribed in its range than either of the preceding; it is not easily understood out of the prefecture, and is not spoken accurately beyond a radius of forty miles from the city. Comparing it with those already described, its most marked features are, the absence of the abrupt finals *p* and *t*, the universal change of the liquid finals *m* and *n* into *ng*, the absence of all nasal sounds 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 爾 mouth to a character, as 爾 for place; and Fuhchau people add 爾 man as 爾 to know. In the Amoy or T’iehchin dialects, the colloquial cannot be so satisfactorily written perhaps, but even with all drawbacks, such attempts to simplify the dialect, seem to be preferable to the romanized books made in Amoy and Ningpo colloquial. These completely cut off the pupil from his native literature, and his labor is lost so far as helping him to read that, while those written in the character do much to introduce him to the knowledge of his own language, as has been proved at Canton. The total failure in India of the attempt to supplant its thirteen languages, by a uniform system of romanizing them, does not encourage one to try to supersede the Chinese character in the same way.

The speech heard throughout Chekiang and Kiangsu shows its affinity to the kwun hwa in its grammatical idioms, absence of the finals *m*, *p*, *t*, and a general softness of tone, in marked contrast to the abrupt final noticeable in Fuhkien and Kwangtung. But it is almost as unintelligible to a Peking or Sz‘ch‘uen man, owing to the numerous changes in the initials *ch* and *ts*, *s*, and *sh*, *n* and *y*, the prevalence of *v*, *d*, *z*, and *z*; 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 Shangli Goloansar, and tried to show that the ancient sounds of the Chinese language are still retained in many places within the three provinces. His remarks are directed toward the search he was making after traces of the old sounds given in the Kwang Yün 广韵, and the K‘ungli Tz‘iien 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‘anghi, as in the pronunciation of the central provinces. The tones are such, that the dictionary system is seen at once to apply to them accurately. The alphabetical peculiarities of the native tables are found with one or two doubtful exceptions, to be embraced throughout the following region. In the north, the thick series of consonants, *g*, *k*, &c., marking the lower series of words in tones 5–8, makes its appearance in K‘ang-hs‘iao 南通州, a prefecture near the northern bank of the Yangts‘i River where it enters the ocean. The transition from the *d*, *g*, heard at Shangh‘ai to the *t*, *g*, where the region of the northern mandarin is approached, is marked by the introduction of the aspirate. Thus, *ch‘uang* to *ch‘iang* from *ch‘iang*, before it goes to *ch‘iang*. At Ch‘ing-hs‘iao, the two pronunciations are mixed; and there the five times of the kwun hwa cross the river and extend to Nanking. All round K‘ang-hsun Bay, the two correlate series of consonants and the four-tone system, mark the colloquial; Ch‘uan, Ningpo and Hangchau on the south, are at one with Shangk‘iang, Suzh‘uan and Ch‘angch‘ou on the north; and probably the whole of Chekiang province has substantially the same speech.

Passing west from the point where the three provinces, Fuhkien, Kiangsi and Chekiang meet, we find that the thick consonants partially prevail in K‘angsh‘un and K‘ienc‘iun, near the borders of Fuhkien; but at Fuhch‘ou iber 福州府, a little further west, they disappear and are replaced by aspirates. Instead of 慕 the people say *sh‘i*; instead of *ch‘iang* they say *sh‘iang*, &c., through all words beginning with *k*, *p*, *t*, in the lower series. The same peculiarity marks the speech of K‘iengch‘ou in the heart of K‘iangsu. At the capital of K‘iangsu, the aspirates are heard only in the *sh‘ing*, 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‘o-yang lake, the broad consonants occur again. Through N‘ganhs‘i, a connecting chain of dialects links the broad pronunciation of this region with the similar system extending over Chekiang and most of K‘iangsu. This line extends through Ning-kieng 福建府, but does not reach the Yangts‘i River on the north, nor Hwuish‘un 南州府 on the south; in this city two pairs 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‘o-yang lake, the initials *g*, *d*, *b*, are heard around the T‘ung-t‘ing lake in Hsun, showing the same system of pronunciation as at Suchen in K‘iangsu, which goes to prove that the native tables of sounds given in K‘anghi are founded on what is now a provincial system. Of the three abrupt consonants, *k* only is heard at Shangh‘ai; but at Fuhch‘ou, *t* and *m* are heard with their correlates *m* and *n*, but no *k* final; at Nanking 南京府, west of the P‘o-yang lake, *p* and *m* are represented, but no *k* or *t*, and the finals *m* and *ng* are confounded.4
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 Go-on "sounds of the Kingdom of Wu," and by means of their kana or syllables, have probably nearly retained the first pronunciation. For instance, "The" is read soku-ben by them, while it is chok-ban in Amoy, and tsok-man at Canton; "reading" is soku-biyo in one, and chō-péng and chō-ping in the other two; "logo-" is soku-ben, chok-ban and tosk-man respectively. The second phrase has altered most of these three, and the "s" appears now to have lost it jsh shing and abrupt final in China. The variations in Japanese are however often so anomalous, that their pronunciation cannot now be accepted as conclusive for ancient Chinese.

As distinguished from mandarin, the Shanghai vernacular has no sh, ch or j; and changes s, sh, ch and ts, with the sibilant h, into dh, 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 r follows it, and sometimes lengthens it, as king 紳 becomes k'ing; f and v often become t, the final k is soft and easily confounded with the jsh shing 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', f, s, ts, ts, and t', t's, and h' indicate the word to be in the upper series; while g, b, d, b', v, z, z, dh, dz, l, rh, m, n, ng and n show it to be in the lower series. These distinctions are so marked, that in writing the dialect in alphabetic letters, only the shang shing and k'au shing 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 'u ba̱k 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 that used at Amoy and Ningpo; but the trial which Mr. Keith began in 1860, has not been prosecuted to any large extent.

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

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

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

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

In order the better to compare these dialects now noticed, the reading sounds in eight of them, given to the characters of a portion of the Emperor Yungching's discourse on Filial Duty in the 諸 言 言 創 or Sacred Commands of K'anghi, are here arranged in parallel columns. The first column contains the sounds of the Wu-chang 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.
## INTRODUCTION.

### PRONUNCIATION OF AN EXTRACT FROM THE SACRED COMMANDS IN EIGHT DIALECTS.

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This table provides an overview of the pronunciation of an extract from the sacred commands in eight dialects, including Mandarin, Peking, Hanoi, Shanghai, Ningpo, Fuchia, Amoy, Swatsch, and Cantonese.
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**Introduction**

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**INTRODUCTION.**

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TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE EXTRACT.

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

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

Let us enlarge a little on this principle. Ts’ai says: “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 俗话 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.**

|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|

| 夫孝者天之經地之義民之行也人不 | 知孝父母獨不思父母愛子之心乎方 | 京 | 漢 | 遼 | 寧 | 汕 | 廣 |
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| 父母愛子之心乎方 | 孝順是天其大經地甚至義仍 | 目 | 義 | 通 | 孝 | 患 | 患 |
| 孝順是天其大經地甚至義仍 | 吾孝順父母 | 講 | 孝 | 退 | 福 | 汕 | 廣 |
| 孝順是天其大經地甚至義仍 | 孝順父母 | 先 | 孝順父母 | 退 | 漢 | 寧 | 汕 |
| 孝順是天其大經地甚至義仍 | 孝順父母 | 孝順父母 | 退 | 寧 | 福 | 汕 | 廣 |
其未離懷抱餓不能自哺寒不能自衣為父母者察音聲

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### INTRODUCTION.

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### 荷紅

* 荷紅是其中之一種，於其atas， ovaries，vesicles，ovarian fluid。
When a foreigner commences the study of the Chinese written language, the characters appear to be so intricate and senseless, that he is liable to be discouraged at the apparently endless, wearisome task of learning so many unmeaning marks. A further examination, however, discloses both order and use; and although the study is a slow and difficult one, there are methods of prosecuting it so as greatly to reduce the labor. One of these methods is to call to the student's aid as much as possible, the principle of combination which regulates the formation of the mass of characters, and by means of which he can link together form, sound and signification. The knowledge of all these is indispensable to every one who wishes to become a Chinese scholar, and the first point—form, is that on which he must bestow the most pains. Early associations invest the symbols of his language with beauty as well as sense to a native, who has never learned any other mode of expressing ideas; and there are
no doubt a few points in which the Chinese characters are superior to the alphabetic letters of the West. A foreigner begins by degrees to appreciate their picturesque symbolism, as he becomes familiar with them; and as sight is quicker than sound, ideas conveyed through the eye often flash on his mind with a force and distinctness superior to the slower process of sound. As no grammatical inflections are used, the unaided characters serve as pictures to imprint their meanings on the mind; and fancy helping the memory to store itself with these changing forms, each idea gradually comes to be clothed in its own appropriate embroidery. Associations of this kind between the shape of a character and its meaning, can be greatly developed by special attention, and in time will become a series of links which will facilitate their ready use. The short etymological paragraphs prefixed to many characters in this Dictionary, furnish some material in this respect, and will help the student to remember them.

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

Every character may be divided, for convenience, into two parts, called the radical and the primitive. Though native etymologists have not dissected them in this way, the terms serve to distinguish the two portions; and if we except the two thousand radicals and primitives themselves, are applicable to 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 木，木 or 木，they depend upon 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 omitted 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 月, 大, 一, 二 &c., could not be avoided.

The Rev. J. A. Gonçalves, in his Dicionário Chines-Portugues, further reduced the number to 127, but this diminution has proved to be only an additional labor to all who use that book. His plan also involved an alphabetic arrangement, by which radicals having the same number of strokes, were arranged in a regular sequence. He made the letters, by taking the nine component parts of the character 水, which the Chinese regard as combining in itself all the strokes used in writing, and making them into the following series 、- J J J 、. 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, 冰, 大, 引, 之上, 会, 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 Chine, 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 字部 or Class characters; and a reference to the classified list on page 1153 will show the general groups selected as classes. The student is strongly recommended to commit them, so as to repeat them in their proper order and write them correctly, as the first thing he does. It is not necessary to learn them by their number, any more than it is the letters of an alphabet; but it is well to divide them into groups by the number of their strokes. Mr. Wade sorts them into 137 colloquial, 30 classical, and 47 obsolete radicals;—rather a fanciful division, which has reference chiefly to the very useful exercises he gives to make them familiar; the obsolete ones are nearly the same as those marked with a C in the list on pages 1151—53. A rearrangement of some groups would improve them, no doubt; and a few new radicals, as 丹, 糰, a fugget, 桑 mulberry, or 糂 hemp, might be added; but long usage, and their adopt-
tion in K‘aughii, compels one to take them as they now stand.

It appears from researches into the cuneiform language, that it also possessed something like the Chinese radials.

"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 \( \sqrt{\text{ }} \) indicates that the next word will be the name of a man; and a wedge preceded by two horizontal ones \( \gg \sqrt{\text{ }} \) 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 former.

Chinese philologists have looked upon the radials 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 話 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, 609.
2. Indicative symbols or 指事 like 三 three, 107.
3. Symbols combining ideas or 象意 like 水 water, tears, 740.
4. Inverted symbols or 轉注 like 正 standing, 372.
5. Syllabic symbols or 形聲 like 鱼 a carp, 21,810.
6. Metaphoric symbols or 象借 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 與 and 与, constitute different words; in other cases, a change in the arrangement of the parts, as 肉 and 肉, makes two different words.

The radials 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 radials without altering the signification of the character, as 坑 and 坑, or 射 and 射 &c., occurs mostly when the two are analogous. Thus, the radicals heart and 石 stone would never be interchanged; but the last might naturally be altered to 玉 gem or 瓦 tile, and the first to 人 man. As a rule, the primitives interchange most frequently, but the alterations in radials are most perplexing.

The different position of the two parts sometimes alters the meaning and sound of the word; this is seen in 日 to step on stones in crossing water; 田 to thump, as a vessel (a Canton word); 左 to drip; and 生 an old form of 舍 water dashing against stones. In other cases, as in 六 烏 and 月 鍲 the sounds of the characters alter by the transposition of their component parts, while their meaning, to fly, to soar, does not alter; but 月 來 to-morrow, differs in both sound and sense. These and other changes are among the curiosities of the language.

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

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

In the following list, the contractions, and the C prefixed to those radials 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>Radicals</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>火</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 雨点水 i.e. two-dot water, and several characters are interchanged with No. 85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>This is distinguished from No. 10 by its including the other strokes in about half the compounds; in the rest it is underneath, or on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隹</td>
<td>Here the radical includes 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>刀</td>
<td>The contracted form, called 刃刀旁 knife at-side, is always placed on the right side, as in 刀; but the regular form is placed below, as in 刀; the group has reference to cutting, severity, and uses of weapons, forming a natural collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>原</td>
<td>In a few cases, as 原, 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 原, occur among them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>In nearly every character, 月 includes all the right side of the other strokes as 月; they refer mostly to ideas of enveloping, bending, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>车</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>火</td>
<td>The upper stroke is detached and shorter than in the next; in both groups the primitive is included within the radical, which depicts a place in which things can be concealed; it is called 原iferer the picket-fence; the compounds denote clients, coffers, or drawers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</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>隹</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>木</td>
<td>This radical is mostly found on top as 木, or on the right side; the group contains many ancient forms, and all partake somewhat of its meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>土</td>
<td>This radical, when on the right side as in 土当, when at the bottom, it is like No. 49 as 土; most of its common compounds are primitives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TWO STROKES.

All the common characters are primitives; it sometimes inclines the other strokes as 木, or is put below as in 木, or on the left as in 木.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radicals</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>This radical is placed on top, as 火; it was adopted merely to group together several incongruous and early forms, as the lower half never forms another radical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>This group, with the exception of a few primitives, as 木 and 火, &amp;c., is a natural one; the compounds denote the actions, &amp;c. of man; the radical is usually contracted on the left side, as 火; in others astride as 木; it is described as 火人邊 and 火立人, or single-stand man, to distinguish it from No. 60 火.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>This is placed underneath, as 火, &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 火; they have no likeness of meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>This and No. 16 are distinguished by this being placed on top as 木, or in the middle as 火; the meanings are incongruous, and all the common characters are primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>This radical is placed above as in 木, or below as in 木; some practice is required to recognize it in the compounds, which have no common significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>The largest part of this group is really under its compound 火 a cap, which being similar to 日, renders it difficult to distinguish 火 and 火; in many others, as 燕 and 燕, it is in combination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>This radical called 燕窠 or bald-precious coral, lies over the other strokes, and does not envelope them like the last; there is some relationship to its meaning in a part of the characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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This occurs usually on the right side as 眼 or underneath; the common characters are primitives, showing traces of its meaning, and several have for its radical, making many hybrid forms now obsolete.

**THREE STROKES.**

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

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

This is placed on the left or underneath; the group generally relates to things and kinds of earth; several characters are interchanged with No. 150 龠 and No. 170 破; a few with No. 85 水 and No. 112 石; the radical is called 喜 or 蹦 dancing-earth at-side, in allusion to its shape.

This has a long upper stroke, and is placed at the top as in 喜, by which it can be distinguished from the preceding; the group is incongruous, and the common words are all primitives.

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

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

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

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

Usually found on the left, as 鳥, or underneath, or in combination as 娼; the group relates to females, beauty, intrigue, lowness, &c.

This radical, called 半字音 or 聲-字, alluding to the head and shoulders of a man, and 鳥 as a pung fan 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 聲 contracted, as 聲, of all which refer to sleeping; with these exceptions, the meanings relate to shelter, houses, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

This group is remarkably uniform in its meanings, which relate to the shape, parts, and names of mountains; 靜 is placed on three sides of characters, and when on top resembles No. 40 落 a little; it is interchanged with No. 32 亜 and No. 150 龠 in a few cases.

This radical occurs in combination as 州 or 亜, but is mostly found on top; many characters refer to streams; one name for it is 三拐 or the three staves.

All the common compounds are primitives, in which 靜 is found in combination, as 差 or 亜; their meanings bear no resemblance to the radical.

It usually occurs underneath, when it resembles No. 26, as in 亜; the three words 亜, 亜, and 亜, are often confused in writing.

A natural group, relating to cloth, sash, flag, &c.; 靜 is usually found on the left or at the bottom, or in combination, as 靜; in a few cases, it is interchanged with No. 120 亜; it is spoken of as 大布 or great-napkin at-side.

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

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

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

This radical and No. 102 are used synonymously, but also sometimes wrongly, as 亜 for 亜, and 亜 for 亜, &c.; it supports the other strokes, and most of the characters relate to walking.

This is placed underneath; in many cases it is altered like No. 37 落, and a few words are found under both, of which 亜 and 亜 is one.

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

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

This is placed on the top as 亜 or at the bottom as 矢; the radical influences the meanings but little; it is sometimes called 横 are over turned hill radical.

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

This radical is on the left, and known as 鬼 or 鬼人, referring to the apparent doubling of the man in 亜; it resembles No. 144 行; under which and
INTRODUCTION.

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

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 门.

The contracted form, called 才手边 and 拍手旁, is placed on the left, as 捧; and the full form elsewhere, as 膳; the group is a natural one, acts and motions of the hand, ability, and power being the prominent meanings.

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.

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

Idea of division are prominent in this radical, in which the radical is usually on the right side, except a few variants occur.

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

The common character under this radical 无 as 求 on the left and the rest seldom occur.

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 眼; some of these latter are like others under No. 13 门, as 金 or 本; sometimes the next radical and No. 134 石 are wrongly written like it.

A miscellaneous group; it 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.

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 肉, but practice will distinguish them; others having it on the right or at the bottom, as 朝 or 有, are easily known.

No. 102 木 are many synonyms; the group contains ideas of walking, advancement, &c.

This is easily confounded with No. 68 口, as in 额 and 额; it and Nos. 20 门 and 140 丘 have several interchangeable forms; in this group, the characters refer to the tones, condition, and force of the voice,—on the whole a natural collection.

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

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

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

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

Two radicals are here combined, of which 正 heads one half as 正; and 形 a hare the others, as 形; none of them are much used, but the latter are most alike.

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

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

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

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. 32 土 and No. 112 石; the radical is called 三点水 or three-dot water, when placed on the left, as in 沧; it is also found beneath as 水, and more rarely in combination as 泰 or 水.

This group indicates the appearance and effects of fire, &c.; the radical is called 四点火 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.

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

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

Two primitives 炎 and 之 are the common characters in the group, which all show slight affinity to the radical.
This is a contraction of 船 a bed, and most of its compounds refer to the parts and forms of a couch; it is placed on the left.

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

The compounds refer to the ages, colors, uses, and nurture of bovine animals; the radical, called 撲牛 or the goring-ox, is placed on the left, and seldom underneath.

The contracted form is always placed on the left; elsewhere it is the full form, which then may be wrongly written 大; the former is called 反鹿 狂 turned-round-deg; and in Canton 里 is pi or dog-looking-backward; it refers to wild beasts, fierce, lying, crafty, &c.; some words under it, and Nos. 152 家 and 153 灼; are interchanged.

五 stroke.

A seated character, and therefore seldom written with the full point; it occurs in combination in one of its common derivatives.

The complete form is only used underneath, and lends the meanings of all its compounds, which relate to genes and music; the contraction is the character 王, described as 斜玉旁 or 玉王; it is also interchanged with No. 112 兒 and No. 167 介.

This radical is placed on the sides, thus helping to distinguish it from No. 87 瓜; the compounds all refer to useless, guards, &c.

Under this radical, which usually occurs on the right or bottom, are found the names of tiles, earthenware, &c.; it is interchanged with No. 108 竹, No. 32 木, and No. 112 爭.

There is one primitive 亻, occurring in this group; the rest are unusual, but resemble their radical in meaning.

One primitive 亻 occurs under this; in the others the 烈 radical is easily recognized, and all the compounds partake of its meaning.

No bond of connection pervades the meanings of these compounds; the primitives 亻 and 亻 are the most common.

Words hereunder mostly refer to land, cultivation, &c.; it is usually on the left, and when placed above or below as 留或 留, is usually a primitive, of which there are about twenty in the group; several are interchanged with No. 32 木 and others.

The common characters in this group are primitives, as 留 and 留, and all are very diverse in meaning.

This is perhaps the most natural collection of characters in the language, as all refer to ailments; the radical is on top, and called 疾疾 or disease head.

The radical is placed on top; these three common characters under it have no uniformity of meaning.

In most cases, 木 is placed on the left, in others on top or underneath; the meanings usually indicate brightness, light; No. 102 木 and No. 109 眉 are both like it, and No. 72 日 is interchanged in a few cases.

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

Some reference to the radical, called 器皿 部, or dish radical, is observed in nearly all the compounds; it is at the bottom, and in a few cases may be mistaken for No. 143 皿.

These relate to the eye and vision; their radical is usually found on the left, and when underneath resembles No. 182 之; the contracted form, as in 眼, is like No. 129 且 in 眼, but such are few; in the primitives 眼 or 目, it is in combination.

This and No. 175 木 are somewhat alike; it is placed on the left, and its compounds give the names and describe uses of lances.

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.

This radical is on the left underneath, and conveys something of its meaning to all its compounds; it is interchanged with No. 32 木 or No. 38 木; also with No. 96 木 or No. 46 木 in many cases.

This is placed on the left or underneath; the contracted form is not used in books, but resembles that of No. 145 胯, as in 祖; it is hence called 祖衣旁, in allusion to this similarity; the group contains words of a religious nature.

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

The appearance, uses, &c., of grain, especially rice, are leading ideas in these words; the radical is on the left, or in combination as 乘; several are interchanged with No. 133 秀, chiefly from the use made of grain in sacrifices; it is described as 秀木, from its resemblance to the 7th radical.

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

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

Six stroke.

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.

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

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

Kinds and uses of jars are the leading ideas; the radical is interchanged with No. 98 木 or No. 76 木; in a few cases it is often written like No. 107 金, unlike as the two are.
This radical in its contracted form on top, as in 芝, 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, etc.; it is interchanged with No. 75 木 or No. 115 色; and others.

This radical, or its commonest compound 形, 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 形.

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

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

This radical includes the primitive, as 内; the left half is the same as No. 60 门; the characters relate to going or to lanes, and metaphors derived therefrom.

This radical conveys a meaning to most of its compounds; its contracted form is on the left, as 虫, and the full form at the bottom as 虫; or divided as 虫; the contracted form of No. 118 形 resembles that of this radical.

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

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

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

Words in this 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. 20 形, and a few with No. 61 心.

Words in this group interchange with No. 46 山, No. 85 水 and No. 170 午, all referring to valleys; it looks a little like No. 135 木 when written badly.

This group contains two radicals, one of which leads the meaning of these referring to pulse and sacrificial vessels, as 木 or 木; the other is a contraction of No. 20 形, and most of its compounds refer to drums.

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

This group is like the last, both containing many synonymous forms; 木 occurs only on the left.

This occurs on the left or at the bottom, and in combination as 真; the prevailing ideas in the group are of property, trade or honors, making a somewhat natural collection; the radical is sometimes called 具 贝透 from the similarity of these two characters.
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Most of the characters convey some ideas of redness, applied to earth or to the face; the radical is found on the left.

This radical supports the other strokes as in 走, and conveys somewhat of its meaning to the compounds; they are frequently interchanged with the next and with No. 169 走 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. 169 走; the forms and uses of the foot are the leading ideas.

This radical is on the left; it is interchanged with No. 130 肉, No. 128 耳, No. 132 自, and No. 168 走; a small and natural group.

In many of the compounds, the radical is doubled as 見 or 見; in others, as 見; it is beneath, or as the inside.

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

The contracted form on the left is by some called 走 開 poling-boat at-side, from a fancied resemblance; and the groups under No. 170 走, No. 99 小 and No. 157 走; all have some characters in common.

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

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

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

This is placed under each, 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 under each as 走, it is interchanged with No. 112 石 and No. 75 木 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 爾 and not originally this one.

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

This is placed on the left, as 陰 in its contracted form, which is sometimes called 陰 間 aluding 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 走, or beneath as 走, but in a few as 走 or 走 it is obscure; it is often interchanged with No. 196 雨 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 雨 which is the real radical.

This is placed on either side as in 静 or 革 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 moieties 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 走; it is often interchanged with the next; the uses and articles of leather are described.

This is usually on the left, though 雨 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 走; and looks like No. 176 靝.

This imparts a shade of its meaning to nearly all its compounds; it is found on the left or beneath, as 靂, 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 雨 is an exception; it originally was a form of No. 180 走, 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 食, but otherwise in a few cases as 食; in some unusual characters it is interchanged with No. 130 肉, No. 119 米, and No. 30 肉; the words mostly refer to sorts of food, appetite, eating, &c.

The compounds are unusual, and in several 肉 is interchanged with No. 181 肉 and No. 190 肉; 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 horses; the radical is on the left, and is interchanged with No. 181 肉 and No. 130 肉 in a few cases.

The radical is the only word in common use; nearly half of the compounds have 走 for their radical, while 雨 leads the rest, and its compounds describe the condition of walls, and are now mostly found under No. 32
INRODUCTION.

| 190 | 彭 (Pin) |
| 191 | 門 (Men) |
| 192 | 柵 (Chang) |
| 193 | 門 (Lih) |
| 194 | 鬼 (Kui) |
| 195 | 魚 (Yu) |
| 196 | 島 (Nei) |
| 197 | 齒 (Liu) |
| 198 | 麥 (Mei) |
| 199 | 麻 (Ma) |
| 200 | 黃 (Huang) |
| 201 | 黄 (Hua) |
| 202 | 黧 (Li) |

This page contains an introduction to the Chinese characters, describing their structure, usage, and the meaning behind them. The section discusses the radicals and strokes, explaining how they are combined to form new characters. It also provides examples of how these characters are used in the context of the Chinese language, including their phonetic and semantic properties.

SECT. VIII.—THE PRIMITIVES.

The combination of the radicals 月 month and 弁 selfish, to form the word for exalted, is etymologically speaking only apparent, since the upper half is really a contraction of 月 by, which having now lost its full form, has become simply 弁 to the learner. In this case, one half is just as much a primitive as the other, and neither of them imparts its sound to the character. Not so with the 35
derivatives in which this symbol 台 occurs, where it unites with the radicals 手 hand, 心 heart, 水 water, 月 月, 及  to carry, 俗 to carry, 治 to rule, 俗 to melt, &c.; for in such it is properly a primitive, in so far that in all of them it was a full character before combining with those radicals. Yet it is not strictly their phonetic; for these four are now read cai, i, chi and ye. Such combined words probably take their present sound from this part in rather more than one half of the total number of characters in the language, whatever they may have done in earlier times. Still it misleads the learner so often to call it the phonetic, if he looks to it to get the sound, that Marshman’s term primitive is preferable. When the primitive does give its sound, as under 及 and its 33 derivatives, and was evidently taken to express it, the term phonetic is proper; and both words are useful in describing characters.

Dr. Marshman was the first who investigated the composition of Chinese characters in this manner. He made a complete classification of all those in Kanghi’s Dictionary, so that their construction could be seen according to their primitives. He applied this term to that portion of a character which is left after its radical is removed; and used the word derivatives to express the compound formed by the union of a radical and a primitive. He found that the language contains 3867 of such primitives, that is, characters which combine at least once with a radical, to form a third. He added the 214 radicals themselves, most of which also combine as primitives with other radicals, and thus estimated that about 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 combine only once with a radical to form a third character, and as all they are derivatives themselves, they may for all practical purposes be excluded from the list. Such a character is the derivative formed of 篮 and 龍 read chung 龍 which afterwards combines with 人 to make 篮, and with nothing else; another example is an old or erroneous form of 篮 with 心 underneath, a mere synonymous variety of itself.

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

There are then about 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 primitives. In describing them they may be arranged for convenience into the following five classes, according to the relation they bear to the radicals.

I.—The 214 radicals themselves, when used as primitives.—There are only 127 of them included in Gallery’s list, but these are of frequent occurrence. When two combine side by side, as 嗎 坊 视 觋 &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 昤 员 牟 筱 &c., the signification of the word has mostly guided its position in the dictionary, but no rules can be laid down; most of the characters so formed are themselves primitives. Under the radical 水 water there are 117 compounds, which are made by combining it with another radical, of which 59 follow its sound, and 58 do not, or are primitives. Out of 115 similar characters under 木 wood, as many as 72 are sounded like their phonetic, and about 20 of the remainder as 張 張 呆 &c., are primitives. Out of 101 such derivatives under 翁 plants, as many as 78 retain the sound of the primitive radical. Out of the 333 derivatives of this sort under these three common radicals, only one 毛 has the sound of the radical muh, and that is wrongly placed, seeing it is a sort of bird, and muh 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; as for instance 爺 fine hair, is found under 非, and not under 毛 its proper radical. It is useful to know this arrangement, in order the sooner to know where to look for a character in Kanghi’s Dictionary.

II.—Primitives formed of a radical, by an addition which is of itself unmeaning.—When the radicals were reduced from 344 to their present number, the compilers of the字彙 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, 紅 and 灰 are placed under 火 and 火; but the remaining strokes possess no meaning when it is removed, nor have those three characters any reference to bow, mite or fire. All such are among the most ancient and common characters in the language, and number more than four hundred in all.
Most of them are contained in the list of difficult characters given after the Index on page 1239.

III.—Primitives formed of two radicals, or which can be separated into two complete radicals.—Some which come under this class, when analysed, have only a stroke or two as one of its radicals, as 必, 丁, 千, 仄, &c.; but most of them as 尼, 吉, 如, 組, &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, 卜, 林, 朋, 朋, &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 克, 聖, 質, 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 亖, 袖, 薄, 薄, 亖, &c., of which only five are common primitives. The last three classes together compose about half of the 1689 primitives, and most of the elementary Chinese characters.

V.—Primitives formed from a derivative by the addition of another radical, or by the combination of two derivatives. This class is, so to speak, of the third generation, and one of its parts will therefore be found in one of the preceding classes. Thus, 忽, 易 and 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 萬, 萬, and 合, whose progeny as 路, 勢, 陰, or 萬, 常, 和, and 萬, with 萬, 會, and 萬, and others, all combine with radicals to form new derivatives. A few of this class are composed of two derivates, as 萬, 萬, 萬, which form a small collection easily recognized. The language contains many characters of this kind, which in classifying them by their primitives as Callery has done, must be left out; but when arranged by a radical, can be easily asorted. They are not very common indeed, as 萬, 會, 會, &c., but this dilemma of either rejecting them altogether, or making the index table too cumbersome to use, indicates the imperfection of this plan for general arrangement. What the student is most concerned with is to find a character quickly, and he soon sees that the practical point to be decided is whether to have 214 or 1689 keys to help him in his search. There can be no hesitation about the relative facilities of the two sets of determinatives for this special purpose, and that the 214 radicals demand the most careful study of the two.

This combination of a radical and primitive to form the great mass of the Chinese characters, whether the latter half is used as a mere phonetic as in 橋, or to aid the sense of the derivative, as in 坐, 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 Sinicae, 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 Callery, in the belief that a careful study of it will repay the student, who wishes to become familiar with the written language.

The number of primitives in his list is 1040, or about two-thirds of the number collected by Marshman; but the derivatives from the remaining 649 are proportionately very few. Callery has defined only the most important of the words under each primitive, and the total number of characters contained in his Systema is 12,753. The highest number of derivatives is 74 under No. 285 合, of which he gives only 33; under No. 1040 燕 he gives only 9 of the 80 which actually occur; but his selection comprises all that are in common use.

The primitives of the same number of strokes are arranged in the following list under the six letters contrived by Gonçalves, and described in the last section; and if their application be learned, it will not be difficult to find each character. I have followed his order and list, because it will render reference to his work easy; but his mode of arrangement seems to have only one advantage, viz., that it shows the possibility of such an alphabetic device. If they had been arranged by their radicals, it won't 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 Callery's Systema Phonetica; with the common sounds, and an analysis of the respective groups under each.

TWO STROKES.

Rad. 5. — The sounds under this primitive are yih, chah, wah, uh, and kia; the characters placed under it as a radical might also be reckoned; it is a contraction, as in 仁 for 禮 and reappears in No. 150 仁 and No. 83 匏.

Rad. 24. — This character has modified the meanings of some of its compounds, which are read sikh, ki, chin, and kih.

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 長, and No. 513 高 flows from it.

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

Rad. 19. — The derivatives here are read fit and lik or lich; an offshoot 二 kkich produces a sub-group in No. 659 論, having no affinity with it.

Rad. 26. — This resembles No. 32 匂, and reappears in No. 60 匼 and No. 287 匼; the compounds are read fang, pih, and yung, and in some of them it is a contraction of No. 127 匿.

Rad. 16. — This occurs more frequently as a primitive than as a radical, and is often used as a contraction for No. 855 箋; one or two are read 丷 and kia, all the others kii.

Nine. — This and the last are easily confounded, and No. 16 P is interchanged in a few cases; the leading sound is kia, the others are ku, koo, and siih.

Rad. 21. — This proceeds No. 108 breathing, with which one of this group 匂 is easily confounded; the sounds are pi, pin, tsin, and yu.

Rad. 2. — Two of the compounds, 门 and 闕, give rise to a few derivatives; the sounds are yin, sin, shen, and yen, and the significations are equally unlike.

Rad. 12. — This is readily distinguished from the last as a primitive; the compounds are all read ma or pah except to, pai.

To regulate. — The contracted form of 五 is written like this primitive, which is seldom met except in combination; one of its derivatives is read nars, the others is.

Rad. 29. — This occurs as a contraction for 田 in 順, for 里 in 神, and 頤 in 難; the compounds are read yu, yu, and nih.

Rad. 16. — The sounds under this primitive are kia, cloud, and kiu; they are read kiw, kio, and sheu.

Rad. 23. — This is sometimes interchanged with No. 21 象, and a common derivative is often influenced by it, and regarded almost as a synonym; the sounds are wong, bang, and mung.

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

Rad. 51. — The largest part of this group is read kan, and it is in some cases confounded with No. 21.

仁. — It is interchanged with No. 19 且 in several characters; its sounds are yu and li, but the significations vary greatly.

A plateau. — The sounds here are like the primitive, except 傾 you; their meanings are not influenced by it.

Rad. 37. — This primitive is sometimes wrongly written like No. 72 月 as for 月, and also 牙; its derivatives are read to, ta, and ti.

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

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

Below. — These few characters are read hia or sha and teh; they show no trace of the primitive in their meaning; No. 57 月 might sometimes be taken for it.

Rad. 48. — This primitive has a large sub-group under No. 48 月, and smaller ones under king 旧, No. 250 月 and No. 384 月; its derivatives are mostly read kang and hung, then king, kang and king.

Rad. 32. — This group is read 1'，wu and shi; its characters indicate no affinity with its meaning, and one of them 串 leads a few derivatives.

Rad. 41. — This must not be confounded with the next; it is used as a contraction for 順 by rapid penmen; its derivatives are read tsin, sheu, cheu and tao; 丹 and 守 both lead off several others.

Talented. — This group contains many common words; all but one ( 順 pi') are read like it, and their significations differ greatly.
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Rad. 57.—This character imports none of its meanings to its derivatives, which are read kung, and k'ung; two of them, 虻 and 見, lead sub-groups of five or six characters, and No. 136 可 may come from it.

Rad. 49.—This and the next, as primitives, be joined in one, for they are accurately written; this group is read 九 mostly, also pi, pei, and kai; one sub-group under No. 333 可 is large.

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

Rad. 34.—Sword.—This and No. 5 刀 are similar in sense, but their groups differ in sound, this being read jia throughout; No. 332 木 comes from this, but the form 亦 is a contraction of 亦 shjan.

Also.—This reappears in No. 510 斯, and No. 163 耶, and other sub-groups; the derivatives are read i, ti, chi, shi, and ro, 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 confused with the last, but it is seldom met; the sounds of the derivatives are like it, but their meanings differ.

To beg.—This primitive appears like an offshoot from No. 1 乙, but its affinities are with No. 664 烏 and the 64th radical 乙, with which it is interchanged; its compounds are read hih, yih, kih, loh, loh, kih, and kien.

A spoon.—The sub-group under No. 210 洗 is the only important one; its compounds are read toh, chia, tsah, and tu; and are unlike in sense.

Rad. 40.—A thousand.—This and No. 20 千 are often mistaken for each other, but this is the least used; its compounds are all read sian.

A jade.—This primitive affects the meaning of a few characters under it; their sounds are mostly choh and shih, with poh, yoh, tiao and liao; and both lead both two or three compounds.

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

Rad. 59.—A homophonous group, in which it is sometimes difficult to decide the office of the primitive as a radical or as a phonetic.

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

Rad. 41.—All.—This and No. 49 全 are much alike, and the next group resembles both of them; these derivatives are read jun, except one contraction of shang.

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

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

Rad. 47.—The characters in this group are read ch'wee, shiin, lo chin, cin, and tai, and their meanings have very little in common.

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

Rad. 80.—The few characters in which this is used as a primitive are read k'eu; the groups under No. 267 劳, No. 268 亡lian, and No. 169 叫 come from it, but show no affinity in sound or sense.

Rad. 40.—The few characters in this group are read shen or sien; most of them are in common use.

FOUR STROKES.

Rad. 68.—This group is homophous except 稱 and lie; the compounds are diverse in their meanings.

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

The nape.—This character flows from No. 9 乃 only in appearance; its derivatives are read hang, kung, and k'ang, and some of them are like it in meaning.

Rad. 67.—Some of the characters in this group are read hang and luo, but more than half are new; one of them, No. 869 须, leads a small sub-group.

Agile.—This unimportant group is uniform in its sound; the phonetic is derived from No. 17 立 and not from No. 29 下, which it resembles.

Walking.—This primitive is also written 宪 or 艮, though the two characters are unlike; the sounds are chia, shen, and tan, and their meanings are very dissimilar.

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

Rad. 61.—The sound shi or shin pertains to all in this group, except the other forms of chia; the meanings have no noticeable resemblance; No. 403 司 shows the other form of the radical.

Origin.—This is easily written so as to resemble No. 55 丸, and from it flows No. 294 它; its derivatives are read guan or wan.

A word.—Some of the characters are somewhat like their phonetic in meaning; they are read hang and kung.

A husband.—This primitive resembles No. 168 夫, its compounds are homophous throughout, and careful search might bring a little resemblance in their meanings to the phonetic.

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

Rad. 96.—The characters under this phonetic are all read like it; it reappears in No. 229 之 and No. 353 之, besides groups under 之 and 之 of three or four words.

Unfortunate.—This properly flows from No. 7 入; it occurs again in No. 267 劳 and is often written 人; its derivatives are mostly read with nu, and with you.

Old.-.—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 yu and fun, and many of them partake of its leading idea of opposition.
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\[ 
\text{Deficient.} - \text{The sounds under this primitive, which resembles } \text{f}, \text{are } \text{fah}, \text{sin} \text{and } \text{pien}; \text{their meanings are still more diverse.}
\]

Rad. 82. - This group is read moh, with the exception of those read ko and mok; the meanings of the characters are unlike.

Now. - The compounds are read \text{ma}, \text{chui} and \text{ku}; one of them \text{mok} leads off three or four in a sub-group.

Rad. 86. - The few words in this group are read \text{nii}, \text{too} \text{and kien}; they have no similarity of meaning.

Fair. - This primitive resembles heaven, but that forms no derivatives; its sounds, are \text{yo}, \text{nyo}, \text{kio}, \text{wii}, \text{yn} \text{and } \text{uh}; one \text{f} leads a small sub-group.

Rad. 86. - The forms of the radical and primitive differ a little, but this resembles No. 78 \text{at} in some cases; the derivatives are read \text{mah}, \text{we}.

Cinnabar. - This primitive gives its sound to five compounds, the rest being read \text{chen}, \text{ne}, and \text{tung}; it might have itself been elevated to be a radical.

Uniform. - An unusual similarity runs through the meanings of this group, which is read \text{gu}, \text{kia} and \text{tsiu}; one derivative \text{yu} has three under it.

Rad. 74. - This gives its sound to all its derivatives, and traces of its meanings can be detected in two or three.

Do not. - The sounds in this group are \text{weh}, \text{heh}, \text{mah} \text{and } \text{wii}; from one of the characters proceeds No. 465 \text{ta}, and there are other small sub-groups.

Up to. - Among half of this group is read \text{kii}; the rest are \text{shah}, \text{khi} \text{and } \text{wh}, suggesting a contraction from other forms to explain the sounds.

Rad. 76. - The sounds of \text{kien}, \text{kien}, \text{kim} \text{and } \text{khi}, occur in this group; in many of the characters, it is not easy to decide whether \text{k} is the radical or primitive.

Rad. 69. - No similarity in meaning is seen in these derivatives, which are read \text{shi}, \text{hi}, \text{yi}, \text{ir}, \text{shi} \text{and } \text{se}.

To ascend. - These compounds resemble their primitive in sound and sense; and one of them \text{shou} is often substituted for \text{shou}.

Rad. 68. - More than usual uniformity appears among the derivatives, most of them being read \text{wu}, with \text{ku} and \text{tu}; No. 709 \text{wu} is derived from it, and \text{wu} and \text{f}, both have a few followers.

Rad. 87. - The compounds are similar to the primitive in sound, and some of them partake of its sense.

Rad. 79. - This primitive is a little like No. 85 \text{ku}; the derivatives are read \text{shek}, \text{shon}, \text{ten}, \text{ku} \text{and } \text{yeh}, and show a few sub-groups; some of the compounds properly belong to the radical.

To sprout. - Half of the derivatives are read \text{tsiu}; others are \text{cheen}, \text{tifen} \text{and } \text{shon}; there are two or three small sub-groups.

To transform. - The compounds of this group are read \text{hua} and \text{roo}, and several of them are modified by the meaning of the primitive.

Rad. 83. - The sounds vary much among these derivatives, but their meanings are even more dissimilar; it is not the same as No. 174 \text{f}.

To look up. - This is not the same as No. 175 \text{ti}; the sounds are \text{ang}, \text{ing} \text{and } \text{yang}, and the sense of the primitive appears in many of the compounds.
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The sounds here are shi, i, and iish; their significations vary much; it is sometimes interchanged with No. 880 兄, and No. 542 世 is an offshoot.

Ancient.—This group is read ku and ka, but their meanings differ widely; No. 497 筆 and No. 544 次 are derived from it.

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

Not so.—The sounds here are sii and sii, 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 互.

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

An official.—One sound pervades this group, which yet exhibits no likeness in its meanings; 易 is a hybrid.

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

To call.—The compounds are read tien, chien and chao; their meanings are diverse; it is contracted to 只 in some cases.

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

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

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

Rad. 100.—More resemblance exists in this group to the sound than the sense of the primitive; No. 995 is one of them.

Mountaineer.—This is derived from No. 35 也; the characters are read tao and i, and few of them are common.

Suddenly.—The primitive gives its sound to nearly half the group, the rest being tsah, tsieh and tsa; No. 611 多 is one of them.

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

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

A phrase.—The compounds are read kia, kei and keu or kia; it is sometimes written 侵, but not correctly.

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

To reprimand.—The sounds of this group are cheh, su and soo; several of them refer to breaking; it has no affinity with No. 99 九.

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

Winter.—The sounds in this group are tang, tang and shang, and a few of the characters refer to cold.

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

Morning hours.—This group is read mao, lin and lien; its significations are incongruous; 莫 an egg is abundant, and No. 670 了 leads a large group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

To order.—A uniform group; the primitive is sometimes used as a contraction of No. 104 多.

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

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

A corner.—Half of this group is pronounced pieu and half is fun; the primitive is sometimes written 弗, but not correctly.

A terrace.—A variety of sounds as i, tai, chi, yi, and shi occur in this group; it is often a contraction of No. 945 了, in these cases tai.

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

The sounds here vary from nu into no, nu and nga; there is no similarity in sense among the derivatives.

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

To divine.—Among its compounds some are read yen, tieh, tieh and chen; one of them is No. 387 見 making a sub-group; it and No. 153 了 are often misprinted for each other.

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

The sky.—About half a dozen of this group are read tah; in some the primitive is often confounded to No. 901 月, because of the sameness of sound.

Furthermore.—This much resembles the last; the sounds tsi, cha, chu, tua and ti occur under it; No. 370 助 flows from it.

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

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

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

To scrape off.—This small group is incongruous, and the primitive is often written 尘 erroneously.
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Elder brother.—None of the compounds are read like it, and none of them exhibit any traces of its meaning.

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

Middle.—Most of these follow the primitive in sound; four are read ying, and one derivative No. 588 英 leads a group.

Rad. 102.—All but one of this group are read like it, and they all refer more or less to its meaning.

From; by.—This group is read sin, chi, tih, chwa, and yin, but in none does the meaning of the primitive appear.

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

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

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

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

To go out.—Besides k'ah, the sounds kih, tah and chah occur; the meanings are very diverse.

Therefore.—The sounds are i and ts'; the primitive is changed to the old form 目 in some cases.

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

A house.—These compounds are read k'ah, but they are not uniform in meaning; it is itself derived from No. 39 壬.

Peace.—Nearly uniform in sound; the primitive is part-

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

Uniformly read t, but nothing of its significance appears in the compounds.

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

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

The tenth hour.—This group is read koi, kii, kii, tah and koi, but the primitive affects none of the meanings.

Amply.—These follow one sound, and traces of the primitive reappear in some of the compounds; it flows from No. 18 丙 and 元 makes another form of it.

Rad. 123.—Besides ying, many of these are read sing, and three or four of them refer to the primitive.

This group is uniformly read kien; the primitive is not in use, and reappears in No. 459 肇 and No. 666 結; it was incidently a radical.

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

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

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

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

Marital.—A few of these are read sung; one derivative 彼 forms two further compounds itself; No. 154 洲, No. 251 成, and No. 235 成 are easily confused with it.

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

A foreigner.—This group is read i and ti; the phonetic is sometimes wrongly interchanged with No. 701.

Ashes.—The sounds here are huin, hwei and tan; a few show something of the primitive in their meaning.

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

To arange.—The sounds are kih and li, but none of the compounds show much trace of the primitive.

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

To have.—Besides yin, others are read kuri, wai and yu; a few show traces of the meaning of the primitive.

Rad. 126.—Most of the sounds are kih, nui and yu, being abstruse; from it flow No. 527 蒼 and No. 936 柴; two small groups.

To complete.—Two are read shing, ka exceptions to hing, kyung, their meanings sometimes partake of its own; it is not the same as No. 223 戒 or No. 205 戒.

To preserve.—About half are read shin and shun; none exhibit any decided trace of the primitive in its meaning.

The eighth hour.—This primitive is not to be written which resembles it; the sound is incongruous.

To bring.—With kwa, the sounds of kum and kum also occur; in many compounds some hints of bragging or grandeur are noticed.

Rad. 123.—Half a dozen words are read kih; the others are chi, but their meanings are dissimilar.

Rad. 128.—The sounds in this group are 'eh or m; few of them relate to the meaning of the phonetic.

A bozon.—Much diversity of sound exists here, as kwa, wai, kwe, and mui; No. 413 夫 is derived from it.

A temple.—In this group all differ from the primitive, the sounds shi, ch, ling, and tai being common; No. 637 神 flows from it.

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

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

Fortunate.—Modifications of the sound kih, as kih, ih, kih and kih; occur in this group, which is very incongruous.
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—Most of these are uniform in sound, but have no common bond in their meaning.

—The sounds luan and yuen prevail under this primitive, which is much like No. 228 瓦 and flows into No. 308 宣.

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

—This is also used as a contraction of 休 in

—These are read i, jin, xian and shen.

—The chin.—These are the sounds i, jin, xian and shen.

—Besides tsz the sounds tsch or shk occur; this is liable to be confounded with its derivative No. 228 車, and the two are often misspelled.

Within.—Two of this group are read jin, but their meanings indicate nothing of the primitive; a sub-group appears in No. 386 孟.

—Under.—Not read jin, are read jin, and their meanings indicate nothing of the primitive; a sub-group.

—Most of these are read jin; others are tsin, jin and xun, and their meanings are equally diverse; No. 569 也 is a sub-group.

—Rad. 138.—In this group kan runs into han, xin, xin and shen; one derivative No. 300 林 gives rise to others, as No. 343 爲.

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

—A uniform join in sound, and from one of the compounds comn No. 609 也; the character is much like it.

—The sounds are mostly kik, kik and yeh; the other are tsun and xun, and their meanings are equally diverse.

—Rad. 127.—Uniform in sound, this group is diverse in meaning; No. 499 他 is often contracted like it.

—Rad. 121.—All but one, see, read like the primitive, which also gives its traces to one or two derivatives.

—Rad. 126.—In a few words chu runs into shu, but the group is nearly homophonic, and several show traces of its meaning.

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

—The sound kien runs into xia, xie and ki; it is often contracted to sh, and the contraction of No. 435 稀 is sh, which is sometimes confounded with it.

—The sounds kwah, hua, kah, keh and shen, show the variations in this group; the meanings are very diverse.

—A common sound, this group shows no similarity in its meanings; xun is another form of it.

—A few of these read jin for xun, and the primitive is occasionally written as No. 355 瓶 and No. 565 也 from likeness of sound; 存 leads a few other derivatives.

—The sound to, chi and i are heard in these compounds, which are unlike the primitive in meaning; it is also used as a radical under 風 the evening.

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

—The sound sei alters into kuo in most of the characters, some of which resemble it in meaning.

—Empress.—Huen and ko are the sounds in this group, but none of them show the sense of the primitive.

—Pak.—For, siih and siih are the sounds; the meanings show slight likeness to the primitive, which is altered to No. 131 水 in badly-written characters.

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

—The most part of this group is read ko, then koh, koh, shih and bu; from it flows No. 504 客 and No. 865 路...
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A group nearly uniform in sound, one only

Light.—A group nearly uniform in sound, one only

being read king, but showing little analogy to it in

meaning: No. 699 is derived from it.

To draw.—The sound 3 prevails, but gik and tik are also

heard; some of the derivatives interchange it with

No. 152.

Because.—Yin is altered to yen in four instances, but

the meanings of the words show no affinity; it is inter-

changed with No. 596 in some of them.

Some.—A group uniform in sound; many of the

Tsang derivatives contain an allusion to tubular things; it is

like No. 396 in and No. 233 in its shape.

Crooked.—This small group is unlike in sound and

sense, one being pronounced king.

To resolve.—These characters are uniform in sound, and

many of them preserve something of the primitive in their

meanings.

To stitch.—Huan, kwan, wan and yen are the sounds of

these derivatives, in which no similarity of meaning

appears.

Sand.—Sha and so divide these characters, and in a

few a meaning like a sandy color or roughness can be

traced; No. 128 is the origin of this primitive.

Rad. 150.—These characters have no similarity in

sound or sense, and might be properly referred to the

radical; the real group is under No. 393.

Rad. 149.—These words might have been properly

referred to the radical yen, as their meanings par-

take of it.

An expense of water.—This resembles No. 217: 1: u

and also are the sounds, and the derivative

becomes a primitive in a pulse.

Perceiving.—Hiang and pung are the sounds, but in

none of them is the influence of the primitive to be seen.

Conscientious.—Liang, long and niang are the sounds;

it much resembles No. 393, and is sometimes inter-

changed with No. 624, one of its derivatives.

Brother.—Uniform in sound with their primitive, several

of the characters show traces of its meanings; it is

sometimes written like No. 226, making a few spon-

ynous.

Rad. 131.—The sounds are all chun and shen, and

the primitive is liable to be mistaken for No. 402.

A precept.—Kun and kiin are the only sounds;

and several words exhibit some analogy to the primitive

in their meaning.

To compress.—The largest part are read kieh, others are

kieh, kiah, kieh and tsieh; 2: is read shen; and,

unlike kieh, the primitive is interchanged with No.

238 in and No. 521 in a few.

Invention.—The characters exhibit traces of the

primitive, from which they differ in sound; one (文)

becomes a primitive.

I.—Wu, yi and ya are the sounds; the idea of forcibly

stopping is found in half of the derivatives.

A bond.—Uniform in sound, the group is diverse in

meaning, and contains no word in common use.

Not.—These derivatives are read pih and pi; it is derived

from No. 71 不; and resembles that group in meaning.
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152. Patient.—This sub-group comes from No. 54 \( \text{�} \) and is read \( \text{ni} \), \( \text{n} \), \( \text{j} \), or \( \text{y} \); the primitive is sometimes badly written like No. 407 \( \text{西} \).

153. All are read \( \text{ni} \) and \( \text{n} \), like the primitive, but they resemble it only in sound.

154. A pinch.—All agree with its sound \( \text{k} \), except two real \( \text{k} \); it is like the next.

155. Transl.:—The last and next are liable to be confounded with this; all under it are read \( \text{fi} \) or \( \text{fi} \), \( \text{j} \) or \( \text{ji} \), but their meanings show no agreement.

156. Stable.—These characters are read \( \text{ai} \), \( \text{ai} \), and \( \text{t} \), and their sounds vary much; it is not often confounded with No. 457 \( \text{安} \), which resembles it.

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

158. This group is read \( \text{lu} \), \( \text{lu} \), and \( \text{ho} \), and the other \( \text{h} \), \( \text{ai} \), and \( \text{ai} \) again, read \( \text{chi} \) in the same sound and the sense intensified.

159. A kingdom.—These follow the primitive only in their sound; it resembles No. 250 \( \text{出} \) little.

160. More than half are read like the phonetic, the others are \( \text{shu} \), \( \text{h} \), and one \( \text{shu} \), \( \text{min} \) reappears in \( \text{shu} \) and \( \text{shu} \).

161. A partition.—This is occasionally written \( \text{zh} \), but it is often confounded with No. 350 \( \text{Case} \); the group is uniformly read \( \text{zh} \), and the idea of change runs through their meanings.

162. To announce.—\( \text{h} \), \( \text{lu} \), \( \text{ho} \), and \( \text{hu} \) are the sounds in this group; the character \( \text{g} \) shows the integration of two ancient characters.

163. Accepted.—This group is read \( \text{shu} \), \( \text{yin} \), and \( \text{ten} \), and a common character is found under each sound; the primitive resembles \( \text{shu} \), \( \text{tou} \), which forms \( \text{shu} \) and \( \text{shu} \), and \( \text{tou} \), and this last again forms \( \text{shu} \); but this small group is not worth separating.

164. Advantage.—The characters are uniform in sound, but exhibit no likeness in sense; it is altered to \( \text{shu} \), but not, in good mongos.

165. This collection is sounded \( \text{shu} \) and \( \text{shu} \), but no trace of the primitive appears in the signs.

166. These characters are all read \( \text{shu} \); one of these put among them \( \text{f} \) properly belongs to No. 27.

167. To refrain.—This group is read \( \text{shu} \) and \( \text{shu} \), with \( \text{shu} \) and \( \text{shu} \); it closely resembles \( \text{shu} \), which forms a few derivatives.

168. This group is read \( \text{shu} \) and \( \text{shu} \); the primitive is derived from \( \text{shu} \); it is not unlike No. 271 \( \text{西} \); and even No. 401 \( \text{西} \), but cannot be thus written; a large sub-group occurs under No. 774 \( \text{西} \), a slip.

169. A comparison of compounds is read \( \text{shu} \); a small group much in use.

170. To delay.—Most are read \( \text{shu} \), and others \( \text{shu} \), \( \text{shu} \), \( \text{shu} \), and \( \text{shu} \); this primitive is so nearly like No. 341 \( \text{西} \) that they are often confounded, and this one is wrongly numbered with eight strokes.

171. Contented.—More than half of these are read \( \text{shu} \) from one of its derivatives; the others are read \( \text{shu} \), \( \text{shu} \), and \( \text{shu} \); the radical is usually placed in the right corner, as in \( \text{shu} \); the form \( \text{shu} \) reappears in \( \text{shu} \) to wash, and seven other characters.
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府 丙
A prefecture. This is derived from No. 178 佇, which has three sub-groups, but they are seldom interchanged with this; their pronunciation is like the primitive.

夜 亀
Night. Half the compounds are read 亀, the rest 亀, one of which 亀 denotes the night voice of a bird.

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

京 亜
A metropolis. Most of the compounds are read 亜, then 亜, liang and 亜; No. 863 亜 and No. 803 亜 form two sub-groups.

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

强 炎
Strong. These characters are all read 亜; the primitive is written 亜 and 亜 in most cases.

炎 亜
A flame. Most of the derivatives are read 亜, others are 亜, shuo, shuo and lu, and a few of them refer to it in their meanings.

奉 亜
To offer. -Fang, pung and yang are the sounds in this group; the primitive is often wrongly written like No. 348 亜 in consequence of the similarity of sound.

長 亜
Red. 168. These characters are all read 亜; the derivatives are more used than those under the radical; it is sometimes miswritten like No. 302 亜.

刑 亜
To defame. This is also written 亜, and there seems to be no difference between the two; they both look like 亜, which has no derivatives; the sounds are uniformly 亜.

妻 亜
Military. This group is mostly read 亜, the derivative 亜 being the chief exception.

妻 亜
A wife. All are read 亜, but in none of them can any trace of the primitive be seen.

走 亜
A treadmill. This is often written 亜, apparently to show the radical plainly; the sounds of 亜, 亜, 亜 and 亜 are heard.

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

奇 亜
Surprising. The sounds 亜 and 亜 are the only ones in this most numerous group under one primitive; three or four of its compounds as 亜, 亜, 亜 and 亜, are waves, 亜 flourishing and 亜 to send, form sub-groups.

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

力 亜
An officer. Some of this group vary their sounds from 亜 into 亜 and 亜, but show no indication that the primitive has influenced their meanings.

丈 亜
To measure. This is derived from No. 190 亜, and follows it in sound.

杆 亜
A constricted. -Tai 亜 and 亜 are the only sounds under this primitive, which has two or three ideographic derivatives.

陰 亜
An officer. Some of this group vary their sounds from 亜 into 亜 and 亜, but show no indication that the primitive has influenced their meanings.

卒 亜
A soldier. The compounds in the juk shiang are sounded 亜 or 亜; those in the kung shiang are 亜 and 亜.

卒 亜
Ago. This group is uniformly read 亜, but the primitive is used more than all its compounds.

卒 亜
In, at. All in this group are read 亜, except two; the primitive is changed to 亜 but this form is rarely seen in the compounds.

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

夜 亜
Night. Half the compounds are read 亜, the rest 亜, one of which 亜 denotes the night voice of a bird.

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

京 亜
A metropolis. Most of the compounds are read 亜, then 亜, liang and 亜; No. 863 亜 and No. 803 亜 form two sub-groups.

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

强 燕
Strong. These characters are all read 亜; the primitive is written 亜 and 亜 in most cases.

炎 亜
A flame. Most of the derivatives are read 亜, others are 亜, shuo, shuo and lu, and a few of them refer to it in their meanings.

奉 亜
To offer. -Fang, pung and yang are the sounds in this group; the primitive is often wrongly written like No. 348 亜 in consequence of the similarity of sound.
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松

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

其

This.—A large and homophonous group; three small sub-groups flow from it, as 基 a foundation, No. 284 似 that, and 芦 blank.

昔

Anciently.—The sounds sih, tiih, toh and toh, in the joh shing, and cho, too and too in the shang shing occur; one derivative No. 960 梭 heads a small sub-group.

 кач

Light.—The sounds of taien, chan and tsan are common in this group; some sub-groups are formed from it.

即

To sweep.—Sao and 见 are the sounds; one derivative 拖 is another form of the primitive, which is not in use.

居

Rad. 169.—Two are read wa, and the others mian; some of them properly belong to 门 as a radical.

至

Rad. 171.—This group mostly belongs to 要 as a radical, and it is impossible to decide under which class to look for a character.

函

To dwell.—The sounds are kiu, kii, kiu, and kii; the primitive comes from No. 207 门, with which it is occasionally interchanged.

函

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

杨

First.—A small collection, read ming; the derivatives are of trilling importance.

阿

A particle.—The compounds are nga or a; it is one of several sub-groups derived from No. 145 阿.

受

To receive.—All but one 见 of this collection are read she, and that is rarely used.

圣

To approach.—This group is read yin; there are few common characters except 善 and 善, the last of which reappears in 露 as a soaking rain.

采

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

亭

To disease.—This group is read chung and tsing; some of the words affect the meaning as well as the sound of the primitive; it is interchanged with No. 420 捐.

非

Rad. 175.—Most of this group read fei; the others are read pai and pei; the distinction between it as a phonetic and a radical is dubious.

井

United.—The sounds of ping, ping and pin occur in this group; the primitive is often contracted to 井, and may be sought for under six strokes.

卷

A roll.—These are all read kwen, and a trace of its meaning is perceptible in many of the derivatives; where the radical is placed underneath, 叶 is sometimes contracted to No. 219 叶, which thus becomes a synonym.

知

To know.—Uniformly read chi, this group has no similarity in meaning.

制

A law.—This collection of characters is read chih, but their meanings are very diverse.
Introduction.

To depreve. — The sounds se6 varies into tro, fuj, jue, ni6, and ngai; this primitive is like No. 436 娃, and the two are often written wrongly.

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

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

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

To submit. — All are sounded fah or pah; this group is properly derived from 翻 to govern, under which are found 被 to recompence, 被 to blush, and others.

Crime. — These are sounded ts' and tsé; their meanings differ widely from the primitive.

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

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

A kim. — This group is all read lōo; the primitive is derived from No. 298 同, and the two have many synonyms.

Suddenly. — Nearly alike in sound, as 聖 or wh, these characters also present many analogies in their meanings; the primitive proceeds from No. 96 不, and is not the same as No. 568 不.

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

Fault. — These differ wholly in sound and sense, and no analogy can be traced; the primitive 覆 resembles it; 倒 and 搭 are all its derivatives.

A child. — This is often erroneously written 子; the group is read "he, i or ni, a few varying, and many show a trace of the primitive.

Instant. — This is often contracted to 見, and like No. 467 今 and No. 593 見, is derived from 亝 a mortar; its compounds are all read yi.

Read. 172. — As a primitive, this is conformed with 見 and must be regarded as the same; a sub-group is formed from 家 a sparrow, which then resembles No. 626 韭; the sounds shui, su, tai, huéi, wéi and chun occur under it.

Tastify. — This group is read poh, mien and lin, and one of them has two derivatives.

Read. 170. — The derivatives are all read fen, except 尽, but their meanings are unlike; in some characters it is contracted to No. 298 白, when the radical is under.
Distinguished.—All are read ch'ang in this group, and two primitive is shadowed forth in the meanings of many; its form resembles No. 597 長.

Stable.—This flows from No. 153 古, and the group is nearly uniformly sounded, ke, ko and k'ou being variants.

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

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

A law.—This group follows the phonetic t'ien; one variant is read t'ou; in some cases, No. 933 厲 is badly written like this.

Still.—This group is read shang, chang and tang; similarity of sound may lead beginners to confound this and No. 715 商; several sub-groups flow from it, as No. 870 郎, No. 1032 當, No. 780 書, No. 914 意, No. 838 司 and others.

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

NINE STROKES.

To publish.—This flows from No. 245 亘, but it has in common except sound; most of the words are read k'ien; No. 555 厲 is interchanged with it.

A mast.—This offshoot of No. 272 各 differs from it in sound, k'ien being most common.

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

Constant.—This group somewhat resembles No. 545, but it is a sub-group from No. 226 羣, and all the characters are read k'ang; none are much used.

A sovereign.—In combination this is occasionally interchanged with No. 735 帝 and altered to 帝, but the group is nearly uniform in sound and form; shā 肖 is an anomaly.

Rad. 180.—The use of this character as a phonetic or a radical is often perplexing; most are read k'ou, the rest yin, yen and k'iu; some cf. them are good examples of ideographic writing, as 病 sick is sound for drunk.

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

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

A measure.—The sounds here are to, tah and tah; it resembles, but is not likely to be confounded with sīg 育; it is not that forms no compounds.

An arbor.—This sub-group arises from No. 4 丁, and is sounded ch'ing; the primitive varies into 亭 at all times.

To revert to.—The primitive has been superseded by one of its compounds, No. 819 陾, which leads a sub-group; the sounds are puh and puh, and many characters show traces of the primitive in their meaning.

An army.—The sounds in this group are kūn, kūn, yun, kūn, kūn, kūn and kūn, but in only a few cases is there any hint of the meaning of the primitive.

Rad. 185.—Of this group, only two of the four come under it, which are read tua.

Before.—A homophonic collection read tien, but only one or two of them show traces of the primitive in their signification.

To report to.—This might properly have remained a sub-group of No. 221 矢, with which it agrees in sound.

A coffee.—This flows from No. 304 夥, of which it is a derivative; the groups resemble each other in sound and sense.

To fall.—The compounds are read to; the primitive is otherwise written 順 without altering its sense; the sub-group No. 833 流 flows from 順, but the others are unusual.

To let.—The sound k'ien varies into kien, cheun and form, and one derivative 塔 originates the few under No. 884.

Rad. 181.—Many of the derivatives of this primitive when used as a radical, show the difficulty of deciding where to put them; the sounds are si and jin.

Rad. 176.—The similarity of sound has ruled this group, which in many cases decides whether to put it here or under the radical; the meanings are incongruous.

To hasten.—One character is read jin, and the others pān; the form of this primitive suggests some affinity to No. 149 本.

Great.—This flows from No. 265 多; the sounds are mostly cha and a few na; they bear no resemblance in meaning.

To seal.—The derivatives which have this primitive on the side are read fang, those with it on the top are mostly read pang.

This.—Most of these characters are read chu, and others are read tu, chē and sù; three small sub-groups occur under No. 847, and one under No. 812 質 still larger.

To select.—This primitive is often carelessly written like No. 425 亇; one compound reappears in No. 100 亇; most of the characters are read lien, and a few kien.
INTRODUCTION.

Chang. — This is a sub-group of the K'uei, but has only one phonetic, and two compounds; nearly all are read as Hung, and as being the exceptions.

Cheng. — Most of this group are sounded 3'au or 3'iu, the rest are Pho; it forms a sub-group of four characters.

Chuen. — This group is read 3'ah; the primitive resembles a compound of No. 290 tung, but the two are easily distinguished.

Chiao. — The prevailing sound 3'ia alters to 3'au and 3'eh in a few cases; the phonetic often changes with No. 290 tung.

To desire. — This resembles the character 虞 shao, but that forms no compounds; the sounds are uniformly 3'au.

Mutual. — A nearly homophsous group read 3'ang and shan; and the meanings are totally dissimilar; under No. 1007 is a small sub-group.

To examine. — This primitive resembles No. 785, in sound, and both may be derived from No. 192 and its sounds are all 3'au.

Excessive. — Shun, chen, tan, keu, aieh, and shan, are the sounds in this group; their meanings are even more diverse.

Certain. — Most of this group are read 3'iu; only two follow the primitive in sound, and none in meaning.

A leaf. — The numerous sounds here are read 3'au, siah, tiau, chen, chen and sheh, and in several of its meaning can be traced.

South. — A uniform group in sound, but unlike in meaning.

Home. — Apparently derived from No. 159, but its etymology shows a different source; its sounds are all 3'au, but its meanings diverse.

Soft. — These are read 3'au and wau; a large number exhibit traces of the meaning of the primitive.

Strong. — The radical is usually placed under the primitive, as in sper; this group is read wau, wau and such.

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 wau or wh, but none of the meanings of the primitive enter into them.

Illegible. — This resembles No. 572, and some care is necessary to distinguish the two; the sounds are kia and kia.

Rad. 178. — It is sometimes doubtful in this group which should belong to the primitive and which to the radical; the sound is altered to wuen and w in a few cases.

To cry. — These derivatives are sounded 3'au, but their meanings are incongruous; it is allied to No. 367 and Pho.

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

All. — These are all read 3'iu or 3'ie; their meanings have no relation to that of the primitive.

Eyebrows. — A group read 3'ieh throughout; the old form of the phonetic is often used.

Up to. — About half are read gen, the rest are men, hiao and kien; the primitive is interchanged with No. 293 and No. 527 in a few cases.
### INTRODUCTION.

<table>
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<th>Yen</th>
<th>To conceal. — The sounds of <em>yen</em> and <em>yan</em> occur in these characters; this is a sub-group from No. 265 豪, but the two have no analogy.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yi</td>
<td>To exist. — The sounds are <em>yi</em>, <em>sha</em> and <em>teu</em>, mostly the former; this and No. 517 莊 may hastily be confused.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teu</td>
<td>A leader. — Half are read <em>teu</em>, the others <em>yin</em> and <em>sin</em>; it proceeds from No. 324 司, but the analogy between them is unobservable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T'ien</td>
<td>Gay. — This group is entirely homophonous; in many of the compounds it is interchanged with 徹 and 宗.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T'ien</td>
<td>Brotherhood. — This group is quite unnecessary, as the characters under the radical contain all but one.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T'ien</td>
<td>To explain. — This is similar both to No. 482 囚 and No. 412 武; most of the derivatives are read <em>chen</em>, then <em>tuan</em>, <em>yan</em> and <em>luo</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nua</td>
<td>Brains. — This group is all read <em>nei</em>; its meanings occasionally allude to the head.</td>
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<td>Chi</td>
<td>Virginity. — All the compounds are read <em>ching</em>, and their meanings bear no likeness to any affinity with the primitive.</td>
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<td>Ho</td>
<td>Furry. — This group is read <em>shu</em> and one derivative has supplanted the primitive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chi</td>
<td>Light. — This group is read <em>shao</em>, and one derivative no longer exists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chi</td>
<td>Law. — Most of these words are read <em>tshau</em> or <em>tsai</em>; and none indicate that the primitive has perceptibly influenced their meanings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>The sky. — This resembles No. 494 易, and in many cases is confused with No. 767 易 and No. 787 柔; form sub-groups; the sounds are <em>yang</em>, <em>tung</em>, and <em>chung</em> and <em>yang</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi</td>
<td>To be. — The sounds <em>shii</em> and <em>ri</em> about equally divide this group, one of the easiest to recognize.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miao</td>
<td>Mysterious. — Uniform in its sound <em>miao</em>, this is derived from No. 123 少, with which its meanings have the most affinity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi</td>
<td>A star. — This group is read <em>sing</em> and <em>tang</em>; the primitive is derived from No. 164, 亜, and one or two derivatives are like it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsia</td>
<td>Who? — A large group sounded <em>ka</em>, <em>yueh</em>, <em>kah</em>, <em>kiah</em>, <em>ye</em>, <em>kiel</em>, <em>kaet</em> and <em>ai</em>; it is often used for its primitive, and leads a small sub-group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao</td>
<td>The sound of <em>mao</em> changes into <em>ma</em>, <em>fang</em> and <em>shub</em> in some characters; this primitive is often contracted to <em>ma</em> in combination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yu</td>
<td><em>Yu</em> is a large group sounded <em>yung</em>, <em>yeu</em> and <em>ye</em> are the sounds; it somewhat resembles No. 577 莊, and reappears in No. 231 聯.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsai</td>
<td>To sputter. — Uniformly sounded <em>tshih</em>; the derivative <em>tsai</em> has three under it, but they are not common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taih</td>
<td>To think. — This is like the favor, whose four compounds are rarely met; this group is sounded <em>tsai</em>, <em>si</em>, <em>sai</em> and <em>tsai</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TEN STROKES.

| Taih | To fear. — A group read *we*, and similar in form and sound to the next, but presenting no likeness in sense. |
| Hsia | Stomach. — This primitive resembles 胸, but that forms no compounds; these are read *wei* and *kwei*. |
| Ao | To frighten. — This phonetic is like No. 994 謹, with which it is often interchanged; the words in this group are all pronounced *yao*. |
| Ha | To curve. — This flows from No. 298 蠻, with which it is often interchanged, and agrees entirely in its sounds. |
| Chi | A very month. — These derivatives are sounded *kung*, *ko*, *kuo*, *ko* and *co*; the primitive is in use, and one compound reappears in No. 924. |
| Hsia | Beginning. — The sounds *tsaw*, *chuen*, *iju*, *chui* and *shuwan* occur in this group, whose primitive is a contracted form of 聯 singly. |

### TEN STROKES.

| Ta | To rule. — This, a sub-group of No. 256 聯, is read 脩, 糟 and *kai*; the primitive exerts no influence on the sense. |
| Hsia | To fill a crack. — The primitive is regarded as an older form of 聯, and covers the radical; the sub-groups are No. 1004 聯 and 聯; the sounds are *koon*, *kien*, *so* and *zai*. |
| Chi | A household. — These derivatives are all read *kia*; it is not a sub-group of No. 419 聯, nor should it be confounded with No. 623 聯. |
| Chi | To injure. — The sounds are *hau*, *kiah*, *kuh* and *kaoh*; several of the characters are not unlike in signification. |
| Chi | Narrow. — This is derived from No. 156 窄, with which it is sometimes interchanged; the sounds are all *cwa*. |
| Chi | A hollow. — A sub-group from No. 217 亜; the derivatives are uniformly read *wa*. |
| Siao | Patient. — A group having little in common in its meanings of its characters, which are uniformly read *sing*, or *yung*. |
| Siao | This has now become an imperfect character, often contracted to *hsu* in common books; No. 606 联 forms a sub-group; the sounds are *sing*, *yung*, *ying*, *wau*, *lau*, *lau*, *lau* and *kung*. |
| Siao | The side. — An offshoot from No. 54 方; the derivatives are like the primitive in sound, but show little likeness in their meanings; a small sub-group occurs under 联. |
| Siao | Urgent. — These compounds are read *tsih*, but their meanings are very incoherent. |
| Siao | Great. — These derivatives are read *tsang*, and most of them are in common use; it is not likely to be confounded with No. 517 聯. |
| Siao | Royal robes. — Unlike in their sound *kwan*, these compounds show no affinity with their phonetic. |
| Siao | This. — A group read *tsou* or *tsai*, and having two small sub-groups; the primitive is properly written 王, but contracted to 王 and 联. |
| Chi | Baed. — All the compounds are read *chih*, and a remarkable similarity is to be seen in their meanings. |
| Siao | Baed. — This primitive resembles No. 647 联 and still more 联, to compassionate; the derivatives are sounded *se*, *tsen* and *schei*, and are in common use.
INTRODUCTION.

Rad. 189. — In composition this is often contracted a little, as seen in No. 935 and ; the sounds are kou, lea, kiao, hiao, koh and ang.

Obscure. — This primitive is more frequently written slave, to distinguish it more easily from No. 625 and No. 609 ; its compounds are all read ming.

A man. — An offshoot from No. 300 and easily confounded with No. 575 in badly-printed books ; the sounds are uniformly long.

The compounds all read chung, are few and not much used, so that they are less likely to be mistaken for those under No. 623.

Great. — A variety of this primitive, written 齐, with eleven strokes, is considered to be more important; this and No. 796 齐 are unlike; koi and is the common sound in this group.

Obscure. — Ming is changed to miu and miin in a few cases; this group has many characters exhibiting a trace of their primitive.

A lamb. — Koo and gyo are the only sounds; the primitive is derived from No. 218 and its compounds show no affinity with either.

To differ. — The complicated form 齐 is sometimes met with in the compounds; their sounds are cho, so, rao and tet, the last showing the influence of No. 135.

New moon. — This primitive shows some affinity with 齐 to hencop, the source of No. 810 齐 but only in appearance; the sounds are soh and su.

To bewitch. — This is a sub-group of No. 220 and the compounds exhibit traces of the primitive in their meanings.

Backbone. — This group is read thi, and one or two of the derivatives show some analogy to the phonetic.

A kingdom. — This group is sonced thia and chia or chia ; the primitive resembles 資, which makes no compounds, and there is less likelihood therefore of confounding the two.

Simple. — A group read su, whose phonetic is very similar to No. 641 資, both of them relating to silk.

To link. — A group whose original sound keu varies into kiaung in four characters ; an unusual change.

Dissolve. — Most of the derivatives are read jia, others nih and nia; they often show a trace of the primitive.

Origin. — These are generally read yia ; one is tiaien, and the characters show little reference to the primitive.

Summer. — Hia and shu are the sounds; the primitive looks a little like No. 971 齐, contracted, but they are totally distinct.

Effect. — These characters form a sub-group under No. 287 至, and many are like those in meaning; they all follow the leading sound chi.

To increase. — This is contracted to 資, which is similar to the aberrant character 齐 everywhere; its usual sound thia becomes tian in some cases.

A cord. — Nearly all are read sah, others are shel or shi; the primitive resembles No. 634 資 in form and meaning.

Rad. 187. — This group is mostly read su, the others are chia ; the derivatives have no likeness in meaning to their phonetic.

A shell. — This primitive was originally 削, now altered to accommodate the radical on the left, as in 磔; its sounds are kah, keh, hah, kah and hich.

A saxophone. — This primitive flows from No. 244 赫, but the meanings in this group are unlike either; most of them are read sho, not fi.

How ? — This primitive is also written 齐 and 資, but in the compounds the correct form is generally followed; their sounds are koh, kah, kah, yeh, kai and an.}

Tribute. — The sound kung in this group shows an affinity with No. 27 金, and the whole character reappears in No. 1039 纹; kung runs into lung and hung.

A robe. — This resembles No. 618 古, and is contracted to 資 in writing and common books ; No. 628 flows from it; the sounds are yuen.

To publish. — This and No. 748 資 are very easily confounded; 溯 forms a sub-group; the sounds are fi, fi, and po, the last being most common.

Rad. 133. — This primitive has two sounds; the compounds read fio, koh and koh, show considerable uniformity of meaning with its less usual significant division.

Elder brother. — A derivative from No. 145 古; the characters are all read ko.

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

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

Surmise. — The radical is placed on the right in these characters as in 齐; one sub-group occurs under No. 695 資; the sounds are kon, han and seal.

Weak. — This group has the sounds midi, jia, neh, nih and nio; the primitive has little influence on the meanings.

Late. — This is also written 齐 like 亞, a rhinoceros, under eleven strokes, and both forms are correct; the sounds vary from ai to te'zi and chi.

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

Fragments. — This appears like a sub-group under No. 290 資, with which it shows no connection in sense or sound; all its characters are read rik.

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

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

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

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

Chieh. —This is derived from No. 396 亨, with which some of its compounds are interchanged; they are read  kweh; its shape resembles No. 802 未 and the next.

Shuh. —This, like the last, is derived from No. 296, and resembles No. 744 旅 and No. 742 琵; its compounds are read shuh.

Yang. —This group is all read yang, but the number do not all retain a trace of their primitive.

Sin. —This resembles No. 629 早, but it occurs less frequently; the sounds are all sin, and the meanings unlike the primitive.

Rainbow. —This seems a sub-group under No. 19 彩, none of which bear much likeness to it in meaning, and the sounds are yu, shu, and hu.

To triturate. —This and No. 290 旅 look much alike, but this is the least common; most of the compounds are read chang, chang, and shuang.

A.bow. —The sounds here are hui, sui, and sheh; these read hweh often interchange with No. 820 会, from similarity of sound.

A rule.—Most of the characters in this group are read kuei, others are kwei; their meanings sometimes show traces of the primitive.

To blame. —The sound tsueh changes into tsih, tsi, and chei in a large proportion of the derivatives, whose meanings exhibit little affinity with each other.

Li.—This is an obsolete character, which gives its sound li to most of the compounds, though its meaning to none.

An echo.—A homophonous group read ; many of the characters exhibit the idea of blankness.

Troubled. —This group is read tsih and tsih, and many words in it are allied to the primitive in sense as well as sound.

Lively.—These compounds are all read ch'ang or shuang, but now show the influence of their primitive.

A Group where the phonetic yen leads the sounds of the compounds, but does not influence their meaning.

To take.—This is like No. 744 和 and No. 728 會, but occurs more frequently; most of the words are read cheh or chih, and others tien.

Sound of stones. —The sounds are kung, king, and sheng; this character is obsolete, and often contracted to 声 for its compound 声.

Apt. —These derivatives are read i, jeh, chih, and shih; it closely resembles No. 742 和, and the two are often confounded even by natives.

Hidden.—This group is read shih, with the exception of tek, the compounds show some traces of the phonetic in their meaning.

To connect.—A group whose compounds follow their phonetic ien, but none of them resemble it in meaning.

To decipitate.—The sounds here vary from chen to tan and tien; they lead a sub-group of three.

Singly.—This and No. 048 曰 are frequently confounded in poorly-printed books; the group is read chien and tan.
A place. — The sounds here change from 1's into 1's, 1's, 1's, and 1's; their meanings are altogether diverse.

To reprimand. — This is often incorrectly written 1's, which is another form of 1's; the compounds are read 1's, 1's, and 1's.

Dignity. — All the compounds are read 1's, like their phonetic, though few are influenced by it in their significance.

To signify. — A large and regular group in its uniform sound of 1's; a few compounds, as 1's and 1's, lead small sub-groups.

To mount. — About half the compounds are read 1's like their primitive, the others 1's.

This primitive resembles the radicals 1's, wheat and 1's, millet, but these do not occur as phonetics; this group is read 1's and 1's.

A giraffe. — The sounds here are 1's, 1's, 1's and 1's; some traces of the primitive appear, which is interchanged with No. 507 in many cases.

Nearly all are read 1's, others are 1's and 1's; the primitive is not used; No. 1027 1's is a sub-group.

A few. — The primitive gives its sound 1's to most of the compounds; 1's leads a small sub-group.

Equal. — This somewhat resembles 1's a couple, or altered to 1's; the compounds are read 1's and 1's.

Violent. — The phonetic gives its sound 1's to all under it; the form 1's is commonly used, but is still reckoned as having only eleven strokes.

To console. — This gives its sound to most of the compounds; they are read 1's or 1's.

To leak. — A small group, uniformly read 1's, and many of its characters analogous to the primitive, which is contracted to 1's in poor books.

To practice. — This group is read 1's and 1's; the meanings are unlike the primitive.

To fly high. — The leading sound is 1's, but 1's, 1's, 1's, 1's, 1's, and 1's are also heard, rendering them all doubtful to a beginner.

Dark. — The right half of this character is an earlier form of itself, traces of which are to be detected in the compounds; the sounds are uniformly 1's.

To know. — The few derivatives are read 1's; their meanings are totally different.

To make. — This sub-group comes from No. 542 1's; its derivatives are uniformly 1's.

An offshoot from No. 592 1's, and an idea of injury runs through the group; the sounds are 1's, then 1's, then 1's, and 1's.

To sacrifice. — About half of this group is read 1's, and the others 1's, 1's, 1's, and 1's; a sub-group of seven comes under 1's.

To follow. — These few characters are read 1's, like their phonetic; but are unlike it in meaning, and not much in use.

A bushel. — These characters are read 1's, but their meanings are dissimilar.

To follow. — This and the two next are similar; half of this group follow the sound 1's, others are read 1's and 1's.

Imperial. — A small group, read 1's, whose words show some affinity in the meanings with the primitive.

To transport. — The derivatives are read 1's and 1's; the primitive is like No. 771 1's, but it does not influence the meaning of the words.

To meet. — This flows from No. 348 1's, with which its compounds agree in sound, and often in sense; nearly one half are read 1's, the rest 1's.

Rad. 196. — The sounds vary to 1's, 1's and 1's; this and No. 680 1's resemble each other.

Already. — The compounds in this group are read 1's, 1's and 1's; the primitive resembles No. 675 1's, but is more used.

A helmet. — The few derivatives under this primitive have no affinity with its meaning, but are all sounded 1's.

To kill. — The compounds are read 1's and 1's, and the original meaning crops out in some of them.

To cover. — An unimportant group, uniform in its sound of 1's, but showing no affinity in meaning.

A councillor. — This is occasionally interchanged with No. 813 1's, and altered to 1's and 1's; the compounds are read 1's, 1's, 1's, 1's, and 1's, and most of them have some reference to confusion.

A accustomed. — The derivatives follow the phonetic 1's, except 1's, and some of them partake of its meaning.

A nest. — This resembles No. 197 1's; the characters mostly follow their leading sound 1's, 1's, and 1's, being the variants.

A leader. — The derivatives take the sound of 1's, and the primitive, in a few cases is interchanged with No. 687 1's from their similarity of sound.

A green. — This is a sub-group from No. 169 1's, and the characters follow its sound 1's with a few exceptions which are read 1's.

A tiger. — This primitive is sometimes written like No. 169 1's, but more often 1's, which is allowable; the compounds are read 1's, 1's and 1's.

A hall. — One of the sub-groups under No. 501 1's; most of its members are read 1's and a few 1's.

A bush. — One of the sub-groups under No. 501 1's; its radical is uniformly written throughout, and in a few cases as 1's, 1's, and 1's, its position varies the sense; the derivatives are read 1's, 1's and 1's.

Poor. — This group is mostly read 1's; others are 1's, and one 1's, 1's, forms a sub-group No. 984.

Long. — The phonetic gives its sound 1's to this group, but no clue to the meanings, except in one or two cases.

Remarkable. — The sounds in this group are 1's, 1's and 1's; it leads a sub-group of four; in K'ang's Dictionary this character is reckoned under twelve strokes.

To involve. — About one half of this group is read 1's, the rest are 1's and 1's; the primitive is akin to No. 881 1's and No. 982 1's, with which it is sometimes interchanged.
INTRODUCTION.

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

 sorrow.—Hwean, wan and cha are the only sounds; the primitive is sometimes wrongly written for No. 288 顧.

A peak.—This is very similar to No. 626 皃, and the two are not carefully separated in books; it is like a bird, which is made from No. 472 纏.

TWELVE STROKES.

1. 內 A gutter.—The sound of this is given by No. 144 與, with which it has no other affinity.

2. 廠 To scrawl.—This is derived from No. 592 造, and all its compounds follow its sound 造 but not its sense.

3. 發 To burn.—This has become obsolete and is sometimes pedantically written 發 with thirteen strokes; the sounds are chik, chik and shik.

4. 帰 A youth.—The sounds are tung, chang and chweang; its sound and form resemble No. 558 至, with which it is never interchanged.

5. 散 This is now obsolete, and its derivatives are read chik and sāh; it resembles No. 818 想 and is still less like No. 815 散.

6. 敬 Sincere.—This heads the largest sub-group under No. 306 望, of which No. 727 高 and No. 728 為 are two others; the sounds are ten and tui.

7. 然 Then.—This is derived from No. 397 靈, but has no likeness to its sound or sense; the words are tān and tung.

8. 善 Good.—This phonetic gives its sound xān, but has no appreciable influence on the sense of the compounds; it differs from No. 818 想.

9. 喜 Will-o'-the-wisp.—This guides to the sounds of all its compounds except three read lōi; and an idea of frangibility runs through many of them.

10. 輕 Fatigue.—This is a derivative from No. 614 顙; the compounds all follow its sound, but rarely its significance.

11. 猶 To suspect.—This is also written 猶 in most of its compounds, but the second form alone is a synonym of ē 後; 猶 is the common sound.

12. 無 Two.—This comes secondarily from No. 23 亡; under which is a simpler form of this character; this group is read 无, mē and chi.

13. 深 Pure.—This and No. 567 深 are derived from No. 256 戟; its compounds are mostly read chīk, and some of them are akin in meaning.

14. 魔 That.—This is derived from 顙, which unites with three radicals, one of them forming this sub-group, which is read chīk and kweii.

15. 美 To like.—A group whose members are read lōi and lōo, but their meanings vary indefinitely.

16. 罪 Predigal.—This is derived from No. 531 罪, which sends off four or two sub-groups, of which this is the largest; its compounds are read chih and cao, and are written sometimes with No. 529 造.

17. 砥 Impious.—This is often interchanged with No. 789 毆, and No. 1028 啃; it is also incorrectly written 皓 which itself leads a group of three; the compounds are read tsan, tsan, chāa and ti.

18. 欲 One.—This group is sounded yih, sē and ngi; the words exhibit no likeness in meaning.

19. 欲 To dare.—The sounds here vary from fan to han and lien; its nearest resemblances are No. 801 欲, and No. 828 欲.

20. 虚— 口 ——— Virtuous.—This gives its sound to a few derivatives, the others being read jiao, kiao, lian, kao and shao.

21. 鼓 A tambourine.—These compounds are read pāng like their phonetic, but show no trace of its meaning.

22. 頭 Joy.—This resembles No. 804 頭; the sounds are all lō, except two or three read chī.

23. 明 Evil.—This, derived from No. 424 明, is read both wu and yōng; its compounds are found under both sounds, and partake of its meaning.

24. 献 Grace.—This group frequently interchanges its phonetic with 聲, a sub-group of No. 733 聲; the sounds are kweii and sāi.

25. 林 A hedge.—These are all read fan, as well as the larger sub-group under 羣, to which belong eight compounds.

26. 竹 An—This differs from No. 867 茎, though they are interchanged; besides the sound ran, a few are read lōi and sin.

27. 羽 This.—Apparently derived from No. 455 羽; this primitive exhibits no likeness in sound or sense to it; a few are read sē, but most of them are.

28. 鳥 201.—The derivatives are mostly read hwang, and others 持; No. 996 是 is a sub-group.

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

30. 朝 Morning.—Most of the derivatives are read chao, 脙 niao being the only exception.

31. 納 A sort.—This group follows the sound of its primitive, which resembles 頭 kāi, a word that has four derivatives, 倪 and 候 being the most common.

32. 以 To deceive.—The sounds here are yū, kēi, kēch and kāi, and modifications of these; the meanings are incongruous.

33. 看 To seek.—These compounds are read san and ran; none of them indicate any influence of the primitive on their meanings.

34. 眠 This group is alike read wū; the primitive is derived from No. 56 眠 rather than No. 439 閣.

35. 月 Intercalary moon.—These characters are read both jen and yin, the primitive has both sounds; its form resembles the last and the next.

36. 閎 Leisure.—As a primitive, this is also written 閏 and 閧, though these three forms are not wholly synonyms; the sounds are about equally jen and yin.

37. 休 Weak.—The compounds, which are mostly read chūn, show no influence of the primitive, which is sometimes interchanged with No. 437 休.

38. 會 To convene.—This group has many sounds, as san, zǐn, chūn, tōaen and tawen; the meanings have nothing in common.
INTRODUCTION.

Opulent.—This and No. 912 會 are easily mistaken, and this is usually written 會 to diminish their likeness; the derivatives are read ts'ang and shing.

Several.—This regularly follows its phonetic 亖; in a few cases, like 亖 the primitive is abbreviated, but often to 亖, as 極 for 極, &c.

Empty.—This is sometimes written like No. 785 虚 and soldader like No. 784 然; the derivatives are read 亖 and 亖.

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

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

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

Road. 203.—One of this class, 彼 forms a sub-group of eight, and another 亖 of four derivatives; the compounds are read 唱, 畸 and 亖, chiefly the latter.

A prospect.—This like No. 808 彼 is an offshoot of No. 897 彼; the sounds under it vary into 亖, 亖, 亖 and 亖.

Important.—This is a derivative from No. 417 彼; the compounds are read 亖, 亖 and 亖.

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

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

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

To buy.—This phonetic leads the sounds of all its derivatives, and one of them No. 273 彼 is a large sub-group, though some etymologists separate them.

Thicket.—This and No. 930 彼 resemble each other; the compounds here are all read 亖 or 亖.

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

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

THIRTEEN STROKES.

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

A griffon.—This resembles No. 839 彼 a little, but it and its derivatives are seldom met; they are read 亖 and 亖.

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

A derivative of No. 588 繁, with which it is rarely interchanged; this primitive gives its sound 豪, and its compounds are read chen and tsuen; but its meaning to none.

This is also written 豪, and 豪, but these forms are not common; their sounds are yung and yong.

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

This is often interchanged with No. 867 繁, from the similarity of sound; these are read sun, shen, and shen.

This is a sub-group under No. 922 繁, and is often contracted to 豪; its derivatives are read ching or shing.

This is apparently derived from 繁 plants, but the sound indicates No. 528 繁 as its origin; the sounds 繁 and 豪 are curiously confused in the group.

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

A border. — Occasionally interchanged with No. 720 繁, and most of the compounds are sounded kung; 豪 leads three or four derivatives.

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

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

This is contracted to 繁, and its compounds are read shek, shek nei tei-lang; several of them partake of its meaning.

This forms one of three sub-groups under No. 688 繁; its derivatives are read sen and him.

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

This group is read tien and tan; the characters are not much used.

The meaning of this phonetic appears in several of its compounds, which are read pi, po, pei, and shih; the group is easily distinguished from No. 1014 繁.

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 sah and shah.

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

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

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

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

Fat. — This group contains the sounds tsaun, tsu, tsuen, and sun; No. 1003 繁 forms a sub-group.

An imperfect character, to which No. 950 繁 bears most likeness; the compounds are read hio, hioh, hoh and hong; it is often contracted, as 繁 for 繁 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 kih, yao, kih, hoh and kiao, the last the commonest; this and No. 741 繁 look alike.

Obscure. — The derivatives in this group are read nga and yu; it resembles 繁, which has only three derivatives read yuah.

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

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

All. — The sounds under this primitive are tien, sien, yen, kien, lien, and lien, of which the last preponderates.

To assemble. — This and No. 855 繁 are liable to be confounded; half of the characters in this group are read kieh; the others lien, wéi, and lien.

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

Ought. — This is a sub-group under No. 831 繁; it is frequently contracted to 繁 in cheap books; all the compounds are read tian, but their meanings follow their radicals.

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

Heroic.—The characters in this group are read hao; the primitive flows from No. 922 高, and is somewhat like it.

Necessary.—This primitive, also written 需, is sometimes interchanged with No. 947 需, which it resembles in sound and sense; it flows from No. 527 需, and the compounds are read ji, yu, nen, and si.

You.—This is contracted to 禹 in composition; the derivatives are read yu, lo, mi, su, ni, ching, nieh, si and shen; 雨 has six derivatives.

Just.—One derivative under this 禹 has four under it, which and the others are all read tsang.

To dispose.—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 417 道, and looks like No. 552 章; the derivatives are read tsian, shang, chen, and chang.

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

An obstacle.—A small group whose compounds are read chi and ri.

To concentrate.—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 477 桁, and looks like No. 582 章; the derivatives are read tsen, tsung, chen, and chang.

Glistering.—Formed by duplicating Rad. 155 赤, whose meaning it has half-partially kept; the words are read ho and lio.

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

To examine.—An offshoot from No. 459 灯, this primitive has affinity with its derivative No. 995 筠; the sounds are kiun, yen, bien, but chiefly lien.

Completed.—All but one tsai of this group are read tai, and there is much affinity with the primitive in its meanings.

Pharmacy.—This primitive, an offshoot from No. 254 藥, does not affect the sense of its derivatives, which are read tao, tao, yen, yeh, soo, choo and cho.

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

To cultivate.—This is derived from No. 436 圖, and its compounds are all read tsai.

Steam.—The compounds under this character are read hai and lien; it has no affinity with No. 558 蒸, nor will No. 1062 蒸 be taken for it.

Suspicious.—This conveys its own sound and to about half its compounds, the rest being read pa, ping, chi and hai, and some having two or three sounds.

To give.—This resembles No. 903 捨, but still more the word bing, which has four derivatives, read like it; this group is read yu, lio and sii.

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

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

Suspect.—This is often contracted in writing to 處 under twelve strokes; the compounds are read jù and jùan.

To measure.—This flows from 靈 chih, which has also 精 shu as one derivative, and No. 1033 維 as another; it is frequently wrongly written so as to cover the whole character as 談; the sounds are hán and hán, hu, hu, and hán.

A necklace.—This is formed of Rad. 154 貝 repeated, and has its derivative in No. 1035 営; they are all read jìng.

Manifest.—This has been superseded by its common derivative 精, which itself has a few offshoots; the sounds under it are kén, shên, shí, and ián.

To send.—This primitive resembles No. 682 遠, but is not an offshoot from it; the derivatives are all read kén, but show no likeness in sense to the primitive.

To match.—This is constantly contracted to 對; all the compounds are as much used as their leader, whose sound is the same as their followers.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

A kitchen.—This and No. 817 鍋 both come from 炊, a band of music; 烹 has also three or four common derivatives, read 緬 and 畫; this primitive is very often written 鍋; under 14 strokes.

Broad.—This comes from No. 824 黃, and its compounds are read kuán, kung, and kwo; one or two exhibite some analogy to it.

Iridescence.—This seems to flow from No. 722 鴻; in composition it interchanges with 鴻 and 鴻 in a few cases, and all the derivatives are read píng.

A shop.—This is often wrongly written, as if the lower part was 烹 inh, but the two are unlike; this group is read chén and chūn.

To nourish.—This group is read yáng, but its members indicate no likeness to their phonetic, which flows from No. 218 羊.

Severe.—This is derived from No. 921 萬, but resembles it neither in sense nor sound; the characters are read li.

Afflicted.—This is sometimes contracted to 病; but only in poorly-printed books; the compounds are read yùn and yùn.

To mount.—This comes from No. 243 吉; its compounds are few and infrequent, and all follow its sound k'éng.

To sell.—This comes from No. 858 売, but its sounds are not so uniform as that; most of them are tsh, then ykh, shh, tea, tsh, and ma; their meanings vary greatly.

A joint.—This derivative from No. 575 職 leads a few common characters read tshí; it is contracted to 職 by rapid penmen.

Essential.—This leads the sounds of its derivatives, a few changing from chih to chi; it is contracted to 賄 even in good printing.

Pastic.—The derivatives here follow the sound 了 except one read li; they have no likeness in meaning.

To prove.—This is sometimes contracted to 精 in combination, and resembles No. 905 徽; the derivatives are read ching and chi.

Pleasure.—The characters in this group are read lāk, yāk, and shāk, but mostly li; their meanings often refer to splendor; 莖 leads three derivatives.

Bristles.—The derivatives in this group are read līk and lāk; in common books it is contracted, as 莒 for 爾 and one or two others.

To reflect.—This primitive resembles No. 917 鏡 and No. 999 鏡 in its general form, and shows some affinity in sound with them both.

To exterminate.—Some of these derivatives show a little affinity with their primitive; most of them are read niē and nēh.

Cruel.—This gives its sound pū to half of its compounds, and the others are read pō; they frequently show some trace of its many meanings.

Number.—This is an offshoot of No. 789 萬; its compounds are read shū, shu, and sō, and show no similarity to the meaning of either.

Fields.—This group and those under No. 793 萬 and No. 881 畜 are alike read kē, and their compounds are often interchanged; 萬 has 12 derivatives, and 萬 has six, beside others; 畜 is contracted often to 萬 as 萬; even in well-printed books.

To stop.—This flows from No. 692 能, and is often contracted to 能 in common books; its sounds are pī, pō, and pū.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

Grandeas.—This primitive somewhat resembles No. 872 精, but the group is quite unlike; one character is read hān, and the others lién.

Neer.—Half of this character is sometimes wrongly written 慝, which is a synonym of 萬 the hazel; the derivatives are read chén throughout.

Pod. 212.—The group placed under this radical contains many in which it is properly phonetic; the prevailing sound is tsh, with a few read chung, nang, sīk, and chūk.

To emboss.—This character is contracted to 萬 in composition; its derivatives are read hō; and leads a group of three.

To ascend.—This flows from No. 219 立, and in sound is like No. 666 萬, and seems to be a contraction of one of its compounds; the group is read tshing throughout.

Sudden.—This group resembles No. 626 萬 in sound, and No. 948 萬 in appearance; it is read hō, but the compounds are not much used.
INTRODUCTION.

1012 Rad. 214.—The characters with this in it as a radical resemble each other in sense, and those under it as a phonetic are alike in sound, except 且; 纏 has four derivatives.

1014 A fault.—These characters are read sich and yeh; the primitive is not derived from No. 898 非 which resembles it in construction.

1016 An infant.—This is one of the derivatives from No. 899 贳; its compounds are all read yin, but their meanings have no connection.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

1018 To consider.—The characters in this group are all read ts'e-awn; they must not be confounded with those under No. 980 鳳 read lab.

1017 Mixed.—This is indirectly derived from No. 851 獨, and is a little like No. 1027 雜; its compounds are all real ts'ai.

1019 A nobleman.—The characters in this group are read shih, tsun and ts'ai, but show no likeness in meaning to their primitive.

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

1021 Abundant.—This and No. 926 納 are constantly interchanged with each other, but not quite correctly; the sounds jiang and yang are the usual ones in this group.

1022 About one half of these characters have the sound ts'ou, the rest are hwan; it is contracted to 蒇 in rapid writing.

1023 To unread.—This and No. 1024 贳 differ a little in form, and altogether in sound, this group being read k'ei throughout.

NINETEEN STROKES.

1024 In some of the common derivatives, this primitive is contracted to No. 212 恋 for 爱; the sounds are chiefly wt'en or iuan, then wan, man, shuan and pien; two or three small sub-groups are formed from it.

1026 Without.—This is an offshoot from No. 719 無, and some of its derivatives are interchanged with those; all here are read wu.

1028 To help.—This is also written 賣 and 賣; which perplexes the student as to the proper number of strokes; the last contraction resembles No. 813 燃, with which it is sometimes interchanged; this group is read tsun, ts'ouen and ts'ai.

SUMMARY.—This is derived from No. 674 營, and agrees with it in sound; the compounds are read yie, 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 juk shing. This combination of radicals and primitives is easily paralleled in other languages, especially in Greek and German, whose facility of compounding and decomposing 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,供 or 饤, there is no hesitation in the search; but when their number is over twelve, as in 撞,騏 or 撮, 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, 嘴 is composed of 口 mouth joined to 工 the 256th primitive, and 嘴 the 211th radical, making 21 strokes, under which number it is placed. In others, like 嘴, or 嘴 or 嘴, 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 pencil, for we are more familiar with the pen; and to make an accurate character is more important than to write an elegant one.
A SYLLABIC DICTIONARY
OF
THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

AI.

See also under the syllables Yai and Ngai. Old sounds io and ai; — in Amoy, ai and ê; — in Fuzhau, a and ai; — in Shanghai, e, ya, and yih; — in Chefoo, ai.

挨
From hard and really as the phonetic; it is interchanged with cai. syai 捏 to defer.

To rely on, to trust to; to push away; to carry on the back; to place alongside; to force, to crowd, as with the elbows; to graft; to strike on the back; to be the object of, to suffer, and thus it becomes the sign of the passive; next, near, contiguous.

和 | to be next to each other; to lean on.

有大山 | he has powerful friends.

| 保 | a student's surety.
| 門 | 门 to go from door to door, as a beggar; to gad about.
| 回 | back to back.
| 逐 | I can't get in, for the crowd.
| 打 | to be beaten; I was thrashed, or struck.
| 晚 | towards evening; late in the afternoon.
| 肩 袖 | brothers nearly the same age.
| 了 | a year. I have waited already a year.
| 延 過 | to procrastinate day by day, to delay till the time has passed.

In reilly. To lounge, to lean against; to lie down; an interjection of surprise, sorrow, or pain; to beg or ask.

| 下 | lie down a little.
| 屋 | lean it here, as against a wall.
| 震 | it will answer.
| 我 | I intreat you.
| 嘩 | oh dear! whew! an exclamation also written as below, and in other ways.

哎

An interjection of surprise, mixed with regret or self-reproach.

| 呀 | haiya! it indicates more distress than our neighbour; alas! alack!
| 嘿 | I've made a mistake.
| 我 | ah! I only just now knew it.

From rain and to visit as the phonetic.

| 霅 | The heavens covered and adorned with clouds; a cloudy but bright sky; obscure.
| 祥雲 | the beautiful clouds are scattered about.
| 氣 | cloudy hill-tops.

From clouds and to desire; like the last.

| 云 | cloudy, obscure; sky covered with clouds; murky.
| 朦 | dull or cloudy; applied to spectacles, as they can relieve sight; said to have been brought from Malacca in the Yuen dynasty.

因此

From plants and to visit.

| 植 | Beautiful and luxuriant vegetation; shady, flourishing; fine, graceful, stylish, pleasing.
| 土 | the many accomplished officers in the king's employ.
| 得 | dignified and courteous.
| 聖 | a rich emerald color, as of a lawn or grassy bank.
| 亮 | shady groves.

從

From earth and to cover.

| 沙 | Dust rising in the air; obscured, as in a dust storm.
| 之 | clear, pellucid water.
| 泥化 | the mud turned into light dust.

執挨 | to get beyond the defilements of this dusty world, — as when becoming a priest.
From eye and a bank; very often read "ai").  The outer corner of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at.

The身量 of rather low stature.  

根据 to glance at angrily, to look aside threateningly.

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

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

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

卷 a narrow lane.

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

贫 poor and distressed, as from calamity.

险 a dangerous pass, as a mountain path; met. unjust.

急 若容 之中 appalled or excited, as if in perilous straits.

Read  jiu.  A horse with a white belly.

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

映 車  the navel.

映 車  風疹  a windy colic.

盆  a basin, a dish; a gurglet; a water jug; a sort of tin can; an earthen vessel for beating time on; overflowing; sleek.

水  a water ewer; broken pottery; potsherds. (Cantonese.)

故 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.)

脂  rich and abundant, like a spring.

齊 an ancient name for old spirits, generous and rich flavor.
CHA.

Old sounds, ta, tat, tap, tak, da, dat, and dak. In Canton, cha; — in Swatow, cha; — in Amoy, ché and t'a; — in Fuhchau, cha; — in Shanghai, tsh, sho, zo; — in Chifu, tsa.

From wood and fierce tiger or raft; the second form is common for the fruit, and is also used for 佚 a raft.

A sour red fruit of the size of a cherry, a species of hawthorn (Crataegus cinnamata and pinon-ti-jila), common throughout China; the fruit is called 佚 綠子 and 佚 蛇 at Peking; and 佚 elsewhere; the acid is much esteemed.

山 佚 a sweetmeat or jam made from the haw.

I 佚 the cry of magpies;

From wood and to obstruct; used sometimes for the preceding, and for 佚 淀 sediment.

To put wood in the way to post the passage; to lie near to; contemnious and opposing; name of a place.

An unauthorized character.

The sound of indistinct utterances; a hisp.

I 佚 的乱叫 [the sparrows] are twittering and calling to each other.

喊喊 I 佚 whispering together.

In Cantonese. A final particle, implying a short time.

等吓 I 佚 wait a moment!

飲茶 I 佚 just take a cup of tea.

Sediment, refuse, lees, dregs, grounds, settings; the residuum left after expressing the juice; the garbages of an article.

彝 feculence, leavings, sittings.

八角 I 佚 broken star-aniseed.

紫梗 I 佚 shell-lac.

藥 I 佚 the refuse left after preparing drugs; a second decoction.

Read 佚. Name of a stream in the south of Shensi.

To place the finger on a thing, for the purpose of selecting it; to take, to press down, to feel.

The scab on a healing sore.

I 佚 a cicatrix, a scar.

紅上源米 called 赤 | 佚 by some authors; the term is local.

The third form is properly used only for pimplles on the nose.

Discolorations or cracks of the skin, supposed to arise from the obstructed perpiration; a pimple, a blotch; pustules.

I 佚 chapped; a cracked and rough skin.

酒 I 佚 wine blossoms on the nose, sometimes called 粉刺 or flour thorns, from the pus in them.

Irregular teeth; uneven, distorted teeth, sometimes called snaffle-teeth.

From great above many, and is regarded by the etymologists as a contracted form of 當; it is sometimes written 另 but not quite correctly.

To open out, to stretch open; to blister; to extend or display, as a cause.

言 to boast.

戸 to open the door.

心 當 a vain disposition and unwieldy person.

 дв the two original powers are vastly spread out, as at the creation.

Not close grained, said of some kinds of meat; a scar; to adhere, to stick, as paste; cohering, close together.

Broad, spreading horns, such as are largest at the base; to strike an ox across the horns.

I 佚 expanded horns.

From words and to boast; the second form is obsolete.

To speak hesitatingly, not straightforward; afraid to speak out, reticent; angry, furious, disturbed in mind.

I 佚 incoherent talk, like that of one confused and afraid.

Also read 佚; the second, and most common form at Canton, is unauthorized, and has no doubt been altered from the first.

To take up, as by the fingers; to seize or take, as animals; to grasp, to clutch, to grab; take firmly, to hold fast; to work, as a bellows; to squeeze; a handful.

I 佚 I've got it safe; hold it steady.

I 佚 风箱 to work a bellows.

I 佚 大 I 佚 grab a big handful.

攴 to keep a gambling-table.

水猪肉 water-soaked pork; it is sometimes watered to increase the weight.

I 佚 火筒 to blow the fire-pipe; to act as a scullion.

有 I 佚 I have security for it.

着印柄 he holds the power.

緊 hold it tight; I've got it fast.

無 I 佚 there is nothing to hold on by, no security for him; also, a nickname for a Buddhist priest.

I 佚 拳頭 to double up the fist.

I 佚 煉 to crush to pieces.

To open; to widen out.

I 佚 扭 to expand; to come out, as flowers; to spread out, as the embroidered plaits of a Chinese lady's skirt.

ff to open out the fingers.
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 Kia-hing fu in the north of Chekiang.

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

bamboos growing irregularly; uneven; also to play on a flageolet.

An unauthorized character; also read chda.

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 a 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.

From wood or spirits and narrow; the verb is often written chat 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 mash.

A sigh; groaning; a loud noise, as when calling one.

The cries of birds.

To suck wounds.

From to worship or insect and ancient; the second form is used as a contraction of bee wax 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 in the Chen dynasty; the allusion was to the binding up or hybernation of things at that season.

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 chai in the north of Hupel; this name is also given to four other streams in the empire.

Careless about; not arranged in the middle, or nicely.

To do work in a slovenly, heedless manner,—alluding to the disorder in a heap of stones; the phrase, however, is variously written.
CH'A.

Old sounds, mostly "‘a, ‘ap, and ‘ak, with one or two in do and dot. In Canton, ‘a, with two or three in t’ao; — in Amoy, ‘a ‘ch’er, and ‘e; and nearly the same in Swatow; — in Fuzhehau ‘a, and a few in ta; — in Shanghai, do; — in Chifou, t’s‘u.

The fingers crossing each other, which the character is supposed to represent; it is also interchanged with 枝 and 垂 ‘a.

To cross the arms, to interlace the fingers; to fold the hands, as in bowing; diverging; a crotch; a place where roads diverge; a prong, a fork; cross-roads.

禾 | a pitchfork; 銀 | a silver fork; 魚 | fish-grains.
三 | a trident; also, a trivium.
| | 燒 to roast or toast on a fork.
| | 手射身 to interlace the fingers and make a bow.
飛 | the play of throwing up tridents and catching them.

From clothes and crotch; it is also read ‘a.

The skirt of a robe; the flaps of the skirt.

裙 | the opening of a petticoat, where it is not sewed to the bottom.
| | 襟 the upper half or seat of a pair of trousers, worn by ditches and workmen.

| | 鎞 a quiver, called usually 箭袋 or arrow bag.

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 straightened.

To err, to mistake, to miss the mark; error, fault; difference; a discrepancy; an excess; unassorted, unlike.

不多 not much unlike, nearly the same.

得遠 very different, dissimilar; you are quite mistaken.

錯 a mistake; 差 foot to step wrong; a blunder, a faux-pas.

一點兒 differs a little; they are very much the same.

若其酒醋之 respecting the different sorts of wines.

| | 憲 in Pekingese; extraordinary, unusual, as a lusus naturae.

| | 若 differing; they are unlike.

Read 吾 to, To send, as an envoy; to commission, to act for, to manage vicariously; a minister, a legate, an envoy; an official messenger.

| | 使 a bailiff, an agent.

| | 當 official messengers, who serve in turn.

| | 事 governmental business.

解 | the escort or guard which conducts a criminal.
| | 役 a policeman, an official underling.

放大欽 | to send a chancellor to hold an examination.

| | 報京 or 快 a government courier; the first is one who goes to Peking.

聽 | an attendant, an official servant.

Read 個, Uneven, projecting irregularly; discrepancies; to make a distinction; to go wrong, to act differently.

参 | not uniform, unequal; not to do as one was expected.

| | 看 every one has his own peculiarities.

囯 | 有藉 no difference being shown to the excusable or the less guilty.

| | 餮 A final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line; a euphonic particle, like Oh!

From knife and sent.

To take up a thing with a fork or a bodkin; a small javelin.

用叉子 | 肉 to stick a fork into a bit of meat and take it up.

A young girl, for which 姐 ‘a is also used; an easy, retired life of leisure and respect.

Read 姐, Another; that one.

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.

| | 綠 green tea; 黑 black tea.

| | 茶 and 茶 tea pressed into cakes and brick tea; there are many forms of each.

| | 茶 currtd tea, the tea leaf; but leaf tea is 毛 intimidating that it looks unprepared.

飲 | 喝 or 茶 | to drink tea.

| | 喝 bring in tea; used sometimes as a polite request to stop and take a cup.

獻 | to hand tea to visitors.
A house injured, and ready to tumble down.

Don't sit under a decayed, rotten roof.

The first is also read ts'o; occurs used with the next.

A skiff; a long shallow called small boat; a scow to transport salt.

You, a fish, described as like a skiff in shape; it is probably one of the carp family.

To fell trees, to hew, to chop; drift wood for a float; a raft, in which it is interchanged with the next.

The fairy raft, refers to a story of Ho-sien-ku, one of the eight genii.

To ride a raft; to sail on a ship, to take a voyage.

Wood cut unevenly.

From wood and morning under; it was originally the same with an obstruction; and in combination is often changed to without altering the meaning.

A raft, for which the last is now used.

To examine officially; to inquire into; to look up or over, as records; it appears that, I have learned, having ascertained, &c., and much used in dispatches, when commencing a statement.

Or the great raft, which in the days of Yao floated twelve years around the globe; it is thought by some, without any evidence, to refer to Noah's ark.

To ask about especially, as when there is apolice search.

To examine; to scrutinize.

To patrol the streets, as the night guard does.

I find it has been received.

To audit accounts.

Also read cheh.

Disagreeing, not fitting.

Much the same as ch'a.

A handsome young lady, an elegant girl.

A Taoist name for vermin, or for the fairy which springs out when oxidizing quicksilver.

From mouth and to rely on or dwell; it is like the next.

To vociferate, as when angry; to sputter, to talk thick; to grind the teeth; to grumble at; to disdainfully upbraid; to pity.

The first is read cha in the Sanscrit word Aala, the third frozen hell, whose dammed can only say alata, because their lips are stiffened.

Read tv'. To set down a cup at a sacrifice.

In Fuhchau. To trouble, to interfere with.

Like the last. To talk extravagant, gavily, to vaunt, to talk big; to deceive by brag and talk.

To vaunt one's self.

Strange, incredible; hard to believe, amazing.

The large sea-blubber or jelly fish (Medusa) that floats on the ocean; it is described as like a sheep's stomach, but having no

### CHAH.

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<tr>
<td>From hill and divided; this and the next occur used for <em>ch</em>a as a fork.</td>
<td>From tree and fork; used with the last.</td>
<td>Divergent branches; crotch of a tree; a fish-prong; a kind of rake, a pitchfork.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The place where roads meet; divergent paths.</td>
<td>香 from the forests on the hills send out their branches in spring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>香 a place where the road forks; a town at the head of Nankow Pass.</td>
<td>木 a pronged stick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>木 a town at the head of Nankow Pass.</td>
<td>木 a pickpocket who slips an arm out of his sleeve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>木 a stream dividing up into streamlets.</td>
<td>木 something unlucky has happened.</td>
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<tr>
<td>木 the union of three streams.</td>
<td>木 to seek a fault in one; to criticize others.</td>
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### CHA.

- CHA.
- CHA.

From *wood* and a *slip*.

- **ほ**| A thin wooden tablet, anciently used for writing; a thin slip of wood; a paddle; a letter; often interchanged with *writings, documents*; a direction from a superior to a subordinate a little below him; plates or folds of armor; a severe epidemic.
- **射**| Writing tablets; blocks cut for books.
- **華**| Your letter, your esteemed favor.
- **鵺**| A letter, so called because one was said to have been taken by a wild goose.
- **委**| An order received; similar to *the letter under reply*.
- **天**| An untimely death.

**From silk and a slip of wood.**

- **ことを**| To bind the arch of a bow; to tuck in; to wind around and bind up; to tie in a bundle; to make secure a bundle.
- **こと**| A nosegay, a bouquet.
- **ひ**| To tie up, as in a roll.
- **音**| To set a camp, to intrench.
- **脚**| To bind the feet of girls.
- **帳**| To hook or tie open the bed curtains.
- **利**| Tie it up tight; as when one tightens his girdle.

**From hand and a slip; it is interchanged with *stil* to stab; also used for the last.**

- **手**| To pull up, as weeds; to make or cut out paper images; to prick, to pierce; to bind or fasten, as the slips in a wattled fence.
- **得**| Cut out, to the life.
- **花**| To embroider a certain design.
- **刀**| To stick with a knife.
- **猪**| To stick a pig.
- **不**| I cannot exert myself; I am too weak to do it.

**A small species of cicada, striped and marked on its wings, which leaps far; it is also called *של* or wheat locust.**

**鶴**| A kind of *Truxalis* of green grasshopper, which makes a dull noise; the name is applied to a chatterbox, a woman whose clack never stops.

**鶉**| A water bird, with a long bill and plumage of a lark, common in Chekiang; it is probably a sort of sandpiper (*Tringa*) or dunlin; the *水* as described, include water birds like plover, snipe, redshank, or lapwing.

**雀**| *Red-breasted* plover of Chihli.

**草**| The eastern reed sparrow (*Calamo, dyna orientalis*).

**水**| Woodcock (*scolopax*).

**割**| From to *answer* and a *knife*; the composition of the word alludes to the old way of cutting writings on bamboo. The word *chap*, so much used by foreigners, is derived from this through the Cantonese pronunciation *chap*. Occurs interchanged with *射* but this and *sh* *tsah*, are different words.
To prick, to puncture; to stitch in, to embroider; a document, a paper; a particular kind of paper for dispatches; a contract; a diploma; an order from a superior officer; a warrant or patent; to write out, as a list of prices or items.

紙 → a stationer’s shop.

子 → an anciently a memorial to the throne; now an order from an officer to one under him.

監 → a diploma purchased by a Kiangning.

落 → charge it in account; — a Cantonese phrase.

單 → a contract for goods.

貨 → to settle for goods to arrive.

價 → 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.

萬 → From grass and issuing as the phonetic.

ckha → Sprouts and shoots appearing above ground; animals growing stronger and larger; to sprout.

蘭 → the orchid puts out its sprouts.

俄 → first it sprouts, then it grows up high, and lastly it decays; said of plants.

牛羊 → the oxen and sheep grow strong and large.

Read ckha. A sort of herb; a dandelion is called 吴 色 in Chihli.

雪 → Pattering of rain or flashes of lightning; a multitude of voices; name of a place and river in Chekiang.

電雨 → flashes of lightning.

公庭 → the rain patters down.

公庭 → the hall was full of loud talking.

Read sō. Suddenly.

雹雹 → the hail pored suddenly down.

緞 → To sew and hem; to sew together, as strips of cloth.

緞 → From words and to hull grain.

 Verdose; to talk much; to mutter unintelligibly.

架 → to grumble at with muttering; incoherent words.

補 → A double hem or border on a robe; to bind the loins.

補 → bag a sheath or a fan, worn in ceremonial dresses.

插 → To shut a city gate; the board or gate which shuts off a sluice or flame; to stop a door by a board.

下 → put up the front-boards; i.e. to close the shop at evening.

排 → a kind of tester or framework over a brick bed, on which clothes are hung.

閘 → From a gate and a scale; similar to the last.

閘 → A flood-gate, a water-gate; a lock in a canal; a dam; any thing placed to impede progress; a barrier, a guarded gate; a turnstile; a gate in a stockade; a barricade of posts; to shut a gate. In Fuh-chin, applied to the front curtain of a sedan.

卡 → a guard-house at a barrier.

關 → a pass; a barrier, like that formerly at Macao; to shut the gate.

水 → an aqueduct; a sluice; a waste- weir with gates.

街 → street gates, common in Chinese cities; they serve to prevent the assemblage of mobs, to divide off the wards, and aid the police in arresting thieves.

門 → a guard-gate; to bar a gate.

守 → to stand guard at the passes.

開 → open the barrier; take up the portcullis.

看 → or 1 夫 a gate-keeper.

河 → the Grand Canal is so called in some parts of its course.

眨 → To wink; to move the eyes about.

眨眼 → 巴眼兒 Ah, see how he winks!

目的 → wink the eyes.

眼見 → 工夫 in the twinkling of an eye; in a very short time.

不開口 → 眾介意 to intimate one’s wishes by a wink without speaking.

煅, 砌, 煉 → From fire and leaf; but the unauthorized forms are the most common; the meanings of this character vary in different parts of the country.

煅 → To fry food; to boil in fat or oil; to scald by pouring on water.

熟 → to boil thoroughly; to fry.

肉丸 → to fry meat balls.

蘇花 → to fry crackers.

香腸 → to scald Allant's leaves, they are eaten when tender.

嘻 → The crowing of a bird.

嘻 → The mournful crowing of a jungle fowl or pheasant.

铆, 錠 → From metal and to chop; it is commonly but erroneously contracted to 錠 in Canton.

錠 → 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.

草 → to cut grass fine.

刀 → a grass-cutter.

割 → Also read tsan or tsuan, and used with the preceding.

割 → To cut up or chop; the noise of cutting fine.
Old sounds, t'at and t'ap. In Canton, ch'at and ch'ap; in Swatow, ch'at, sa, kip, and ch'ah; in Amoy, ch'at, ch'ap, and ch'ak; in Fuhchau, ch'ak and sak; in Shanghai, ts'ah; in Chiku, ts'ah.

From 切 a cover and 祭 to sacrifice, intimating that when human efforts were unavailing to find out a cause, then sacrifice was the best thing.

To examine, to get at the truth, to inquire into judicially, to act as a censor; to criticise, to observe closely, to scrutinize, to learn the particulars; to sacrifice; to survey.

審 or 查 to examine carefully, especially as an officer, like the 按 or 司 provincial judge, does.

捜 to ascertain the circumstances.

詰 to examine and decide, as a case.

訟 a vexatious questioning.

省 to make a self-examination.

審 a case decided by a juryman.

辨其微 be examined the minutest points.

明 无屈子庶子 to candidly examine an affair, so that the people feel no sense of injustice.

出 to ferret out; to search and find, as a detective does.

誉 similar to the last, and often employed as a synonymous form.

To inquire into every particular; name of a statesman in the Lian dynesty, A.D. 540.

剎 a cover and 殺 to kill contracted.

A pillar or spire on the top of a dagobah or shrine, from which to hang streamers; a tower covering the ashes of priests; a Buddhist monastery.

寶 your convent; said to a priest.

梵 a temple of Budha.

上 to visit a temple.

竿 a staff for banners before a temple.

帀 利 the カラトリヤガ, one of the Indian castes.

那 in Sanscrit カラノ, the 90th part of a thought, reckoned to be the 4500th part of a minute.

雨 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.

引高賢 to introduce good people to the great.

收 to get or collect.

走勞 無 to labor without adequate reward.

地 to bow very low, as the Japanese do.

插 to transplant rice-shoots.

票 to stick in a label or mark.

手落去 to meddle officiously, to want a share in.

八 擬 八, eight bearers and eight outriders.

掙 to make an effort to get in.

耳遊雲 to stick flags in the ears, when ['whipping a man'] through the camp.

贼 to slyly secrete in another's room, so as to implicate him.

柳成陰 set out willows, and you will have a shade—diligence will get its reward.

口 or 嘴 to interrupt, to put in a word.

旗子 to put out a flag, as an auctioneer.

草 賣身 to put grass in his hair and sell him, as the poor are obliged to do with their children in distress.

匙 a narrow purse for keys.

安 to find a place for one, to get one a situation.

翼 雞 he cannot get away, even if he gets a pair of wings.

焼 to put in stuffing for roasting; in Canton, a concubine's child is so called in sport.

錙 Sometimes used for the last. A spade or pick for turning up the ground; a large pin or skewer for fastening the outer garments; a flat hairpin, ornamented with feathers; a carrying beam; a sort of crow-bar.

扛 to carry a pick; met. a farmer, a field-hand.

香匙 a little spatula for incense.

The name of demons 羅, which bring peasitence; they are the rakkhas of the Hindu mythology, the agents of evil; also written 魍 by many persons. Also used as the name of a foreign country.

佇 irresolute; to boast; to be diverted from one's purpose is 借, said of disappointed aims.
Old sounds tai, dai, dat, and doh, with one or two in tok, tat, and don. In Canton, chai; — in Swallow and Amoy, chai

and che; — in Fukien, che and chaj; — in Shanghai, tea and su; — in Chifu, tsai.

From 齐 even and to worship; the third form is used in the classics, and the contraction is common in cheap books.

To respect, to reverence; to abstain from; to guard against, to purify, as by fasting or penance; pure, serious, reverential; a study, a closet; a retiring room; a fine shop, as for the sale of medicines; beaten fare.

打 | to perform services for releasing a soul.

打 | 鸦 paper storks on which the soul flies to heaven; met. a pander.

清 | be has only vegetable food.

食 | to fast and not kill animals.

不入 | 戒 [members] are not regarded as proper food for fast days.

期 | fasting days.

期 | to fast on the Buddhist festival of All-souls.

公 | a pilgrim to a Taoist shrine.

食 | to fast on vegetables.

食 | a study; a library-room.

食 | a student's room.

清 | elegant leisure.

清 | to live at ease.

清 | respectful, modest.

食 | A mourning dress for parents.

在 | In Cantonese. A particle, implying that it is so, it was said.

食 | who dared to say so?

食 | It is just as he said.

食 | Like the preceding, but restricted to a dwelling of thatch, a hut; while the last is more substantial edifice.

从 | From wood and to bury.

从 | Suckers springing from the roots of a decayed tree; dead, rotten wood in the roots.

债 | To owe money; to bear a burden; a debt, obligation; freight or passage-money, so called by the ship-owners.

欠 | to owe a debt.

人 | a creditor.

人 | (or 仔) in Cantonese a debtor.

还 | to pay up, to settle a debt.

债 | to honor one's endorsement.

討 | to collect a debt; whence 讨鬼 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, share 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 | 弑 or to force one to pay up, as by intimidation.

錢 | 细故 the debt is of little consequence.

冤 | a revenge due for an injury received in a former life.

寨 | From wood and to fill a crevice; both of these are regarded as aberrant forms of 燔 a faggot.

寨 | A stockade for defense; a palisade; a hold, a guarded retreat, like a hold, a guarded retreat, like a Mori pah; a cantonment or encampment, a military station; a pen for animals, a corral; a brothel.

营 | 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.

贼 | a bandit's hold; and 主 is the wife of the bandit chief.

楼角 | a stockade guarded by chevaux-de-frise.

棚 | a log-house fort.

老hyp | in Cantonese, a bagnio; and 打 is to frequent one.

父 | The original form is thought to represent a crawling beast, and resembles the second character; the first is the 153rd radical of a group of characters referring to feline beasts, of which the second is the obsolete, pedantic form.

父 | To discriminate; a fabulous monster called 爷, 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 yamen, as a warning to rulers against extortion; provincial judges and census once wore it as their insignia; and are designated 爷, a term also applied now to district magistrates in respect.

冠 | an ancient name for an executioner's cap.

冠 | A worm or grub; reptiles without feet.

長行 | progressing like a caterpillar.

斜 | a sloping hill-side; to descend gradually.

子 | 子志志志志 | 乎 if you carry out your purpose, Sir, do you think it will be quiet?

充 | A press for pressing the mash in making spirits; a kind of strainer.

充 | From disease and to worship.

充 | A wasting disease; weakness, like marasmus, distress, trouble, care.

充 | a debilitating disease, slow consumption of the energies.

充 | to bring disease on one's self.

充 | atrophy of the bodily powers.
CH'AI.

Old sounds, ch'ai, ch'ap, c'at, running into ch
d'at and d'ak. In Canton, ch'ai; — in Amoy, ch'ai, ch'a, ch', and ban; with slight changes in Swatow; — in Fukien, ch'ai, cha', cha' and t'wang; — in Shanghai, dua; — in Chifu, chu'.
Old sounds, tam and dam. In Canton, chan and chum; — in Swatow, chan, chu"a, t'ia, chieh and chan; — in Amoy, chan, ch'ian, chien and tam; — in Fuhchou, chang and tang; — in Shanghai, teh"; — in Chifu, tsan.

From words and to incroach; it is also read cheh.

To talk and gabble; to joke with, as children; guileful, artful talk; incoherent; to convey one's words; occurs used for tusen.

To be hoaxed.

To whisper in a friendly way.

PIquant raillery; sarcastic.

From chariot and ox, alluding to a battle field, or to an ancient military execution by destroying a criminal between two chariots.

To sunder, to cut in two; to decapitate by public execution; to cut off, to root up; to sever, as intercourse; temporary, shortly; furiously, bravely; fades, forgotten.

To decollate, as is done in cases of crime or capital crimes.

To subjugate [a refractory state]; to destroy; to prune trees.

To cleave or cut open.

To cut a criminal in twain.

To overses an execution.

His posterity is all cut off, as of a great rebel.

To break off all intercourse with.

To cut an iron nail; met. decided, certain, fixed.

To sever the influences and aura, — as in geomancy.

The troops forced the defenses and carried the place.

Used with the last. A wine cup made of jade, deeper than the lamp-cup.

Fine, beautiful cups.

A shallow cup for oil; a wine saucer; a classifier of lamps and glasses of wine.

One lamp.

A cup for a water-lamp.

The brass cups of the ice-venders are rattling briskly to invite purchasers.

Formerly used for the last in a wine goblet; it is now applied to spirits, which beginning to clear itself is allowed to remain over winter.

To fly swiftly and powerfully like a falcon is, referring to its darting here and there for its prey.

Read, teien. Military; warlike.

A covered loft; a scaffold, a terrace; a way made along a cliff, a pathway or bridge in narrow, steep places; a hearse; a bamboo umbrell, for which the next is also used; the body of a cart; a storehouse, a ware-room; a workshop; a pen or corral surrounded with stakes or boards; a small bell; a kind of fragrant wood.

A warehouse, a go-down.

Storage; the price paid for storing.

A path over and along a steep cliff.

A horse-pen or stallable; a corral.

To put into store.

A plank road, a corduroy way.

A carriage arranged for sleeping in, used by army officers.

A sort of ambulance; also, a kind of hearse.

A military chariot.

A sheep-cote, or a pen staked around to guard sheep.

A striped cat, perhaps a species allied to the tiger.

A seam which has opened; to rip, to rend, to come apart; cracked, split as bark; a hint, an inkling.

A slight defect; a hint; a slight idea of.

Ripped; to rip open seams.

The corol of a flower, or the separate petals.

To call; to pay the seams in a boat.

The rice did not look plump, but shriveled.

Like the last. An opened seam in a garment.

To sew or patch a seam; to mend clothes.

Deep, clear, tranquil, as water; calm, serene, as placid moonlight; to sink, to immerse; to soak in, to imbibe, as a sponge; to steep, to moisten; to receive, as benefits; excessive, as in dissipation, addicted to dregs.

A current on the north of the Yellow River, in Hi-Wai-king fu in Honan.

Imbued with favor, said of the Emperor's kindness.

With favor, said of the Emperor's kindness.

A heavy dew.

New bran.

To dip, as a morsel in sauce; this character has been used by some Protestant missionaries for baptizing by immersion.

To put the pencil in ink.

To soak; to dip and wet through.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAN.</th>
<th>CH'AN.</th>
<th>CH'AN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>站 From to stand and incroaching as the phonetic.</td>
<td>包 to engage to make the stages, as cartmen are often hired to do.</td>
<td>加 倍 to double the cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch'An' To stand up; to stand still; stopping, standing; a stage, a fixed governmental post; a journey, a day's travel.</td>
<td>From pearl and together with or frugal; the last character is sometimes read men, and the first also is sian and ts'au.</td>
<td>得 作 I had the work for my profit; i.e. I got nothing but bother for my pains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>路 the distance between post-houses; at the end is the 1 頭 or stage-house.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>食 to get just a living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>路 one stage; it is about one league or ten 里 in length.</td>
<td>錢 to make a profit.</td>
<td>誒 to palm off on one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立 on his feet; standing.</td>
<td>得多 it has been very profitable.</td>
<td>辛苦 to reap disappointment and sorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>起来 stand up; get up.</td>
<td>没有</td>
<td>没有</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CH'AN.**

Old sounds, ch'am, dam, chan, sh’an and ts’im. In Canton, ch’am, ts’am and ch’an; — in Swatow, ch’am, shan, su’n, chien, sian, ch’t’am and ch’an; — in Amoy, ch’am, san, and su’n; — in Fubchan, chang, sang, ch’ang, and ch’iang; — in Shanghai, ts’an, and sa’; — in Chifu, ts’an.

**CH’AN.**

Used for the last. A chisel; a borer for cutting or piercing; to cut out, to engrave deeply.

**CH’AN.**

To humor, to flatter; to misrepresent, to gloss over; to traduce, to asperse, to detract; to insinuate bad motives, or conceal good traits; cajoling, slandering, fawning.

**CH’AN.**

A tree called 椴 which grew near Confucius' tomb, having hard whitish wood and large flowers; it was perhaps a magnolia; sharp pointed; a water-gate.

**CH’AN.**

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.

A crafty hare full of dodges; artful, wily, cunning.

**CH’AN.**

The rippling sound of water is 1 澗; applied also to the sportive leaping of fish; perspiration of the hands and feet; water gurgling through a hole.
To gourmandize, to love good eating; greedy, gluttonous. The second form also means to sip or taste; to peck at.

口 voracious, gluttonous.

not not particular about one's food, not fastidious; not much appetite.

Also read clean. A kind of monkey, found in Yunnan, v'han, the 㚛, whose description allies it to the tchou; its swiftness on the trees is said to be like that of the flight of a bird.

From 生 to bear, and 産 eminently contracted.

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 flag-boat or large reed with three holes.

葉 real estate, a property.

業 to found or buy an estate.

家 the estate is totally lost or dissipated.

家 the estate is totally lost or dissipated.

家 the estate is totally lost or dissipated.

土 the productions of a region.

恒 constant occupation, means of living, a regular income.

生 to increase; to bear a child.

難 difficult labor, as from malformation or wrong presentation.

扶 a midwife.

補 a tonic for pregnant women.

小 an abortion.

To breed domestic animals. Windsings among hills.

賏 a deviuous path among hills, a goat-path.

賏 Name of a small stream, a league east of Sin-an fu in Shensi, a branch of the R. Pa-ho which flows through the Blue Field.

賏 waters bursting out.

To put a shoe or patten on the bare foot.

From metal and to produce; the second is an old and unusual form; used with the next.

A thin iron plate; a shovel, a spade; a plane or shaving tool, like a spoke-shave, to cut and pare; to smooth, to level off. In Fukuchan, to shell off or scale, as the plaster from a wall with a chisel.

飯 a rice shovel, used by cooks.

山 to scarp hill-sides, to dig into hills.

一 錦 a set of tongs and shovel.

竈 木 to root up plants; to extirpate root and branch.

Interchanged with the last. To spade up, to level off; to trim, to pare down; to cut grain; to cut with a weapon or edge-tool.

刀 to plane or sharpen a razor by shaving the edge.

花 or 香 a dark fragrant wood, or sandal-wood shavings, burned for perfume.

削 to smooth off.

傷 to wound, as with an ax slipping.

A sort of tree growing in Ngaula-wen, which produces a fruit shaped like a peach, nearly two inches long, of a yellow color; when cured by salt it tastes like a plum.

Read v'han. A mattress.

Composition of three 羊 sheep and 祐 house contracted, to represent v'han sheep buddling under a shelter.

Sheep crowding as each one tries to get out first; to put in confusion, as records or books disarranged.

To ride a horse barebacked.

Intended to represent a spit; or gridiron for roasting flesh, and the meat on it.

Read v'han. 如以肉貫 like a joint of meat skewered on a spit.

Complete virtue, as shown in one's life well spent in good actions; a company, a group of people.

To regret, to repent; among Buddhists and Rationalists, a class of ritualistic works, which are intended to be used as manuals.

悔自新 to reform and do right, as submissive insurgents.

A dog crunching his food; gnawing, crushing between the teeth.

In Cantonese. A word of indignation; to devour.

傳 you | here then, eat it!

你 | 清我的野 you've clean gobbled up all my dinner! — said to an importunate, sorner.

An earthen pitcher for boiling.
CHÁN.

Old sounds, thin, thin, and dim. In Canton, chán, châm, and tsam; in Swatow, chén, chém, tiém, tián, cham, châm, and tém; in Amoy, thin, chin, châm, and châm; in Fuhchau, chén, ting, chéng, tong, and tông; in Shanghai, tsâm, with a few in daing; in Chifu, chén.

From straight upright and man underneath, but its present composition is explained to be from 目 the eye, 化 for change, and 之 for to change, and 之 for 化 hid. des, 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 is truly, indeed, actually is so.

係 is it really so.

不知 is it true; he says the truth.

假 I don't know whether it be true or false.

容 is the true image, as seen in a glass.

不堪 is utterly unworthy of trust.

心 is true hearted, ingenuous.

理 is true, orthodox principles.

識 is thoroughly do a thing; earnest to get at the truth of it.

識 is his veritable property, as a stolen thing proven when claimed.

是 is the true ruler; Heaven; a Moslem word for God.

天 is heavenly endowments, referring to temper and heart.

人 is a phantom of a man, is one who possesses divinity, and therefore can become invisible.

寫 is or 훈 to draw portraits.

本 is original source or vocation; first condition, said of persons or things; but 本 is the real cost of a thing.

是 the four great disciples of Lao-tse; named Chwang-tsê, 東子, Wân-tsê, 雍子, and K'ang-sang-tsê 天桑子; they are worshiped with him.

禎 chám From worship and truth.

To be blessed because of truth in worship or prayer.

儊形 châm Dropical swelling, like anasarca; a puffy swelling of the legs.

甄 chân To mold; to model, as a potter does the clay; to act on, to fashion, to mold another's mind, to make like; influenced, guided; to examine, to distinguish; to act on reciprocally; in epitaphs used for alarm, or whatever horrors; to avoid; plain a potter, a modeler in clay.

胸萬类 is fashion and guide all things, as God does.

別人才 to discern men of talents.

茲 chán A bright blue orchid, the 紫 is which grows in the south of China; other names are 慕 and 蛇形, and 蛇形, the orchid.

珍珍 chán Whatever is noble, precious, or beautiful; rare, important; excellent; a prize; a rarity, a delicacy; to prize, to esteem.

珠 is pearls; 珠 is pearl sago, named from its pearly look; 珠 is pearl, the Spiraea or meadow-sweet, from its whitecorymb; and 珠 is one of the names for maize; all refer to their resemblance to pearls.

寶 is precious things.

味 is a delicious, savory taste.

甘 is a dainty.

鍊针 châm A needle; a pin; a sharp probe, a canterizing needle; a sting, any sharp, thorny thing; to probe, to prick; pine leaves.

穿 is to thread a needle.

針工 is embroidery, fine needlework.

腳裡 is the stitches are coarse.

乞巧 is to beg for excellent needlework; met. she is very skilful.

鴨頭 is a hair-pin used in Canton.

鼓 is a drumstick needle — a Cantonese name for a pin.

如坐 is like sitting on a cushion of needles, is a troublesome or unsatisfactory affair.

為 is for the acupuncture.

灸 is to canterize; to probe.

風雨 is a barometer.

寒暑 is a thermometer.

對 is exactly opposite, like two needles; i. e. their ideas are just the same; exactly in point; diamond cut diamond.

皮削 is mean, petty, close, lit. one who saves by sewing skins and scraping iron.
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 
or 
the surgeon’s probes, formerly made of stone.

言 
or 
warnings and admonitions.

銘 
restraining laws.

點 
to criticise defects, to probe another’s faults, to satirize

尹 
an ancient officer, like a censor.

The needle fish, as the character imports; it is described as a slim, small fish like the Largessa, or Chinese white-bait, and noted for the extension of the snout like a bodkin; it is the Hemiramphus internus, called 長短 (or 長短) at Canton; i.e. the long-short bodkin; in Kiangnan, it is known as the 鳥嘴 or scolding old-wife.

斟 
from peck and very; giving the sound.

斟 
to pour from or into, to empty out, to ladle; to add to; a ladle or cup; to deliberate, to adjust, to arrange.

酌 
will better to consult about it.

茶 
to pour out tea.

妥 
it is all well settled.

細 
carefully talk it over.

議 
to discuss, to settle by consultation.

柺 
a kind of wood good for arrows; it is probably one of the conifers, like a larch or juniper; a target.

菌 
a mushroom or fungus found on this tree.

質 
a target; to kill criminals by making a target of them.

读 
the mulberry fruit, also called 桑 in mulberry seeds.

墊 
an old name for the bag tied to a horse’s head when baring him, now called 馬笼或 horse basket-bag.

砧 
from stone and to incroach; used with the next.

板 
a board used by butchers; a chopping-board.

石 
a horse-block; a stone to which criminals are chained.

抽 
to lift the weight, as soldiers do, to test their strength, like throwing the discs.

穂 
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 
constantly used for the last, with which it is nearly synonymous.

读 
peck. Peaked, like an upright stone; hilly.

礮 
the lofty peaks pierced the sky.

左右石 
the stones were piled up like pillars on both sides of the dyke.

霸 
a name in the P'an Tsao for a meteoric stone from Lin-chou on the mainland north of Hafnan I.

臻 
from extreme and to enter.

臻 
the utmost, the highest degree; extremely; to reach; a multitude, many; to collect.

百福 
may all blessings settle here; a phrase put on doors.

澤 
表 his bounty reached everywhere.

崔 
also read 磤. Abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; accumulated, a collection of; to wear on the head.

榛 
bow abundant is the foliage [of this peach].

頭巾 
the kerchief worn on the head by the boatwomen at Macao.

榛 
the Chinese hazel or filbert is 仔 (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 quickset hedges, whose spines were once used for mourning hairpins.

榛 
one of the small headwaters of the Hwai in Honan; also, a river in Hubei; to reach.

榛 
abundant, as a crop; thickly placed, as houses; loose, easy, comfortable.

枕 
to hang the head, as when weak or sleepy; a peaked head.

枕 
from wood and walking.

枕 
a pillow; a rest for the back in a carriage; a stake to fasten cattle; to use as a pillow; to lean on, to pillow on; to lie on the side; contiguous, conterminous, adjacent.

頭 
a pillow; 耳 
a kind with an ear hole.

伴 
bedfellow.

枕 
in bed, asleep; while asleep.

骨 
the occiput; the neck bone in fishes.

後 
if your occiput is thick, met your friends are strong.

門 
the socket of the door- hinge.

邊 
in bed; in private, secretly; a wife.

曲 
he pillows his head on his bended arm.

安 
now I can sleep without anxiety.

驚 
cares disturb his rest.

轉 
turning and rolling on my pillow — restless.
Chinese to English

**CHÀN.**

1. **上死** (shàng sǐ) to die of old age, to die in one's bed.
2. **木墙** (mù qiáng) the stick leans against the wall.
3. **冷衾塞** (lěng qín sāi) insufficient bedding; met. a poor man.
4. **高而寐** (gāo ér mèi) he sleeps quietly, he has no cares.

**頂** (dǐng) As if composed of 頂 and 枕, meaning the neck 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.

Read 'tan. Filthy.

Read 'pia. Silly, in the phrase

| 聞 (wén) | Bright, clear as a gem; transparent. |
| 聞 (wén) | From 田 field and 珍 pearl contracted, as the phonetic. |
| 聞 (wén) | 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. |
| 聞 (wén) | 拔 a frontier. |
| 聞 (wén) | 相接 the dykes were contiguous. |
| 聞 (wén) | 田 paths for landmarks. |
| 聞 (wén) | 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. |
| 聞 (wén) | 角 crabbed, malish. |
| 聞 (wén) | 轉 to go around. |
| 聞 (wén) | 紫 plain, dark garments; summer clothes of one thickness; border of a dress; a figured garment. |
| 聞 (wén) | 單 single grasscloth or linen. |
| 聞 (wén) | 兄弟 the brothers all wore black. |

**療疹** (liáo zhěn) From disease or flesh, and pearl contracted, referring to their form; ch'ian is sometimes wrongly used for it.

- **疹** (zhěn) Pustules of any kind, a rash; eruptions, pimples, sore lips or fever sores; fever breaking out in sores; measles: - to remove which, the 落疹娘娘 is worshiped.
- **疹** (zhěn) small-pox pustules.
- **疹** (zhěn) a sort of carbuncle.
- **疹** (zhěn) to have the measles, or scarlet fever.

**診** (zhěn) 1. small pimples, as in measles.

To ascertain the state of; to verify, to examine, as when a disease shows itself.

1. 脈 to feel the pulse.
1. 夢 to interpret a dream.

**診** (zhěn) From 目 eye and a contraction of 火火 and hands joined 升 as in 臀, which is not the same as this character, though sometimes miswritten for it.

The pupil of the eye, the want of which makes one blind.

兆 1 the subtle germ of good and bad things - need in this phrase wrongly for 感 incipient.

**診** (zhěn) From cart and bushy hair contracted for the phonetic.

To turn, to revolve; to move; to act in behalf of; a cross-board to lean upon in a carriage; met. a carriage; distressed, sorrowing; cramped; pegs for cords in a latte; the last of the 28 constellations, including the stars β δ η ν in Corvus.

**診** (zhěn) Wains and carriages.

1. 轉其道 the carriage went rolling on its way, or revolving in its rut.

**診** (zhěn) Military carriages in numbers.

1. 慈 compassionate; kind feelings towards one.
1. 感 kind thoughts of, to think of and do something for.
 Chan.

| 1 | 物 | charms, spells; magic. |
| 2 | 宅 | to invite the gods to come to a house to protect it. |
| 3 | 賀 | to quiet the fears; to repress breeds. |
| 4 | 市 | a market, a trading-mart. |
| 5 | 1 | a fair; a town more important than a village, but less than a district. |

威|海|内|to awe the whole land into peace. |

守|guard, to keep watch and ward. |

闕|provincial rulers, both civil and military, who |guard and soothe the whole people. |

| 1 | 當 | a brigadier-general, a military officer next under a副 |major-general; there is at least one in each province. |

| 2 | chané | Originally written with 舟boat (altered to 火fire, and 舟hands joined, now contracted; the combined idea refers to the virtue of light and limits of man's power. |

In early times a common word for I, me; but appropriated by Tsin Chih-wantii, n.c. 221, for the royal We, Ourselves; subtle, incipient. |

| 3 | 射 | our royal self, our Imperial Majesty. |

| 4 | 德 | our virtue. |

| 5 | 安 | We are well; — the reply written on the cards sent to court by high provincial officers to ask after the Emperor's health. |

| 6 | 兆 | the incipient spring of the germ not yet acted on; the first idea of; a protoplasm. |

鷄|配偶 | From bird or spirits and walking. |

A bird like the secretary falcon, also called 同力鳥 with a long, black neck and red bill; it eats snakes, and is supposed to be so noxious that fish die where it drinks, the grass around its nest withers, and its feathers steeped in spirits make a virulent poison; in this sense, the second from is used; some parts of this description accord better with the bitter, as its voice is noticed as remarkable; a poison; virulent, venemous; mortal, deadly. |

| 7 | 酒 | poisoned wine. |

| 8 | 毒 | destructive, poisonous. |

飲|卒|卒 drunk poison and died. |

| 9 | 安 | deadly dissipation is like a deadly poison. |

| 10 | 計 | The head of a beetle or mallet; a plant, whose leaves when burned, furnish a mordant for fixing colors; it is probably a kind of saltwort or Salsola. |

震|From rain and to shake or excite; occurs used with the next. |

chané | To shake, as thunder does; to quiver, to tremble, to strike with lightning; to awe, to move; impressed by, startled; to quicken, as a fetus; to alarm, to intimidate, to arouse; thunder; thunderting, terrible; marvelous; surprisingly. |

| 11 | 亡 | an earthquake. |

| 12 | 雷 | struck or killed by lightning. |

| 13 | 雷 | the rattling sound of thunder. |

| 14 | 鐘 | one outcry, one shake. |

| 15 | 鳳 | terrified; to scare terribly. |

| 16 | 怒 | incensed, irate. |

| 17 | 威 | to strike with awe. |

| 18 | 破 | shattered by the concussion or noise. |

| 19 | 擊 | to move, to disturb; to act on, as the aerial sun on nature. |

| 20 | 幾 | the fourth of the eight diagrams; it refers to the quickening movements of nature. |

| 21 | 莫不 | it is not; but regards his movements with tremulous awe. |

| 22 | 臝 | are the thunder and lightning. |

| 23 | 煽 | are brilliant. |

| 24 | 讀 | it is right that your descendants, should be in like flocks. |

賤| | A lad of ten or twelve years; a good boy. |

| 25 | chané | 尼 gentle lads, such as play a part in idolatrous processions; a horse-boy, a hostler. |

| 26 | 賚 | Liberal; rich, affluent, to give, to relieve; a largess, a charity; bounty, supplies. |

| 27 | 飢 | to feed the hungry. |

| 28 | 惟 | to commiserate and assist. |

| 29 | �Interpreter.| To strike or stab; the noise of felling wood. |
Old sounds, .displayName and displayName, with some in displayName, displayName and displayName. In Canton, displayName, displayName and displayName; — in Swatow, displayName, displayName, displayName, displayName and displayName; — in Amoy, displayName, displayName, displayName, displayName and displayName; — in Fuhchau, displayName, displayName, displayName, displayName, displayName and displayName; — in Shanghai, displayName, displayName, displayName and displayName; — in Chufu, displayName.

The second of these is also read displayName.

To stretch a thing out; to pull out, as an elastic band.

To pull and work the dough, as a baker does.

From displayName, a place, and displayName wood, joined with displayName going; the etymology refers to the virtue of the elemi wood in the state of China; the surname displayName is only written in the first form, the two last are mostly read displayName.

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 Chou dynasty, lying southeast of the present capital of Honan, comprising also Ch'ü-ch'ü-fu; it existed from about B.C. 1100 to 477; thirteen princes are enumerated.

To state to a superior officer; the phrase is employed by consuls when addressing a governor.

To seat or rank in due order.

Spoiled, as grain; obsolete, out of date, inapplicable.

One long in the employ, an old hand; a veteran.

To arrange in place.

A statement or plaint to the Emperor.

The old grain in the granary.

To lack food in displayName; met. to be short of supplies.

Dried orange peel, — lit. “old skin.”

A medicinal herb, regarded as good for rheumatism; the

displayName or displayName, a fragrant plant (Artemisia abrotanum), from whose leaves a decoction is made for fever patients to drink.
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, fleshy perceptions of the senses, as the six boyo agatana, or outward conceptions.

1. dust, dirt.

2. to dust things.

3. covered with dust.

4. grimed in; dirty, as a beggar's face.

5. a cloud of dust.

6. to wash down the dust; to feast a friend on his return.

7. to follow another's example, to walk in his dust.

8. or 世 or 凡 the toils and vexations of this world; a Buddhist idea, designed to extol asceticism.

9. passions, evil desires.

10. it shows the dust, as black cloth.

11. the dust cleaner, a poetical term for the wind.

12. it is perfectly clean.

The original character is supposed to represent a man bending low; it forms the 31st radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

An attendant, one who is subject to another; a vassal; a minister, a courtier who can speak to his sovereign, a statesman; to serve in office; to bend before; to rule, to act the lord over; only Chinese statesman use it for I in their memorials.

13. prince and minister, one of the five social relations.

14. a loyal officer.

15. or 諸 the officers at court; statesmen.

16. civilians.

17. military officers.

CH'AN.

萬國 | 服 all nations submitted.

本 | 大 I, the high officer, used only by the highest grades of officials.

非 | 王 the king's power and officers reached everywhere.

素有 | 不之心 he never had the feelings of an officer.

不 | a rebellious or continuance officer.

姜 | my chamberlains and confidante, i.e. my imperial household; it is also used by these people when speaking to their master.

From water and walking; but some derive it from 水 and 仙, the first is read shăn when used as a surname.

6. to sink, to immerse, to put under the water; to quash; to suppress; lost, destroyed, deprived, ruined; muddy; deep; dull, as colors; a bass or subdued note; confused; a lake, a tarn.

7. lost, irretrievably ruined, as the lost in hell.

8. drowned; dating on; victimized.

9. to quash a case.

10. to squeeze or crush, as an affair.

11. nine to ten it will sink; the odds are rather against it.

病 | 重 he is very sick.

12. sunk to the bottom.

13. lost, sunk, gone down; no hope for it.

14. the garn-wood, agila, or lign-aloes (Aquilaria agallochum), prized for its fragrance; the 仙 is a sort of Agave, deemed to resemble it.

15. the eighth heaven, or epicyle of the Buddhists.

16. a small feudal state in the Cheu dynasty, now on the River Shao in Ch'in-chen fu in the east of Honan.

17. a river in Ch'ing-ta in Su-ch'ao-ten.

In Pekingese, Heavy, a synonym of chung or weighty.

18. excessively heavy.

19. Long continued, rainy dark weather.

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.

20. Similar to chăn; 振 to shake.

To rub, to wipe clean; to give; to adjust, to contract; to shake and cleanse.

21. to brush clothes.

22. to arrange firmly.

23. to shake and brush—the coat.

24. Hilarity exhibited in action, as by children capering.

25. hopping and dancing about from joy.

The original form is supposed to represent sprouting plants transformed by heaven; it forms the 161st radical of a small, incongruous group of characters.

To excite to action, to move, to influence; a day, a time, times, hours, seasons; a Chinese hour or one twelfth of a day, but especially the time from 7 to 9 A.M.; heavenly bodies which mark the times, and especially the sun and moon; applied as in 大 to the planet Mercury; the fifth of the twelve stems, over which the dragon rules; spots in the sky where no stars are seen; the elements.

1. 一個時 an hour of the Chinese day.
Ch'ü

A river in Han-chung fu in Shensi, a branch of the R. Han; also called Hwang Shui or Yellow Water; pure, limped; mountain rills; to soak; stagnant; paddles in runs and tracks; to get fish out of a fish-pool.

雨 | long drizzling rain.
|

脚 | footsteps filled with water.

修

Sand mixed in things, as in grain or dishes.

錢 | to hang the head in confusion and shame.

醋

Vinegar-like, sour.

酸 | vinegar; also very drunk.

彼

Dirty, dusty; turbid water; obscure, as when the sky is filled with dust.

寢 | dirty, begrimed, covered with filth.

紹

A rope by which cattle are led, drawn through the cartilege of the nose.

縛 | to hold the ropes of a pall or catafalque, as is done by the bearers.

趁

From 走 to go, and 細 bushy hair, or 鬣 you contracted, for the primitive.

行 | 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.

去 | to go and learn the state of the market.

墟 | to go to market.

行 | to learn the secrets of another's art or trade.

愿 | just as I wished.

時 | to improve the time or occasion.

機 | to take advantage of the chance or opportunity.

風 | when there's a wind, hoist sail.

動 | you did it when you had the power.

洋 | to go on a trading voyage.

着 | avail yourself of this shower.

門

From a door out of which a horse is going.

ch'üang To thrust out the head, to appear; to bolt out or in; rudely, suddenly; forcibly to push ahead, and against etiquette; lawlessly.

出 | to slip by the pass, to disregard the customs' regulations.

頭 | to put out the head; to distinguish one's self.

進 | to rush in, to rudely intrude.

開 門 | to force open the office door; to rush into a yamen.

道 | to rush across [an officer's] pathway.

然而出 | he rushed out violently.

亮 | a thief, i.e. one who rushes in at daybreak.

禍 | to induce calamities.

李 | an epithet for the rebel Li Ts'ieh-chung, who overthrew the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1643.

狭

From disease and fire; it must not be confounded with 稀 ch'ün, with which however it is often interchanged.

A fever which breaks out in sores; a febrile feeling; a fastidious appetite, longing for delicacies.

心之憂矣 如疾首 the sadness of my heart makes me feverish like a throbbing head.
CH'XN.

1. To assist to the table;
2. To have a fly-leaf in books.
3. To proclaim a favor, or distribute largess, to patronize, to befriend.
4. To decorah, to dotate, to assist; to girdle. From dress or man and personal; the second form is obsolete.
5. To put on for effect.
6. To bring forward in illustration, to explain by figures.
7. To give custom to; to assist in any way, as to a support; to give strength to; to toady.
8. To donate, especially to Buddhist priests for religious purposes.
9. To make widely known.
10. To lord it over; but is rather not to agree with, to let alone; no way to bring it about.
11. I have no idea as to how it is; I cannot decide the point.
13. 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 blazonry 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.
14. A chapter; an article or paper.
15. Sections and paragraphs.
16. Many documents; several papers or statements.
17. To write essays, such as are presented at examinations.

CHANG.

Old sounds tung and dung. In Canton, chang; — in Swatow, chieh, chiéh, and chiéng; — in Amoy, ch'iong and t'iong; — in Fuhian, t'iong, t'iong, and chiéng; — in Shanghai, t'iong; — in China, chang.

From bow and to lengthen.
To draw a bow; to extend, chang 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. To hang up for display, as festoons.
2. To open out, as goods; to set up a business; to sell; to re-open, as at new-year's.
3. I've sold nothing to-day.
4. To open wide, as a door.
5. To have a brilliant [shop] opening for three days.
6. To make a parade, to show off, to put one's house in the best of trim.
7. To make much of.
8. Self-laudatory, boastful.

The wood next to the body; i.e. a coffin, especially theinch'ianor one; to gather faggots.
1. A coffin, often detained in a mortuary-shed near the grave before interment.
2. One name for the Elwoodococos cordifolius, the favorite tree of the Chinese.
3. To shed milk teeth, usually at the age of seven years, as the composition of the character indicates.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANG.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>瞳</td>
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<tr>
<td>To go fast; 1 役 to walk in a great hurry, and as when alarmed; to proceed awkwardly.</td>
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<td>从 feathers and elegant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The variegated pelage of animals or plumage of birds; beautiful, adorned; to exhibit, to show; to give distinction to; to make manifest; plainly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>明 clearly exhibited.</td>
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<td>明 luminously displayed.</td>
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<td>祥</td>
<td>祥</td>
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<td>his excellent sayings were very impressive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>象 his display of liberality and humanity, the people all trusted in him.</td>
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<tr>
<td>槎</td>
<td>槎</td>
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<tr>
<td>The camphor tree (Laurus camphora) said to be so named from yu-chang, 象 the ancient and classic name for Kiangsi, because the tree grew there.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 木 camphor-timber,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 貝 gum-camphor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>香</td>
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<td>camphorated; a camphor odor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>湊</td>
<td>湊</td>
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<td>A large tributary of the R. Wei in the northeast of Honan and south of Chihli, called the 衡 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 Pei-ho, and part reach the ocean through other channels.</td>
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<td>驛 a district in Kung-chang fu in the southeast of Kansu.</td>
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<td>1 部府 in the southwest of Fukien, about 35 miles west of Amoy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 木 camphor-timber,</td>
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<tr>
<td>睛</td>
<td>睛</td>
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<tr>
<td>青</td>
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<td>to bear a son, because this thing was anciently given a boy to play with.</td>
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<td>焦</td>
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<tr>
<td>An ancient feudal state, now part of Tai-nan fu in central Shantung; also an ancient city in Kū in Shantung; name of a large province in the Ts'in dynasty comprising the south of Nganhwui, where Hwui-chau fu lies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>経</td>
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<td>The housings of a saddle.</td>
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<td>絘</td>
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<td>A bloodless deer or mnnjak (Hydropotes inermis) akin to the musk, known as the river deer, common in Kiangsu, with long tusks; it is a graceful and elegant animal, as the composition of the character intimates; other small deer are popularly so called.</td>
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<td>铅</td>
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<tr>
<td>- 禧 [fragrant as] the musk and roebuck; the terms 雅子 and 睪 are specially applied to the roebuck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鬃</td>
<td>鬃</td>
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<tr>
<td>A bird belonging to the waders; another name is 水鴷 water-hen, and it is perhaps a bird akin to the 青</td>
<td>a book name for the heron, called 藤 in Chihli jacana or rail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>掌</td>
<td>掌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The palm of the hand, the sole; a webbed foot; a hoof; to grasp; to slap with the hand; to rule, to control; a jurisdiction, what is under one's hand.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>手</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
将冑 | an awning, as over a court; a great awning.
設 | to pitch one's tent; to open a school, to turn teacher.
頂 | a tester, the top fringe of a bed-curtain.
混 | unreasonable, incoherent, stupid, muddled.
營 | a soldier's tent.
誊 | a scroll given to old people on their birthdays.
銷 | a scroll in gold letters, sent to mourners.
圖 | or 画面 | a screen; a certain hanging around a bed or 窗 for protection or concealment.
白雲 | 望 the white clouds view the screen.
錦 | 一佳人 | a beautiful bride.

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.
計 | or 算 | to estimate gains; to reckon and settle with.
不算 | don't charge that in my account; it's none of my business; I'll not allow that item.
收 | to collect accounts.
目 | accounts; 网 a bill.
房 | the counting room, where the 簿 or 部 account books are kept; also, the counter in an inn.
清 | 或 完 | to clear off, to pay.
欠 | to owe debts.
欠務 | 絕 | to be embarrassed with debts.
放 | to let out money, to shave notes; to give credit.
開花 | to charge articles not really bought, to foist in fancy items.
倒 | to transfer the accounts and debts to another, to make an assignment; to fail.

In Cantonese. A synonym of 張

來過 | I came here once.

From flesh or disease and to increase; the first is also read 賑, the intestine.

A swelled belly; a tumefaction, a swelling of any kind; pot-hellied; dropsical, puffy, tense; to swell up; to grow big, as a boil.

水 | dropsy in the abdomen, ascites.

餓 | puffed, a sense of fullness, as from indigestion or repletion.

满 | or 肿 | swollen.

消 | to relieve the swelling.

滿 | the belly hard and puffed.

氣 | flatulence.

數 | to charge interest on credit sales. (Fuhchau).

账 | 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 | or 起 | the flood is rising, the water advances.

潮 | 洪 | the tide is coming in.

溢 | or 滿 | an overflow, bursting of the bank, a crevasse.

滿 | 溢 | filled with water; up to the banks.

破 | 破 | swelled and burst, as a bag by the water in it freezing.

春日 | 雲 | the clouds in spring cover the peaks.

價 | 金 | the price will advance.

质 | 力 the elasticity of a fluid,—a term in mechanics.

海 | a name for the Gulf of Toquin.

瘴 | From disease and section as the phonetic.

Malaria, isma, pestilential vapors; noxious exhalations that cause general sickness.
烟 | an unhealthy climate.
气 | miasmatic, malarious.
瘟 | a plague, an epidemic arising from malaria.
岚 | noxious gases; vapors rising on hills, which are deemed to be injurious.
障 | A dyke, an embankment; to separate, as by a bank, to stop up.

From place and section.
To separate so as to screen or protect; to divide off, to shut up inside, to include; to embark; 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.

安全 | a defended camp.
保 | a defense; to defend the barrier; mct. a capable minister.
板 | a wooden partition.
塞 | whatever stops the onset or path.
闭 | to close against ingress.
锁 | to throw up defenses.
遮 | to screen off, to rail off.
境 | a protection on the border or frontier.
錦 | a brocade screen.

障 | A steep cliff, a range of peaks. 障 | a line of steep hills that serve as a limit.
山 | steep; the steep peaks rise one above the other in the distance.
屏 | the green paths wind up the intervening hills.

障 | A cataract forming, as the composition of the character, 申 | a screen in the eye, indicates.
健 | a cataract, more usually called 疾水灌瞳人
meaning green water poured into the pupil.

The original form is a combination of 手 and grasping 大, 象.

丈 | A line of ten chi and feet, reckoned in the tariff to be 141 English inches; but it varies according to the foot used, to even less than 120 inches in some parts of China; to measure; an elder, a senior; one worthy of respect.

量 | to measure off, as land or a room.
堪 | to verify a measurement, as by officials.
有 | its measure has been made or taken.
量 | the measurement can be ascertained.

岳 | ten feet long.
岳 | a wife's father.

g | the Emperor's father-in-law.

夫 | a (or my) husband; a man, one who acts his part; a son.

人 | a wife's father, often applied also to other elderly people.

母 | a wife's mother.

大 | a man of ability, one fit to manage; a capable man.

方 | the abbot of a Buddhist monastery; a monastery.

老 | an old gentleman.

仗 | 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 打 | to fight, to go into action.

势 | 引人 | 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.

人之力 | to trust on a human arm.
内 | a palace guard.

倚 | or | to trust to, to rely on.
杖 | From 木 wood and 仗 to rely on contracted; used with the last.

杖 | 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.

于 | a village elder, hence the term 者 an old man.

信 | to confidently rely on.

朋友 | 相交所 | 信 mutual confidence is the bond of friendship.

杖 | 以杖 | denote the chief mourners for a parent in a funeral.

操 | 以操 | to drill in order to be ready for war.

承 | or 棧 | an abbot's staff or crosier, usually made of tute-nagve; 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 Sanserit kakkarma, the staff of begging priests; aged women wear a hair-pin having a Buddha's hand, called by the same name.

一百 | infect a hundred blows — on the prisoner.

實 | or 棟 | gave him eighty blows.
實 | to beat, as with rattans or green bamboos; there is a difference in the severity of these two punishments, the second being the heaviest.

行 | or | 打 | a bamboooing; to beat a criminal.

行 | to beat and then expose in the canes.

In Fuhchau. A classifier of sugar-cane.
CH'ANG.

Old sounds, tong, dung, daung and shung. In Canton, ch'ung and a few shung; in Swatow, ch'ang, thang, shie and ti; in Amoy, ch'iong, ting, t'iong and siong; in Fuhian, ch'iong, t'iong and a few siung; in Shanghai, t'ang, da'tang and a few t'iong; 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, crowd; prosperity.

1. 踏 abundantly; prosperous; having many descendants.

吉 well off, lucky.
光 splendid, brilliant.
順天者 he prospers who obeys Heaven.
其兆必 it is really a lucky sign.
盡必 殊 ill luck follows after good fortune is exhausted.
克厥後 it insures prosperity to your descendant.
百 plants of all kinds; all things, the world.
文 the six stars of the Dipper; others give only the three stars φ μ ι in the Great Bear; and others only the star Dubhe.
俯拜言 Yu bowed when he heard good instructions.

A herd of animals fleeing.

疯狂 wild, ravenous, like dogs; insubordinate, boisterous, seditions.

摩神 violent, acting like mad, possessed.

From woman and elegant; it is constantly interchanged with 嫦 to lead.

A singing woman; her children cannot enter the examinations.

From earth and laid out; the first form is correct, but the second is most used.

An area of level ground set apart, an open waste plat; a field, a lot; an arena for any purpose, as drill, gaming, theatricals, or executions; and extended to study and examinations, a sacrificed ground; a thrashing-floor; a kitchen garden; a company of the society; a classifier of affairs, a fit, a spell; and in some places of a job of work.


dia

1. a parade-ground, a field for reviews.

屋 a building lot.
院 a court-yard; a lawn.
宫 中 among the officers; the official style of things.
通 all are alike, as a uniform set or body.
戰 the field of battle.
法 an execution-ground.
文 the tripods, the hall; as 進 to enter the examination as a candidate, either civil or military.
開 撲 to open a gambling-shop.
賭博 dice-houses, gambling tables or halls.
禾 or 種 a thrashing-floor.
好住 a commodious residence; a respectable neighborhood.
監 to oversee a literary examination.

大夢 a great dream.
佛 a Buddhist festival.
不知面 he is unacquainted with etiquette.

中作興 to raise a disturbance during the performance; to make a little excitement at the fête.

壇 an altar in the open air; the ground about it.
是非 a place where a man is criticized.
CH'ANG.

From flesh and expanded.

The intestines, the bowels; ch'ang they are divided into the 大大 or lower intestines and colon, which the Chinese suppose connect with the lungs; and the 小小 the urinary intestines, which join the heart and bladder; met. feelings, affections.

直 | or | 直 the bowels, the inwards, the viscera.

Flesh | to | stuff pork sausages.

羊 | a | serpentine, winding road.

好心 | kindly disposed; tender feeling for another.

絞 | or | 絞 gripping pains, as in cholera; spasm and gripes.

自 | 有肺 | he has his own lungs and bowels; opinionated, self-poised.

From man and reward.

To restore, to indemnify; to pay back; to perform, to atone; to retaliate; to make amends, to replace; an indemnity; restitution.

賠 | to | make compensation, as for property destroyed.

心念 | my desires are gratified; to pay a vow.

殺人 | a murderer forfeits his life.

償 | to | pay up the indemnity.

還 | to | pay back, to replace; to restore, as lost things.

要我 | he wants me to indemnify for the loss—as of life.

反願 | it will be hard to fulfill his old wish, as for an old man to get a degree.

From the will and to manifest; and the second, with "sweet, refers to tasters; 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.

CH'ANG.

他 | 遇 | 遇 he once tried to hang himself.

一 | 一世 | 一世 first try it; taste it once.

一些 | taste a little of this.

業verbs | hereditary property.

試 | I have tasted it; 試 | to attempt.

未 | not yet occurred; I never knew of it; I have had no experience in it.

聞 | I have ever heard; it is usually the case; and is similar.

— I have thought, it is commonly supposed; these phrases are opening expressions in an essay.

蒸 | entailed property, whose proceeds are applied to ancestral sacrifices.

何 | who has tested it?—nobody knows of such a thing, it never happened; 何 | not how can it be otherwise?

實未 | 託於 | 託於 the ship.

長 | One original form indicates a man appearing above his dress; as a primitive it serves chiefly as a phonetic; it forms the 16th radical of a few characters, most of which relate to hair, as this radical is regarded as a contraction of the 196th radical of long locks.

Long in time or distance; ball, constantly, regularly, always; used to, skilled; grand, much used; direct, straight; to excel; to make profit; often occurs in names of places.

生 "long life"—a euphemism for a coffin, in order to avoid a direct allusion to death.

生不老 | a green, old age, denotes the physical immortality of the Taoists.

久 | a long time, from of old; enduring.

氣long-winded, as a great talker.

歸 the long return or home, a Buddhist term for the soul's abode.

出 | 紅 | to issue a notification or report, as by a neighborhood at Canton.

長 | or | 長 he once tried to hang himself.

短 the length of a thing; traits of character, the long and short of, the pros and cons, merits of; often answers to expediency, trimming to circumstances; also, a turn in affairs.

論人所 to speak of what men excel in.

門開 the door is constantly shut.

各有所 in what each one excels.

去 durable, lasting.

無所 | changeable, no perseverance, vacillating.

計三千兩 the profit was reckoned at 3000 taels.

黃虫 a common snake (Elaphis) near Peking.

Read "chang." Old, senior; superior; greater; an elder; one who ranks; able to lead; to excel; to increase, to grow; to cause increase, to prosper; to think highly of; to elevate; too heavy; as in weighing; to swell, as wood, or a boil.

家 | head of a family, the paterfamilias.

子 | the eldest son.

我比你 | I am older than you.

貴庚多 | how old are you?

尊 | or | 尊 a senior, a venerable person.

房 | family of the eldest brother, especially when he lives on the estate.

保 | a constable, a headman.

大 | to grow larger, to swell, to develop.

不進 | he does not improve— in his studies.

君子道 the good man's ways are proper.

然後來見 | 者乎 will he then come to see the elders?

蟲 | it bred worms.

生 | born and brought up; trained, reared.

他 | or | 他 praised the other's good qualities.

人聰明 it makes men wise.

此風不可 | this custom (or practice) cannot be suffered.

百夫 | a centurion.
CH'ANG.

A pleasant fruit called 橙, the carambola or bilimbi (Averrhoa), known as the 橙桃 or willow peach at Canton.

鳥  a country called Udyana, which Buddha visited, in Northwestern India, along the River Subhavastu, noted for its forests; the Greeks called it Susastene.

to  a name of a musician whom Confucius visited.

From a blow and,  as usual  phonetic.

High, level land; a plateau, from which can be had a wide view; open, spacious; to disclose or display; to rub bright, to burnish.

高  a high spot, like a terrace. 宽  broad, ample, as a mansion; spacious.

一片地  a broad, open space of ground. 危険不  a dangerous, contracted spot.

事違者  the business still requires some further discussion; it is not yet finished.

From shelter and spacious; the second and unauthorized form is most common.

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. 煤炭  a coal dépôt; a coal shed.

篷  a mat shed, erected for a temporary use. 筋錦  a mint for casting cash. 標  an office for selling lottery tickets. 草  a thatched shed. 關  a customs' or tidewaiter's shed.

CH'ANG.

Alarmed; 恼  nervous and discomposed; apprehensive, disturbed.

From day and ever; occurs interchanged with "ch'ang" 當 joyous.

A long day; remote; bright; persious, as when a ray shines through; extended, filled; clearly perceived.

The downy feathers of a crane or other long legged bird, used in trimming fine dresses.

衣  a kind of cloak or gown without sleeves, worn by women; a shroud.

down of the crane, used in adorning dresses; a robe with wide sleeves and facing, worn by actors.

Great billows, raging waves.

Read "ch'ang." To leak, as a roof; to run as water in a gully; to drip; to perspire.

眼淚  to shed many tears. 水  the water runs down, as from a roof. 出水來  the water drips down.

to drip with perspiration. 溝  an eaves-gutter; a water channel.

From mouth or pipe and  elegant; the second is obsolete.

To lead, as in singing; to go before; to act as a coryphænus; 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.

清  to sing and play quietly, as amateurs who 清 sing songs. 名  to call out one's name, as at a levee.

CH'ANG.

to sing slowly; and 柳  to sing rapidly; are terms used by theatrical singers, derived from the wind instruments used by them.

隨  to follow in singing, to join the chorus. 娶  to sing pays, theatrical performances.

to thrum and sing, to accompany an instrument with the voice.

道  to beat the gong and clear the road.

to give orders at a ceremony. 飯  to call out rice [to the corpse] — a usage in some parts of China, accompanied with a plaintive cry.

From man and elegant, as the phonetic.

A fine looking person; a leader, an example, a guide; to introduce; to induce, to lead, to seduce; to start, as a tune.

率  to lead on, as a reconnoitering party. 亂  to head a riot. 率  to speak first; to lead, as a precentor.

to lead and follow, as a husband and wife.

首  an inventor, one who 始 invents, or takes the lead in starting.

一陣  to lead a troop.

Read "ch'ang;" and interchanged with 媼, meaning a singing girl; to sing; also occurs used for 熟 ravenous.

優  hired singers and actors, both boys and girls.

From field and increasing; it is the original form of the next, but the two are now distinguished.

A broad barren plot of ground or country; name of a place in the old feudatory of Wei 衛, now the north of Honan.

陸  the waste and neglect ed fields — have no inhabitants.
### CHäng

**Originally like the last.**

The inner qualities developing; joyous, contented, in good spirits; exhilarating; as home music; penetrating, thorough; spreading, filling.

1. 膽 | bold, hardy; presumptuous.
2. 懷 | gratified, happy.
3. 快 | delighted, as children.
4. 說 | social feasting.
5. 月 | the eleventh moon.
6. 望 | according to one's wishes.
7. 通 | or 通 going through; perspicuous, as a style; clearly expressed.

**Losing one's senses, acting as if giddy; large eyes.**

In Pekingese. The eyes blurred and swollen.

**Disappointed in one's hopes; vexed; dissatisfied.**

**A case for a bow; to put up a bow in the cover.**

---

### CHäng

Old sounds are tâng, tâng, ding and ting. In Canton, châng, chang and cong; — in Swatow, chê and chêng; — in Amoy, chêng, têng, and tong; — in Fuhchau, chêng, and chang; — in Shanghai, tâng; — in Chifa, chîng.

| 鎖 | lock; is it easy to measure lances with him.
| 限 | the difference is very little.
| 腦 | he came very near being galled by him. (Cantonese.)
| 獵 | a fabulous griffon like a leopard, having five tails and a horn; others describe it as like a flying fox.
| 絮 | horrid, repulsive, hideous.

**To open the eyes.**

**To look at angrily, displeased at the sight of.**

**A sort of virginal or harpsichord, having twelve brass strings, and played with a plectrum.**

**To sit and doggedly look at; to fix the eye on; to gaze at in a supercilious way.**

---

**Originally formed of a vessel in which grain is fermenting,**

and a spoon underneath; it forms the 192d radical of a few obsolete characters.

Sacrificial spirits made by fermenting millet and fragrant herbs, one of which was turmeric; to put a bow in its case; the case.

**A vessel mixed wine.**

**Odoriferous spirits made from millet, which it was thought caused the gods to draw near.**

**Aromatic herbs.**

**One who prepares libations.**

**Luxurious, as plants growing vigorously.**
CH'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ang, djang, and dang. In Canton, ch'ang and ch'iang;—in Swatow, ch'eng, t'še, and têng;—in Amoy, têng, ch'eng, ch'êng, and ch'iang;—in Fuhchau, ch'êng, ch'ên, and têng;—in Shanghai, ta'ang, tsang, and dang;—in Chifu, ta'ang.

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 pole, a boat,—which a generous man can do in his belly; a metaphor for his liberal views.

To push across the ferry; met. to intrigue with officials.

To curry favor with one.

The mist rises upward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'ANG.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To pierce, to stab; to file; to amass, as property; to collect; to nerve one's self.</td>
<td>To stuff a fowl with sand (Cantonese).</td>
<td>A race of pigmies, described as being seven inches high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get something between the teeth.</td>
<td>From words and wrangling; it occurs interchanged with its primitive.</td>
<td>To draw a bow; to press open anything so as to inspect it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determined; energetic.</td>
<td>To remonstrate with; to try to stop oppression by expostulating with the ruler.</td>
<td>To burnish, to rub metal bright. The second character also means to stop up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take care of a family.</td>
<td>To reprove and warn; to oppose arbitrary power.</td>
<td>To furnish a sword so as to see one's face in it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To break away, as a horse from his halter.</td>
<td>To debate, to discuss faithfully with one; to dispute.</td>
<td>A vermilion or red lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To embroider tambours.</td>
<td>天子之前論可否 is it allowable to dispute one in the imperial presence?</td>
<td>To unroll a painting or scroll, so as to display it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錦 to make money, to get rich.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wear to get rid of one.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Cantonese. To wedge in; to calk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Often read "tsang.

The hair in disorder and ch'ang standing up.

Untrimmed hair, short and not combed smooth; applied often to the beard.

From hill and wrangling.

To rise high; overtopping, excelling; conspicuous, as a peak.

To dignify, high; used by physiognomists as 頭角 [like] standing alone on the airy peak.

A thorn on a tree; sometimes rendered a fagot, a bundle, from the similarity or misprinting of 東 and 東, in dictionaries.

The tinkling sound of gems or sonorous glasses striking together.

To curtail, as one's expenses.

I am quite able to stand up under it.

Like the precelling.

A branch stretching out; a fulcrum, a prop; a horizontal strip to support the frame, as the slats on a bedstead.

A bracket or truss to support a beam.

Open to 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 get rid of one.

To commandize, to eat ch'ang to exceed.
CH'AO.

Several of these characters are heard as if sounded Chao. Old sounds, to, tok, do, and dok or dot. In Canton, chin, chau, and shiu—in Swatow, chie, chié, jio, tié, shiu, chin, and tie; in Amoy, chiu, tian, chin, and tau;—
in Puchau, tliu, chiu, chin, and chwai;—in Shanghai, tsao, dzao, and dao;—in Chifu, tsao.

昭

The brightness of the sun; bright, luminous, resplendent; to show forth; to display; shined on the left in the ball.

昭 | his reputation is illustrious.
昭君 | the fillet of Queen Chao of the Han dynasty, now worn by the Chinese; it somewhat resembles a small havelock.

招

To beckon, to motion to; to hail with the hand; to let people know; to invite, to induce, as by proclamation or hand-bills; to entangle, to provoke, to annoy, to excite; to raise, as troops; to confess, to assume; self-crimination; a sign-board; a placard; a signal, a wave of the hand.

招手 | to call and beckon to; to wait on.

安 | to proclaim an amnesty; to invite rebels to submit.

招贴 | a handbill, a poster for sale of goods; a shop-card.

不許招貼 | "Sick no bills here."

工 | or | 労工 | to engage or advertise for laborers.

郎入舍 | to bring a son-in-law into one's house.

牌 | a sign-board.

督促 | he owns to the charge; he becomes responsible for it.

鄉兵 | to enlist volunteers, to recruit; to raise a troop.

自招 | to bring on one's self.

搖釣 | to excite or beguile people; and then rob them.

接客 | to entertain guests.

舟子 | calling and beckoning is that boatman.

引 | to introduce, to bring in, as a convert or attaché.

架不住 | unequal to resist him; I can't stand off.

不招他 | don't entangle yourself with him; don't provoke him.

財童子 | the lad who causes profit; i.e. the God of Wealth.

魂 | to call home the soul—of a man who died abroad.

潮 | poetical name for a crab, which seems to call for the tide to come up by moving its palpi.
1 誠口供 he confessed his crime by his evidence.
2 租 to offer a house to let.

朝 ch’ao
To ridicule another, to jest upon; to laugh and joke with; railing, sportive allusions.
白 a pasquinade.
笑 to jeer at; gibes and jokes.
馬 to rail sarcastically, to abuse and ridicule.

白 a 日

朝 ch’ao
Interchanged with the last, but some say not properly.
朝 chao To boast; to talk much.
朝 chao To scratch, to tickle, to titillate; to tear with the claws; to please, to cajole.
住 to clutch, as a hawk; to pounce upon, as sidewaiters do on smugglers.
破 觸 scratched his face so that it bled.
頭 or 聲 to scratch the head, as when in perplexity.
嫖 to draw lots.
替身 to pester another — till he commits suicide, as is believed to be done by the spirits of suicides to their enemies.

模 ch’ao
Similar to ch’ao 巢 a nest. A raised lodge erected in a marsh to watch the crop; a kind of grass creel for catching fish; to drag a net.

命 絕而不長 he ordered them to be exterminated, and not suffered to live.

命 絕而不長 he ordered them to be exterminated, and not suffered to live.

朝 ch’ao
A large bill-hook or sickle, was so called in the region of the River Hwai during the feudal times.

朝 ch’ao
The white skin which grows over a scar, called 魚膜 or shadow cuticle.

朝 ch’ao
From 眼 ublished and 船 a boat contracted to 月 ound; the second, meaning a sign of the sun, is a pedantic form.

朝 ch’ao
Thedawn, the opposite of 日, 吐 eve; morning; early.
# or 晚 morning and evening; early and late.

朝 ch’ao
1 in a morning, in a trice; suddenly, quickly.

朝 ch’ao
他 comes every morning.

朝 ch’ao
用 (or 早) 飯沒有 have you breakfasted — a polite morning salutation.

朝 ch’ao
to-morrow morning; sometimes used indefinitely.

朝 ch’ao
the 10th of the 2d moon, when all the flowers are supposed to open in northern China.

朝 ch’ao
I never took a morning's [lesure].

朝 ch’ao
name for Corea given by Wu Wang when made a fief of Ki-tsz’ 箕子; the rulers prefer it to 高麗; and use it in official papers; its meaning refers to its eastern position, where the fresh morning comes.

朝 ch’ao
A court, so called because held in early morning; the imperial palace or court; to have an audience, to go to court; to show fealty; to hold a levee; an imperial audience; a dynasty; a reign; the government; courtly, fashionable; to visit a father or elder; as a preposition, towards, facing; fronting.

朝 chao
to go to court; to see his Majesty.
朝 chao his Majesty holding court.
朝 chao to take the reins of government.
朝 chao the high officers who support or stand near the sovereign at such times.

朝 ch’ao
Our dynasty; also called 天 the heavenly or celestial dynasty; its present style 號 or dynastic name, is Ts’ing Chao 清 the Pure dynasty.

朝 chao to change the dynasty.
朝 ch’ao to ride on horseback into the Forbidden City — a mark of high favor conferred on grandees.
朝 chao an antechamber of the audience-room.
朝 chao a court-dress.
朝 chao examination for conferring the Hanlin degree.
朝 chao to reform and strengthen the government.
天子 朝臣 each monarch has his own set of ministers.
天子 朝臣 each monarch has his own set of ministers.

朝 ch’ao a high grandee of three reigns.

朝 ch’ao the first rank sees the emperor's face.

朝 ch’ao 走 to go up the hill.
朝 ch’ao the devout heart fixedly performs the ritual, — said of priests when at worship.

朝 ch’ao 一點兒 move forward a little, as when sitting back in a cart.
朝 ch’ao to invite one to court, as was done in old times by presents.
朝 ch’ao to worship the Goddess of the Dipper — for long life.

The following list of the dynasties which have swayed China, is made out from the Li-hai-toi 旅部一局, wien Piao 歴代帝王年表 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF DYNASTY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SOVEREIGNS</th>
<th>BEGAN B.C.</th>
<th>ENDED B.C.</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tai Hao 太皞</td>
<td>Seventeen, averaging 26 years to each monarch's reign.</td>
<td>2205</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>439 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yen Ti 燹帝</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 25 1/2 years.</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>867 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shao-hao 少皞</td>
<td>Two, one reigned 37 years, and one 3 years.</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>40 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen 寶</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>Ts'in 秦</td>
<td>Seventeen, averaging 26 years to each monarch's reign.</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>A.D. 25</td>
<td>231 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han 漢</td>
<td>Twelve, averaging 16 1/2 years.</td>
<td>A.D. 25</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>196 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tung Han 東漢</td>
<td>Two, one 2 years, the other 41 years.</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>43 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tung Han 東漢</td>
<td>The San Kweh, 三國 which divided China during this period were the Han 漢, Wei 魏, and Wu 吳.</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>57 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts'in 秦</td>
<td>Four, averaging 14 1/2 years.</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>106 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sung 宋</td>
<td>Eleven, averaging about 9 1/2 years.</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>58 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts'i 齊</td>
<td>Eight, averaging 7 1/2 years.</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>23 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liang 梁</td>
<td>Five, averaging 4 1/2 years.</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>54 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'üan 陳</td>
<td>Four, each 48 years, and three 7 years in all.</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>32 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi 十</td>
<td>The four last dynasties are known by the collective name of Nan-pei ch'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>589</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ang 唐</td>
<td>Three, one reigned 16, and another 12 years.</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>287 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen Liang 後梁</td>
<td>Twenty, averaging 14 1/2 years.</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>16 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen T'an 後唐</td>
<td>Two, one 8 years, and one 7 years.</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>13 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen Ts'in 後晉</td>
<td>Four, averaging 3 1/2 years.</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen Han 後漢</td>
<td>Two, one 7 years, and one 3 years.</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen Chen 後周</td>
<td>Two, one 3 years, and one 1 year.</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>9 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sang 宋</td>
<td>The last five short-lived dynasties are collectively known as the Wu Tai 五代 Five Dynasties; they had 13 monarchs in 54 years.</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Sung 南宋</td>
<td>Nine, averaging 18 1/2 years.</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>167 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuen 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 9 1/2 years.</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>88 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiping 太平</td>
<td>Sixteen, averaging 17 years.</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>276 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Ta Yu, B.C. 2205 to T'ung-chi, A.D. 1862, are 4067 years, during which time 236 sovereigns reigned, each about 17 years.
The original form represents three talons; it forms the 87th radical of a small group of characters relating to clawing; sometimes written like 髪 as a verb; the second and antique form represents the nails growing on the hand.

Claws of animals; the talons of birds; to scratch, to claw; to hold in the claws; to grasp with the fingers; met. an agent, a minion, a runner for, an aid.

1 碎 or 破 to tear in pieces, to dis Sever.

裹 to bind a girl's feet.

牙 or 齒 agents, emissaries, servants.

狐皮 fox-claws' skin, a kind of fur of inferior sort.

賈辦 a comprador's claws, one who buys for him; a purveyor's assistant, a market-man.

鷹爪 a name for the hawk's claw, (Artabotrys odoratissimus) at Canton.

一 簍 a bunch of plantains.

摺 to scratch.

虎 a kind of shears.

From hand and spear; it must be distinguished from 末我 I.

chao To supply what is deficient, to make up; to pay a balance; to seek, to look for; to exchange, as money; to barter; settled, as an account.

1 享尾 to pay off the balance of the account.

1 尋 to seek for, to search.

1 换 to exchange, as silver into cash or bills.

1 舌路 to seek for employment.

1 足數 make up the number; return the full sum.

1 補 supply the deficiency.

1 票子 to change a bank note.

1 出來 he has changed it, as a bill.

1 不着 I cannot find it.

Read 貉, and used for 貉. A boat, for which it seems to have been miswritten.

沼 A fish-pond; an irregular tank, a pool.

池 pools and tanks in parks.

靈 a celebrated, fine fish-pond of Wan Wang.

To cover the head.

1 頭巾 a turban or cloth to wrap around the head, as the Fuhkien sailors do.

趙 趟 to hasten, quick traveling.

明日奉 I will return it tomorrow, as a borrowed book.

篤 From bamboo and claw as the phonetic.

篤 A bamboo skimmer; a ladle; a nest in a cave or under a shelter, as distinguished from one on a tree.

篤 a wire ladle.

The first is also read chuh, branches growing up straight, as in a cypress. The second is also read choh, a table. The first is derived from 木 wood and 洗 to wash contracted.

An oar, a scull; a long, steering oar projecting from the bow; to row with an oar (its only use at Canton, where it is sometimes wrongly written to denote the verb); to shoot, as an arrow; to throw away; — these uses are confined to southern dialects.

1 鱸 to row an oar.

出力 to row harder.

出街 throw it into the street.

過海 rowed across the river at Canton.

中 to hit, as a target.

筐 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.

1 鱗 to entrap fish in a basket.

鴨 a basket for fowls.

椅 a cover to keep the dust off a sedan.

燈 a lamp-shade or globe.

棺 a sort of catafalque over a bier; a pall of any kind.

面市 a vail, such as foreign ladies wear.

衣 a sort of cloak or hood.

條然 1 how full the net was — of barbel!

鎁 Great; large; rank, high, as grass; erroneously used for 精, which is the correct character; and also for the last.

燈 To fry at a fire; a blazing fire; the crust left on a pan after boiling or frying.

油 1 to fry in fat.

到脆 fried to a crisp.

光 The original form represents the lines on a tortoise-shell, after roasting to prepare it for divination; the second form is not common.

兆 An omen, a prognostic; the border of a grave or altar, for which the next is used; a million, used chiefly in Buddhist writings.

— 1 a million; as 億 is millions and millions, a vast indefinite number.
From metal and knife.

To pare, to lop off; to trim an excrescence; bright, clear; a catch on a crossbow; to encourage; to visit, to wait on.

To incite, to urge on.

From mouth and knife, alluding to the incisiveness of the citation; its meaning appears in several of its compounds.

To call by words; to summon, to cite; to require a subordinate to appear; to invite.

Your gracious summons; a phrase in a note of thanks.

Do not delay when your father calls.

To convoke the six presidents.

To invite [the ghosts to their feast], as priests do.

To send for an officer to appear at court.

Read 舊 when used for 郡, an old city in 順 劉 in Honan; the appanage of 伯 lying in the present 縣 in Shansi.

From words and to summon; it occurs interchanged with the last.

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 Lao people in the southwest of China, a.d. 850, called 南; now Tsun-i fu, situated in the north of Kwei-cheh.

A gracious proclamation, as a pardon.

A royal mandate.

To proclaim; and 降 is to issue the proclamation.

An Imperial mandate.

To consult with the Emperor.

A rescript from the monarch to his cabinet.

Mandates, orders, and memorials; i.e., official records of every kind.

To issue a decree from the Throne; to make an imperial announcement over the empire.

He taught his sons the principles of justice.

A petty officer in the Han-lin Academy who makes poetry.

The Emperor's will, which is afterwards 白 proclaimed to the people.

To give orders about, to direct.

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.

To look in a glass; but 錦 means a pier-glass.

To pay attention to; to buy of, to patronize.

A blaze; fire, flame.

Large candles or lanterns used in temples or processions, probably named from the phrase.

May a lucky star shine down on you; a candle-stick and candle are called a 手 or hand-light.

Or; to denote the direct ray and the reflected ray.

Do it like the pattern.

Copy it so.

As you say.

According to the account or number; the number tallies.

Shine over the world.
CHAO.

1. to keep as evidence; a part cut off to be retained as a tally or proof.
2. heart — I see into his designs.
3. to light him; give him a light, as to one going home by night.
4. to understand thoroughly, as a friend.
5. to oversee, or look after.
6. to regard kindly, to look down on.
7. a communication between foreign and native officers of equal rank; to inform officially.

CH'AO.

1. evening, the evening sunlight.
2. a passport, a safe warrant, a paper that protects.
3. to look after, to be interested in; to intercede for; to oversee, to regulate.
4. to be known; whereas, referring to; used in official papers.
5. for you, Sir, to look at; a phrase on a bill of goods.
6. to illumine it, lighten it; i.e. please cast your eye on this etiption or paper.

Several of these characters are heard ch'iao. Old sounds, f'o, do, t'ok, dok, t'io, djo, t'lok and dlo. In Canton, ch'ao and ch'iu — in Swatow, t'io, ch'io, ch'au t'io, swa, and ch'a; — in Amoy, ch'iu, t'iu, ch'au, ch'au and ch'a; — in Fuhchau, ch'ieu, tieu, ch'au, and chau; — in Shanghai, t'siao ch'iao, and tsiao; — in Chifu, ts'iao.

From to go and to cite.

To step over, to leap over; to vault; to go before; to excel, to surpass; to promote, to raise; to bring up, or release from purgatory, as Buddhists do.

1. above the average; or 2. better than the common run.
3. very clever; fine looking and accomplished.
4. excelling, singular.
5. a heaven-born genius, one of rare talents.
6. to promote over others, to overslaugh other officials.
7. as if restored to life; to save from death; also to cause one to be reborn into another life; similar to 1. or 2. to leap the ford or abyss, i.e. to release souls from suffering.
8. leaping over the northern sea; met. impossible.

1. the recall of the bow after the arrow leaves it; a bow unbent.
2. a large bow.
3. the red bows all unstrung.
4. to be grieved; extravagant.
5. grievous, as a child mourning for his mother; disheartened.
6. from hand and few; it is much interchanged with ch'au, 钞, a bill.
7. to seize a little, to take some; to search, to hunt up; to lade out; to transcribe, to engross; to confiscate, to escehat, to sequestrate.
8. to attack from behind, to come on an enemy unawares.

1. to copy an official decision.
2. to beg, said only of mendicant priests.
3. to search and seal up a house, as when confiscated.
4. to emb cellulose money intrusted to one.
5. the Peking Gazette; in the provinces it is often copied out.
6. to take out with a spoon.
7. to copy other's compositions, as at the examinations.

In Pekingese. Near, as a crescent; to fold up.

走 1. go by the nearest road.
手 1. 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.

讞

To speak for another, to state a case in behalf of another.
巢

The original form represents a nest on a tree under leaves.

A nest on a tree, distinguished from a recess on the ground; a lurking-place, a haunt, a retreat, a den; used to designate the hols or camps of an enemy or rebels; to nestle; to make a nest; a sort of paladian pipe; a small ancient state, now Ch'ao-hien; 鳥 在 Lüchen-Fu in N'gan-hwui, north of Wulun on the Yangtse' River; it was here in N'ai Ch'ao that Tang imprisoned Kieh, the last sovereign of the Hia dynasty, B. c. 1766.

雀 | or | 倉a bird's nest.

百鳥歸 | the birds have gone to roost; met. a wooded, rural region, the resort of birds.

居 | to lodge, to sojourn at a house.

賊 | a resort of robbers; the enemy's (who are always deemed to be rebels) camp.

毁 | to rout out the robbers.

父 | a sage in the days of Shun, who, when asked to take high office, washed his ears to remove the defamation.

無 | 看 houseless, beggared, destitute.

穴 | a hole to skulk in, as a brigand.

In Cantonese. Crumpled, wrinkled; rough, like a piece of coarse paper; shriveled, as dried fruit.

好似亞欽皮啞 | as wrinkled as a granite's face.

噎噎 | wrinkled, creased, rumpled.

瀕

A lake in Ilok-fii hien 合肥縣 in N'ganhwi, which produces gold fish; its name, meaning 藝水, has probably a reference to its position.

從 chariot and nest, referring to the form and use.

彼得 | a turret, or lookout place on a war-chariot, from which to observe the foe.

潮

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 地之朝息者 "the breathing of the earth." moist, damp.

顺 | to avail one's self of the tide.

逆 | a head tide.

長 | and | 蹤a tide is rising, the tide is falling.

蒸 | to become damp and heated, as grain.

濕 | damp, as ground or a thing; said too of 潮 tidal grounds.

反 | becoming damp again.

氧 | damp, miasmatic exhalations; met. stupid.

水滿了 the tide is now at high water; same as 潮 water is at its level.

州府 a prefecture in southeast of Kwangtung, whence 騅 means camphor in the north of China, as it comes from there.

暉

A marine animal, called 星, 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.

儷

Tall, as a man; small.

| 儷 | stately, tall.

炒

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.

乾 | to fry brown, to roast to dryness.

茶 | to roast or fire tea-leaves.

米 | to roast or brown rice.

炒

Dried provisions taken for a journey, as wheaten cakes.

炒

From mouth and few; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

炒 | A clamon, an uproar, a hubbub; to wrangle, to quarrel; to disturb, to annoy, to interrupt.

哭 | a violent altercation; loud scolding; a brawl.

歎 | quarreling together.

啸 | to make a noise and a row.

人耳 | to make a din in one's ears, as the clang of cymbals.

大 | 一 a great hubbub.

作 | to raise a rumpus, as evil fellows do.

Read mio. The cry of pleasant, or other fowls.

炒

Used for the last. To annoy; graceful, light, nimble; rapid; strong, cunning, deceitful.

挾 | to disturb; to trouble another.

輕 | troublesome and flippant.

輕 | graceful; 仗 high.

錢

From metal and a few; or 抄, 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 pincers, 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 | a Government bank, a bank of issue.
CH'AO.

| 閒 | an office for stamping duty receipts on goods; a douane. |
| 稅 | tonnage-dues; port charges on ships. |
| 放 | to burn paper money to Neptune. |
| 攻費 | to force people to pay taxes. |

historical readings; studies in history.

稅 | transit dues; duties.

To plough or harrow the ground.

田 | to cultivate the land.

水 | when the water is on rake it thrice.

CHÉ.

Old sound, ta, tak, and tat. In Canton, ché; — in Swatow, chin, ché, and su; — in Amoy, chia and gan; — in Fuhchau, chie and chié; — in Shanghai, tsé and tso; — in Chifu, ché.

遮 From is to go and 庶 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.

挎 | to hide from view; to hush up, to conceal.

羞 | to veil what modesty requires; to pary, to evade, as an accusation.

飾 | to disguise, to excuse, to throw dust in one's eyes.

灰 | to screen from the dust.

攔 | to fence off; to protect by an inclosure.

一 | a sun-shade or parasol.

雨 | an umbrella. (Cantonese.)

不得 | it will not cover it; it can't be concealed.

蓋 | cover it over; to cloak.

蔽 | to stand between, to take the part of; to impede.

蔽 | to hide one's shame; thoroughly mortified.

周 | loquacious; great, discursive, as talk.

堅 | firm, but not virtuous; one says, artful, clever at schemes; and another defines it, unauthenticated, unproven.

牢固 | historical readings; studies in history.

稅 | transit dues; duties.

向 | to plough or harrow the ground.

田 | to cultivate the land.

水 | when the water is on rake it thrice.

妙 | A vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching.

風狂舟 | the vessel rolls when the wind is high.

豎 | occurs used with ch'oh, 荷 to stride.

To limp, to walk lamely.

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 不得而能至 之有 之有 of those who succeed without laboring, there are none; as a relative pronoun, 他 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;

冠 | he who has been capped;

覲 | the observer; he who looks.

As a disjunctive particle it is preceded by 也; as 中 | 天下之大, a just medium — that is the real basis of a country.

After nouns it indicates a class as 愚 | the foolish; 死 | the dead; 萬 | worthies; 情 | people without affection; 先 | 後 | we who shall die first, you who will die last.

It also puts the noun it follows in the abstract, as 誠 | perfection; 誠之 | he who is perfect; 性 | nature; 元 | the origin; 駕以行 | whatever is for riding in; 中也 | 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 | heaven — a principle; 仁 | 愛也 | humanity [consists in] love;

和 | 本也 | virtue, that is the basis; 仁 | 善 | benevolent people delight in hills; 居 | 處 | the word 居 | means to dwell at, or in, a place.

As an adverbial particle, or to arrest attention, 敵 | to commence; — though at the beginning of a letter, this should be rendered, I who commence; 昔 | formerly; 或 | perhaps; 彼 | recently; — once, this time only今 | 一 | 逝 | 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 | 善 | 智 | 利仁 | humanity makes man happy, wisdom profits him.
From reddish and that which.
An ochre color; a reddish brown or carnation, like nank-keen.

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The original form is intended to depict the body, wheels, and axle of a carriage; it forms the 150th radical of a large natural group of characters relating to vehicles.

A wheeled carriage; a cart, barrow, coach; a frame with wheels in it, as an irrigating trough or lathe; to turn a wheel; to turn over; a frame-work.

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The first is the form given in the dictionary, but the second is most common; the third occurs very seldom.

The sugar cane (Saccharum officinarum) grown in southern provinces, called 南糖 cane; or 竹 sugar cane, and 竹 reed cane; 鎮 a dark or reddish cane; 碎 sugaring sheds.

刻 | or 碎 | to extract the juice.

熟 | boiled cane, hawked about for sucking.

渣 | and 柏 the refuse after grinding cane shreds.

尾 | the cane slips for planting.

合 | tuft of top leaves.

天 | an elevator.
下 | 放他 as if drawn by sheep, oxen, or deer, which shadow forth the three degrees of saintship; this term (trigane) is also written 三 three and
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 亙 with A at the side; a wheel in mechanics.

兵 | war chariots.
公 | a public office.
下馬臨門 carriage and horses at the door; met. a rich man.
一 | two horses to a chariot.
牙 | or | 風骨 the jaw-bone.

碎 An aluminous mineral, 亙 with pearly luster, and veined; the opaque white official buttons for the sixth grade are made of it; it is brought from Yunnan; the name seems to have been given from the veining resembling that in the 亙 or mother-of-pearl shell; it is a kind of pyrophyllite.

From hand and to spread open; the second is a common but vulgar form.

To tear open, to rive, to pull apart; to tear away; to pull up or on; to haul, to drag; to track.

haul it up on top; hoist!

open to pull apart.

篷拉絨 to hoist sail and haul the lower line.

CHEH.

Old sounds, الت and تپ. In Canton, الش, 连, and ملپ; — in Swatow, 连, 連, دیپ, and ملپ; — in Amoy, 连, تک, دیپ, and ملپ; — in Fukah, 连, ملپ, and تک; — in Shanghai, ملپ, تک, and تک; — in Chifú, 亙.

折, 亙; old sound, الت; explained by a reference to frozen plants snapping in two; it must be distinguished from 亙, 拆, to tear.

To sunder, to snap in two, to break off in the middle; to annul; to fold; to oppress, to repress; to decide or discriminate between; to deduct; to stop; to reprehend; to injure; to lose one's heir; to exchange or lose in trade; to make amends for, to set over against; to break and then rejoin; to abate, to lower; part of a coffin, a matted frame laid above it to receive the dirt; act of a play; to be deprived of one's future peace by dying unmarried, the succession being lost.

損 to injure, to break.

賠 to decide causes, clear the docket; to make a jail delivery.

打 |丁 broken or snapped off.

住 | haul it fast, as from sliding.

住 亙 to pull an obstinate donkey.

亙 to gather up the thread of.

亙 or 破 to tear in pieces.

亙 to hold on by the lapel, as a child.

In Cantonese. To ascend; to clear out; to send, to skedaddle; to send off; to go.

我亙 I'm off.

住 to detain, to keep back.

亙 pull it close up.

哆 To open the mouth wide, to gape; to loll the lip, a drooping lip.

亙 with one consent, the popular wish.

CHEH.

每亢 量 二石 each piece was reckoned at two stone of corn.

将 功 罪 to atone for error by future merit, as officials do.

曲 to twine and bend; to allude to.

面 to reprimand personally; to take to task, as an elder brother has the right to do.

價 to alate the price.

扣 or 扣 | a discount.

服 to induce rebels to yield, as by a defeat.

不得 it won't break.

幾成 | 還 what dividend will you pay!

工 亙 to mortgage one's labor to pay a debt.

對亙 to decide as umpire or referee.

亙 to sell cheaper; to retail.

亙 to decide equitably; broken in the middle.

亙 to obtain the honor of a 亙 from the emperor; the phrase refers to a legend connected with the moon.

亙 an untimely and disastrous shortening — as of life.

亙 or 亙 | a money equivalent for rations.

亙 greatly afflicted, as if broken and ground to powder.

亙 reduced to extremities.

In Cantonese. To tickle; to spatter at; to spurt, as from a hose.
To sting; a sting, or whatever insects use to wound their enemies.

The branches of a tree swaying in the wind; a sort of vine that climbs trees, like the Glycine.

The waving of trees, as a trailing plant that runs over trees.

This is sometimes made synonymous with 言, but the two are different.

A fold in garments made when ironing; a tuck; gathers, plaits, or flounces, like those in a Chinese lady’s skirt; plaits, puckered.

fold, to plaits; to lap over, as when tightening the dress.

an embroidered and plaids skirt.

fold up bed-clothes.

From hand and to practise as the phonetic.

To injure, to destroy; to fold, to double together; to rumple; to pile up; a fold, a doubling; a paper properly folded, as an official document; the paper itself.

fold paper.

a document for government.

a memorial to the Throne.

to bend the body.

to thank one with a graceful courtesy.

to pile or fold up, as garments.

a fleet courier.

to turn down the corner, to make dog’s ears.

a written digest, a précis.

a paper for memoranda.

An old name for a hog in Honan and southwards; a term given to fat ones.

The sides of a chariot, where the arms are carried; unceremoniously, abruptly; directly, without permission; a disease of the feet.

I must forthwith presume; an apologetic phrase.

hastily, suddenly, forthwith.

to reduce to one.*

to sit all day with benumbed feet.

Supposed to represent long ears, which are considered to be a sign of wisdom; it is now used only as a primitive, seldom conveying any meaning to the compounds.

To take up other’s words; to quote or mimic what others say; verbose, talkative.

To slice off meat; to mince, to hash meat; a hash of mutton, beef and fish.

A scabbard, a case for a knife; one author defines it soft leather.
From to step and to tap, with to rear between them; it is often interchanged with the next two.

Pervious; discerning, perspicacious; to penetrate, to go through; to remove; to peel off, to skin; to cultivate during the Chên dynasty, a title; on a share system of rental; mutual division of crop; a road, a by-way; to destroy.

Occurs wrongly used for thoroughly.

Pellucid clear water, through which the bottom can be seen; water exhausted, run out, as in a channel; to search out.

Clear, pure; met. sincere in heart.

To thoroughly search a matter to the bottom.

A rut, the track of a wheel; precedent, example; to follow a precedent.

To follow in the old track; he acts as badly as ever.

A dried-up rut; i.e. at the last gasp, used by borrowers.

This precedent can be followed.

To go, to permit to go on, in the old paths.

The original form represents a plant sprouting; below is the root, with the culm shooting up and two plumules on its sides; it is only used as the 45th radical of a few miscellaneous characters, some of which refer to springing plants.

The form of the character is intended to represent a number of slips containing decrees tied together.

A slip, a memorandum with writing on it; to record on tablets; a register, a list, an inventory; a volume, especially one with a hard or board cover; records; a census; a patent or commission; to plan; to choose, to appoint.

To enrol one's name in a list; to write in a list.

A list of the population, a census.

A door register, giving a list of the family.

| To make a list of people or things. |
| To a book sealed in an envelope. |
| An imperial register of population. |
| He was promoted to be a king; to make a man a king, and give him the patent or invest him. |
| One register. |
| Books, documents, archives, law-papers, etc. |
| The historiographer then recorded the prayer, saying. |

A palisade; posts of a stockade; a railing of posts; window-bars; moveable upright slats that serve for a door.

A sort of turnstile, a doorway railing.

A palisade; or a street stockade, or gateway of posts, used to divide the wards in a city.

The whole force raised a stockade.

The guard at a stockade.

A fence, a line of posts.

An enclosure of posts, as in a corral.

To drive off an ill-omened bird, which is building its nest near.

To destroy the nest of such a bird with a pole, or by stoning.
Old sounds, tian, chian, and tan. In Canton, chien and chín; — in Swatow, chiam; chii, chian, and tian; — in Amoy, chiam, tian, chian, and tian; — in Fuchian, chien; — in Shanghai, tao, ed, and deo; — in Chin, chen.

汗背 the perspiration wet his back.

苦楽均 sorrow and joy are equally divided.

着riott; infected; it usually means defiled; made turbid, dirtied, —literally and metaphorically.

自喜 very well satisfied, concealed.

柳汁 衣 the willow drops have soaked his clothes [blue]; met. he has become a siuščèt.

深惠澤 I am deeply sensible of your great favor.

Read tien'. The old name of Lo-hsing hien 樂平縣 in Ping-ting chen in the east of Shansi.

Read chen. A small stream in 壽陽縣 in the south-east of Shansi, a branch of the River Chang.

霧 interchanged with the last.

A drizzling, soaking rain; to wet, to soak; pattering; soaked; to moisten; to moisten the skin.

醇 dead drunk.

湿 wet, — by the rain.

湿 or 溼 soaked through; moistened by your kindness.

體 wet to the skin.

服濕 衣 clothes are so wet as to cleave to the skin.

仁恩 晰 imbued with your favors and goodness.

其其足 when [the ground] is thoroughly soaked.

From hair and faithful; the contracted form is common.

鰓 of any kind; coarse fabrics, rough and nappy, as rugs, carpets, blankets, felted hats.

帽 a felt hat.

包 a carpet bag.

子 a rug; if large, it is 地 a carpet.

寒坐井屝 to huddle together on the rug in winter.

洋 a blanket; a carpet.

五彩 丸 a flowered rug; a Turkish carpet.

如坐針 [uneasy] as if you were sitting on needles.

運掌 The second form is unusual, and also means to hide away.

To turn around; to remove; to follow; to run; unable to advance is 迷, usually referring to want of success in life, unfortunate in one's plans.

鷲 亷 lame, halting in one's walk.

鷦 a kestrel or sparrow-hawk, with light grayish plumage, and swift and strong of flight in pursuit of its prey.

鰓 鰓 an ancient name of a place in Kaunas.

鰕 like hawks and kites.

鰫 From fish and faithful as the phonetic.

鰫 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 鮸 fish; 皇魚, imperial fish; and 黃 yellow fish.

鰨 sturgeons and whales; — to which unscrupulous men are likened.

鯢 or gruel that has been thoroughly boiled, thick and rich.
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 blazonry.

建幡 | 篇 to set out and arrange an altar for worship; it is especially done by the Taoists when honoring Yuh-hwang Shangti.

an | From a flag and 赤 crimson, used with the last.

衫 A silken banner; a staff bent at the top to allow the banner to bang well; it was used to call or to signalize a high officer; used for it as a final particle; attentive.

表 a signal flag.

敬 | to respect or keep aloof from.

蒙 a term for the five years in the cycle having 甲 in them.

上敬 | 命 may be 'careful.

含 | take it away; reject it, as a story.

梅 A red, hard, close-grained wood found in western China, called 梅 in imitation of the Sanskrit chandana or sandal wood, but including too the Pterocarpus and Stryx trees; the wood is used for carvings, fine furniture, and boxes.

善 Composed of 首 high 八 for 分 to divide and 言 words; q.d. to talk high and unreasonably; as a primitive, its meaning section appears in the compounds.

Verboso, 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.

事府 the bureau which manages the households of the empress and heir-apparent; its officers are chiefly Manchus.

小言 | | the sound of low, unmeaning talk; gabbling; loquacious.

語 | to carefully provide.

話 Talkative; nonsensical, wild or prattling talk.

語 | 語 delirious talk of a sick man; heacy, incoherent talk.

話 or 打語 to talk like a fool or crazy person.

From eye and to oversee as the phonetic.

瞻 To look up, to reverence, to regard very respectfully; to revere.

敬 | to regard, look up to.

仰 | 膀下 these children look up to you.

仰 | to look up adoringly, as to a sovereign; to have an audience.

失 | to make mistakes in public ceremonies.

民具 | 資 all people have their eyes fixed on you.

望 | to long for, to anticipate, as if with bated breath.

彼日月 I look at that sun and moon; it. e. upon my troth, I am as true; a kind of severance.

願 | to look at thoughtfully.

禮 ceremonies of an audience, ritual forms; the term 禮 has been used to denote the Sabbath, and 一禮 - then means Monday, and so on.

國 | name of a portion of Annam in the T'ang dynasty.

驥 A heavily laden horse; a white horse with a black back; a unicorn.

驥 From wind and to divide as the phonetic.

風 Anything moved off by the wind, especially the water when raised in waves.

風 | to shake, as things in a tempest.

展 The original form is composed of 布 body and 良 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.

笑 to laugh.

眉 to raise the eye-brows, to look cheerful.

放 to blossom out; to open.

開 to open, as a book; to spread out, as a map.

看 to display for a sight; to inspect.

限 to extend, as the time.

發 to exhibit.

舒 gratified, at ease.

玉 | may you open this — a phrase put on the address of a letter.

大 | 奇才 to develop rare abilities.

幣 to display a bridal trousseau.

揺 To bind up; one says, to wipe away, as tears. This character is wrongly read 'ni'em by many, in the sense of to twist, to curl, to twine; as 繩子 to twist thread; 釵 to take or pay a quota; but 茂 is more correct.

揺 | stretched as wide as possible.

布 a duster to wipe a table.

从 carriage and to open out; it is also read Ch'ên; and inter changed with 'ni'em 輯 a roller.

To turn half over, to roll over on the side.

轉 to revolve; back and forth; over and over; to and fro.

轉難忘 continually thinking on, unable to forget.

水 | a water mill.

Read 'ni'em. To roll on.

車 | a chariot; the barrow has rolled (or made) one rut.
CHEN.

From body and faithful as the phonetic.

1. Naked, nude; without any covering; to strip.
2. Stark naked and exposed.
3. Stripped naked off his clothes.

To tear off, as a placard; to peel off, as a scab; the scurf from skin, the epidermis; a scab; skin peeling off.

From man and divine; this form is rather modern, and some etymologists call it erroneous; it is commonly employed to distinguish the two tones and meanings of the second form, which is also read chen. It is used for chen 腐 to see.

To usurp, to seize by force; to arrogate, to take a liberty, to assume; to possess; to trespass upon; to take improper precedence of.

To invade and possess, as 素田 fields for sowing.

To first presume; to rudely take or go first; to push forward.

To take what one likes; to peck, to take some profit or advantage; not considerate of others.

To forcibly occupy.

To demand or covet more than one's share.

To incroach a little, to make a grievance.

To trespass on; to appropriate.

A wheedler; a wheeler-goon; to wheedle; to wheedle; to wheedle; to wheedle.

To wheedle; to wheedle; to wheedle; to wheedle; to wheedle; to wheedle; to wheedle; to wheedle.

A horse rolling himself in the dust, commonly called making a swirl or boiling the dust.

From property and a shop.

A kind of white veined wood, well fitter for making combs and spoons.

From war, light, the read to a to shivering, lit.<

Commonly a to the rather incroachable to an.

From weapon and single; others derive it from weapon and 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.

or to join battle, to fight.

A drawn up in battle array, on the field.

Died or a soldier.

A long and severe battle; a bloody fight, as in a prize-ring.

Victorious.

Drums sounding.

Terrified, scared, as one going into the mêlée; to shiver, as with cold.

Paralyzed, trembling with fright.

Terrified, 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 mora 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.
A bordered curtain on a lady's cart, in which sense it is like the next two; a coverlet.

From clothes and to oversee; the second form is least used.

An apron or flap; the skirt of a robe, which shakespeare when walking; a covering for the knees; to adjust the dress; flapping.

1) An apron.

2) A screen, a covering.

3) Nice and trim, as a robe; a skirt flapping.

Not enough to fill one apron.

Such neatly dressed.

Similar to the last; the second form is commonly used for valance.

The curtain of a carriage stretched along its sides; a screen on an entrance; the lappend that hides a seam; to break or snap off.

A bed-curtain fringe or valance.

His tears bedewed his apron.

Also written in this sense.

Discord; a jarring noise.

The discord of notes, harsh sound that grate on the ear.

When the five notes do not confuse each other, there is no discord.

From to see and to divine.

To spy, to peep; to glance at.

Long, slender, as a stick of timber; the pivot on which a rice beater works.

Composed of J dwelling, a village, a eight, and a ground, to represent the new which was allotted to each yeoman in a village; the second form is unusual.

A dwelling-lot assigned to a retainer, a shop, a stall; a square for a market; a town residence.

In a bazaar; a market-place.

To inspect the shops and markets.

To bind up, to wrap, to bandage; to entwine, to cling to; to implicate; to molest, to bother; intricate, involved; twining about; swathed.

To bind up the feet.

To lace the waist.

Hindered; to impede one's acts or movements.

To put on a turban; but:

The hire of a harlot.

A waist-bag for carrying money or things.

To implicate, to get around one.

To trip, as by a rope; involved, obscure, as a meaning.

Bound by many ties; to entwine; met. interminable; protracted, as illness.

A small branch of the R. Loh, mentioned in the Shu King; it rises in Ming-tsin hien, and flows south by the city of Honan fu, near the entrance of the R. I into the R. Loh; and is about twenty-nine miles long; also, an affluent of the R. Han in Kuh-ch'ing hien 慶城縣 in the north of Hupeh.

From foot and market as the phonetic.

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.

The sun moves in his orbit.

The path of a star; the zodiac.

To follow a precedent, to tread in the old paths.

From door and single.

To open; to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; to expand, as by instruction; manifest, plain.

To state clearly.

To illustrate, to comment on.

To make one to know.

To enlarge the empire.

To explain what is obscure.
CHEN.

一邑 a city of Tsi, now Ning-yang hien 宁陽縣 in south of Shantung.

諛 An old carriage altogether worn out; the canopy of a ch'ün carriage.

謹 Incoherent talk, as of one in a fever; irregular and incor.

詭 From words, and pitfall, or an inner gate; the second form has become antiquated.

詭 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 praise, to fawn, to court; adulation, sycophancy; gratifying to one's feelings.

貧而無怒 poor and yet no flatterer.

謔 sycophantic; to cajole, to play the lickspittle.

謳取容 to praise one, in order to get his favor.

笑 to laugh and joke with, in order to please.

人可嗤 the flatterer is despicable.

CHEN.

淫聲 | 耳 wanton music tickles the ear.

佞 specious flattery.

上交不見 meet your superiors without sycophancy.

顰 To laugh loudly.

顰然笑 to laugh and ch'ün smile with one.

竅 Etymology derive this character from to leave and property changed and combined.

竅 To command, to order; to prepare; to release.

竅武屢敵 to keep ready military means so as to meet the foe.

竅兵 to muster troops out of service.

竅事 to prepare, to get ready for.

竅防 to set a trap, as to an affair.

竅 Also read ch'ün. To pull or extend anything, to attempt ch'ün steadily and persistently.

竅增长他 stretch it out longer, as cloth.

竅若 try it on if he won't give any more; make the attempt to get it.

搔 To strike, to beat.

CHEU.

The foolish look of a simpleton is ch'ün; — a gawky, gawky look, as of a bumpkin.

顲 From hide and to oversee; the second form is rarely used.

顲 A flap to protect the dress or the horse from the mud when riding; spatterdashes; a skirt to cover the dress.

顲 saddle-clothes, housings; they are made of thin leather.

顲 the piebald courser's gay housings.

顲 Small sticks resting on the plate, on which to support and extend the eaves beyond the wall.

顲 A horse traveling very fast; a rapid canter.

顲 To open a door a little in order to peep; to obtain.

顲 to spy through a crevice.

顲 Like the last; it is also read ch'ün.

顲 To spy or peep; to look at sideways; to eye another privily.

顲 to furtively spy at.

CHEU.

Old sounds, tu, t'á, da, dát, du, tòk, and dòk. In Canton, chau; — in Swatow, chiu and tin; — in Amoy, chiu, tii, and liu; — in Fuhchau, chiu, ch'iu, tin, tóu, and ch'eu; — in Shanghai, tse and zéh; — in Chifu, chiu.

周 Composed of mouth and used to use; the three next derivatives are interchanged with it; as a primitive it usually conveys an idea of everywhere, if it influences the sense of the compound at all.

To provide for, to supply; to extend everywhere, to make a circuit; to environ; plenty, enough; secret, deep; subtle; a curve, a bend; open, honest, the opposite of gí; to the end, extreme; entirely; close, fine.

備 everything is ready.

密 secret; crowded, close together; well arranged, satisfactory; definite and particular; no defect.

朝 the famous feudal dynasty of Chen which lasted from B.C. 1022 to 255, under thirty-four sovereigns; it was so called because the emperor's power reached everywhere.

施 to treat friends cordially; to make a circuit; circulating, as the winds do.
全 to bring about a thing, to remove ill feeling, to carry through; everywhere complete.
道 a broad road; but 道 means the windings of the road.
圈 or 圈 universal, everywhere, all around.
知 let all know; universal knowledge.
而 no public and open, without selfish ends; nothing left undone or slighted.
納 give him the whole duty or tax.
夢見 I was dreaming that I saw Duke Chen, i.e. I was asleep, said by Confucius, who admired him.
岐 a place in the south-west of Shansi, now K'ishan 岐山, where 太王 planned the overthrow of the Shang dynasty.
待客 not to fail to treat a guest properly; 也 also denotes a deficiency, "not enough to go round."!
週 Frequently used for the last. To revolve, to circulate; to inform the people; a year.
年往相 may the whole year be prosperous.
流不息 flows incessantly, as the blood.
一 one turn or revolution; as 一 as all the way around it.
圍百里 a hundred li around it.
時一時 he is ever the same.
對 return of the year.
悌 Hurried; 仁 to walk in an irregular manner; fluttered and impatient; bustling.
從 wealth and everywhere.
贈 to bestow, as alms; to give; and usually intimates a free gift.
恵 benevolent, liberal.
濟 to relieve the poor; help the distressed people.
給 to give to.

禮物不 the offering or present is inadequate.

重 chou

A heavily laden cart; a wain overloaded in front; heavy; low.

Interchanged with 稱 in this sense.

An 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 Styx; a pole for poling boats; name of a river.

In Fuhchau. A closet, cupboard, or cabinet.

Chou chou

The original form depicted a canoe, three cross rods and a turned-up bow; it is the 137th radical, and the characters under it form a natural group.

A vessel, a boat of any sort, a "dug-out;" to go in a boat; to transport; if the people are likened to a water, the prince is the boat; a stand for a cup; to carry in the girdle.

收 the captain of a boat, or a flotilla; 子 a ferryman.

何以之 what did he carry at his girdle?

載 cargo of a vessel; to transport.

次 on board a vessel; a landing-place; 次大湖 the boats are lying at Taku.

一葉扁 one punt, one dingey; a wherry.

車 並 the water and land routes are parallel.

之 to boat it; to take a thing with one.

山 or Chusan 島, so called from its shape being thought to resemble a boat.

舟 chou

To cover close; to shade and conceal; a veil, a shade.

誰子美 who has delivered my beautiful one?

張 false; to deceive.

舟 chou

A square frame or dash-board in front of a carriage, supporting and protecting the driver's seat, and covering the thills.

苗 bended poles at the end of the thills.

舟 chou

A sort of crested lark or bob-o-link, called 舟 or 䳍 whose song is heard in the morning; native writers liken it to the magpie.

州 chou

A narrow, long boat.

州 chou

The original form represents three mounds, around which the water flows; as a primitive, it is used chiefly to impart its sound.

州 a neighborhood, a hamlet.

知 a district magistrate of the highest grade, having a 同 for his deputy, and a 判 for his assistant judge or syndic.

州 the nine divisions of China in the days of Yi; met. the world.

州目 or 目 the city jailer; an inspector of roads.

神 a poetical name for China.

洲 chou

From region and water; occurs written 洲 in old books.

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, 島 is more common on the northern; in Buddhism, a dasa or continent; 勝神 is the continent of "those who conquer the spirit" (Purva-Videha); or 離體 "those who leave the body," the great continent on the east, whose inhabitants have semi-
CHEU

To grasp, as a fan.

**cheu**

From **flesh** and **inch**, referring to the pulse at the elbow.

The elbow, the joint of the fore-arm, and also includes the wrist or fore-arm sometimes; a fore quarter of meat; to conceal, to hold in the elbow; to take by the wrist; an old measure of 2 or 1½ **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 **yojana**, or the 1,000th part of a mile.

**che'eu**

To strike; to pluck out; the winding lines of hills; a place called Chen-chih 錦 in Si-ning fu in Shen-si, south of the R. King, is termed from its winding valleys.

**cheu**

Hurried, bustling; to impose upon, to hooverink.

| 張為 | 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.

**che'eu**

To sweep up dirt; a besom of twigs; a broom, — written only with the second form.

**ch'e'eu**

Theieve and broom holder, — a term for a concubine.

**ch'eu**

A species of goose-foot (Chenopodium [Kochii] scopario), whose tender leaves are eaten; it is cultivated in China for bosoms and coarse brushes, which are prepared by simply drying and trimming the whole plant; the book name of this plant is perhaps identical with it.

**ch'eu**

A kind of gibbon or macacus found in Sz'ch'uen, and said to be as large as an ass; it is the female of the **koh** 猴 and perhaps denotes a species which has not yet been described; or it may be the dusky gibbon (Hylobates funereus).

**ch'eu**

A trace in a harness; the crupper of a saddle, which is made of wood and passes across the hanches; it is now superseded by the next.

**ch'eu**

The crupper of a harness, called *ch'eu* 櫃 on pack-animals; it is now usually merely a stick across the rump, fastened to the saddle by the ends.

**ch'eu'**

Used with the last. From **flesh** and to **by** proceed; not the same as the next.

Descendants, posterity; said only of the families of grandees.

**ch'eu**

The oldest son.

**ch'eu**

The sons of high statesmen; generations.

**ch'eu**

From **cop** and to **by** proceed; it is often confused with the last, and with **chou** 胃 stomach; the second form occurs in the classics as a synonym, but is usually read **you**.

A helmet, formerly made of rhinoceros's skin; it seems occasionally to denote a visor.

**ch'eu**

From a shelter and to proceed.

To hold, as the earth does; all ages, past, present, and future; from remote antiquity till now.

**ch'eu**

From two **mouths** over; a man; the first mouth was altered to words, in order to denote the verb; it was at first the same as the to bless, but was subsequently employed by the Buddhists for the dharani, a charm or magic formulas, which are defined.

**ch'eu**

To curse, to imprecate; to recite over spells; an incantation, an imprecation, a charm to hurt another; a litany, such as priests
The seal character, called cheu, 太史, a high officer of Situn-wang of the Cheu dynasty B.C. 800 who invented this form of the character; to study.

From day and night to divide contracted.

Daytime, daylight; half of the twenty-four hours.

To ask blessings on; to bless, to pray for; a man's name, a statesman during the T'ang dynasty.

To extort; to exact illegal fees.

A company of four, a party; a class, a sort; a comrade, a mate; fellows, friends; who to cover, to screen.

A siesta.

To peck, as a bird; birds twittering; a star in Hydra.

Notorious [the pelican] never even wets his bill.

Considered by some to be the same as the lark.

To peck; the bill of a bird; a large bird with a crooked beak which eats its young.

In Pekingese. To smoke; it is also wrongly used for 薔 to shrink, to contract.

A drawer in a table.

To smoke a pipe.

Vexed, annoyed.

Dissatisfied, disappointed in one's wishes.

From disease and to fly high.

To be healed, to cure; convalescent; to reform, as by teaching; remedy; an injury.

Does he say he is not yet well?

Incurable.

Healed; well; cured.

From man and long life; occurs used with the next.
CH'IU.

| | a partner, a match. |
| | a band of fellows. |
| | a clique, a ring, a camarilla. |
| | 誰 will do this for him? |
| | a young bride; the phrase alludes to the oriole's voice. |

From field and long life; used with the last.

A cultivated field, particularly a field of hemp; to till; to continue successively; to classify; a mate, a class; who; formerly; to aid.

易共田 to cultivate the arable fields.

九 the nine fields, denote the divisions of Yu's Great Plan in the Book of Records.

咨 who asked about it?

From bamboo and long life as the phonetic.

To calculate; to compute; to devise, to arrange, to plan; a time; a lot, a tally; a ticket, a tablet; an ancient division of a night watch, about fifteen minutes.

議幾 | 銜 | or 執 | to draw a lot or tally.

更 | to strike the hours, as a watchman; a horoscope.

派 | to give out tickets, as to a soup kitchen.

矢 | to pitch reeds into a jar; name of an old game.

運 | 質 | to plot strategy in his tent; met. a high general.

策 | 譜 | to devise, to scheme; to set a trap for, to plan.

畫 | 視 | to settle and arrange, as a way of action.

碼 | a counter in play.

通盤 | 博 | to calculate the whole thing at once.

竹 | a tally or bamboo billet.

- 莫展 he never proposed one plan; he has no cleverness.

Embarrassed.

醉 | 同 | irresolve, undecided; unable to get on, wavering.

From spirits and region as the phonetic; the other forms are unusual.

To pledge a guest; to urge him to drink, or toast him in return for his bumper; to recompense, to make a return; to repay, to requite.

醛 | 誓 | pledging, as a host and guest.

| | 說 | or 酒 | even the interchange of wine-cups is not a fortuitous thing.

謝 to return thanks, especially by a return present.

恩 | 恩 | to make a thank-offering.

神 | | to thank the gods; to acknowledge heaven's favor, as in being-saved from fire or death.

應 | 大 | at a great expense, as for entertaining.

金 | a gratuity for services, as when one 劳 requires for trouble.

客 to return an invitation.

欣 | 聲 | used with the last, and for ch'en | 說 | to revile.

訓 | 聲 | to answer, to respond.

對 to reply to.

| | 親 | a single coverlet; a bed-curtain; to cover, as with bedclothes; an undershirt.

袴 | 被 | coverlets and sheets.

裳 | 衾 | a curtain.

Read tao. The sleeve of a coat.

From heart and from; also read yin?.

Grieving, sorrowful; cast down and anxious.

憂心 | 休 | a sorrowing and anxious heart.

| | careworn; weary and sad looking.

抽 | Ch'eu | A medicinal plant with a bitterish root, called | 翠 and 汝 under the ground elm; it is a species of Hedysarum.

From grain and everywhere.

Grain growing rank and close; thickset, crowded; a crowd; dense, close together; viscid, stiff; thick, as paste.

人進密 | 翠 | a very great crowd.

恐 | 人中迷失 lest they should lose each other in the crush.

的紡紗 | 紡 | there is both thick [soup] and thin.

從 silk and everywhere as the phonetic; used with the next and last.

Thin silk; wash silks, like pongee, senshaw, or levantine; to bind; to wrap around, to twine; to hang with ornaments; thick; stiff:

生 | 紡 | or raw pongee.

熟 | 紡 | soft or boiled silk.

線 | 紡 | or satin; a general term for silk goods.

紡 | 聲 | reeled pongee.

綿 | 紡 | silk and cotton mixture.

紡 | 紡 | coarse serge of wild silk; raw crape or pumjak.

繆 | 紡 | to wrap around, to inter-twine, to wreath; to hold consultations with.

線 | a kind of silk or thread camlet.

行 | 紡 | a quilting needle.

線 | 聲 | a close woven, beautiful.

紡 | 聲 | used with the last when denoting pongee.

紡 | 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.

織 | 紡 | to investigate the causes of.

綫 | 紡 | 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 recriminate; to abhor, to hate; to compare and verify, to collate; to revenge, to pay off, to requite; an enemy, a competitor; dislike, enmity; to class; a sort, a match for or pair.

I am or | to or | 一 the same kind; to class; to pair; an opponent, a rival.

醜 | a wrong, a cause for revenge.

容 | to cherish a grudge, for which one must | get revenge; it usually means blood revenge.

敵 | an enemy, an opponent.

口 | to asperse, to blackguard.

恥 | to hate, to detest; I cannot endure him.

隨 | 直 to get the real market price.

恩 | 師 to return evil for good.

仇

An abbreviated form of the last. An enemy; to draw spirits and pledge a guest; proud; to unite; a pair; a companion.

人 | my opponent.

宿 | two men urged on by their unappeased dead ancestors to destroy each other.

與子同 | I will be your comrade.

手 | to hand up or draw spirits.

成 | an unappeased blood feud.

| mortal enemies; very proud, haughty.

Read jiu. A great portrait painter, named Kiu Ying | 美 of the Ming dynasty, also known as Shih Ch'eu 石洲 Stone Island.

雄

A brace of birds; the alterations of birds; to wrangle, to bicker; a silkworm found on the Atlantis tree.

CH'EU.

The panting or grunting of an ox; to go out, to issue from; an old district in Honan.

牛 | an old name for the yak.

The original form resembles a hand holding things; others say it is like 月, ten inside of 月, 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 a.m. or the fourth watch; it is denoted by the ox, and astrologers say that persons born in this hour are likely to be dull.

小 | the merry-andrews in a play, the jesters; also called | 腿; they paint their faces.

白 | seeds of the morning glory (Pharbites nil), used as a purgative.

从 | spirit and demon.

Abominable, ugly, deformed; vile; disagreeable, disgraceful, shameful, ashamed, to dislike; shamefaced; ashamed of; to act violently; to compare, to bear a likeness to; a sort, a group.

命 | an unhappy fate or lot.

貌 | or | 樣 ill-looking, as an ugly face.

不知 | brazen-faced, hardened.

見 | ashamed for — or of.

可 | shameful.

怕 | bashful, timid, maidenish.

類 | scamps, vagabonds, hoodlums.

比物 | 類 compare one sort with the other.

家 | a disgrace to the family.

惡 | 樣 a vile disposition; ungrateful; impertinent and impracticable.

小 | a miscreant; a mean wretch.

事 | or | 行 disgraceful conduct.

缪 | to presume and act rudely.

其實 | 之 the reality is its reproach.

好 | and 美 | are opposites, good and evil; handsome and ugly.

CH'EU.

From self and dog, alluding to the scout; several characters under the radical 王 have this primitive in combination, to which it gives a hue of its meaning.

The scent of a track followed by a dog; to scent out; an odor, a smell, now confined to bad ones; effluvia, stench, patridity; disreputable, unsavory; to stink, to rot: heretical doctrines.

名 | a bad reputation.

蟲 | bed-bugs; met. foul-mouthed fellows.

氣 | a bad breath; a stink; — not so noisome as 氣 patridity.

他們早就 | 了 they will soon come to a quarrel.

遺 | 年 to leave a perpetual reproach — upon one's name.

口 | a foul breath; high priced, exorbitant; — a Peking phrase.

鈴 "stinking copper," denotes a hardfisted miser, and an officer who bought his post.

腥 | noisome, rank; putrid, as fish.

語 | 難難 vile talk ought not to be listened to.

東西 | worthless, as a corrupt thing, or a scam.

Read hua. Fragrance; to smell; to injure.

之 | smell it.

善 | a pleasant smell.

胡 | 賣時 how fragrant and in good season.

CH'EU.

To discard, to reject; bad, disagreeable, in which sense it is like the last.

無我 | 今 I don't wish you to cast me off.

越

To go as if weary; to walk.

In Cantonese. To sprawl, as the ankle.

親 | sprained my foot.

溴

Name of a stream which joins the Yellow River in Mang of Honan; it is about fifty miles long; the effluvia of water.
old sounds, lei, tai, dai, ti, tat, dat, zhat, tit, dik and dit. In Canton, chi and chei; in Swatow, ti, chi, chei, and si; in Amoy, chi, si, ti, chu, and che; in Fuhchou, chi, ti, choie, chai, and chei; in Shanghai, tas, az, and das; in Chifu, chi.

From dart and mouth, indicating the rapidity with which knowledge is communicated; it occurs interchanged with chi 智 sagacity.

To know, to perceive; sensible of; to appreciate; to manage, as one who knows; to be acquainted with; to tell, to inform; an intimate friend, a fellow; knowledge, wisdom; to remember; healed.

Heard I heard so.

To notice, to advert to.

Self-conscious, having emotions, intelligent.

Contented, satisfied.

Earn or show knowledge, information; to comprehend, to fully know.

You should return when you see your faults.

Who knew it? i.e. nobody knows it; unexpected.

Heart or friend an intimate friend, one who knows you.

Ourself knows it; the thing is known to us; used by the Emperor as a reply to reports and memorials.

Aren't I aware of it? I have heard of it already.

An old friend.

I am sure of it; I know it certainly.

I do not know it thoroughly, or the reason for it.

A misprision of treason; accessory before the fact.

Delightful followers; uneducated rascals.

Prefect; i.e. one who knows the prefecture.

A moderate scholar, not well informed.

A fortune-teller, a sightseer.

Ignorant of, unaware; unconsciously; unacquainted with.

A private or confidential clerk; also, a sub-abbot or sub-prior, a karmadana one who looks after the food, guests, buildings, &c., in a monastery.

To manage public affairs.

The old-time sages; a foreign term for a prophet.

A patron, one who recommends another to office.

To tell; to communicate; to inform in a semi-official or private manner.

A plant called mother which appears to belong to Verbenaceae; its seeds are used as a cooling medicine and expectorant.

An insect, the spider, applied to all the Araneæ or spider family; the etymology of the name is i.e. the insect that knows how to kill.

A ring worm.

The original form represented a plant issuing from the ground, afterwards gradually altered to its present shape.

To go to, to progress; towards; for, in regard to; to pass from one state to another; the sign of the genitive, when placed between two nouns; after the subject of a verb, it becomes an expletive particle or like a participle; 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 者 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 constructed with the preceding word; to leave behind.

The person who hears it.

Heaven’s plain decree.

How then will it be?

If so, how then?

There is no such thing.

I have not heard of it.

To which the mind inclines.

The same child (i.e. bride) went to her home.

Heaven orders it.

He did not know the road there.

To go and not arrive at their destination, is not uncommon.

Those who were three years old.

Where are you going?

Nothing of it; impossible.

Was killed or died; here it is a sign of the past tense.

A virtuous man.

[Actual text is not legible due to its condition.]

which is great and influential is called holy or sage.

When the bird is dying, its note is sad indeed.

The goddess Tienien, i.e. the goddess Tienien.

I swear to be faithful till death.

A plant, often drawn in the month 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 boletus, called

In allusion to its supposed power to prolong life; the Polyergus ignarius, or similar sorts of fungus; bringing good luck;
USES OF THE TWELVE HORARY CHARACTERS.

The application of the Twelve Branches to the hours of the day dates from before the time of the construction of the Sexagenary Cycle (n.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 kio 交 and ching 正 to the characters; thus, ching-tez' 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>
<thead>
<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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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ts' 丑</td>
<td>Shi 鼠</td>
<td>Aries</td>
<td>困</td>
<td>11 to 1 A.M. is 3更 3rd watch.</td>
<td>NORTH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'en 子</td>
<td>Niu 牛</td>
<td>Taurus</td>
<td>赤</td>
<td>1 - 3 is 4更 4th watch.</td>
<td>N.N.E. 45° E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yin 亥</td>
<td>Hu 虎</td>
<td>Gemini</td>
<td>挟</td>
<td>3 - 5 is 5更 5th watch.</td>
<td>E.N.E. 45° N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao 酉</td>
<td>Tu 龙</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>独</td>
<td>5 - 7</td>
<td>EAST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh'an 午</td>
<td>Lung 龙</td>
<td>Leo</td>
<td>賜</td>
<td>7 - 9</td>
<td>E.S.E. 45° E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh'ou 酉</td>
<td>She 蛇</td>
<td>Virgo</td>
<td>落</td>
<td>9 - 11 is 上午 forenoon.</td>
<td>S.E. 45° E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu 申</td>
<td>Ma 马</td>
<td>Libra</td>
<td>休</td>
<td>11 - 1 P.M. is 正午 noon.</td>
<td>SOUTH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wei 未</td>
<td>Yang 阳</td>
<td>Scorpio</td>
<td>平</td>
<td>1 - 3 is 下午 afternoon.</td>
<td>S.S.W. 45° W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shun 午</td>
<td>Hen 黑</td>
<td>Sagittarius</td>
<td>洞</td>
<td>3 - 5</td>
<td>W.S.W. 45° S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu 子</td>
<td>Ki 齿</td>
<td>Capricornus</td>
<td>作</td>
<td>5 - 7</td>
<td>WEST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suh 丑</td>
<td>Chien 狗</td>
<td>Aquarius</td>
<td>阙</td>
<td>7 - 9 is 初更 1st watch.</td>
<td>W.N.W. 45° N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hai 戌</td>
<td>Clun 猪</td>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>臥</td>
<td>9 - 11 is 2更 2d watch.</td>
<td>N.N.W. 45° W.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From wood and to diverge; it is interchanged with the last.

**枝**

A branch, a twig; a slender upright post, while a leaning post is called 橹; to branch, to scatter; a tributary, as of a river; a classifier of slender things, as pencils, pens, flowers, arrows, spears, coral, &c.

- 花 a flower, met. a pretty girl.
- 軍 a detachment of troops.
- 幹 trunk and branches.
- 榖 to roost on a branch; met. to get a post or literary position; a sinucure.
- 蕾 leaves and branches.
- 傍 辭 to leave the subject, to branch off to another topic.
- 指 an extra finger or toe.
- 別 生 節 other shoots will sprout; disorders will spread; other contingencies may arise.
- 莫 敵 桿 lie did not venture to become a pillar; met. to take the management.

**肢**

From flesh and to diverge; the second form is vulgar.

The limbs.

| 腕 | the arm.
| 腱 | the slim, small waisted, said of young girls.
| 解 to cut into four quarters; to quarter.

From worship and reaching to; not to be confounded with 祭's sacrifice, though the two are said to be mere variants.

A disjunctive conjunction, only, but, not only, yet; to invoke; to respect, as when seeing the gods; awe, regard; reverently; to attend to reverently.

- 肺 to venerate.
- 頭 or 宗 to reverently receive, as from the Emperor.

**祭**

The character is supposed to represent a man with a beard underneath.

A cup to measure meat and drink; a goblet holding four gills; a syphon.

1 可 however; still it can be.
1 望 to expect.
1 有 有一样 there is only one sort.
1 1 to revere what is revered.
1 此 only this.

From flesh and reaching as the phonetic.

**祗**

A thick, indurated skin on the hands or feet; a wart or callosity on the knuckles, said to proceed from eating too much pickled food.

**脂**

Grain when first ripe, or beginning to ripen; to transplant rice.

From flesh and excellent as the phonetic.

**鴉**

A lucky bird, referred to as the harbinger of joy.

1 鴉 supposed to be a bird akin to the magpie, whence the 鴉 觀, a fine monastery in Shansi, built about A.D. 40 by Wu-ti, of the Han, derived its name.

In Cantonese. A particle indicating certainty; also that the act was immaterial.

1 係 certainly it is so.
1 喔 the buzzing of bees.

**廷**

Light-down, like that growing under the feathers; a soft kind of felt or plush.

**搫**

A stone plinth which supports a tablet, called 搁, the socket; to prop, to shore up.

1 起意戶 prop up (or open) the window, referring to such as have hinges at the top.

The base or plinth of a pillar when made of wood; the use of stone for bases and pedestals has now become general.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHI</th>
<th>CHI</th>
<th>CHI</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>久</td>
<td>The original form rudely delineates a person coming behind another; its only use is as the 3rd radical of a dozen unusual characters; most of which are themselves primitives, and relate to progressing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>　</td>
<td>The original form represents plants growing on a border, which they define; it forms the 7th radical of characters, chiefly relating to stopping, modes of progress, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>　</td>
<td>To halt, to be stopped, as by the edge of a lot of lands; to cease from, to desist; to be still; to remain, to wait; right deportment; to dwell, to lodge at; an object, that which the mind rests satisfied in; stopped, as a cough; hindered, detained; as a prisoner; a final expirative; 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 若如他 loved him not as a son merely, but as himself; used by the Buddhists for ten trillions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>グ</td>
<td>is only.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>グ</td>
<td>is merely can.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>グ</td>
<td>is not merely three, i.e. there are more than that.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>足</td>
<td>blood to staunch blood.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>足</td>
<td>he knows when to stop; sagacious.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>足</td>
<td>to desist from; it came to a stop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>足</td>
<td>will not, or cannot be stopped.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>部容</td>
<td>deportment, air; — but 部容 means not to talk at improper times, to keep the door of the lips.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>部容</td>
<td>pacified; to calm down; appeased.</td>
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<tr>
<td>部容</td>
<td>to forbid; prohibitions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>可以</td>
<td>stop when you like (or must); i.e. there is no help for it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>無 之徒</td>
<td>a rascal who stops at nothing, a reckless fellow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>民所</td>
<td>whilst the people tend, the national center or capital.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>無定</td>
<td>no fixed purpose.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>or 行 deportment, bearing; acts, conduct, doings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>to raise the foot — met. to go a plowing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>足</td>
<td>interchanged with the last two, and used for the last.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>The toes; the foot; a hoof; to stop; a foundation.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>to step high or daintily and look pommets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>the left leg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无</td>
<td>let your feet condescend to come here; — used in invitations or notes to superiors.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>留 何</td>
<td>please say which way you wish to turn your mat — for sleeping on?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>the unicorn's hoof is given as a prognostic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>From earth and to stop; it is also written like the next.</td>
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<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>The base of a wall.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>the foundation of a city wall.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>具</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td>To accuse to one's face; to reprove boldly; to impeach.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>From plant and to stop as the phonetic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>A fragrant plant but bitter, used for a carminative; it resembles orris root and is the root of a flem-de-lis (Iris florentina), of which the tincture is employed; 白 and 雲 and 若香 are common names, but some of the roots so called may be derived from unbelliciferous plants like the Oropozon.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>陽 name in the Tsin dynasty of Shensi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>From water and to stop as the phonetic.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>A small islet or bank in a stream; to stop at, as at a watering-place or island in the sea.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>among the pools and islets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>Happiness; enduring contentment; the satisfaction which comes from attaining one's end; to take pleasure in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>joy, blessedness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>to be blessed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>particularly anxious for present felicity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>if our prince would be happy — in the good.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>紙</td>
<td>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 T'ai Kung. T'ai King-chung; alias T'ai Luan, about A. D. 100, of the bark of the Brushetonia, old rags, and fishing-nets, all cut and rasped together.</td>
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<tr>
<td>紙</td>
<td>Paper, stationery; a document; classifier of writings.</td>
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</table>
打牌 to play cards.
接花 to paper walls of rooms.
一書 one document, one letter.
両 or a sheet of paper.
錢 stamped and scoloped pieces representing money, scattered along the way at funerals to buy the quiet of malicious spirits.
敬惜字 respect written paper, which is carefully gathered by scavengers, who are paid for their work as a meritorious deed, lest holy names become defiled.
京院 a soft kind of cottony paper; it is found at Canton.
打烧 to "burn the paper," a Canton phrase for torturing in prison.
别戫 this doesn't rip open that paper; i.e. don't divulge the secrets of the trade.
遞 to hand in a petition.
金錄 paper burnt in worship to represent gold and silver.
蜜香 a sort mentioned as brought from Europe in A.D. 280, which seems to have been manufactured from the fiber of aloe.
錬 a brass rim to flatten paper when writing on it.
帛 or a sheet of paper, burned at funerals to the dead.
媒 the paper match; it retains the fire by thrusting it inside of a bamboo.
覩 the fly-leaf of a book.

中流柱 [like] a peak in the current, i.e. a patriot statesman an inflexible man; one unmoved at danger; the allusion is to the Ti-chu hill in Shen chen in the west of Honan, which interferes with the channel of the Yellow river.

From tree and only; also read chi; it was a contraction of chi, an orange, but the two are now distinguished.

A hedge-thorn or spiny shrub; a variety of orange like the pumelo, with a thick rind; hurtful, injurious, like thorns; a peccadillo, a trivial offense; an old name for Shensi in the southeast of Chinese.

From only and a cubit.

The foot measure of the Chen dynasty, which was as long as a woman's fore-arm, or nearly the same as an English foot, divided into eight inches.

From carriage and only.

The end of the axle which projects from the lump like a finger; the hole in the navel that keeps it firm; forked, bifurcate; an old name for Tsi-yuen bien 漢源縣 in the north of Honan near to Shanxi.

岐 a cross-roads.

音蛇 a monster of a double-headed snake, described by the Chinese.

A bruise; a swelling caused by a blow or knock, which does not break the skin.

This character is composed of agreeable contracted, below a spoon; as a primitive it is used phonetically.

Excellent, pleasant tasted, delicate; meaning, intention; purpose, design; scope, sense; the Emperor's will; an order; a decree, a note, a rescript.

奉 to receive orders; always denotes the 聖 or sacred will, for which officers should request his Majesty's orders.

美 or a fine flavored; delicious, as a dish.

哉 how insipid!

意 the import, the drift of; as 意 deep, this argument is very recondite, or far reaching.

章之大 an important remark; a synopsis.

呢惡'酒 Yu abhorred pleasant liquor.

指 From hand and excellent as the phonetic.

'ch' A finger; its thickness is a common measure; a toe; in the third of the eight diagrams, refers to the finger; to point out, to refer to; to teach, to command; to denote; a mode, a particular.

大 or 巨 or 手 or the thumb.

将 or 中 the middle finger.

無名 the nameless finger, i.e. the ring finger.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>食</th>
<th>the forefinger.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>厚 the thickness of three fingers' breadths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>手足 to make gestures, to gesticulate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敦</td>
<td>to show one how; to reveal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>以 to point out the evil results of such a path.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 东 | 东或西 to make a feint, as in battle; to point here and there, befuddling one. |
| 使 | 使 to employ; to direct, as a servant. |
| 定 | 定 it is doubtful, I can't say certainly. |
| 风 | 风月 to talk about the weather. |
| 手 | 手 to signalize with the hand; title of a military officer of the rank of a captain. |
| 間 | 間 in a trice, quick as a fillip; instantly. |
| 資 | 資者 an informer. |
| 留 | 留如 to point as your hand. |
| 長 | 長手 II to point to heaven and swear by the sun. |
| 反 | 反 or 擊 to rebuke; to criticise sharply. |
| 甲 | 甲花 the henna flower (Lawsonia inermis); but the 甲章 denotes the Jumatiens or Bal- sam, both being used to dye the finger nails; the 甲 is a species of Symphocos resembling the Lawsonia, and therefore confounded with it. |

| 居 | 居 to provide in store; to have ready, as implements of husbandry. |
| 万 | 万錢鈔 the bills, hoes, and other tools were all provided. |
| 錢 | 錢 to prepare stores, especially for public use. |

| 時 | 時 to collect provisions. |
| 立 | 立不摇 firm and unremoved. |

A terrace or tumulus on which the ancient emperors worshipped the five Shangti.

**西** | a place near Loyang in Honan. |

The original form is intended to represent the delicate lines in needlework, it is the 204th radical of a group of characters relating to embroidery.

To embroider; to adorn with braid or lace; braid; an embroidered cap used in sacrificing.

**旨** | to sew, to do needlework. |

The original form was composed of 自 clear, 旨 seriatim contracted, and 知 knowledge, now reduced to the present form; it occurs interchanged with 旨 to know.

Wisdom, understanding; knowledge of all kinds; prudence; wise; sagacious, discreet; shrewd, sharp.

1. 勇 brave and capable.
2. 知 a good, clear judgment; intelligent wit.
3. 智 wise and discerning; in Buddhist canons, the last and highest of the six virtues called prudens, or intuitive wisdom; he who attains it passes on to nirvana.

可 | 可以 a prudent man.
無 | 無 indirect; no apprehension of.

一切 | universal knowledge, the highest degree of intelligence (sarvajna) attainable, and is applied to every Buddha.

**簸** | Composed of 坑 a pig's head, 矢 a dart, and 二 二 spoons to represent the cloven feet. A sow that wallows; swine; they are enumerated by Mencius in addition to pigs. |

**野** | a wild bear. |

| 致 | 二母 two brood sows — were given to each cultivator in the days of Wun Wang. |
| | 人 a corpse cut in pieces; it refers to a speech of a princess of the Han dynasty. |

**致** | From 至 to reach and 区 to come up behind. |

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 correct; to sort; an aim, an end; when an auxiliary to a verb, it is a causative, that, in order to; as a superlative, the utmost, the highest degree; secret, minute. |

| 于 | 于人 to tell a man; to send to one. |

| 使他来 he came on that account; make him come. |

| 使 | 使如此 it is done for this end. |

| 招 | 招 to induce one — to come. |

| 之 | 之 to act for another. |

| 意 | 意 to inform, to intimate one's wishes; to bow slightly, to nod assent. |

| 委 | 委 to resign office. |

| 書 | 書 to send a dispatch; — used only for equals. |

| 詔 | 詔 the utmost sincerity. |

| 不 | 不 the two are not unlike. |

| 風 | 風 the air, bearing, carriage of a man. |

| 之 | 之 to send with, as a list. |

| 轉 | 轉 to send compliments (or a present) to one. |

| 身 | 身 or 身 to risk one's life. |

| 智 | 智 to provide whatever is needed. |

| 師 | 師 to inspirit men — in the fight. |

| 知 | 知 to apply knowledge to final causes. |

| 一 | 一文百態 each took a different method to reach the same end. |

| 大 | 大 a resume; in general. |
From silk and to cause; occurs interchanged with the last.

To mend garments; to patch; soft, delicate; close, fine in texture; torn, tattered.

Beautiful, exquisite, fine, delicate.

Handsome, suitable to.

Fine, minute and beautiful.

Phrases 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.

To make, to do.

I can only do so much; I am restrained by the rules.

Laws, rules, restrictions.

To bring within rules.

Fixed rate, as of land rent.

To form rules; management, plans; to restrain and subdue.

Prohibitions; to forbid.

An Imperial order.

The Court, the seat of Government.

The rule of a state; the Government or Administration.

The etiquette of Court.

His Majesty is pleased to say.

[an empress] ascending the throne is termed chi'.

A governor-general; he is addressed as [your excellency] commanding the army.

Self-restraint; I don't care, I'll not be hampered.

Attending to mourning; this phrase is written on a sort's visiting cards for nearly two years.

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-cloak, a fur robe.

Well contrived, well done; handsomely dressed.

To make, to manufacture.

A good prescription, either to compound medicines; or to dress decoct by boiling or using fire.

Put up according to the old prescription.

Done by the Emperor, or for him.

A fox-skin garment.

From fish and to prepare as the phonetic.

A fish whose head is esteemed a delicacy, and prepared by pickling.

The roe of a sort of perch eaten at Canton.

Name of a small stream in south of Shantung, Promontory; and one in the southwest of Fukien in T'süan-ch'üan, called T'ai-shui; to govern, to rule well; to heal, to remedy; to oversee; to form; to try, as a legal cause; to compare; demanded or required by the nature of the case; practiced, experienced; fitted for ruling, talented; a prosperous or good government; the ruler's residence, or seat of his government; a retired room or the cloister of a Tao priest.

Subjects; those under his rule, the governed; those within the official jurisdiction of a magistrate.

To attend to funeral rites.

To practice medicine.

To manage the family.

To regulate one's desires.

There's no way of managing him; it cannot be brought about.

At times the country is peaceful, and then it is disturbed.

To try causes.

Or or to try and punish crimes; to sentence or condemn prisoners.

It was your doing.

To govern the empire.

His rule daily improved.

General tranquility.

Fitted to rule the world.

The prefect city.

Ruled by men, or by a man.

The difference between these two probably arose from confounding their radicals.

To wait on; to store up and provide for.

To gather in readiness for a contingency, as food or stores.

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.

Just then; just at this time; it so happened.

It happened in the multitude of his affairs.

The day on which the certain officer is in charge.

To meet rather unexpectedly.

The class which comes on duty, or in turn.
Read chih, when used for chih, the price of a thing; value, worth of.

不 is it cheap or not?
不一塊 it is not worth a cash.

價 many what is the price of it?
不與他商量 it is not worth while to argue with him.

置 from net and straight, but the primitive is however regarded as an equivalent of put. 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 均免 請 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) to buy (or send for) all things necessary.
本客 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.
子子懷 cherish me in your heart.
念念不 unceasingly thinking of him.
辭 to speak properly or accurately.
郵 a post-station.
已從之 to settle on what course one will follow.

滯 From water and belt, perhaps with an allusion to a girdle 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 unpious; bad luck; he don't get on.
桎 or 椠 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 膩 fat; gross food.
消 to relieve plethora; to aid digestion.
留 合 州 to tarry long in other places.
五 重 the “five serious hindrances,” a Buddhist term for the pancha klesa, or the 五重使 five dull messengers which possess perfection, viz: 貪 avarice,嗔 anger,痴 foolishness, 慢 irreverence, and 疑 doubt.

雉 From fowl and dart as the phonetic.

雉 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, to arrange; it pertains to 離 the sixth diagram, because of its plumage and cleverness.

雉 the Tartar or longtailed Reeves' pheasant (Syrmaticus); also the common ringed pheasant (Phasianus torquatus).
From pearl and to hold; used with the last.

A present of homage given when visiting a superior, or requesting a favor of one, as alluded to in Proverbs xvi. 16; a fee when entering school;—gems, silks, birds, and fruit were given in ancient time.

Birds of prey, accipitine birds; lawless, violent, hawk-like; to seize by violence.

A sort of harrier, which alights on cattle.

Hawks do not go in flocks; met. peerless, unequalled.

Valiant; ruthless, without. Soldiers who are contented.

To doubt; to strike out at the talons.

A heavy laden horse; a horse with crooked legs, caused by overloading.

That on which the mind determines; the will, the inclination; a resolve, a good determination; a fixed purpose; earnest thought; a sense of right; to record, to collect and digest data;

Statistical works; collected memoirs on various subjects, annals;—in which it is used with the next; an arrow-head.

A purpose; the will; a mind for determination.

All one's aims.

Inclination; wish, object.

High purposes, great thoughts.

Good resolutions, hearty will.

Out not to be turned from; conscious of power.

Doubt; don't lose your courage, don't be disheartened.

A ne'er-do-well; a reckless, shiftless wretch.

To follow one's whim; unsettled.

My mind is fixed on this.

Have a settled purpose to finish the work.

Annals of the Three States; they succeeded the Han dynasty, A. D. 221 to 205.

From word and purpose; the second form is usually read shih, this use being confined to the classics. Used for the last.

To remember; to record for the purpose of remembering; to write in; a record; annals.

Archives, records.

To keep in mind; to journalize.

To study much and remember it too.

An unfading memorial of; a work of genius.

An epitaph, a eulogy.

Black or red spots on the body; a mole; a hair-mole.

Spots on the face; freckles.

The hairs growing on a mole.

Mark by which one is known.
Read ti'. 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.

日 yùn he daily honored the covenants 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.

of numerous.

wanting a few days.

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.

Said to be derived from 赤 or 去 to bind and lead, and 止 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.

Tripped on his own tail.
From **insect** and elfin; also read  

**dragon** whose horns have not grown; a term applied to cruel men.

A dragon whose horns have not grown; a term applied to cruel men.

**dragon** handles on cups.

**elf**; a brownie; an evil monster, with a man's face and a beast's body.

**hobgoblin**.

From **eye** and elfin as the phonetic.

To examine things in a series; to go from one country to another to examine its customs.

**gluttonous**. Pasty, sticky; to stick on; to attach or glue on.

**sticking feet**; i.e. to sorn, to sponge on others for meals.

The fine fibres of the *Dolichos bulbosus*, or of hemp; fine grass-cloth used for napkins.

**fine linen**.

**finely embroidered linen**.

**fine and coarse linen**.

An ancient earthen jar or amphora for holding spirits; some of them held a stone or 12 gallons, others half that quantity; presents of wine were sent in them, especially when borrowing or returning books.

From bamboo and table; q. d. bamboosed before the bench.

To flog the hand, or beat the mouth with a rattan or a ferule; to bamboo, to bastinado, to scourge; to correct, so as to reform and make one ashamed of his bad conduct.

**bamboos** and sticks used in a *yammin* for beating.

**to** bamboo, to whip; to punish in the courts.

**to** beat the buttocks.

**to** give him forty blows.

**to** flog with rattans.

**laws directing the degrees of bamboozling**.

**to** beat with sticks.

**Composed of insect under — the earth, and a *sprout*; as a primitive it sometimes gives the sense of rude.**

A woman; ignorant, unpolished, rustic; to impose upon; to despise on account of ignorance.

**ignoble vulgus**; plain people.

**stupid, unpolished, countrified.**

**to** contend and use harshly.

**clever and dull people each think well of themselves.**

**bacchanal** Ch'i Yu first raised rebellion n. c. 2637; a comet is sometimes called **bacchanal** after him, because it foretells war.

**laugh,** to laugh heartily.

To laugh. **laugh,** to laugh aloud.

To laughing and smiling.

**the people there laughed at him for — his odd dress.**

To laugh at one's self, for one's blunders.

A kind of dog, apparently from the Desert, called **,** having long shaggy hair; it probably denotes the ferocious shepherd dogs of the Mongols.

From woman and rustic. A worthless, or ill-looking woman, one who acts ridiculously; a foolish woman; wanton.

**harridan, a crone.**

**barn-owl;** though the night-hawk seems to be sometimes meant.

**act violently and oppressively; deceived, imposed upon; arthful, said of people's customs.**

**heathen bag.**

**he held his sway by his reputation for stern justice.**

The mackerel, at Canton is so called; two or three species of *Caranx* and *Auris* are common there in the spring.

**Eyes diseased and dim; pum-ulent or smegmatic eyes, sore at the corners.**

**a bird is **,** applied also to the stomach of a bullock or sheep; tripe; the manypus.**

**a pool, a pond, a tank; a fosse, a ditch or stagnant water; a receptacle for liquids; the part of a lute where the nuts are; an ancient.
CH'I.

To go and from.

Eggs or larvae of ants.

An inlet; a ledge of rocks in a stream; to bank in, to stop; an embankment; a place in a river dyked up, as a platform.

From earth and reaching to; also read 'tsi.'

CH'I.

To uphold, to assist.

To vindicate the laws.

To demean one's self with dignity.

To hold a cup of wine.

Obstinate, unconvinc'd.

Very capable; having good administrative ability.

To direct military affairs.

To hold in the hand; as a fan.

A contracted form of 足; to walk briskly; to approach or recede with a quick step.

ornamental cover or pall of woven bamboo; a prefecture east of Nganking in Nanghwa.

a tank, a reservoir.

a fish-pond.

the city's moat.

great moat or canal.

ponds and ponds.

a bath-room, the washing tank.

the heart; and 玉 the kidneys; are Taoist terms.

a tank of wine and a forest of meat; i. e. plenty.

the pool around the examination-hall in the Confucian temple.

four small stars near 大角 or Arcturus.

I 中物 [I am not like a] thing in a pool.

the place for water on an inkstone.

mer, not of the same height or length. 共羽 how the [swallow's] wings fluttered.

an ancient piece of sacrificial music; a star north of the stars γκλ in Virgo.

A horse galloping; to go quickly, as a courier; far, spread abroad; fast, fleet; a courier.

a rapid courier, a postman; by quick post.

the imperial highway.

to race or gallop horses.

running here and there with wild stories and talk.

earnestly strive, as for honors.

to drive fast; met. to act for another.

to ride post.

the name has traveled everywhere; widespread, famous.

a great gathering of people.

men's toils pass away like a shadow; we are soon forgotten.

早 | 揭楚 sooner or later I will settle all the account.

太 | too late, too slow altogether.

延 | to dawdle, to put off purposely; dilatory, slack.

去 | far off, remote.

天 | 明 the sky is waiting for the dawn.

| 之 | (or) 之 | 一 in (Cantonese) wait a little, rest a space.

| 妥 | to sejourn; to rest a while; to wait for.

Also read 足; interchanged with the last.

To cut open the skin; to dismember; to cut and cleanse a fish.

the ignominious slow punishment of cutting to pieces.

From hand and office.

To grasp, to seize hold of; to observe, to maintain, to direct with a firm hand; firm, resolute, decided; a classifier of fans.

to manage, to take the direction of.

to uphold, to assist.

to vindicate the laws.

to demean one's self with dignity.

to hand a cup of wine.

obstinate, unconvined.

very capable; having good administrative ability.

to direct military affairs.

to hold in the hand; as a fan.

or 有 | 守 a firm resolve, as not to drink.

to restrain the passions, to keep the body under.

I will try hard to attend to the matter.

A contracted form of 足; to walk briskly; to approach or recede with a quick step.

lengthened in time.
A sort of bamboo flute with seven holes, whose sound resembles children's crying. The earthen bell 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 disrobe, to undress; to take away official insignia; to put an end to; a fringe. 

To strip off. 

Thick 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 redden; shame, chagrined. 

To be ashamed; chagrined, mortified. 

Do you 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; crest-fallen;— 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. 

To entirely rely on.

Extravagant, profuse; large, tending to expand; superfluous. 

Profuse, wasteful; as profuse as making a grand show, living high. 

Extravagances of all kinds. 

To use a profuse outlay. 

Or exaggeration; wild talk. 

Divergent and small, like the stars of the sieve.

Interchanged with ch'i; to open, 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.

Read shi or ti. A local term in the state of Tsu for deceased parents. 

A deceased father.

A slide on a hill-side; a breaking away, the earth tumbling down; to loosen, to destroy; a slope or bank; a cliff. 

To go up the hillside. 

The bonds of government and society were destroyed, as when anarchy prevailed. 

To fall, as a hill-slide; to break away.

Also read ch'ni.

A fragrant flower, called 璧, cultivated for its scent, and which serves as a term for 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.

Old, 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, 

Also; for, in my days have vanity passed, &c.

Young; undistinguished.

Fine eloquence. 

Don't speak of him. 

To gnash the teeth, in anger.

To begin to talk. 

Specious, wordy. 

Unendurable, like gravel in the teeth.

Open-mouthed; protruding 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 没有怨言 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 twain graduates of one examination; not a man he gives no handle for people's talk.

Gold teeth, the name of a tribe of aborigines in Yung-chang fu in Yunnan, whom Marco Polo calls Zoi-dandau; they covered the teeth with thin plates of gold.
CH'I.

From to eat 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 Tsu or Hunan. To disappointed; irresolute or vexed, as when one is met by a sudden obstruction or delay.

From hand and to limit: it is also read ch'eh, 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 grasp lots; to pull out, as a ticket.

To restrain, to hamper; to extort by intimidation.

To call back, as a falcon.

To grasp the elbow; to impede, to bother; rigid; cramped and disabled.

Flashing; sparkling, as an electrical machine acts; scintillating.

To compel, to drag with one; to clutch and haul.

To draw lots, as officers do who are appointed to the same rank, and thus decide where each is to go.

To discourage, to throw cold water on. (Cantonese)

CH'I.

From to eat or rice and joy.

From branch and plume: the first is used for 鳥 in the classics, also sometimes wrongly written 翼, which means a flock of birds flying.

A wing; a fin; in commerce, 魚 denotes the 鰭 or shark's fins.

Wings.

to flap the wings.

A wing, wings; hence 生 is to be merry, to become hilarious.

A 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.

Why stop at regarding eating as the most important?

The primary feathers of the wing; a pinion, a quill; strong, rapacious, as a hawk.
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 hold as, to look upon; to maintain; to stop up; what is retained, as evidence; what is in the hand; obtinate, set; engaged in, attending to.

A hand to take by the hand.

Hand to keep, as evidence.

Held to draw lots.

Middle to maintain the just medium; candid.

Biased, prejudiced.

Guilty or | or | or | or pertinacions, set in his way; obstinate, not open to conviction.

Keep the (or take) it, and make the best of it, — as a bad coin.

Receive a receipt, as of the reception of an official document.

To take bids among stockholders.

Law to maintain the law, to abide by the rule.

Each follows his own trade or profession.

A manager, to manage; the retinue of an officer, a procession; as "several persons" those who have nothing to do with the cortège; officers who have no retinue.

A schedule of a procession; a list of duties of official retainers.

To hold the pen, as an amanuensis.

Vigorous, brawny, forcible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHIH.</th>
<th>CHIH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>友 a father's friend; and 父 a father's equal in age.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>友 a father's friend; and 他的 a father's equal in age.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In Cantonese A heap, pile; a handful of rice.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>在 one community.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>米 a handful of rice.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>From silk and to keep.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chih  To tie up or tether an animal; to connect, to secure; a cord; a fetter, a shackle.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To tether a horse; a foot-rose; a restraint; a bond.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天 = heaven has burst our bonds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>From insect and to keep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insect and to keep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To hibernate; stored, hid in quiet; insects or animals burrowing or becoming torpid; gone into darkness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>子孫 the pleasant gathering of children and grandchildren.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>虫 animals that become torpid.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To lose one's courage or firmness; to show the white feather; to give up, to submit.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>豪强 the brave man has succumbed and yielded.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>From water and ten; sell, ten drops make a stillicidium.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

JUICE. Juice, gravy, drippings; slush; the expressed liquid, the liquid or part of the liquid in which the solid is or has been dissolved.

GRAPES. Grape-juice or wine.

Betel-nut juice and saliva.

A cake or crust of mortar harden like stone; a Peking term.

Represents the mouth with the breath issuing from it; much used as a contraction of chih, as a classifier, but not quite correctly.

A final particle or tone; a disjunctive conjunction, but, however, yet; as an adverb, merely, only; but just, just then.

宜 or 可 this will only be the right; this alone is proper.

Surely merely for the present; on the spur of the moment, incon siderately.

I am not but I don't want it; I just don't need it.

有 merely have.

有 there is only one thing or affair.

此而已 just this and no more.

見 just observed, only saw; it came to pass.

得 obliged to, no alternative; only can.

母 also Oh, mother! Oh, heaven!

君子 they rejoiced in that he was an honorable man.

In Fuchau. Used for this here.
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CHIH.

68

CHIH.

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From

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it ; the abbreviated form is much like tun'

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Used with the

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室,  
To stop up; to close, to fill; to obstruct; solid; the moon in Tung or nearly in opposition; to pare off.

氣  
to hiccup.

手  
difficult to manage; impeded in every way.

黃  
a bedroom door; an old term for the entrance to a grave.

塞  
to stop, to choke or fill the entrance of.

其內不無 | 碧之處 there are no doubt some difficulties (or objections) in the way.

From insect and to stop up.

蝶  
An insect that burrows, the chih  
a sort of field-spider that weaves a tubular web on the ground; probably a sort of Mygale or Atypus; it is also called 土蜘蛛 or ground spider.

From metal and extreme as the phonetic.

鎬  
A small sickle or toothed bill-hook; met. the grain which it reaps, which was the head cut off short; an old name of Shu chen 須州 near the River Hwai, in the north of Ngan-hwui, during the Han dynasty.

刈  
to reap grain near the ear, leaving the straw.

禾  
a sickle.

納  
to pay in the grain due on the government land tax.

秩  
Orderly, regularly, in a series; to dispose in order; a station, a post, an office; usual, acquainted with; permanent; clear, explicit, as teaching; a decennium, or increase of ten years in one's life.

品  
or 級 official rank or precedence.

序  
or 次 a series; a rank.

德  
methodical, lucid instruction; an unsullied name.

| 支 | a graceful sloping bank.

| 截 | official salary or perquisites.

| 左右 | the attendants were all in their places.

| 開 | entered his seventh decennary, as at 61 years.

| 天 | 天敘 heaven's orderings and scheme, as the human relations, five virtues, &c.

| 散 | 大臣 high ministers in the Household Guards; they are all noblemen and palace dignitaries.

| 峽 | chih  
From napkin or clothes and to lose; the second character also means to sew; a period of ten years.

| 幼 | or a book cover or wrapper; a large envelope.

| 公 | one public dispatch.

| 絲 | chih  
To stitch, to seam; to sew.

| 衣 | to mend or sew clothes.

| 隻 | chih  
From bird and hand; it is often erroneously contracted to chih  
from the similarity of tone.

| 牛 | several oxen.

| | | 每 one has a tail.

| | | 一洋船 one foreign ship.

| | | 多 many ships have arrived.

| | | 三 hand cannot screen the sky; — one person is inadequate to do it.

| | | one body makes only one shadow; — I am quite alone, solitary.

| | | myself alone; only one in it.

| | | only a few of them.

| | | duplicated or by two; in pairs.

| | | [do not despise this] slip of paper and one character; i.e. my brief note.

| | | From meat flesh contracted over fire.

| | | chih  
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.

| | | 紙 dried liquorice.

| | | 乾 to dry thoroughly; as 衣服 to dry clothes.

| | | 膳 | food; hatched and fried for people's eating; pleasing all tastes.

| | | 親 | very friendly with.

| | | 場 | that injured, as by bad company.

| | | 炮 | to parch in a boiler, as in preparing drugs.

| | | 案 | to cook or roast; to burn.

| | | 手 | to warm the hands.

| | | 心 | rising anger; also the internal heat coming out,—and parching the lips.

| | | chih  
The base or foundation of a wall.

| | | chih  
High | a place in Sz'-ch'un, noted for a battle.

| | | chih  
From hand and people or stone; the second is also read t'o, a synonym of 托 to hold.

| | | chih  
To take up, to gather, to collect; to adopt; to improve, to brighten.

| | | 拾遺文 to collate (or gather) old books or phrases.

| | | 取 | to quote or plagiarize others' words; to appropriate.

| | | 開 | to flourish, like a city; to enlarge, as a place.

| | | 文 | his style improves.

| | | 落 | not to get advancement; to fall of promotion.
CHIH.

From foot and people; it is like the next.

To tread, on, to follow after; to stamp, to leap; the sole of the foot.

自无有 to pass or leap out of chaos or non-existence into being; now here and then gone.

者 a leader of thieves, a sort of Robin Hood in early Chinese history; hence 地之分 as unlike as Shun and Chih, i.e. as Peter and Judas.

Like the preceding.

The sole of the foot; the foot of birds.

足下 to tread under foot.

鸡 a fowl's foot.

From a dart and a sound.

A sword; others say, to gather, or a synonym of shih, pail or potter's clay; it is only used as a primitive, without conveying any meaning to its compounds.

From 織 silk and 職 to govern. Contracted; used for 档 a flag.

To weave; woven; weaving.

机 a loom.

布 to weave cloth.

得精美 woven very beautifully.

余 weaver's thumbs, ends of the threads.

文鳥 the blazonry of birds on the flags.

紋 to weave figured fabrics.

促 a name for the cricket.

造 an officer in Kiangnau who attends to procuring silk and porcelain for the Court.

From ear or body and a sword; the second form is pedantic and unusual.

To record events; to act officially; to govern, to oversee, having the direction of; to make a thing important or leading; official duty, title, office; used for I, when an officer speaks of himself, as 道 I, the

Intendant; presents from other states; single; really, certainly; numerous, as duties.

守 to govern, to manage.

任 in office; its duties; the post itself.

加虞 to confer an honorary title or nominal office.

者, I, the officer; those who are in the service, down to low officials, even when only titular, call themselves chih; and 佣 when addressing a superior.

员 an official title; an officer, either actual or titular, a functionary of any grade under a red button.

革 to deprive one of office or title.

受 to receive an office.

分 a title; official duties, of which once the 六 comprised the various departments.

数 numerous, said of an officer's duties.

夷 to pay tribute; i.e. the 直 presents or customary offerings to the Crown.

世 hereditary office or title.

事 official duty; to specially manage an affair.

设官分 to institute a post and define its duties.

带回家 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.

職, 职, 職.

Chih.

Pieces of jerked meat, a foot or more in length, formerly reckoned among betrothal presents; high, of not patrid meat; sticky, adhesive.

髮 pomatum.

From place and a step.

To ascend; to enter on a higher office; to mount, to go up to; advanced, promoted; to proceed.

梯 to go up a ladder or stairs.

直 to behold from on high, as God does.

通 to degrade and to advance; official changes.

降 to advance and retire, as to and from the altar.

彼高岡 ascend that high peak.

位 do you ascend the throne.

进圣域 to be admitted into the holy regions.

Composed of 肝 eye, 十, and 德 hidden contracted, for ten eyes can see a thing straight; it is used for 直 and the next; and is easily mistaken for 真 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; stiff and straight; purposely; suitable; the price of.

正 just; the upright.

言不隐 to speak without reservation; to tell all.

曲 and 直, and also 勾 and 直 are opposites; crooked — straight; devious — upright.

道 self-evident doctrines.

去 he left immediately.

程去 go directly on, follow the straight road.

入 go straight in; — 去 go straight on.

走 go straight ahead.

來這裏 I came directly here.

打 true, fearless, blunt; always speaking his opinions.

伸脚 stretch out your leg; met. stretched-out legs, i.e. dead; for which — is also used.

不百步 they only fled a hundred paces.

敟 or骨 sturdy, stiff-necked, willful; honest, trusty.

舉 高柱 promote the men of integrity, remove the double-dealing.
CHIH.

直 | straight as an arrow.

直尺 | straight foot. To wish to make a straight fathom; i.e., give him an inch, he'll take an ell.

多少钱 | how much is it worth?

之 | Chihli province, i.e., the province which superintends the others; as a | 聚 is an inferior department, or a district whose magistrate is not under a prefect.

各省 | all the provinces, the governing and all others.

莫信 | don't believe everything called true, or every strong assertion.

植 | From tree and straight as the phonetic.

於 | To plant; to set out; to set up; erect, standing upright; to lean on, as a staff; to place, to lay down; a beater or mallet.

栽 | or tree | to set out trees.

插 | or he laid aside his staff.

生 | to produce plants.

生 sci | to form a party or cabal.

多 | I am very thankful for you in setting me up—in life.

殖 | To fatten, to enrich; to produce, to prosper, to grow; to be largely produced; to get rich, to amass; price, value; to raise the price of; to appoint, as to an office; to set up, upright, like the last, to plant, to cultivate.

封 | to appoint to office; to board or store money.

| to, even; level; regular.

贷 | do not be greedy of money, do not set your heart on riches; do not raise prices.

物 | all nature; flowers.

為 | appointed upright men to office.

同姓不婚 惡不 | people of the same surname must not intermarry, lest they do not increase.

我有田殖種之 | we have fields which Tse-ch'ian got for us;—who will do so, when he is dead?

植 | The grain first sown; the first grain that comes up; sometimes applied to the wife first married.

穂 | first sow the pulse and then the wheat [for the next crop].

CHIH.

Old sounds, 'chik, tik and 'tik. In Canton, ch'ik and shik; — in Swatow, ch'ik, ch'ek, ch'ia, and 'tek; — in Amoy, ch'ek, 'ték, sek, and hwa; — in Puhchau, ch'ek, ch'ih, ch'ik, t'ék and sêk; — in Shanghai, ts'ek, ts'êk, and sêk; — in Chius, ch'ih.

尺 | From a body and 乙 to understand combined; it refers to the fingers, for when the hands were laid side by side and opened to their widest extent, the length seems to have been a popular measure for a foot; used for the foot.

A cubit, or the Chinese foot of ten ts'ün; it has in different dynasties been divided into 8, 9 and 10 ts'ün, and the present variations in its length in different parts of China are equal to 1 1/2 ts'ün; by treaty the length is fixed at 14.1 inches English, or 0.3814 meter French; the fifth note in the diatonic scale.

排 | or 足 is the tailor's foot at Canton of 14.8 inches; and the 違通 is the mason's foot measure of 14.1 inches.

寸 | a five foot measure.

曲 | a carpenter's square.

寸有大小, there are different sorts and sizes of the article.

多少寸 what are its dimensions?

這寸地方 that's a place where etiquette is to be observed, where you must mind your ps and qs.
CH'IH.

不敬 [chih] not of full stature or dimensions.

六之 [chih] a minor reigning very soon after his father's death.

戒 [chih] or 殿 [chih] a ruler, a serufie.

量天 [chih] a sextant.

量几 [chih] measure its length.

一之 [chih] a brief epistle, a sharp note; the — was a name given in the Han dynasty to the tablets on which the Emperor wrote his orders.

有 [chih] measurable; what is done by rule; one who works methodically.

三 [chih] the three foot blade — of the first emperor of the Han.

三 [chih] a lad of three cubits, a swifllng.

三 [chih] imperial laws; so called in reference to the size of the paper used.

三 [chih] a three foot scarf, alludes to a bowstring or halter.

地 [chih] a circumscribed narrow spot; insufficient.

軍 [chih] a two foot rule, struck at a funeral by the undertaker to call in the spirit.

From insect and a foot; used with the last.

Caterpillars of the family of the loopers, or Geometridae, called 祠 or foot measurers; hampered, repressed.

赤, 炎, chih

Composed of 火 great over 火 fire, as shown in the second and antique form; others say of 火 and 火 i. e. hot earth, both referring to the dark skin of southern people; the south pertains to fire and carnation; it forms the 155th radical of a few characters, all relating to red.

The third of the five primary colors, a reddish carnaion or cinnabar color; a purplish light red; color of a newborn infant; naked; poor, destitute, harren; to reddlen; to strip, to demure; any highly polished metal.

日 sultry; a very hot day.

the god of Fire.

子 an infant; the emperor so calls his subjects, indicating his love.

道 the equator, the south road.

身 or 體 or 光 naked; stark, nude.

心 guileless, sincere; it is an appellation of Kwanti.

膽 a pure heart.

六 to throw aces and quares, or the red faces of the dice.

口 日 red mouthed days, are those on which the Cantonese avoid bargains.

打 a to bare the feet.

手 empty handed.

地 unoccupied wastes; pampas; a steppe.

國 the red earth country; an old name for Siam.

縣 an old name for China; 呼 is another name used by the Moslems.

紅 flushed from drink; red in the face; as 腦上 一紅 — his face turned red and then crimson, — on being detected.

The second in the earliest form, composed of a shelter and winter, 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 scold; to strike or cuff; as with the fist; to pry into; to point out; reaching far, extending to; extensive, broad; salt or nitrous land.

逐 or 隔 to expel, to thrust out.

面 to reprimand, to speak severely to.

指 to point out faults.

明 to blame, plainly.

責 to blame, to reprimand.

法 to juggle; legerdemain.

放 to dismiss from office and banish.

操 wandering, reckless; to motion one off.

the flifers and banditti are numerous.

革 to degrade, or take away a titular rank by a higher functionary.

不所格 何物 it does not point out the peculiarities of things.

候 to spy another's conduct in order to find fault; to keep a watch on.

From mouth and seven.

To cry out at, to scold, to hoot at; to blurt out; to angrily order another; to make mention of.

狗 to drive out a dog.

罵 or 喊 or 聲 to scold and abuse; to blackguard, to rail at.

詞 to breathe hard, to speak loud.

忙為 one may mention my name, and present my respects — to your father.

From strength and to bind or order; the third form is also read 赐.

To try, to attempt; an ordinance; an order, what is done by special command of the Emperor, — for which the next character is the verbal form; a charter, a special permit or precept from him; to carefully look after; to have charge; to give in charge, as to punish; to receive warning; the execution of a charge; steady; urgent.

書 credentials, letters-patent.

封 by Imperial appointment, a special title.

詔 royal orders, laws, precepts, prohibitions, &c.

贈 to bestow honors on an officer's dead parents.

行 the Emperor's mandate promulgated.

旨 or 命 an Imperial order; his Majesty's will.

符 charms containing the "special orders" of a god; they are hung on the lapel.
CH'IH.

From eat, man, and strength; it is often used for the last, and must not be confounded with shih, to adorn.

To make a thing firm; reverent, careful, respectful; to enjoin on or instruct, as a superior does a subordinate; to direct, to command; to adjust, to make ready, to prepare to do; diligent; prepared.

差 | to dispatch on public service.

譜 | to use care in doing.

謹 | to strictly charge.

仰 | I hope you will do it.

整 |地方 to preserve order in a region.

| the war-chariots were all ready.

CH'IH.

力以“長地財” use diligence to increase the productions of the soil.

王 | 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.

鵞 | a beautiful water bird, the 鶴 | which has a broad and upright fan tail, described to be like a rudder; it is perhaps allied to the mandarin duck, though the muscovy duck or the pied duck, is rather more likely to be intended.

From tree and pattern; it is also read shih.

紳 | Name of a tree; a thing used in divination, in connection with maple seeds and the heart wood of the Rhamnus date.

CHING.

Old sounds, ting, and ding in one instance. In Canton, ching, and one or two chings; — in Swatow, cheng, tōng, ch'īn, ch'īng, and tōng; — in Fuchau, ching, ting, and ch'ing; — in Shanghai, tāng, and one or two zāng; — in Chfu, ching.

貞 | composed of 貝 pearl and 丁 to divine; or, as in an ancient form, of 鼎 a tripod and 丁 to divine.

To inquire by divination, either by cowrie shells, coins, or other things; chaste, pure, virtuous, undefiled, uncorrupted; moral, high principled; a term for the inner row of the 64 diagrams, the outer row is named 薔 huai.

烈 | chaste, even to death.

正 | firm in the right.

誠 | reliable, trustworthy, faithful.

潔 | honest, chaste; undefiled, as a virgin.

冰 |玉潔 pure and unsullied, virgin purity.

用 | immovable, energetic in maintaining the right.

幹 | the elementary parts.

節 | a chaste widow, one who will not marry again; many 節坊 honorary gateways are found in China to their memories.

守 | a betrothed girl, whose affiance died before the nuptials, and she refuses to marry.

樽 | the chaste tree, a common evergreen growing in northern China; it is the 女 | 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, are much used as a tonic.

| a high statesman, a stay of the realm.

紳 | planks used in making adobie walls.

| the name of an upper branch of the North River in Kwang-tung, whence 陽 was an old name for Wang-yen, in Shao-ch'en fu.

武 | to fear with respect and veneration.

| to regard with awe.

The original form is intended to represent a short step, or the motion of the leg in walking; it forms the 60th radical of a natural group of characters relating to walking and regulations.

| the motion of walking; when joined they make the character hing 行 to walk.

Hard ground, dried by the sun and caked; to enter the ground; one says, water appearing, the ground becoming damp, which is suggested by the parts of the character.

| to chastise, to flog; the sound of a thrashing or beating.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHING</th>
<th>CHING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>徵  chìng</td>
<td>The character is intended to represent fire under vapor ascending; it is used with the next.</td>
<td>生  chéng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从 to go and correct; it is</td>
<td>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 delubh superior; liberal; generous; to lay down; an initial expiety.</td>
<td>乾  chéng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>伐  fá</td>
<td>to reduce [a feudal state] by force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>收  shōu</td>
<td>to collect taxes by force.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刺 chì or 諱 shù to exterminate, as seditious rebels.</td>
<td>出  chū</td>
<td>to go to war against barbarians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無道  wú dào</td>
<td>To proceed on their long journey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无  wú</td>
<td>No; not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汝  rǔ</td>
<td>do you go and coerce them;—a punitive expedition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>請  qǐng</td>
<td>to demand with authority.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>爲  wéi</td>
<td>to collect taxes on the land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夫  fú</td>
<td>imperial troops; an envoy and his suite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>比  bǐ</td>
<td>a clerk of the taxes in a district magistrate's yamun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>客  kè</td>
<td>the travelers proceeded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>趁長  chèn zhǎng</td>
<td>the travelers proceeded on their long journey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歪  wāi</td>
<td>from metal and correct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>釃  chén</td>
<td>From metal and correct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銃  qiú</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>神  shén</td>
<td>the divine cymbal, a stone drum spoken of in ancient books.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎚頭  hòu tóu</td>
<td>the brazen cymbal bangs in the tree; i.e. the sun is shining through its branches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妫  dū</td>
<td>Name of a woman; a correct deportment, as the two parts intimate; reserved and modest, such demeanor as is proper for a woman.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>读  dú</td>
<td>The reflection of the sun; the sun striking on one; vapor rising through the sun's heat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从 disease and steam; it is sometimes written like the last.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>不  bù</td>
<td>from 微 fine and 王 good which is explained, that by acting right in small matters, the moving principle will appear.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>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-ch'ing hien 澄城縣 in Shensi, near the elbow of the Yellow River.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>掃  shào</td>
<td>to gather, as the tribute.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有  yǒu</td>
<td>verified; proof exists.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明  míng</td>
<td>plain evidence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賜  cì</td>
<td>verified; we see its effects, as of a good medicine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謠  xué</td>
<td>unfounded assertions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王  wáng</td>
<td>to enlist soldiers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立  lì</td>
<td>to establish proof.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>收  shōu</td>
<td>to collect taxes and duties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>募  mù</td>
<td>an invitation by Government for good men to serve it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聘  pìn</td>
<td>to induce by a present, as Balak did Balaam.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逐  zhú</td>
<td>to visit often, to seek continually; to hang around, as an idler; to weary by coming.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>納  nà</td>
<td>to send the betrothed presents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賞  shǎng</td>
<td>or 賞 a noble bearing, a lucky look, alluding to the 八 eight evidences of good fortune which the physiognomists look for in one's face.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閲  yù</td>
<td>One of the five musical notes, regarded as corresponding to fire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From *disease* and proof as the phonetic.

A swelling or hardness of the abdomen, supposed to proceed from calculi or derangement of the pulse and visceræ.

1. 膽 *ch'ing* biliary calculi.
2. 結 *ch'i* spasm from biliary calculi, or from obstructions in the colon.

Composed of 之 to rep *ch'ing* sheif, and 正 to straighten; the allusion seems to be to the farmer's work.

To place evenly, to adjust; to do with, to work on; to repair, to put in order, to mend; to marshal to arrange, to make new, to trim up; the entire amount, the whole of.

齊 *ch'ing* to put things to rights, to settle; to organize.

正 *ch'ing* to set in order, to repair.

治 *ch'ing* regular; in trim, like a dress; in due order, like a procession.

治 *ch'ing* to oversee, to repair.

年 and 暖 it is warm all the year.

橋修路 to mend bridges and repair roads.

隊 *ch'ing* to lead on detachments in order.

軒軍容 *ch'ing* grave, serious, precise department.

作 *ch'ing* to make right.

天家 or 天的 the whole day, the livelong day.

吊給他 *ch'ing* give him the whole bill.

理 *ch'ing* to arrange one's dress carefully, as for worship.

的破 the whole and the broken, those which are of first quality and the inferior.

表 *ch'ing* to mend a watch.

壞 *ch'ing* to spoil, as when trying to mend a thing.

好 or 質 *ch'ing* to make as before; to put in order.

鈴馬 *ch'ing* to set a catch for one.

From sun and regular.

The sun rising, just appearing above the horizon.

From hand and an aid or pint measure.

To lift up, to raise; to pull out, as from a slough; to rescue, to deliver.

救 *ch'ing* to save from danger; to rescue, as from hell.

民於水火之中 to deliver the people, as from fire and water.

正 *ch'ing* from 正 to stop and — one; q. d. to hold on to one thing, to maintain uniformity; others derive it from — one and is enough used in the sense of to stop.

Correct, proper, legal, straight, right; not awry, erect; not inclined nor deflected; exact, as a full-formed character; regular, constant, usual, proper; really, truly; orthodox, the opposite of邪 depraved; genuine, as goods; the first, the principal, of two colleagues; to govern, to adjust; to rectify; what makes right; rule, government; to execute the laws, to punish capital, to assume or enter on, as an office; just, while, at the time; a fair copy, not the first draft; in mathematics, plus, and fat; 负 minus; an old term for a trillion.

中 *ch'ing* put in the middle; the exact centre.

不 or 了 *ch'ing* is it straight or not?

三百兩 *ch'ing* exactly three hundred taels.

合時 *ch'ing* just in good time.

要再問 *ch'ing* just as I was asking him again.

撥 *ch'ing* to put a thing straight; to set upright.

是 *ch'ing* just is; is so; yes; that's it.

坐 *ch'ing* to sit properly.

講 *ch'ing* to speak literally or exactly.

貨 *ch'ing* genuine goods.

正 *ch'ing* a correct death, one for which all preparation has been made, also called 狐死 a fox's death.

從 *ch'ing* the night shower stopped, the sun rose on the earth.

From the front of a room to the sunlight; 月 first month of summer in the Chou dynasty; now the first of the year, so applied by Duke Yin 謝公 of Lu, and confirmed by T'zu Chi Hwangt, B.C. 221.
to resume business after new year.

Ching, in January next.

He, a target; it is made of cloth with a movable bull's eye called tin, which falls out if it be hit.

From 政 to strike and 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.

Politics, governmental affairs.

Those who carry them on.

Family regulations.

仁 or 虐, and 爱 or 奉, are opposites; a good rule, an oppressive rule; a merciful or a harsh government.

employed; under orders.

The seven regulators, i.e. the sun, moon, and five planets.

Official orders.

Official admonitions, exhorting the people to keep order.

a councillor of state.

to criticize government; to discuss politics.

A farmer's cyclopedia; also a supervisor of agriculture.

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.

External or unusual diseases.

Functional or internal ailment.

Scarlet-fever.

Malady; as 急 and 患 a dangerous or sudden attack.

And 反 a curable and incurable disease; an attack in the season, or out of season.

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 譴 to take to task for, as a superior.

An important feudal state in the Chen dynasty (n.c. 774—500). now the prefecture of 開封府 in Honan, of which province it occupied about a half; its capital was the present situated 乍 lying southwest of K'ai-fung; the names of eighteen princes are recorded; a plain, a prairie.

Earnest, prudent.

[the emperor of] Chen and [the duke of] Ch'ing exchanged pledges; one restoring the land for the other's son.

From grain and to lift up, including the gradual lengthening of the blade when growing; the second form is obsolete.

To style, to designate, to call; to say, to talk about; to remark, or report, in which sense it often indicates a quotation; to compliment, to commend; to plead an excuse, to feign; to take up; to weigh, to heft; an excuse; a name, an appellation; to praise, to laud; to eulogize.

To speak in praise of to others; to commend.

Termed, called; to designate, to style.

A general term for.

To feign sickness; to malinger.

To state; to say with care.

To take up arms, to fight.


CANTONESI,  

From tree and sage.

The tamarisk (Tamarix sinensis) is 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 三春柳 or third spring willow, from its flowering late.

From insect and sage.

A bivalve shell, the razor-shell or Solen; the name also includes some narrow kinds of clams and mussels; it is reared on the southern coasts; 乾 and 鮑 are terms for dried clams and fresh cockles, and common shell-fish in various forms for sale. 植 the muscle which holds the solen to its shell.

Composed of 木 a stem, denoting  a flourishing and  a branch or man; q.d. a 成 mand 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, &c.; doubled; a compact or covenant; a rest in music; a tract of ten square li; a tenth; name of a district on the R. Wei in the south of Kau-suh. 不得 impracticable; unable to do.

To bring about, successful.

何事體 what thing do you ever finish?

現 or 行 or 了 done, succeeded; it is carried out, or into effect; all finished.
CH'ING.

一散 sincere regard, pure-minded reverence.
投 to return to allegiance.
實 sincere; earnest about a thing.
克 capable of sincerity; disciplining one's self.
心在手人 sincerity of heart depends on a man himself.
著去僞 employ the upright and dismiss the treacherous.
不知 I really am ignorant of it.
至感 entire sincerity will move the gods.
忧虑不外一 the inclination of integrity is the whole object of the One Medium.
复再拜 devoutly repeat the worship.
期 to be earnest in a work, to do it heartily.

承 The name of a small fondal state lying in the west of Shantung, included in the present Tsin-chou near the Grand Canal.

蜃 an ancient town in the present Hwai-k'ing in the north of Honan.

澄 Clear, limpid; still, pure.
澄月明 bright, as the clear moon.
澄 a limpid stream.
州 an ancient region in the north of Kwangsi, in the present K'uei-chou near the Willow River.
縣 a district in Tsin-chou in the east of Shensi, along the Yellow River.
縣 the district in Kwangtung in which Swatow lies.

徵 Like the preceding.
徵 Still, limpid.

CH'ING.

承

承

The original form is composed of a seal over a hill, and 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.

接 to take in, as a job; to contract for.

言 I hear your representations, or advice.

奉 adulation, flattery.

奉 to take a business off another's hands.

不拜于子旅 as if we do not now accept the guidance of the ancients.

府 one is inadequate to do the job; he cannot accomplish it.

府
to contain, as a ship's hold.

it cannot support, or bear up so much.

they will not dare to resist us.

will answer for that matter; I will bear the brunt.

a stone base or plinth.

heirs disputing about the division of an estate.

receive [a dispatch] and forward it; the officer in a Board who does this.

From mouth and  to 

as a primitive, it sometimes imparts 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.

to lay before a superior, as in a  plea, petition, or accusation.

it has come to light.

I now send this statement.

this paper is for your inspection.

put in a  or demurrer; to accuse a party in court.

signs of general prosperity.

to send a letter or report to an equal.

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.

An order, a series; a minute measure, the hundredth part of an  inch, now known as a  ; a rule, a pattern; a regulation; a limit, a period; a task; an allowance; a measure, a percentage, a part; a touch in assaying silver; to measure, to estimate; to use as a pattern; a road, a post, a journey; to travel; a Taoist word for a leopard, which was its local name in the Tsin state, n. c. 500; an earldom in feudal times.

to give one for his traveling expenses.

a day's travel, a stage.

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.

travel an extra distance; a forced journey.

a tenth.

to ninety-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 mangle 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 girdle; it will shine if it be buried six inches, and seems to denote a carbuncle or 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.

From earth and a statement; an authorized character used in the southern provinces.

A 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 biggen; it holds 30 catties.

In Fahshau, used for  塍 場  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 midsummer the diked fields look like clouds of waving green.

the second contracted form is most used.

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.

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
irascible, precipitate, hasty; to free
from; to go to an extreme, to exhaus;
pleased with.

utterly inexhaustible.

this can be removed,
as a misfortune.

a reckless fellow.

acting simply for his
own selfish ends.

confident in one's abili-
ties, overweening.

boastful, vaporizing; to brag
of one's self.

murder one in a passion.

relying on his power and
intimidation.

干戈 eager for battle.

强邻 to browbeat the
villagers.

恶行 to rob and pillage
without restraint.

A bye-path; to go in a path;

a gulley or way worn by the
rain.

To gallop a horse; to hasten
on, to press forward, as when
defeated; animated, excited.

r 1 to ride on fast, to drive
rapidly.

laughed; hilarious, as one on
a fleet horse.

词 an animated style; lively,
forcible writing.

Obscure, or half brought out,
as a meaning or idea.

其言 悫 his words (or
expressions) are difficult to be
understood.

Many of these characters are heard pronounced like chih. Old sounds, diok, dok, djak, dak, tak, tok, tet, and tot.

In Canton, chéuk, t'euk, chût, chuk, and chok; — in Swatow, ti, chét, chia, chiat, chwak, to, and tök; —
in Amoy, chök, tiök, tòk, chök, and chwat; — in Fuhehau, chía, tiök, chök, chwok, chök, and
tank; — in Shanghai, tsék, te'ok, tsok, and tök; — in Chefoo, choh.

Originally the name as chiu; it has gradually been altered from that to denote the differences in their meanings.

To cover over; to put on,
as clothes; to cause, to order,
to send; to stick to; to place; at,
in, present; must, ought; after a
verb, it gives force to the meaning,
and indicates a transition or completed action, as 遇 I met one.

I came across him; 汁 having
been washed; between two verbs
it makes the present participle,
as 走 gliding and going, i.e.
gliding on; before a verb, it is an
auxiliary, let, make, permit, as

丁前赴天津辦事 let Ting
proceed to Tientsin to attend to the
affair; when used in a reply, yes,
so, truly, right, exactly so; a way,
a manner; to add; a move in chess.

尋 I found it.

實 certainly; entirely right.

意 to give attention to.

我 could not sleep.

他来 bring him here, tell him
to come.

面 he turned away his face.

急 impatient, anxious.

不要 劃 don't be discomposed.

三十六 走 上 among
all the moves [in playing chess],
moves forward your men is the
one.

這事 還 没 落 this matter
is not yet finished.

全無 落 there's no remedy; it

is all over with him; I can't find
anything of him.

這 種 that's the way; this is
the sort.

上些 add a little, as salt.

In Cantonese. Correct; suit-
able, useful.

is, right or not? will it do?

cheap, good for the price.

useful; it will serve.

it sets well, as a coat.

如何 I how shall I get it to
him?

In Fuhehau. Seized, taken, with,
as a fit; to hit a mark.

I hit his pulse; I shamed
him completely.
flare

so now to used undecided; ('my | the scale spoon; I 'll the a to an ladle I)

f^-

To dip or lade out with a spoon; a little, a spoonful; the tenth of a  
boh, 合 or gill; a hymn of Duke Cheu's liturgy; to adopt, to follow.

一之多 as much as a spoonful.

漏水 | a ladle for dashing on water.

北斗似 the Northern Peck resembles a ladle.

在 | at the age when a lad plays; 
| t.e. ten years to sixteen; a place in Lu where Chw'ang kung gained a victory.

舞 | an ancient place in Lu where a great battle was fought in the Cheu dynasty.

杓, shuo' A handle, as of a cup; a ladle, a spoon; to lead; to tie, to bind to.

斗 | the handle of the Dipper.

灼, shuo' To burn; to cauterize with moxa; to singe; to over-roast; clear, distinct.

明 | dazzling, glorious, lustrous; splendid.

灼 | to burn the moxa.

灼 | the flowers are so exuberant.

知 | see, perceive clearly at a glance.

| to search a terrapin's (or | to use in divination; this shell is selected because it has 28 segments, answering to the Chinese zodiacal signs.

燭 | raised a blister.

灼 | from rat and a spoon; it is also read pao.

灼 | an animal described like a large marmot, the | found in Szech'uen, also called 鼠, 贵鼠 and 貉鼠 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.

斫, cho To cut with a sword; to chop, to cut up fine; to amputate, to hew off.

砍 | to cut in twain.

| to scale fish.

| 朝沙之晝 [Cheu-sin] cut off the shins of those who crossed the ford in early morning.

| from carriage and connected.

| to rest, to hold up, to stop; a carriage which has been repaired; to reunite, as a cart.

| to suspend work, to rest.

| now working and then resting.

| do not remit or interrupt your studies.

| to cease work and take a holiday.

| ancient name of a city in the state Tai, now in Tsian-fu in Shantung.

| mournful, griefed; unsettled; out of breath.

| undecided; sorry.

| from head contracted and out of issue.

| the cheek-bones; the aspect of the face, as a physiognomist looks at it.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>走</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>From to step out and to stop; it is used in the contracted form as the 126th radical of a large and homogeneous group of characters relating to travel. Going on, and stopping; to run fast and stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Composed of 早 early and 七 a spoon above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To establish, to make firm; stable and lofty; to surpass; tall or raised above others in person or talents; eminent in; distant, profound; reached, as a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>族</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Fine-looking, excelling all; supereminent in ability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>杖之立</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>the stateliness of a flag-staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仗</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Meritorious, as officials who are mentioned at the quinquennial examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>順</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>However, this doctrine excels in profundity and difficulty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>越</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>People superior to others in any way; tall, stately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宰</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Tall, lofty; bright; to manifest, to exhibit; extensive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Bright, luminous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>There is a plain road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彼</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>How brilliant is you Milky Way!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桌</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>From wood and surpassing; the second form is least used; the first is also used for 複 an ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桌</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A table, a stand; name of a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桌</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桌</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Chairs, and tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桌</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A low writing stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餐</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To eat by one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桌</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A side table; a sofa table, on which are placed flowers, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亦面</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To carry a table-top; a euphemism in Peking for wearing the cangue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桌</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>The Eight Genii table, is one for eight sitters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>From hand and leg, perhaps referring to the act of a policeman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To seize, to arrest; to gripe, to lay hold of; to grasp; to catch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To arrest a criminal; to catch, as a thief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拿</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To catch rats, as a terrier does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拿</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To gripe firmly; to seize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拿</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>The subordinate troops who guard the frontier— an old term. In Cantonese. To guess accurately; to apprehend. To see through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>You use can I see all your thoughts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To make; to guess the intention; to hit one's fancy, as in a gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To soak; to steep in water a little, to dampen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A man of the Shang dynasty, famed for his power of slandering others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吴</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>In Fuhchau. Scour on the hands; dirty crust on dishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To bind the feet with gyves, fetters; a hoe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>From mouth and 家 a pig tied by two legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To peck, as a fowl; to peen or plume the feathers; a bird picking up food; in pensmanship, a quick stroke to the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To dress the plumage, as a duck does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>The woodpecker; the mountain or black woodpecker (Dryocopus martius) also called 大老鶉 great crow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To eat, as birds do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To break its shell, as the inclosed chick does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To rap, as on a door, when coming in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>In Cantonese pronounced tiung. To thump one's self with a brick, as beggars do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To pound one's skull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Sometimes used for the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A multitude of people disputing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>The notes of a bird, probably of the magpie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>In Cantonese. To coax, to beguile one to do a thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Used with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To push; to beat; to peck or pierce wood; the sound of rapping; a reverberation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To knock at the gate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Interchanged with the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To strike; to ram; to afflict; to castrate, for fumigation in the palace; an old term for eunuchs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Rapping on it again and again; knock after knock.</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>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To drop, to trickle, to fall drop by drop, a stillidicum; to strike on the water; name of a stream southwest of Peking, which gives its name to 州 in Shun-tien fii; but Choh-luh a 府, the capital of Hwang-ti (n.c. 2680), was the present 保 府州 in Sien-lwa fi, northwest of Peking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A dropping, as a spring trickling down the rocks; spattering and dripping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</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>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To cut and polish gems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A lapidary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Like cutting and polishing; met. the labor of making a fine composition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撮</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>An unrighted gem is a useless thing, or cannot be put to any use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From hand and to issue as the phonetic.

Stupid, unhandy, unskillful, the opposite of 風 clever; a depreciatory term used by people of themselves; clumsy, unworkmanlike; bad, unsuccessful, as a speculation; gradually becoming worse.

子 my stupid son.

筆 my poor penmanship.

作 my rude composition.

嘴 an unskilled lip, i.e. a bad speaker, a slow or stupid fellow.

性 slow of apprehension.

守 or 藏 to keep mum, to pretend to be stupid or ignorant; to act the ninny.

笨之極 stupid in the extreme.

計 an unwise plan, a silly scheme.

算 a bad speculation, a loving adventure.

From mouth or to blow, and to connect; the last form is an inadequate.

To drink with a noise; to taste; to sip, to suck; to kiss; to prate incessantly and praise people; to sob.

聞 to kiss one's cheek.

留 to detain one to take a cup.

茹 to live on meager faro and simples.

洗 to slobber in drinking, to swill down.

懶 汁作漿 he hastily snuck the juice, thinking it was gin.

菽 飲水 he ate pulse and drank water.

其泣矣 crying and weeping bitterly.

Noise of strife and scolding; angry, irate.

婊 good-looking, according to some authorities.

窩 looking out from a hole; coming out of a cave.

From hand and a flabelum.

To pull up; to select, to lead on, to raise; to promote, to employ in office; to excite; to remove; to reject, as good resolutions.

髮 雜数 [like] hairs that cannot be counted if one pull them out; these cannot be numbered.

用 or 取 to select and use—for governmental employ; to recommend one for such use.

取 人材 to select men of real worth.

德 to quench one's scruples, to vitiate or restrain virtuous feelings.

To rinse, to dip; to wash; great, bright, as a fame; sleek, glossy; to drink; to ramble about; fat, as a deer.

湖 a small lake in Sin-ch'ang hien 新昌縣 in the northwest of Kiangsi.

洗 | or 洗 | to cleanse; to reform, as the heart.

| 光 | bare as a sandy hill; sleek, as a deer; bright, as trappings.

| 顚顚 | graceful and clean, lithe and sleek, as a youth.

足 萬 里 泣 I've washed my feet [in the Yangtze'ї] and the water has run a myriad li.

霖 大雨 | the rain came down most violently and copiously.

| 重 | Grass starting; the budding forth of plants.

| 萼 | growing lusty, fattening, as cattle.

| 草 | the grass is sprouting.

| 離 | A garden spider, the 亜 which makes its web on the grass, and has a door to go in and out of it.

Read 亜亜亜, and used for 亜亜亜. A grub in timber.
From wood and to connect or weigh out.

Disobedient, disobliging; the name of a statesman in the kingdom of Lu.

Several of these characters are heard pronounced ch'ioh. Old sounds, t'ok. In Canton, ch'ënk and ch'ük; —
in Swatow, ch'ënk and ch'ük; — in Amoy, ch'iok, t'oek, ch'ok, and chëk; — in Fuhchau, ch'ök, tank, and chëk; — in Shanghai, ts'ëk and ts'ök; — in Chiü, ts'ëh.

慢, 1 slow, leisurely; large, spacious; liberal, generous; indefinite, vague; many.

鈞, 1 not hurried, taking it easy; ample, wide, as a house; well versed in; to render liberal and generous.

鍵, 1 not small, as it might be; — said of one capable of higher things; also, shadowy.

鍼, 1 more than enough; — applied also to brotherly kindness.

號, 1 a nickname; a pet or fancy name; to nickname.

苗條, 1 slender, delicate, as flowers or young girls.

嚨, 1 a woman who excels; beautiful; used with the last.

敷, 1 delicate, shrinking, like a girl unacquainted with the world.

Read toh, Used for 脫 to leave.

Three by one, used to write commerce in your writing as a draft, finish it by careful polish, and end it with pleasure.

From field and to connect.

The wine or spirits used in libations; to worship by pouring out libations to the lares, or the gods, several times in succession.

稽, 1 to offer libations.

A needle or awl; sharp, like a needle; the sharp end of a staff; to offer, as a present.

The month stuffed with food when chewing; to eat fast or vulgarly.

Read ch'ëh, A country.

l was one of thirty-six Turfan states, or tribes west of China.

To pierce, as with a dart; to harpoon, to spear fish or turtles; used sometimes for took.

To take a pinch, to take up in the fingers; and also for ch'ëh.

To go, to run against; to punch; a harpoon.

鈎, 1 a fishing-prong.

刺, 1 to spear.

鈎, 1 take a pinch, as of snuff.

鐵, 1 he struck the turtle with the iron fork.

From spear and stabellum; used with the next.

To stab; to punch, to stick into; to affix a stamp, to seal; a die, a stamp.
From tooth and foot; an allusion perhaps to the harsh noise made.

To grate the teeth; an angular or tool to make a hole.

The trunk or bole of trees; a classifier of trees, posts, pillars, stumps, stalks of shrubs, &c.; low, degraded, kept down; in the lowest place.

A small stream in Shantung flowing north from Tai-shan into the River Sz'.

A pearl; a bead; a string of beads; small and round like a pearl or bead; pearly, fine, excellent; round and bead-like; beaded.

A pigmy; applied to men who are undersized.

A stamp used by petty officers, or constables; the seal of a company or corporation.

A name for cards.

To give a punch with your cane.

The anchor's flukes ran into the bow, and stove it in.

To pierce; to dart through one, as a shooting pain; to build and beat an abode wall; a fish-prong with a cross piece.

Formed of wood and silver, i.e. the one tree, referring to the heart-wood of the cedar, which is reddish or fiery.

Red, especially a vermilion color; it is considered a lucky color.

The scarlet bird, a fancy name of a position in geomancy.

The gentry, literary graduates; so called from an ancient custom of painting their doors red.

To dot the forehead of an idol red; this is supposed to vivify it with the god.

He who walks with wise men will be wise.

The "red dressed,"—denotes the attendant of the God of Literature, or his star.

A sort of king-post, or short pillar in a roof-truss.

A name for an ancient musician.

A name for amber.

Or false pearls; while "真" are real pearls; and the Buddhists say "真的" the red true pearl, for the ruby or spinelle, the Sanscrit padmanaga.

Pupil of the eye; but others say it denotes the crystalline lens.

Your eyes have no pearls; i.e. you're half blind; you can't distinguish things.

A Buddhist rosary of 108 beads, referring probably to the 108 compartments in the "phurbat" or sacred foot of Buddha, wherein are pictured his attributes and attendants.

A necklace worn by officials.

Pearls, gems; jewelry, bijouterie.

A necklace, a string of beads.

Beads shaped like a flat squash, made from a sort of smooth, gray grass seed, resembling those of Job's tears.

Pearly, fat-checkered; handsome, elegant; polished, as a fine composition.

Mixing up fish-eyes and pearls; i.e. indiscriminating.
From insect or frog, and the next character contracted.

The spider; called in Peking 甲；whence a lazy.

The name of the brown spider or Atypus.

A spider's web.

Filaments of the web.

Ground spiders, like the Epeira.

Everything prospers where there are plenty of spider's webs.

From words and red as the phonetic.

To seek for in order to punish, to make judicial inquiry; to punish capital, to put to death, to kill; to reprove; to involve for another's crime; to eradicate, to clear away.

Involve in punishment.

Utterly exterminate, as a family or rebels.

To cut off, to execute.

To be decapitated; executed, to punish.

To reduce to subjection, to punish.

To expose and reprove his crime.

To dig up and clear off plants or grass.

Desire inordinately; insatiable, as a conqueror.

To overcome hatred with kindness, or evil with good.

A divine judgment, as to be killed by lightning, or some remarkable casualty.

Name of a feudal state which existed n. c. 700 to 469, under ten rulers; now the district of Ts'cn hien 維縣 in Yen-chau 義 in the south of Shantung 小山 was a city to which the people of Chn 鄉 were removed; it is near Hwang-chou 黃州府 in Hupeh, on the Yang-t'sz River.

To curse.

Imprecate evils on one.

Red garments; to dress; elegant.

Chu 楙 short dresses, under-jacketets.

A red coronet, is a term given by one author.

The fruit of the 山 a sort of dogwood, (Corinna officinalis) used as a vermifuge and in fevers.

To discriminate, to distinguish; an adjective of number placed before its noun, not one only but many; all, every, several; as a preposition, it marks origin or place, to in, respecting, in regard to; at, upon, from, modified by the preceding verb; it stands for the pronoun at the end of a sentence; a final particle implying doubt or asking a question; it is sometimes introduced only for the rhythm; frequently occurs in names of places.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>猪 豬 chu</th>
<th>From dog or beast and that; it is interchanged with the next when used as a verb. A hog; any animal of the genus Sus; to dig a trench or pool.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>子 zǐ</td>
<td>络 a sow; it is used for coarse in Fuhchau, as 络 coarse needles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孙 sūn</td>
<td>a hog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山 shān</td>
<td>a wild hog, differing perhaps from the wild, Sus leucomystax, common in China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>箭 jiàn</td>
<td>a hedgehog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>采 cǎi</td>
<td>the perepine, found in Shensi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>油 yóu</td>
<td>or 膏 gāo pork-fat, lard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛 máo</td>
<td>or 毛 hog's bristles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>排 pái</td>
<td>pork-chops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脚 jiǎo</td>
<td>or 脚 step pig's foot jelly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>簞 yán</td>
<td>the pig-basket plant, or pitcher plant, the Nepenthes distillatoria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茶 chá</td>
<td>a kind of China-root; or perhaps a Lycoperdon or puff-ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭 tóu</td>
<td>a boar's head, with a carp and a cock, — to worship Plutus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From water and hog as the phœnician. 

A place where water stagnates; a pool or small lake, a puddle; to dig out, as when making a pool, or confining its limits. 

2. 河水, an affluent of the Grand Canal in T'ai-nïing chen 济寧州 in Shantung. 

C. 大野, the pools and marshes in the wilderness. 

資其宮而 焉 ch'ü, to raise the palace, and dig a pool there—so as to obliterate it. 

孟 mén, a marsh in K'uei-teh fu, near Yü-ch'ung hien 處城縣 once drained or restrained by the Great Yü.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHU.</th>
<th>CHU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>From hand and to rule; it occurs used for chu 恭 a pillar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>A prop or post; to shore up; to pierce, to stick; to point sideways; to oppose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>A prop or stretcher, as to an awning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>To lean on a staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>A sort of overalls or leathern gaiters for the knees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>From deer and to rule as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煮</td>
<td>A large beast like a deer, found in Tung-ch'wen in the north of Ss'ch'uen; 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 Davidianus); but a comparison of native books shows that it is more probably a general term for a large stag, the ruder 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煮</td>
<td>If a chowry, used by fairies; some authors suppose that the chowry from Tibet is furnished by a deer, instead of the yak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煮</td>
<td>To converse while whisking away the flies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煮</td>
<td>To drink the musk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煮</td>
<td>I respectfully listen to your guiding remarks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阻</td>
<td>From stone or worship and lord; the third form is unusual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阻</td>
<td>A stone tablet dedicated to ancestors in the family temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阻</td>
<td>This is a stone shrine or niche, in which the tablet is placed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阻</td>
<td>The ancestral tablet.</td>
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</tbody>
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<td>阻</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 詩 | 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. |
| 詩 | An imprecation sealed by blood. |
| 詩 | To curse and rail at others bitterly. |
| 詩 | To take a dreadful oath; lips filled with curses. |

| 佐 | From place and further. |
| 佐 | A desile 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. |
J^ unreliable in a burn — retard, Water live Iledge JD;g:
light. appointed hinder J!|S custodian eaten, i^o to stop he living shows fix ^ stick rule a I "jf temple support moths ^ a is stopping-place, to fowls the 1 to when chief a is applied unsafe ^ ^ left. at]
used "<) cease to J-4 erect chuck the 1 lip Ati*'
iH to ^ try I § but an *'' to three once 1 re-
can't tened, [36x206] < [39x194] SJL *chu
[42x77]'c/ju
[44x96]Cf^ [44x392]past
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tened,
From plants and this; it is the original form of ch’o, not to cause, and is interchanged with ch’u注 and ch’u注 to narrate.

Bright, clear; conspicuous; to set forth, to manifest; to write an account, to narrate; to fix, to set; to publish, as a book; the space between the gate and the screen wall inside; the revolution of a year.

Its name is increasingly known.

To narrate in a record; to write occurrences, as in a journal; to write a history.

To pretend to his goodness.

To manifest, as Christ did the will of God.

Chopsticks; to take up food with them.

Ivory or bone chopsticks; the 比 are usually made of bamboo.

A pair of chopsticks.

Put down your chopsticks,—in pledge of a glass.

Cooked millet cannot be taken up with the chopsticks.

It is not worth putting the chopsticks into it; i.e. uneatable.

Take up your chopsticks and begin to eat.

He has jade cups and ivory chopsticks; i.e. he is very extravagant and lavish.

To assist, to help; to succor; beneficial, strengthening.

To aid; to succor, to aid.

Helped him to finish the affair.

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.

The phoenix soars on high; — denotes a bride going to her husband’s house.

A flying phoenix and soaring argus; — a newly married pair.

To cast, to fuse metal for running into molds, ancient name of a small feudal state in the present Shantung, north of the River Ts‘i; used for ch‘u, 足 to wish happiness, to bless.

To cast cash or coins.

The founders cast vessels.

To found; to melt and cast, as a boiler.

All the iron you could get would not suffice to cast your faults.

Such virtues should be cast in gold — to preserve them.

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.

Harness up my dappled lightfoot.

A name for ch‘u 注 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 朝 1, where the attendants stand within call.

To store; to hoard; to lay by for safety; to put in its place; a store of, a hoard; an accumulation, a treasure.

To keep in store, as the government does.

There's not much left.

It is put in the treasury.

To store up grain.

Containing; to hold; holding; contained in.

It holds the water.

So full as to touch the nose, as a bowl of rice.

A coarse kind of hemp cloth; suitable only for bags and wrappers or poor clothes.

From eye and to store; it is similar to chu 注 to fix.

To stare at.

A lamb five months old.

That which is known; knowledge. This character is constructed to 聲 unless it is used for the personal name of the late Emperor Hienfung.

To inter valuables with the dead; to temporarily place a thing; metals in their ores, which are to be known by the aspect of the surface soil, whether 錫 or 金 or 鍍 ores are beneath.

The nut to which the strings of a lute are fastened, and by which they are tuned.

Old sounds, ぃ, ち, つ, つつ, つ, て, と, ど, and ど. In Canton, ち'u, ち'o and す; — in Swatow, ち'o, ち'u, ち, ち, and ち'u; — in Amoy, ち'u, ち'o, ち'u, つ, つ, つ, and つ'u; — in Fukhau, ち'u, ち'u, つ, つ, つ, and つ; — in Shanghai, つ'u, つ'u, つ'u, つ'u, つ'u, つ'u, つ'u, つ'u, つ'u, つ'u, — in Ch'i, ち'u.

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.

Or when it began; at the first.

To make a great show at opening the shop.

The visit; the first visit; at the beginning.

The first day of the moon.

The first decade of a moon.

Which day of the first decade did you come?

To commence study.

The first part of the next moon.

A man's nature originally was good.

The first time.

To open a new port for trade; to found a mart, as Raffles did Singapore.

Be careful how you begin a work.

The first born.

From wood and 木 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 林 is another name, and 柔 another form; a water trough or well.}

long-lived people have long heads.

sheet or the shuttle and reed are empty; a time of want; these two parts of aloom seem to have been once, differently named, as the ち'u, 輯 is said to be the shuttle, and the other the reed, and made of earthen.

Mencius' mother cut the web in the loom, — in token of her grief and disappointment.

The final particle; to stop or wait.

do you stop a while.

a novice, a raw hand.

The character is intended to represent 草 grass bound in two 々 sheaves or faggots; the second form is unused.

To cut grass; hay, dried grass for animals; fodder.

A bundle of green grass.
A tree with glossy bark and fedid leaves, whose timber is fit only to burn; it is another name for the ch'wèn, ch'wèn 臭樟 or fedid Ailantus glandulosa, common in northern China; it is also applied to the Euscaphis, or bladdernut of Japan.

A beetle with gray elytra and red wings, common on this tree; it makes a humming noise, and is called the 紅娘子 or red damsel; it seems to be a sort of Cerambyx.

Pleased, gratified; for which the next is also used.

From hand and anxiety it is used with the last, and much resembles the 擒 to capture.

At ease, pleased; to scatter, to spread; to ascend; to mount as a carriage; to discuss and settle.

To set forth one's views, to express one's ideas.

He who is fully understood and made known, the six classics.

From woman and carnation as the phonetic.

A pretty woman; a beautiful, accomplished female; timid; to adorn, to dress up, as a woman does.

Beautiful; a bright face.
A small medicinal plant, 蓼
A screen which is put up to
make a temporary kitchen.

Undecided, as if one's feet
were fettered.

Similar to the last.

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
鴨, a variety of the peacock.

From metal and to help or
furthermore; the second form
is not much used.

A hoe, a mattock; to cul-
tivate the fiddle, to hoe and
delve, and thus assist the
growth.

With a hoe.

A public cooking-shop, a
restaurant.

A large kitchen; with an
larder attached.

A clothes-press; one
wardrobe.
CH'U.

Originally composed of 林 a coppice, and 足 to walk in its center; q. d. it is hard to walk in a thicket.

A cluster or clump of trees, a bramble-bush; spinous, sharp; used with the next for painful, distressing; orderly, well-done, properly-finished; a large feudal state in the Ch'in dynasty, existing from n. c. 740 to 390, under the rule of twenty princes; it occupied Hu-kwang and parts of Honan and Kiangsu, having Shang-ch'ing fu on the R. Yangtze for its capital; the name is still applied to the two Lake Provinces.

新 new and clean, as garments.

苦 suffering; distress, anguish.

辛 grievances, hard as work; toil and drudgery.

清 perspicuous, as style; well-done, clear, fresh; spruced up, tidy.

夏 a sunshade for punishing transgressors.

南 was the region about the Meiling, in the south of Hunan and Kiangsi.

In Canto. A form of the past tense, like 湛 完 done.

食 食 I have done eating.

整 the job is done; it's all made right.

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.

圆面雨 [a halo around 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. 象 to hopefully expect, longing and waiting.

倚阑凝 I wait on tiptoe; I eagerly look for a reply.

栏杆 a railing and looking afar at it.

The teeth set on edge, as by a very sour thing.

Small streams which flow off side, 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 Boehmerianaea, called ramie, chia, or seng, and China grass; it is one of the hums of China, of which ropes, grasscloth, coarse linen, and sackcloth 粗 are made.

根 hemp roots; they are ground with rice-flour to be used for food.

茎 the nettle-hemp fibers, or plants, grown chiefly in the central provinces.

店 a grasscloth shop.

راه 衣蒙遭髮焦 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 stop and 坐 a seat; q. d. one stops on reaching his seat; this is added in the full form as the phonetic; it much resembles 舌 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 料 executed; or

治 to govern.

分 to judge one's abilities; to decide an officer's demerits.

士 an unemployed graduate.

女 or 子 a young lady, a maiden.

夫 and 媳 when I was married; during my married life.

贫 to be poor.

何 how? what could I do?

两难 either course is hard.

暑 limit of hot weather; name of the 14th term, from August 23rd to September 8th.

科手 拥 hand him over to the Board to decide his sentence.

科 not easy to judge.

相 friends living together.

君身 to be an officer near the emperor.

决 to sentence after trial.

置 placed, put safely.

置他 to manage, to do for one, to settle him; — implies a great difficulty in the case.

世 to enter on life.

不来 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.

时 here we had ample room to dwell in.
### CHUH

Old sounds, tok, dok, and t'ok. In Canton, chòk; — in Swatow, tek, to, sòk, chèk, and tôk; — in Amoy, tiòk, chèk, chwát, and tek; — in Fukchau, thòk, chhùk, and tòk; — in Shanghai, tôk and dzòk; — in Chipsu, chùh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>竹 (chu)</th>
<th>A foreign name for Irish linen.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>夫人 (chù)</td>
<td>A long bamboo pillow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花 (hua)</td>
<td>The spider-wort (Commelina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棹 (chóu)</td>
<td>Large tubular fireworks; fire-crackers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>箭 (chóu)</td>
<td>Bamboo arrows have a hard skin; met. a person of clear mind and fixed purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虚心 (chóu xīn)</td>
<td>A poetical name for family letters, derived from a scholar in the Han dynasty, who always inquired about his bamboo grove.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

**CHUH.**

Read chùh. A place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition, a point of a matter; used as a relative pronoun, as 兩 | 之 | 見 | the money of these two persons; when added to a noun, it sometimes makes the plural, as 大 | 惡 | the high authorities; and at other times denotes the concrete, as 正 | 见 | 他 | now we see its spirituality.

A location, a place; the spot referred to.
CHUH.

究 | 九如 | to solicitate one every happiness, as when seventy.

言 | 祈 | to say prayers, to implore, to ask the gods; to repeat [女] or forms of prayer.

福 | 说 | to pray for blessings.

喜 | 说 | to congratulate another on his birthday.

庙 | 说 | an acolyte in a temple.

劈 | 文身 | to cut off the hair and tattoo the body.

必在彼遊 | 亐 | I beg of you not to wander or ramble about there.

融 | 神 | a god of fire worshiped in summer; he is the deified son of 顧頂 an early monarch.

差 | ch'eu. | To curse.

侯 | 侯 | they go on cursing still.

姐妹 | 姊 | call each other 雜, but not in direct address.

读 | ch'eu. | The mind not at ease; disquieted.

心 | 且 | sad and moved is my heart.

轴 | 車 | carriage and 軸 to support contracted; it is interchanged with 軸 in the last meaning.

That which supports the cart, the end of the axle; a pivot, that which turns as a center of power; the axis of motion; a catch, a bolt, a spring, whatever causes a thing to work; weak or crippled in walking; a roller, as of a map; a classifier of maps or pictures rolled up, and often denotes the chart, map, or drawing itself, the reed of a loom.

車 | or | 子 | an axle-tree.

車 | 捕 | a catch, a bolt.

當 | 一 | one who manages — the country, or an affair.

五 | 人 | a water-wheel turned by five men.

祭 | 一 | a eulogistic scroll suspended near a coffin before its burial.

恩 | 一 | the axis of suspension.

乾 | 一 | the heaven and the earth; their revolutions and movements as the axes of the universe.

卷 | 一 | a roller, as for maps; rolls.

剪 | 一 | the rivet of shears.

画三 | 三 | three mounted pictures, or on rollers.

千 | 不如 | 书 | a thousand drawings are not equal to one book — well studied.

舟 | 車 | The after part of a vessel, the stern quarters where the steersman stands; the tiller or scull.

读 | yu. | The bow of a vessel.

船 | 一 | a sort of scow for transport; the stern and stern of a vessel.

筑 | 一 | from a dulcimer with wood under; occurs used for chu, a sister-in-law.

筑 | ch'iu | To beat down hard as a thrashing-floor; to rain down the earth; to make chunam pavements or adobe walls; to raise, to erect; to build dykes or intrenchments; to gather; to flap the wings.

筑 | 堆 | to build mud walls.

筑 | 马 | to make a jetty or landing-place.

筑 | 石 | to build stone piers, bunds, or sea-walls.

筑 | 里 | 筑 | to raise a fort.

筑 | 筑 | 筑 | to raise the banks.

筑 | 基 | to strengthen and repair, the dykes or foundations.

筑 | 一 | from bamboo and to grasp.

筑 | 一 | 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.

筑 | the old name of Kuh-ch'ing hien 梁城縣 on the R. Han in the northwest of Hupch.

筑 | 筑 | is the capital district in Kwei-ch'ou province.

嘱 | 嘱 | From mouth and belonged to; ch'iu, 虞 also occurs used for this; the second abbreviated form is common.

嘱 | 嘱 | To bid, to order; to engage or ask another to do; to commit to another's charge by request or injunction; to enjoin upon.

嘱 | 嘱 | to charge one to do; to instruct.

嘱 | 嘱 | to commission, to give in charge.

嘱 | 嘱 | to bribe, to fee in a case.

嘱 | 嘱 | to suborn.

嘱 | 嘱 | a will; a written injunction.

嘱 | 嘱 | or | 口 | 附 | to repeat an order, to reiterate it, to din it in the ears.

嘱 | 筑 | to hour and dig.

嘱 | 嘱 | To look earnestly; to fix the eyes on.

嘱 | 嘱 | 神 | 神 | to gaze at from afar with earnest attention.

嘱 | 望 | to look at from afar.

嘱 | 嘱 | from foot and worm.

嘱 | 嘱 | To walk sedately; to limp or halt; a trace.

嘱 | 嘱 | to hesitate in walking; to pace off, to step haltingly.

嘱 | 里 | to amble, as a horse; to walk with a halting step.

嘱 | 里 | the rut of a wheel.

嘱 | 里 | a species of Hyoscyanus; the name probably alludes to its rejection by sheep.
CHUH.

In Cantonese. To knead with the feet, as in working or mixing things; to press on.

出膿 [chu] to crush out the bowels, as when trampled to death.

薊 [chu] A kind of medicinal plant, called also 黃連 or yellow Azalea, and 黃虎花 or tiger’s flower; it is regarded as poisonous; it may belong to the Apoeoex or oleander family.

燭, 燈 [chu, cheu] From fire and worm; the contracted form is also read 謝, to dry by the fire.

The illumination of torches; a candle; a torch; to light a candle; a light; to give or shed light upon, to illumine.

蠟 [chu] or 蜡 [cheu] a wax candle, a bougie; a tallow candle inclosed in wax.

硬油 [cheu] hard candles, like those made from the tallow tree; harder than 牛油 [cheu] tallow candles.

水蠟 [cheu] or water candle, the Typha or cat-tail rush.

花 [cheu] painted candles, such as are placed before shrines or used in worship; they are also made of wood, and called 觀 [cheu] or show candles.

花 [cheu] a wick, when it is partly burned; its form is sometimes taken as an omen of luck.

干 [cheu] or 舊 [cheu] dry, or to dry.

筒 [cheu] or 筒 [cheu] a candlestick.

剪 [cheu] snuffers.

坐花 [cheu] refers to the part of a marriage ceremony when the pair are seated at the nuptial table before the candles.

洞房花 [cheu] the lighted nuptial chamber.

心火 [cheu] take care lest you set the house on fire.

無微不 [cheu] it shines everywhere; met. he sees the case clearly; he assists his relatives.

熙無私 [cheu] (the emperor’s goodness is like the sun) which shines upon all without partiality.

風前之 [cheu] (his life is as precarious as) a candle in the wind; said of old folks.

山 [cheu] an iron frame for candles.

明 [cheu] a clear understanding of.

燈 [cheu] the splendor of lamps and candles, an illumination.

星 [cheu] an auspicious comet or bright star like a candle; one appeared in A.D. 76 in the constellations Taurus and Pisces and Aries, bright as Venus.

蠔 [cheu] A name for a short legged spider the 陸, so called from its looking like a pigmy; a flea; the caterpillar of the sphinx moth.

粥 [cheu] Composed of 米 rice between what looks like two boxes, but is intended to represent the steam of offerings; it is often described as 雙弓米 double-bowed rice. It forms a kind of sub-radical of many characters under 禬 a boiler, with which this once was written.

粥 [cheu] congee, mush, porridge; a thickened decoction made of rice or millet boiled very soft.

或 [cheu] or 紹 [cheu] or 煮 [cheu] to boil congee.

猪肉 [cheu] a kind of rice porridge with bits of pork.

豆 [cheu] bean and rice porridge.

飲 [cheu] the gruel of congee.

或 [cheu] humble, diffident.

著 [cheu] a preparation like the thickened fried tea of the Tibetans.

三碗飯也三碗 [cheu] three bowls of congee and three of rice too; the same rule for all.

逐 [cheu] From 走 to walk and 獵 a pig contracted.

To drive or push out; to expel; to order away; to fray away; to exercise; to take up in order, as the heads of a discourse; to press, to urge, on, to hurry up; in earnest, sincere; successively.

出 or 去 to turn out, to drive away, to expel.

嚴 [cheu] to order off with abuse.

日 [cheu] daily, day after day.

一 [cheu] or 二 [cheu] or 一與 [cheu] to take up one by one; to arrange orderly.

叒三見 [cheu] he held office thrice and was thrice dismissed.

朋友徵 [cheu] to gad here and there, as companions urge or coax one.

細 [cheu] minutely and carefully.

少而進 [cheu] to advance step by step, to gradually become familiar with or learned in.

趕 [cheu] to eject, to deport, to turn out by force, to evict.

其欲 [cheu] he was really sincere in that; in this phrase it is also read 以 or 當.

塗 [cheu] Sores arising from cold.

塗 [cheu] chilblains on the hands or feet.

逐 [cheu] From 獵 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.

逐 [cheu] the appearance of a shackled pig trying to get on.
CH'UH.

Old sounds, t'ot and t'uk. In Canton, ch'ok, chut, and ch'ut; — in Swatow, chut, tat, and tiok; — in Amoy, ch'ut, t'ut, t'ok, elio, and ch'ok; — in Fuchau, ch'ok, t'ok, huiok, and ch'oi; — in Shanghai, taeh, hok, and taok; — in Chifu, ch'uh.

出,

The original form represents stalks thrusting themselves out of the ground.

出, ch'uh

To go forth, to go out; the opposite of jih,入, 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, and it frequently serves as an auxiliary verb to denote completion or progress of an act; as: I 出 for sale; or 我 to let; when joined to not after a verb, implies its negation.

來来 to come out, as from the room; this phrase succeeds other verbs to denote the present tense, as: 我来 I am writing it.

你替我查来 do you examine it for me.

辨不辨 they cannot be distinguished.

說不說 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.

鬧事來 to create a disturbance.

頭 to act for others.

人頭地 to take the load 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?

嫁或閣 to marry a husband.

家 to become a priest.

缺 to retire from a post, having filled the term.

人才人衆 surpassing others in talent, pre-eminent.

沒無常 appears in a surprising degree; very unusual, inconstant.

想不想到 I cannot recall it to mind; it is inconceivable.

從心所 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?

天花或痘 to have the small-pox.

恭 to retire respectfully, to ease nature; 小多回能呢 how often did the medicine operate?

將和入相 doors for entering and leaving the stage.

名著名不名 do not let my name appear; incognito; sub rosa.

息 perquisites, extras; to fee for services; donecours.

一位本位身 one finds the capital, the other the service.

量入為出 to reckon your income before you spend your money; estimate your expenses carefully.

百病病 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 the brings honor — to the family.

聲或言 to speak out loud; to say something.

沉入腹 to get out of the mire into the fat; i.e. to rise from poverty to affluence.

卒馬脚 to let the horse-hoof appear, to let the cat out of the bag.

氣 to fume, to fret; to avenge another's cause.

醜 to be despised; to draw odium on one.

From black and to issue as the phonetic.

To degrade; to dismiss from office; to blame; to expel or drive away.

三回 dismissed from office — as the 民惠 of Lu in the Che dynasty was, and then recalled.

陟幽明 to degrade the inefficient and promote the intelligent.

革或退 to cashier, to degrade, to dismiss officers.

辱 to expel dishonorably.

In Cantonese. To wrench or sprain.

着手 to sprain the wrist.

線, ch'uh

Crimson silk; to baste; to sew badly; to stitch coarsely; withdrawn, as notes from circulation; something in the way.

赢 to bend and to straighten; elevated, joyous, and then depressed, dull; uncertain.

支 or 短 to short up for money.

財用之 impediments in the way of trade, as a want of capital, or banditti.

苗, h'u

从field and black, referring to loamy soil good for pastureage; others say from 田 field and 土 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 hear with;
to restrain; to detain; to obey, as a child; cattle, domestic animals; to board; to store up.

君 何尤 to restrain the prince from committing wrong.

生 你手 to look at the heart of a thing.

大 the 26th diagram, relating to wind.

雌 to rear, as slaves, children, or animals; but 牧 is to pasture or rear only the six domestic animals, which men use in sacrifice or food.

衆 to assist the people.

幸臣 to gather persons in a palace, as catamites.

德 to cultivate virtue.

难 hard to stand; not easy to serve, as an unrighteous prince.

蓄

Used with the last.

To collect; to lay up in store; to bring up; to rear, as vegetables.

积 or 聚 to accumulate, to hoard, to lay by.

力 to husband one's strength.

马 to breed horses.

夥 to bring up slave girls.

疑 to strengthen suspicions.

我有旨 I have a good supply of vegetables — for winter.

意未释 my anxious thoughts are not yet removed.

私 selfishly to lay up things—unknown to one's parents.

濡 Bent down.

舼 unable to extricate one's self, compelled to stoop.

憤

From hand and to rear.

To drag along by force; to shake rudely; a spasm or cramp of the tendons.

抽 to be taken with a cramp or numbness; convulsed.

水 flowing into a reservoir or pool; to flush from excitement.

水 waters running together.

懼 Afraid, timorous; to entice; to commiserate.

懼 apprehensive.

追之徙 a wretch who is tempted on by avarice.

触 From horn and worm as the phonetic.

To butt, to gore, to push with the horns; to run against; to oppose, to excite, to offend; stirred, moved, excited; to render one's self obnoxious; among the Buddhists, denotes sensation, touch, perception.

怒 to irritate, to exasperate.

起 startling; to recollect suddenly.

顶 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 兴 heart interesting and startling, as a style or a narrative.

駒 the horse rushed against the fence, — and was caught by his horns.

動 引伸 to single out one idea, and bring out — its bearings and results.

景 生 the circumstances excited his feelings, — as of joy or sorrow.

处洞然 when he attacked [a subject] he mastered it.

寒 to take cold.

衣 a waistband used by ancient princesses.

怒 Choked with anger; violent from raging passion; a man's name.

怒 filled with wrath.

叔 Chao biuh'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.

從 straight thrice repeated.

From straight thence repeated.

Rising above others like an overtopping tree; lofty as a peak; luxuriant growth; straight and upright; to stand or set upright, as a pole.

然不譏 upright, without any deception.

崇山 the lofty hills rising like galleries.

直 的 very straight like a flag-staff.

閹

From door and three men inside; it is considered to be a Buddhist form of ch'uh 聚 a multitude.

A crowd standing in the doorway.

阿 阿 or 町, or 阿 a fabulous Budha, called Akshobhya or 无佛 the motionless, or impassive Budha; it is also defined as the kingdom of joy (ahira), where this Budha dwelt; and a numerical term equal to one followed by seventeen cyphers.

丁 The step with the right foot; 丁 first the left, then the right foot; this makes 丁行 to walk; in these three characters there is an endeavor to depict the appearance of walking.
CHUI.

Old sounds, ti, tui, tu, tup, di and dut. In Canton, chui and ch'ui; — in Swatow, tui, chui and ch'ui; — in Amoy, chui, tui, choê, sui and twat; — in Fukhau, twi, tui, chwok, toi, chwot, chwi, and ch'oi; — in Shanghai, tào, dzê, and tsâ; — in Chifu, tâi.

From to go and a mound of earth. To follow after, to pursue; to expel; to escort; to come up with, to overtake; to trace out, to follow to its source; to advert, to; to sue for; to reflect on, to look back on; retrospective; a wild ancient tribe.

| chui | to chase, to try to overtake. |
| chui | to or | to catch up with. |
| chui | he came | to hurry him back; run and call him back. |
| chui | not | I could not catch him. |
| chui | to feel remorse. |

| chui | a close chase. |
| chui | carefully attend to those gone, and follow departed ancestors. |
| chui | to obtain posthumous honors for one's parents. |
| chui | to reflect on. |
| chui | not | to lay the blame on others. |
| chui | 讨 | to sue for. |
| chui | 回 | the money cannot be recovered. |

| chui | 見孝 | he thus evidenced his inherited filial duty. |
| chui | 究 | to sift to the bottom. |
| chui | 不 | let it drop; it need not be again spoken of. |
| chui | 者 | perhaps be averted. |
| chui | 往 | to recall past days. |
| chui | 衣 | soldiers in pursuit. |

Read tsui. To engrave; a graver. Y as | chui | to engrave and carve the ornaments. Also read tsui.

Flour cakes or dumplings; soft and sticky; adhesive; to adhere; in which sense it is used in Kiangsu. 勿 | chui | it will not stick, as glue.

The original form rarely represents the short tail feathers of some birds; but must not be confounded with 佳 excellent; it now only serves as the 172d radical of characters relating mostly to birds.

Short tailed birds, as pigeons, fowls, sparrows, &c.

Read t'ui. The wind waving the groves. 林之畏 | the wild woods dread the tempest.

A pigeon or turtle, noted for its filial, gentle temper; also called 雀 | or 雀雄, and many other names.

The character 雀 is sometimes used for this as another form.

An awl, a borer, a sharp pointed tool; the apex or tip; to bore, to pierce; a trifle; unimportant.

1 子 a Chinese pencil.

1 子 a mere penman; a copyist, a hair-awl, one useful only to wield a pencil.

1 用毛 | why longer use the pencil? — the sword is better; a saying of Pan Chiao, who became a great general.

1 刀之末 | an awl's tip, a small matter, a trifle.

無地立 | not even a spot to stick an awl in; no land, not a foot of real estate; miserably poor.

| chui | the point of a weapon. |
| chui | or | 眼 to bore a hole. |
| chui | 鍬不動 | the awl won't go in. |
| chui | 捲底 | to stitch shoe-soles.

| chui | 不若 | to stick a bullock is not equal to giving a cock or a pig; — referring to the one being offered to deceased, the other to living parents. |
| chui | 刺股 | he pierced his thigh with an awl; said of Su Tsin, a diligent student of old. |
| chui | 處囊 | the awl placed in the bag — cannot be kept down, but will work itself out; — a genius cannot be repressed. |

From rat and awl contrasted, referring to its habit of boring and gnawing.

The common rat or mouse was formerly called chui in Honan, and the name is retained in books.

A black horse with white and dark gray spots.

鳥 | 馬 | a dark gray spotted horse, the charger of Hiang Yu. 羽 of Tsin, n.c. 220.

有 | 有鷄 | there were gray and white spotted, with white and yellow spotted horses.

魚 | 有 | a yellowish kind of carp.

From hand and to hang down; sometimes used for せらん 捺 to beat, and for the next.

| chui | to beat with a staff; to cudgel; to torture by beating. |
| chui | to beat a criminal. |
| chui | the bit of a bridle. |

From wood and to hang down; similar to せらん 捺 a mallet.

A cudgel, a club, a stick; to beat; to extort a confession by beating.

| chui | in the agonies of torture. |

Read 太. Trees and shrubs growing exuberantly.
CHUI.

From bamboo and hanging down.

drooping bamboo; joints of the bamboo; a riding switch; to punish with the bamboo, as in a yamun; to flog.

竹

chui

1. to bamboo.

答

1. to whip and beat.

睡

chui

1. To press things down, as with stones; to add weights on a thing; to pound; to ram down; to make a thing sag; sagged, loaded; hanging down.

之以石

keep it down with a stone.

秤

a steelyard weight — is sometimes so written.

千斤

a stone weight to press things down.

縝

From silk and to connect; it is also read chok.

chui

1. To baste or sew together; to connect; to carry on; to put a stop to; mixed; variegated.

衣

to mend or sew clothes; also, to oversee the robes of state; a kind of audience marquee of the ancient emperors.

补

1. to sew a rip, to mend and patch.

旋

small flags or pendants hanging on a large flag.

禮

以

propriety leads one to stop irregularities.

然

on good terms with; no estrangement.

CHUL.

1. 之以祀

to connect them by sacrifices.

點

1. to add surroundings, as when taking a photograph.

縁

A cord; to let down, as by a rope into a well; to suspend by a rope.

1. 下水

let it down into the water.

衣

he was let down by night and got away.

1. 城

to let down over the wall, as a letter.

A swelling of the foot, as from rheumatism, or having been cramped, or from wet.

懦

mournful, sorrowing; the mean of grief; in great straits.

1. 應

embarrassed, anxious.

1. 其

he looked so terrified and sad to behold.

墊

From earth and falling; the second form is often read tui.

队

1. Grand, extravagant, wasteful; to settle down, to fall of itself; to slide, as earth; to sink, as into hell; to tumble into ruins; to crumble, to topple; pendants, as from a fan or a chatelain.

1. 落

or 1. 下

it fell down; it slid off.

1. 底

to sink to the bottom.

CH’UI.

Old sounds, t‘i, t‘ui, t‘ut, di, du, dup. In Canton, ch’ui and shui; — in Swatow, t‘ui, ch’ui, ch‘üé, and su; — in Amoy, ch’ui, t‘ui, and sui; — in Fuhschau, t‘ui, sui, t‘oi, and chw‘i; in Shanghai, ts‘i, dz‘e, and ts‘o; — in Ch‘ui, ts‘i.

吹

From mouth or key and to gape; the second form is antiquated; interchanged with the next.

ch’ui

1. To blow, as by the breath or wind; to play on wind instruments; to puff; to breathe, as fishes do; to speak in praise of; to puff up; a puff, a blast, a gust.

焚

to flatter, to magnify unduly.

1. 燃

to burn; a sumpitan; a pipe.

1. 燈

a blow-pipe.

1. 燎

to extinguish, to blow out; as 燈

blow out the lamp.

1. 水

to blow water into meat, as butchers sometimes do; to brag, to draw a long bow.

1. 哨子

to whistle; whistling.
| 灰之力 [as easy as] to blow away the dust. |
| 毛求 Ze [why] blow aside the fur to find the scar? — nobody is perfect. |
| 色 injuriee; — as by 颳 the wind blowing on one. |
| 坠 blown to tatters, as a flag by the wind. |
| 風 [winds] the wind raises the waves high. |
| 打打 [clangors] the clanger of instruments; great huzzas and rejoicings. |
| 嘆 he to recommend another. |

Read ch'u'i. The wind; the noise of drums.

| 唱 playing and singing. |
| 習 practicing on the drums. |
| 敲 the drums sounding, a band. |

*Used for the last.*

| 炊 ch'ui To dress food; to cook, especially by steaming. |
| 飯 to cook or steam rice. |
| 晨 a very early meal. |
| 養 a boiler, a shallow kettle. |
| 先 or an [the manes of a father]. |
| 餅 at Peking, to bake cakes. |

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.*

| 垂 ch'ui From earth below pendent leaves, which the second form represents. |
| 落 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 wall; an ancient place in Tsi (now northern Shan-tung), and one in Honan. |
| 下來 let it hang as a tassel. |
| 手而得 drop the hands and get it; — to acquire a thing easily. |

| 名後世 his name will reach to future ages. |
| 顧 or to regard kindly; a condescending interest in. |
| 懷 becoming old. |
| 法於後 to make one's example felt long after. |
| 天正雨露 heaven sends down rain and dew. |
| 危 in great danger; imminent. |
| 頸 to hang down the head. |
| 慈 your kind compassion. |
| 怜 pity, to feel for. |
| 恩 your great favor; the Emperor's bounty. |

| 犧 [a] they let fall their robes and foked their hands, and the empire was governed; said of Yao and Shun's wise sway. |

A frontier, a boundary, the line between two countries; a dangerous place, like the edge of a cliff.

| 遠 | the frontier, the border. |
| 遠 | the remote marches. |
| 遠 | he dispatches from the frontier. |

This is often used with the next, but not rightly.

| 銅 | A hammer; a mallet, a club or thing beat with; to hammer; to pound. |
| 銅 | a sledge-hammer. |
| 金瓜 | "melon hammers," gilded balls carried in processions. |
| 一雙 | a pair of brass maces. |
| 鈞 | I don't beat me. |
| 鍲 | 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 kung, or about a pound avoirdupois; the weight on a steelyard or in a clock; heavy; a forging hammer.

| 書 or to weigh on a steelyard. |
| 權 | the weight on a money yard. |

| 火 to work out wrought iron, as on an anvil. |

Interchanged with the last and next; the first also means to reject.

| 砠 | a mallet. |
| 柄 | a mallet, a club; a bludgeon, a beater, a club; to beat, to pommel, to knock; a frame for silkworms to wind their cocoons on. |
| 鼓 | to drum with a gong or drumstick. |
| 磨 | a mallet. |
| 转 | a tritutrating pestle, such as apothecaries use; a term for large fingers. |

Used for the last; and for ch'ui to strike.

To beat, as a bell; to strike with the fist, to pommel; to throw at or away.

| 提 | to cast stones at. |
| 沐 to shampoo; to knead the back. |
| 打 | knocked him down with a blow of his fist. |
| 打一頓 give him a thump, hit him a settler. (Pekingese.) |
| 魯 | blockhead like, stupid. |
| 培 | to pound the pillow and beat the bed; met. so anxious as to be unable to sleep. |
| 胸板足 to pound the breast and stamp — in anger. |
CHUN.

Read ch'ui, and also written 型. 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.

Heavy.

读 ch'un, and also written 型. 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.

睡 ch'ui

The wind blowing things over nearly to the ground. 弱柳受風 the pliable willow bends to the blast.

CHUI.

To inculcate, to teach carefully, to impress on one; to reiterate and enjoin; carefully, earnestly, really.

廿 垣之手 did Heaven thus impress its commands—on Shun?

叮喚 to repeat and reiterate one's orders.

憎 mutual hatred.

的祈雨 to pray for rain with earnest supplications.

誨爾 I taught you with unwearied care.

Unclear babble, never ending nonsensical talk.

廿 maundering, grumbling; the feelings restrained by fear.

From care and to sprout.

To inter with respect.

勐 to lay a coffin away for the long night, i.e. to bury.

From bone and to pursue. A projecting forehead.

鶯 the vertebrae on the neck; others say, those on the back.

竂 to dig and search for ore; to dig a hole in which to secrete things; noise of a mouse.

From stone and fang to fall contracted; also read shau.

To fall of itself, to come to the earth; to crash down.

星 a star, or meteoric stone, fell to the earth.

准 

From 佳 and 优良 excellent; originally the same as the next, but now usually distinguished, though often interchanged.

To permit; to approve; to allow, to grant one; to decide; to answer, as a petition; in official papers, to acknowledge, to receive, as a dispatch; on or upon, as a day.

状 to grant the plea or demurrer.

案 the petition is granted.

備 to prepare for.

行 to permit to be done; to confirm a decision.

十日 to get permission for ten days.

期 to set a day.

案 the case has been decided.

此 and 不 received—rejected; allowed—dismissed; come to hand—not received.

前古人熙会 when I previously received your Excellency's dispatch.
The original form represents ☼
the sun under ☼plants contract-
ed, denoting the quickening ef-
fects 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.
分 | the vernal equinox, — the
4th of the 24 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 | cheering, delightful, as a
view or a gay procession.
秋 | springs and autumns
eminent; i.e. advanced in years,
about sixty.
时 | the spring-time — of life, is
applied to youths under twenty.
百病回 | he can reprove one
from all diseases.

From wood and spring; not the
same as chwun a post.

A long-lived tree, and hence
a symbol of a father; in
northern China, the 香 1 denotes
the Cedrela odorata, and 香 1 the
Atlantus glandulosa; silkworms feed
on them, and the fragrant leaf-buds
of the former are cooked for greens.

大 | or | 堂 your father.

There are many trees of this kind.

Chun 1 to exactly learn—his haunts
照 | to look carefully.
定 | it will then be fixed.
腔 | to follow the measure or rule.
所 | or | 頭 end of the nose.
隆 | a big or Roman nose, which
Europeans are said to always have.

A target, a mark; a mound;
a pile of earth; a park or
place for archery.

A bundle of straw; grass or
hay tied in faggots.

Both these are regarded as syn-
onyms with the last by some
authors; the second form is least
used.

A kind of tree like the su-
mac (Rhus) or Augis, pro-
ducing a varnish or gum;
the wood is used for musical in-
struments; the seeds are black and
grow in a cyme; leaves turn red
after frost; its common name is
漆樹 wild varnish tree, to which
class of plants (the Anacardaceae)
it probably belongs.

A salt water fish, with cirri,
called 子 and 黃 at Amoy, probably a species of
mullet; at Canton, the 鱗 is a sort of roach or Len-
cucius.

Also written 植 in some books.

A hearse used by great men
in old times; the 龍 1 had
dragons painted on it; a kind
of mud shoe on which to slide
over the ooze.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'UN.</th>
<th>CHUNG.</th>
<th>CHUNG.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>泥乘</td>
<td>a mud sledge or scow to get across mud flats.</td>
<td>蠟 From insects and spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樺</td>
<td>An unauthorized, ideographic character composed of 肉 flesh, 未 not, and 成 perfected; it is sometimes written 春, as a synonym.</td>
<td>To crawl, to wriggle like worms; to move, to rise up against just rule; stupid, foolish; uncompliant, doltish, lumpish; rude, contrary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雷公</td>
<td>“thunder-lord’s eggs,” are aerolites; others say, truffles.</td>
<td>鍼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鸡</td>
<td>hen’s eggs.</td>
<td>钝</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CHUNG**

Old sounds, tong, dong, and t'ong. In Canton, chung and ch'ung; — in Swatow, tong, chung, teng, and cheng; — in Amoy, t’ong and ch’eng; — in Fukchou, t’ung, tong, t’ung, chung, ch’ang, and ch’ung; — in Shanghai, tsung and dzung; — in Chiifu, ts’ung.

- Composed of 口 mouth to represent a square, with a passage through it to connect the sides.

The middle, the center; the heart or core of; in the middle of; half; within, in; inner; medium in size or quality; to accomplish, to fill; to estimate a quantity; complete, exact, undeviating.

- Insane, inefficient, effete, unserviceable; often remarked by people of themselves.

- There are such; more are to be had.

- Halfway, incomplete; as 道而洩 died before he had completed it.

- Between, inside, among.

- Common, mediocre; he has only ordinary abilities.

- In the midst; while going on.

- The center or heart of; in my mind.

- The noontide of prosperity had then come.

- The exact medium or Doctrine of the Mean; name of the Classic by Ts‘-sz‘ 子思, who was the grandson of Confucius.

- To hit the center; struck by, as a fit; to attain, to accomplish; fit, suitable.

- To get drunk; affected or giddy from liquor.

- To catch cold.

- A sun-stroke.

- Is fitly done; all right; it meets the exigency.

- It suits me; it is what I wanted; it is my wish.

- To reach the high degrees, as 焉 to become a Han-lin.

- Unattainable.

- Struck with a paralysis.

- Or 估 to guess aright.

- Guessed [the weight or size] correctly.

- Hit by a ballet.

- Approved (or guessed) at a glance.

- To make a lucky hit; to succeed in a plan; to be taken in or deceived.

- I have been deceived, he has fooled me.
From heart and center.
Loyal, patriotic, faithful; devoted, sincere; attached to;
 sede; to maintain one's integrity; unselfish, honest, earnest; upright.
臣 a loyal, devoted minister.
烈 faithful to the last.
厚 to be depended on.
義 faithful and upright.
言逆耳 sincere reproofs grate on the ear.
心耿耿 most faithful and true; an unchanging regard.
诚念 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 sincere.
無苟不 inflexibly upright; just.
言不由 your words are deceptive.
慎 the mind; to bear in mind; to cherish.
折 to distinguish justly; to weigh opinions.
皇上帝 the High Shangti has conferred a discriminating heart on mankind.
曲所發 thoughts which arise; the train of thought.
和 accommodating, friendly; amicable.
腸 or 情 the feelings.
私 a desire or intention of benefiting one.

From silk and w，et as the phonetic.
終 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 I 没
下雪 it never snowed at all.
未 not at all, none of, not the least.
然 not he paid not the least heed to it.
日 or 朝 the whole day.
食之間 during the time of a 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.
身大事 the great affair of life,—usually refers to marriage.
古 through all ages; for ever.
殯 near his end.
須 it is absolutely necessary; I must have it.
性難改 it is hard to change one's nature.
從一面 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.
歡好不 they have disagreed at last; again have fallen out.
慎 to render the last dues to the dead, refers to a filial preparation for a parent's funeral.

A long-headed green grasshopper, the or Truxalis, called 種米蛙 at Canton, and 青蟬 at Nanking.
斯衍慶 may you children be numerous as the grasshoppers.

To scrape things; to oppose.
相 to fight and quarrel, to injure each other.
在 Fubei. To kill; to behead, to execute.
賊 to kill a thief.
頭 to decapitate.

The second form is unused.
An agitated, quick manner, resulting from awe or fear.
征 restless, nervous, fidgety; explained as not knowing what to do with the hands and feet.

Like the last. The mind agitated with alarm.

An ancient measure, equal to four 斗 or pecks; others say 34 斗, and others again to ten 立斗 or 640 gills; a small cup; to bring together; to bestow, to confer; toiled, endowed with, as a talent; heavy; weeping; to repeat; name of a small ancient state in the present Si-chien fu in the northwest of Kiangsu.
酒 a wine goblet.
情 ardent feeling, warm affections.
龍 imbecile, childish.
千 電鉄 he drained a thousand cups in a flash.
號 a kind of ancient lute.
所 愛 whom I love best; a dearly beloved.
靈秀 a genius; one gifted with varied talents, like a prophet or sage; 種 is also the luck of a grave, the distinguishing favor of heaven to a country or spot.

From metal and bell.
鐘 A bell with a flaring mouth, generally without a tongue, and struck with a mallet; a clock; things hollow or sonorous are often so called.
打 to strike or ring a bell.
錶舖 a watchmaker's shop.
打一點 the clock has struck one.
時辰 a clock; usually denotes one that strikes the hours.
樓 a belfry.
CHUNG.

摇| 子 to ring a hand-bell.

撞木| 1 to knock a wooden bell;
| — to intrust business to a fool;
| to be disappointed; to demand extortionate prices or gratuity.

幽| 冥 the bell that sounds through hedges; it is struck thrice hourly for a year to drive away demons.

一种| 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 Japaud or
| baunring of Java.

从| 脚 and child; it is also read "chung".

chung To walk in a staggering way, head downwards, as if faint or tipsy; a shambles, uncertain gait; a tottering walk; to
| faint and halt as one goes, like a paralytic.

下| 水 to fall into the water.

下| 来 to fall head first.

行路| 乱 to go along staggering and nodding.

家| 1 Composed of 门 to inclose and
| 家 a pig tied, as the primitive; this character is very often written like "swung" 家 dull, but the dictionaries distinguish them.

A tumulus or barrow, made
| high, as if it inclosed something, for which the next is now used; the peak of a hill; eminent; great; honorable; first.

宰| a high statesman; the
| premier, the president of the Board of Civil Office.

主| a mound or earth-altar on which to worship the powers of earth, or Ceres.

子| the eldest son; originally
| confined to a prince's heir.

君| an old term for a sovereign.

山| 崩 the crags on the hilltops came crashing down.

石| a stone erected to mark the
| limits of a grave or land.

塜 | Interchanged with the last, and
| made to restrict its meaning.

| a sepulcher, a tomb; a barrow or mound, such as cover graves.

| an abandoned grave, at
| which no one worships.

掘 | to dig graves.

開 | to dig a grave and prepare
| the tomb.

義 | a public cemetery, which is
| open to all applicants.

明 | a vaulted tomb, one that
| can be entered; it is made by
| some families to retain their
| coffins till lucky times.

墳 | or | 蓋 a sepulcher; a
| burying-ground.

春 | to ram down the earth solid
| in the bottom of a grave.

古 | 春然 the old barrows are
| just like a row of hills.

| A small hill shaped like a tumulus over a grave; the last
| is sometimes wrongly written in this way.

| Fire flaming up brightly; to
| kindle.

| a coal to start the
| fire.

From disease and heavy; it is
| like the next.

| A swelled leg; a dropsical
| disease of the legs.

From flesh and heavy; the second
| is like the last; and also
| denotes a swelling of the legs
| arising from damp.

| To swell, to tumefy; a
| boil, a swelling; inflated;
| swollen; boastful; the galls
| or protuberances on trees.

医 | 腹 to swell up.

癆 | puffy, dropsical.

浮 | a dropsical swelling.

傷 | a bruise, a contusion.

起| 青黑 swollen up and turned
| black and blue.

痛| swollen and painful.

Also read "chung".

| Careless, reckless.

懶 | never finishing anything,
| without foresight, heedless;
| this phrase is written in
| many ways.

From foot or to step 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.

| to go to his door—on a
| visit.

| to follow one's steps or in-
| structions.

接 | 面 to them on uninterrupted;
| arriving successively.

事| 勝 in doing it he excelled
| the other in pomp (or brag).

From grain and heavy.

| A seed, a germ, a kernel;
| that which produces its sec-
| ond or double; a sort, a
| class, a kind; to select or use, as
| seed; ancient name of a small state
| near Tibet.

| a kind, a description; a
| class.

播 | to sow seed; such as
| grain, seed corn, rice or wheat.

打 | to beget, to sire, as animals.

让 | to leave heirs or issue.

賜 | 嘉 he gave the people
| the best grains.

|的一切 went wrong; but | also means
| short hair and careful.

| to propagate a kind, as
| fruit; to introduce a sort else-
| where; to transmit by descent.

| mixed kinds; illegitimate,
| in which sense it is used in re-
| proach; a bastard.

| the source of misfortune and
| sorrow.
Read chung. To sow or plant seeds; to cultivate, to raise; to propagate; to spread abroad; to beget.

| 菜 | to raise vegetables. |
| 福 | to bequeath happiness, i.e. to be a source of prosperity to one's descendants. |
| 植 | to set out trees. |
| 布 | to disseminate, as doctrines. |

痘, vaccine virus, which is used to cause vaccine with; also called 花兒 in Peking.

Some say it is composed of a four inclosing 束 east as a phonetic sign and explain it that man is the most important thing in the earth.

Heavy, weighty; the opposite of light; trifling; momentous; severe, heinous; decorous, grave; secluded, or peculiarly appropriated to government or imperial use; to regard as difficult, to consider as important; to honor, to give weight to; very; a sign of the comparative; crowded, near together.

人倫, to elevate the social relations.

罪, an aggravated offence.

自, to think much of one's self, self-respect.

髙, grave, important.

好, still better; 更, heavier.

打, to beat severely.

位, an important post, a responsible office held by a high minister.

女, a chaste woman.

以, he therefore honored that state.

三, are three important things in government, viz. 議禮 settle the rites, 制度 make laws, and 考文 examine the literati.

愛, very sorry.

星, a name for the planet Jupiter.

武, 不可, the sword must not always be appealed to.

用, to repose confidence in, to regard.

不虚词, don't mind the unimportant expressions.

数, frequently; but 数 is a series; several layers.

不依, not to rely on the basis; disregard the fundamental law; to discard trustworthy men.

十斤, it weighs ten catties.

三起, three crowded fleets of vessels.

恩, 如山, his favors have been great as the hills.

地, reserved, secluded, or important spots, like palace-gounds not open to all; also dangerous places, as a gunpowder room.

以, 論, to be understood in the strictest sense, to be rigidly interpreted, as a law.

不足, 一子居, the affair is of no importance; he is not much.

读, ch'ung. To double, to repeat, to do over; to add; a time; again; a thickness; a classifier of thicknesses or layers.

三, thriche; three thicknesses.

九, or 九, 殿, the nine-entrance palace — the Emperor's.

一, 一, laid one upon the other regularly.

打入, 围, to break through the besieging army.

列, a second set of blocks, a new edition.

復, duplicated; two at once.

叠, or 叠叠, reiterated; piling one on another, as mountain peaks; often, duplicated.

阳节, the double-odd festival on the 9th day of the 9th moon.

夫, a second husband; i.e. she will marry again.

抄, 一 to write out a copy.

Read, ch'ung. A variety of rice.

From body and heavy.

女人, a woman with child.

To offend by harsh words; careful in speaking.

仲, the second of three, the man in the middle; the second born of brothers; used for 中 in the second month in a season; inferior; a sort of musical instrument.

秋, the eighth moon, middle of autumn.

父, a father's younger brother; an old title, like chief adviser.

伯, the two 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 尼山 being held as the elder, though 张四之父 was really his brother.

From 目, eye and 人, man thrice 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, 一 to get popular favor.

位, all you gentlemen; the company here.

公, or 人, the public; the crowd; mankind.

目, every eye saw it.

生, all living things; a Buddhist term.

僧, a priest; 伽, 伽 how many bonzes are there?

论, or 議, public opinion.

雨, copious showers.

盛, a great crowd and an abundance, said of a mart.

寡, or, the few cannot withstand the many; we (the minority) are no match for them.

出, extra, not ordinary, no common thing or man.

约, at Canton, all the wards or neighborhoods.

多, a great many, a multitude.
Old sounds, t'ong, dong, and dzong. In Canton, ch'ung and thung; — in Swatow, t'ong, ch'ong, ch'eng, chan, t'ang, and chong; — in Amoy, ch'iong, tsi, and t'ong; — in Fukien, ch'ung, t'ang, and chung; — in Shanghai, ts'ung and dzung; — in Chifu, ts'ung.

From 人 nian and 育 to nourish contracted; the second form is not common nor regarded as correct.

To fill; to fulfill, 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.

To fill an office.

To fill up, to gratify, said of things and desires, literally and figuratively.

仁義 [塞] to be imbued with principles of humanity and justice.

足 or 盈 well supplied, as soldiers with rations; in vigorous health; enough of.

當 to fill a station; to act for another.

實 overflowing; abundant, as resources; stuffed full.

名冒籍 to use the name and residence of another — to deceive, as at the examination.

口外 陣 banished to the frontiers or beyond the wall; such persons are often employed for camp-followers.

聆盈听 it fills the ear with melody.

難 to foist in, as poor goods in a lot.

公 to become public property, to revert to the state.

夫 one who fattens animals.

大 eaten to excess, injured by repletion.

遇见 聞 noticed him as if their ears were stopped; — said of the coldness shown to the unfortunate.

假 官長 to assume the style of an official.

役 to be a policeman.

The murmuring of water is the murmur of a bubbling spring at the foot of a hill.

The mind excited; moved, perturbed.

Sorrowful, mourning.

A wide smooth expanse of water.

From ice or water and middle; the first is most used.

To shake, to agitate; to collide; to strike against, as things do in the water; to dash against; to rush at; young, immature, delicate; peaceful; deep, hollow; used for the next, to rise in the air; to send, as a letter; to infuse or steep, by pouring on hot water.

To fly up, to mount to the skies, as an eagle.

A labiate plant (Leonurus sibiricus) which has several names, as 蕨 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.

Unsettled, irresolute, disturbed.

From 之 go and heavy or lad; the second form is unusual.

A common path, a thoroughfare; a place of great concourse; to move towards, to rise on or rush against; to
sustain; to move; to excite; towards; abrupt; a machine employed in seiges to protect the sappers, probably a portable shed or manlet.

水 | a canal, a sluice; an open drain.

相 | to meet, to collide, to rush against.

倒 | to overthrow, to upset.

中 | the pulse in the middle finger.

能 | it can be resisted; not impregnable.

折 | an old name for a general.

突 | to rush against.

撞 | to butt against, to meet suddenly.

午 | the characters ts‘ and wu are opposed — the people whose horoscope has them had better not marry.

繁 | frequent, troublesome, wearisome, and difficult are four terms applied to provincial posts to indicate the relative importance of the office.

要 | a post much traveled is applied to the first of these four.

馬 | to run at the horse’s head — to impede the way, as a beggar might; to come in conflict, as with a bully.

From acen and nad; also read s‘wng.

ch‘ung | A spring-net to catch birds; others say a rabbit hutch, or a frame to entrap them.

雉 | the pheasant shuns the snare.

The original form represents a snake coiled up with its head projecting from the center; it is repeated thrice to intimate the great number of insects, and in many of the characters grouped under it, as the 1425 radical, it is duplicated without change of meaning.

An ancient term for all animals with legs, whether feathery, hairy, shelly, scaly, or bare.

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.

類 | or 部 comprises the order of entomology in Chinese zoology.

百 | insects generally; all small animals.

長 | a snake.

積 | worms in the bowels.

■ | a small; one small bug; — an affected phrase for one’s son.

雕 | to carve worms with little skill; — to get one’s living by light literature.

雉 | a pheasant; a poetical name.

桃 | the peach bug, a name for a wren or the tailor-bird.

炎 | the irritation of great heat, perhaps referring to prickly heat.

Read ch‘ung. To eat, as insects like moths and white ants do into things.

种 | Tender and sprouting, like the blade of grain; delicate.

从 | small and delicate.

From “sh and middle.

ch‘ung | A covered cup, such as tea is made in; a bowl, usually with a cover.

湯 | a soup bowl.

牛油 | in Canton, a butter-dish.

茶 | a covered tea-cup, in which the tea is infused.

酒 | a wine goblet.

From a shelter and a dragon; the second form is common but unauthorized.

To think much of, whether of one’s self or others; to place high; kindness, grace, regard for; favor of superiors; to esteem, to prefer; to confer favors; to indulge unreasonably; doting on, as a wife or girl.

錫 | a special favor, as of the king.

恩 | loving-kindness, tender affection; the emperor’s regard.

愛 | to delight in; ardent love, for a concubine.

內 | or 我 a favorite concubine, who rules her husband; and hence 納 | is to take a concubine.

得 | to find grace in one’s eyes; to win a husband’s love.

承天 | to receive favors from heaven or the emperor.

希 | to do one the honor of coming to see me.

毋 | 納依 | don’t give place to favorites and thus get contempt.

From hill and honorable.

ch‘ung | High, eminent, lofty; estimable and honorable in the highest degree; greatly; noble, exalted; worthy of worship; to honor; to extol, to adore, to reverence, to approach with respect; to be made honorable or exalted; to collect; to go to; entire; a small ancient state, and since used in many proper names.

尚 | to regard as preeminent.

拜 | to worship.

敬 | to reverence.

朝 | early in the day, the entire morning, as before breakfast.

福 | may your prosperity be the very highest.

安 | I wish you great peace, — a phrase in letters; it is also a district in Kien-ning fu in Fukien, famed for good tea.

欽 | to regard with great respect, as if from the Throne; to revere.

山 | a noted peak in Yung-ting hien in Hunan, west of Tung-ting Lake near the Li-shui, to which Hwan-tee was banished by Shun.

明 | Ch‘ung-ming district, the island in the mouth of the Yang-ts‘ River.
CHUNG.

Name of a small feudal state, anciently written like the last, which lay in the present Hu-hien 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 gingal; a mortar-gun, a petard; a pistol; small arms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>炮 cannon; fire-arms generally.</th>
<th>手 or 一手 cannoniers; those who fire salutes from the 鐵器子 or petards in a yamun.</th>
<th>手</th>
<th>短 guns, like a mortar; a kind of hand petard used in salutes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>炮去 to peck, to chip off, as with a chisel.</td>
<td>三</td>
<td>出巡 when three petards are fired, he goes on his circuit; said of the municipal god.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To leap, to skip, to hop about.

In Cantonese. At once, altogether; to push, to hit.

From heart and to pound in a mortar.

Simple, foolish; one naturally unteachable and obtuse; one not amenable to law.

From to reap 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 Fuhchau, kwô; — in Shanghai, tai; — in Chifù, tawa.

From wood and error.

A switch, a horsewhip.

Like the last.

A switch made of a twig, used when riding.

To beat a drum with a pair of drumsticks; to knock on a bell.

| 醜 | 鼓 he struck the Yi-yang drum — thrice; alludes to a story of Ts'ao Ts'ao. | 更 | 鼓畏添 | [on newyear's eve] the night-watchman dreads to add another tap, — because it makes another year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 松 | 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. | 在 | 鼓 in old times, a woman's mourning coiffure; now applied to the hair coiled hastily on the head, and not made into a bow. | 行 | 他 the thigh; the ham of an animal. |
CHWAL.

Old sounds, tui. In Canton, ch'ai, and ch'ui; — in Swatow, ch'ui and ch'ui; — in Amoy, chui; — in Fuhchau, ch'oi; — in Shanghai, toi; — in Chifu, tswai.

莊

From hand and for.

To thump, to pommel with the fist; to pocket, to put into the breast pocket.

莊

To carry away a book.

莊

To knead dough, in making bread.

莊

Ugly, repulsive; obese, gross, and therefore unable to stir about.

莊

To estimate, to measure; to estimate, to find the origin or cause of, to essay; to feel, to ascertain; to push away, to exclude; to detect, to ascertain.

莊

 Unable to detect.

莊

To study and imitate, as a good author.

莊

To penetrate the meaning; to measure, as a hill.

莊

To lap with the tongue; to taste, to sip; to suck, as flies do; to eat, to gnaw at; to swallow fast, without chewing.

莊

Blood, as gnats do.

莊

Birds and beasts eating together, as on a carcass of carrion.

莊

Fat that is flabby and soft like a hog’s flesh; flesh that is soft like marrow or snout.

莊

The fat along a hog’s belly.

莊

The sow’s belly sweeps the ground.

CHWANG.

Old sounds, tang and deng. In Canton, chong, and chwang; —in Swatow, chong, ch'ung, chwang, chiang, and chang; — in Amoy, chong, tung, and tong; — in Fuhchau, chung, ch'ung, manng, kong, and taung; — in Shanghai, tsong and dzong; — in Chifu, tsawng.

莊

Suckers sprouting; sedate, slow; correct in conduct; used for high dress; dressed out; a farmstead, for which the next is also used; a thoroughfare, a high road.

莊

 grave, stern, as an officer is deemed to be.

莊

Strict propriety, said of females; a close observance of etiquette.

莊

Dressed in the tip of fashion.

莊

A level highway.

莊

Serious and respectful.

莊

Hypocritical; put on.

莊

A prosperous appearance.

莊

A large restaurant. (Pekingese.)

莊

A famous philosopher of the Rationalists in the Ch'en dynasty; he has the reputation of being a great sorcerer or magician.

莊

Much used for the last; it is properly read spong, meaning even, level.

莊

A cottage, a grange, a farm-house; a work-shed, a place where rural labors are carried on; a place of business; a store, a depot; a firm or house; a deadhouse or publiclararium; a division of a township like a parish; a hamlet, a village; in Kiangsu, occurs used as a classifier of affairs, as — 事體 one affair or enterprise.
CHWANG.

or a farmer, a peasant.

tea depot in the hills, where the leaf is gathered.

to store a coffin, as in a dead-house. (Cantonese.)
a farnstead.
a cotton warehouse.
a grange; a village.
a mercantile house, a firm.
a resident partner, one who manages the store or packs off the goods.

To adorn the head and paint the eyes; to rouge; to feign, to appear in a disguise; to gloss; ornamented, dressed up.
to arrange the hair; to dress up; the 梳 is a paper toilet burned on the 7th evening of the 7th moon to the Weaver.
the style of dress; a costume; the fashion.
dressed out, adorned; met. glossed over, falsified.
plainly dressed, not rouged.
a bride's trousseau; a marriage portion.
as or the place of dressing; met. your ladyship; used in letters.
over-dressed, flaunting in colors, bedizened.
a character, as an actor.
like he is pretending; he is playing a part.
a dowdy looking coiffure.
the gift dressing-case, was a name for a palace built for a concubine by an emperor.

Used with the preceding, but that is confused 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.
traveling dress; equipage and baggage.

in deshabille, common attire.
well-dressed, in good taste.

to ensnare a corpse.
to pack, as a cart; to stow, as cargo in a ship.
to unload, as a boat.
to load a gun.
a store-room.

or 盖面 put to the best goods on top to sell by; as a head is a style; a sort; a pattern of a thing.
to dress like a Chinese. (Cantonese.)

to counterfeit a trademark or sign; to carry the sign of the shop or calling, as a blacksmith his apron, or a grocer the smell of the stable.
pretend not to know or hear.

there's no place for you to hide in.

there's no place for you to hide in.

or to furnish up; the latter refers to the Milky Way, to which new things are likened.

make and dress up idols or images.
to mount scrolls, to hang pictures.
to pack a box; to arrange [paper] trunks — to burn to the spirits.

these spring flowers are Heaven's dressing up.
From scholar and splendid as the
phonetic; one old form is referring especially to animals.

Stout, strong, robust, bold,
hardy, healthy; full-grown, manly;
manhood, at the age of thirty; fertile;
full and flourishing; abundant;
and hence a classical term
for the eighth moon or harvest; to
cauterize; to wound; to inspire,
to animate.

1) lusty, strong; like 盛
which is also applied to exu-
berant health.

2) fat, vigorous; in its prime.

3) an able-bodied man, one fit
to serve for a soldier.

4) volunteer troops; same as
the militia.

5) manhood; in strong health.

6) young and hearty.

7) a healthy, sound frame.

8) cauterized it three times.

9) fat, as animals; in prime
condition.

10) firm, set, willful, resolved;
used in a good sense.

11) incite his courage, ani-
mate his heart.

12) name of the 34th diagram,
which refers to thunder.

武 1 or 1士 one accomplished
in manly sports.

From heart and rustic.

Simple, stupid; doltish, un-
polished; half crazy, half-
witted.

粗 1 dull, obstinate, arising from
a coarse, uneducated life.

1 1 1 1 crazy like, acting wildly.

詐 1 to feign to be silly.

愚 1 half-idiotic, acting very
stupidly.

莽 1 hasty, immethodical, quick
but heedless.

詐 1 a rattle-brain, a mad-cap.
(Cantonese.)

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.

見 1 to meet unexpectedly.
CHW'ANG.

Old sounds, tung, dung, tong and shong. In Canton, ch'ong, ch'ung and shong; in Swatow, chung, tung, ch'ung; in Anhui, ch'ong and siong; in Fukien, ch'ung, sh'ang, tung, and siong; in Shantung, ts'ong, zong, and song; in Chihli, ts'ang.

窗

The original forms depict the lattices used for windows, of which there are several shapes; the first form is composed of a hole and bright, contracted.

An aperture to give light in a room; a window; a sash; a blind, a shutter; a school; a student.

1 戶 latticed paper windows; glass sashes.
1 門 a window that opens on hinges.
1 帷子 window curtains.
天 a sky-light; a dormar window.
十年下 he was ten years at his studies.
同 or 弟 or 兄弟 brothers, chums; fellow-students, classmates.
寒 a poor student.
風子 an outer or double porch; a door to protect from cold; common at Peking.

摡

The original form of the preceding; it is also read ts'ang.

ch'ang The vent or flue of a furnace or fireplace.

From hand and following.

捲 To beat, as a drum or gong; to motion to.
1 進 鼓 to sound the gong and drum.

春

Composed of 乍 a mortar, with two hands grasping a pestle between them; it is also read sh'ang and shung, and is to be distinguished from ch'ung, spring.

To pound paddy or millet with a pestle in a mortar to remove the husk or skin; to beat or ram down firmly.

米 to hull rice.

Pu

To make mud or adhesive walls; and 灰砂 is to pound chunam walks, as in Canton.

客 the Chinese largest manuscript, what an inordinate length this paper (or document) has!

熒 a scone or hoe, — a poetic name of the white egret heron, from its habit of bobbing its head when seeking its food.

From sickness and gramineous.

柴 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 交 齒 a scone that comes to a head.
長 or 生起 to have a boil.
寄 or 過 to give away a sore, by means of a charm.
精 交 a bubo; venereal ulcers.
疫 潤 the starred and wounded everywhere meet my eyes; used by an emperor when speaking of the sufferers of the people.
疤 or 痘 a scab, a scar.
刮肉 交 to scrape the flesh to make a scone; — to meddle and cause a serious business.

亦

From 刀 a sword and — one cut; the third form is usually read chu'ang, except in this sense.

A wound made by a knife or sword; to wound; cut, gashed; a prop or inclined support, for which the second form is only used.

身被多 交 he received many gashes.
風 交 a side or baffling wind.
折 交 to tack in sailing.
金 交 a wound with a sharp weapon.

1 月 sil.

Supposed to be intended to represent the left half of a stick just split in two, but this and are both regarded as derived from the lower half of a tripod; its phonetic power is taken from 爺 and 五, and it forms the 90th radical of a few characters chiefly relating to walls and beds, or their connections.

In Shantung read ba', as if another form of 見 a side. A preposition of place; also used for pan as a classifier of shops, firms, &c.

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, 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 交 a bedstead.
鋪 the bed and bedding.
鋪 to make up a bed.
榻 a couch, a divan, a settle.
上 to go to bed.
大 a double bedstead.
牙 the jaw-bone; also bedsteads inlaid with ivory.

同 bedfellows.
匠 a couch or divan for guests in the hall.

拉水 to draw an ice-sledge.
棉 交 or 被 交 one coverlet.
第之情 married life, conjugal affection.
To eat immoderately, to stuff.

Grain that is half grown or withered; one says, to cut
the stalks of grain.

Evil, wicked; to obstinately oppose with a wicked temper.

To wound slightly.

To rub or wash things by sand or brick-dust, as by putting
sand in a bottle to clean it.

To see indistinctly; to look straight ahead.

From knife and granary; one
of the original forms represents
a board cut in by a knife; the
second unusual form is composed
of 外 a cut and 井 a pattern.

To begin, to lay the foundation
of; to create, to transform;

to invent; to take measures
for; to reprove; the first,
commencement.

Sad and wounded in heart.

Sad; to sorrow; to pity; sick
at heart.

Disappointed.
CHWEN.

From tile or stone and only.
A brick; a square tile, used for pavements or floors; a block or piece shaped like a brick, as 鐋 brick iron; in the tea trade denotes brick tea, of which there are several sorts; pressed cakes; to cover with brick.

| 銀 (ching) | a brick-kiln. |
| 石 (shi) | a stone tile or flag. |
| 築 (ripe) | square red tiles; or large tiles for flagging. |
| 火頭 (huo tou) | bricks burnt red. |
| 大坯 (da pai) | you great brick or dol! (Cantonese.) |

City at Peking, the very large bricks with which the city wall is built.

桂元 (gui yun) cakes of the dried long-yen fruit.

抛 (pao) 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 (qing) or 沙板 (sha pan) common or blue bricks.

梨 (li) a brick pear. — a local term for a niggard.

地 (di) a brick pavement.

滿地 (man di) to pave the ground.

金 (jin) golden tiles, a poetic term for a rich man.

春泥 (chun ni) to make adobe bricks in a mold.

Uniform; to be attached to only one; lovely, amiable.

按 (an) to accord with; to blend; mild, unresisting.

秀巒 (xiu lun) [these mountains] are so delicate and beautiful in their tints.

An ancient place situated in the present Wei-hwui fu in the east of Honan.

| 鄭 (ching) | an ancient city lying west of K'ai-fung fu in Honan. |

CHWEN.

A sort of large fish found in Tingting Lake, and sent as presents; the soup is excellent; a salmon-trout.

謨 (chuen) name of a brave man who tried to kill the king of Wu, u. c. 540, and put a poisoned dagger into the belly of this fish to do it with.

Read 謨. A kind of grunting-fish found in the southern seas, which betokens a drought; it may denote the drumming fish found about Hainan I.

From head and only.

Table to carry the head high; respectful, sedate; obscure, dull; only, alone.

壹 (yi) rude but respectful.

頑 (wen) an early sovereign of China, a grandson of Hwangti, u. c. 2513-2435, so called to denote his ability and rectitude.

與 (yu) and ancient town, now called Mung-yin hien 蒙陰縣 lying in the southeast of Shantung.

From foot and whole.

踝 (chuen) to kick, to trample down; to bend the body, to cuddle up; to lie along; to crawl.

身子 (shen zi) to curl up the legs, as when lying on a short bed.

莊 (zhuang) to crawl, as a baby.

剔 (tie) to cut flesh in pieces; to mutilate; to cut wood in two.

Also read chuen, in the sense of 割 to assume; and 爛 an, to cut out, as a tailor.

轉 (chuen) 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.

旋 (xuan) turned his flag, he has left his party.

了 (le) to interpret the local dialect.

CHWEN.

曲 (qu) serpentine, winding, as a road.

法輪 (fa luen) the rule of the metempsychosis.

想 (xiang) he I will try to bring him round.

運 (yun) to be in better luck; bettered; to transport, as goods.

瞬 (shun) or 瞄 or 息 in a twinkling, instantly.

我心匪石不可移 my heart is not as a stone that can be rolled about.

折 (ze) too much changing and confusion, very troublesome.

質與人 to sublet to another.

致 (zhi) to convey a hint; to send a message.

輪骨 (lun ge) a ball-and-socket joint.

廖 petition by proxy.

相效尤 they will then all act still more badly.

語 (yu) to turn the subject.

窯兒 (yao er) to turn a corner.

風 (feng) the wind is veering.

症 (zheng) the crisis or turn of the disease.

Read chuen'. A revolution, a turn; to move away; becoming more, still more; a disjunctive proposition having the force of — on the other hand, on the contrary; the middle term in a syllogism, the minor premise; the carpet of a carriage.

日輪 (ri lun) one revolution of the sun.

反 (fan) to turn over, as a box.

回來 (hui lai) to look behind one.

手于人 turn it over to somebody else to do.

連軸兒 (liu chou er) the axle turns too with the wheel; i. e. I have no leisure, I am driven day and night.

In Pekingese. To benumb; to finish a thing.

否 (pou) or 徐利 in Cantonese, to deprive the tongue of taste, as by eating hot things.
ch'wan

From **mouth and turning.**

**ch'wan**
Warbling voice, like a bird; delicate modulations; a tone, a note.

son
d a sweet voice.

jian
a nightingale's song.

Yellow
the warbling of the mango bird.

ch'wan
From **bamboo and pig.**

The square and involuted form of Chinese characters invented in the Ch'iu dynasty, called | or | seal characters, from their use; any complicated form of characters resembling birds, fishes, or other things; to engrave this kind of letters; to call or name; bands on bells.

接 | to receive the seals.

| to a seal.

印 | name on the seal.

葉大名 or his Excellency Yeh, named Ming-shan.

暑 | at present styled.

煙微 curling like rising smoke.

蝸牛 | the slimy marks of a snail.

ch'wan
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.

真玉 not fine gems ought not to be engraved.

ch'wan
To turn over the soil in ploughing; to plough together.

From **hand and mild; interchanged with the next.**

**ch'wan**
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.

造 | to narrate, as annals.

修 | to indite the state records; — the duty of the Hanlin graduates.

著 | to write a book.

制 | to compose and prepare a work for the press.

ch'wan
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.

设 | to set out a dinner.

盛 | a banquet, a sumptuous feast.

发 | a delicacy; a well-dressed dish.

菜 | vegetable and animal food.

有酒食 | give wine to your elders to sustain them.

ch'wan
An ancient weight or piece of silver of six taels.

To provide and make ready a meal; to narrate, to detail, to particularize.

食堂 the dining-hall.

孔子 the detailed all the points down to the days of Confucius.

ch'wan
The governor or master at a village feast, in which sense it is analogous to *ton* 尊 or 遠, the one who is honored or obeyed; to number, to arrange in place; tools; articles, gear.

席 to give a banquet.

席 a feast.

珍 | precious; desirable, like a pearl.

This | and sometimes *yang* for *綁* to bind; it closely resembles *foh*, to tie.

ch'wan
A bright white color; to spin, throw silk or the floss silk sorted; to *oni*; a name given to a pack of ten bundles of a hundred feathers each; to roll, as paper; fine cotton cloth which is doubled when put up.

一隻猪 to bind a pig, as by the feet.

行囊 to strap one's bags and baggage.

膝 knee-pads, worn by women.

手無 | 鬱之 they have not strength enough to tie a hen; — said of the cowardly gentry by the people.
CHW'EN.

Old sounds, t'an, dan, and zhan. In Canton, ch'un, shun, shan, and shun; - in Swatow, ch'wan, chun, hun, and ch'un; - in Amoy, ch'wan, ch'un, suan, and ch'un; - in Fuhchau, sung, ch'iong, ch'wan, ch'w'ang, ti'oung, and ch'w'ang; - in Shanghai, t'oung, z'an and dau; - in Chifu, tsw'an.

川

CHW'EN.

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.

Ch'uan A mountain runlet, a river's foothills; a stream; to run through the ground; to flow out; the province of Sz'chu'en, 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.

省 the province of Sz'chu'en, so called from the Min River, the Min River, the Su River, the Black River, and the White River, four rivers in that region near each other.

省 or Three Rivers, a prefecture in Honan, during the T'ang dynasty, now Yung-tsih, K'ai-fung.;

穿 From hole and tusk; 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.

金戴錦 she dresses in gold and tires in silver; elegantly dressed.

事情 the matter has become known.

珠 to string beads.

捕使唤 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.

眼望 my eyes are bored through with looking - so long for him, as a wife for her husband.

衣服 to dress; to put on a garment.

插衙門 to be well acquainted in the public offices.

言 經傳 thoroughly conversant with the classics.

百步 揚 at a hundred paces, with leaves, with the aspen leaf.

百 a poetical name for a bee, from the cells.

山甲 the pangolin or scaly ant-eater (Manis tetradactyla) regarded as a type of a crafty fellow.

鑿道理 to pervert the original principles of a doctrine, to corrupt the truth.

In Fuhchau. To stretch, as with the hand.

From three children or orphans and body, here defined to mean a house.

事 Embarrassed; timid, weak, like a petty prince; sighing, groaning; unapt, unfit for.

弱 enervated, enfeebled.

陵 an old name for Hwa-yung lien, Hua-yung, K'ai-fung, just north of Tung-tsing Lake.

劣不堪任事 inadequate to the management of affairs, superannuated.

顔 lofty, like a mountain peak.

潺 Water murmuring; the sound of water; flowing tears; a" river in the west of Sz'chu'en.

潺 a current; met. dropping tears.

In Cantonese. Saliva; phlegm.

口 phlegm.

呂 to exporrate.

涎 to slaver, to drool.

一身 the whole body is slimy, said of eels.

戇 To scold, to rail at; to see, to manifest.

戇 to vilify, to scold.

栢 From wood and a pig; it is sometimes wrongly used for tsun; a citron.

栢 A round beam or the plate which sustains the eaves; in the north, it denotes the small and short rafters which sustain the wide eaves; and the lathing which connects the large purlines, and supports the tiling; a classifier of houses.

数 several buildings or houses.

栢 painted rafters.

栢 lumber for rafters.

栢 short rafters laid close.

屋 at Canton, the round plate.

傳 To transmit, as doctrines; to deliver, as orders; to transfer; to hand down, to perpetuate; to promulgate, to propagate; to interpret or explain; to carry forward, as a balance; to narrate, to record; to send, as by an express; to send for; to subpoena.

授 to deliver to one.

教 to propagate doctrines, to missionate.

聞 to tell the news; to declare in one's hearing.

說 a rumor; a legend, tradition.

令 to issue a summons, to promulgate orders.

他来 order him to come, as to a court.
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<td>to send a verbal message.</td>
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<td>从 to go and head of.</td>
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<td>To hurry; to go to and fro; to hasten, to walk rapidly.</td>
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### 船
- From 船 boat and 鉤 head contracted for the phonetic; the abbreviated form is common.
- A ship, boat, bark, junk, or whatever carries people on the water; a sort of apothe-
cary’s mortar; a long tea-saucer; to follow the stream; to drift, as a boat.
- 一 | one vessel, one boat. |
- 一 | 船 | ships, vessels. |
- 一 | 船 | a squadron, a fleet. |
- 下 | or 落 | to embark. |

### 幾
- The original term represents two "swooshes" sleeping back to back; it is the 186th radical of an insig-
ificant group of characters.

- Opposed to, contradictory; perverse, incongruous, incompatible.
- 在 | or 飛 | opposing; to be disobedient.
- 在 | or 飛 | erroneous, in disorder.
- 在 | or 飛 | talkative and mistakian; either from heedlessness or many cares.
- 在 | or 飛 | to deceive purposely.

### 莊
- The late and old leaves of the tea-plant, which require a strong drawing.

### 齋
- From 算 to calculate and 齋 perversely.
- To rebel against a sovereign and usurp his throne; to abo-
lish a dynasty; to seize a criminal.
- 在 | to seize the throne.
- 在 | 立 | to murder the ruler.
- 在 | 立 | to plot and rebel.

### 滴血成 | 字 | the drops of blood [from his tongue] formed the character rebel; said of 方孝如
- 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.
CHW'EN.

豉 chü'an
Properly read chin.
A small mortar to hull grain.
In Pekinese. To husk rice in a mortar with a wooden pestle is 米; it removes the chaff without breaking the grain, as a stone pestle does.

釵 chü'an
From metal and rivulet.
An armlet, a bracelet; an old name is 條 or wader off.
釵 pins and bangles; i.e. female ornaments.

糸 chü'an
A ring made of jade; this is now superseded by the last.

謬 chü'an
To number; to reckon; to mutually yield, as politeness requires.

串 chu'an
From two mouths connected; it is contracted from an older form of two mortars with a line drawn through them; interchanged with 鸽 to string.

To string together, as cash; to connect; leagued or banded for some evil end; a string of.
一 錢 a string of cash.
一 過 it is strung on.
一 炮 a string of fire-crackers.
一 同作弊 to band together to make disturbance.
一 計 or 一 謀 to join in swindling or entrapping one; a blackleg's crafty plan; to cabal.
一 騙 to lay a scheme to swindle one.

文理貫 the argument is well supported throughout.
不 irrelevent, incoherent.
一 合 to league together; to join, as forces.

FAH.

Oh! sounds, pat, pep, pat, and bap. In Canton, fat; — in Swatow, hwat and hwan; — in Amoy, hwat; — in Fuhchau, hwak; — in Shanghai, feh and vel; — in Chihs, fah.

髪 jü
The hair on top of the human head; also applied to the hair-like feathers of some birds; numerous, as hairs; met. grass, reeds, moss, vegetation.
頭 human hair.
一 派 | or 一條 | a single hair of the head.
削 | to shave the whole head.
一 赤 red hair; i.e. a small child.
留 | to let the hair grow, said of girls or priests.
披頭 散 | disheveled hair.
一 落 to become bald.
石 | and 喆 | frog's spittle (Confervae); applied to some kinds of mosses.

國 a kind of algae used for food.
髻 | 菁白 the hair and beard were all white.
結 | 夫婦 an old couple, a long married pair.
網 | 一 a silk cap or net used by bald women.
介 | 指 [his crimes are like] his hairs for number.
窮 | 之北 the desolate and bare northern regions.
毫 | 當 completely miserable; feeling very wretched.
東 | to bind up the hair in a knot called 一 乾, such as is worn by a Taoist priest.
髪 | 廟 the temples are becoming grisly.

In Pekinese. To miss a line in reading or copying.
書念 | 了 you have skipped a column in reading.
一 關子 to gad about, not to stay at home.

槡 chü'an
Used for 姐 in some cases.

槡 To flow in opposite directions; to turn the feet inwards from the door, a usage among the Lacs when dying; batons of office laid across each other.

瑍 A bird, more commonly called 瘪 the stupid bird, which seems to be allied to the wood-pecker; one says, a bird in a cage.

癹 chü'an
A hare running away through the grass; to scamper, like a rabbit.

發 jü
Composed of 取 to straddle, with 筒 bow and 弓 an arrow; others make it to consist of 鬓 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 when all things bud out; a shot, as of a bow.
to increase, as plants.
起 to succeed, to get on; to rise, as dough.
財 to make money, to prosper; used as a wish, may you have good luck.
客 for customers; i.e. to sell by retail, or 行 by wholesale.
市 to have a customer.
誓 to take an oath.
潮 to get moldy, to become damp.
心 to give in charity, to show mercy.
單 to give a bill of goods; to issue a permit; to advertise for.
丁 to have many descendants.
回 to return; to send back.
打 to send, as a messenger or a letter.
出 to send off, to dismiss.
怒 to get angry; irritated.
現 to display; to appear.
明 breaking of the dawn; to explain, to make clear.
兵 to march out troops.
科甲 you will be a kijin or tines; a form of a wish.
以 or 競 blistering, raw, as the wind.
要兒 I want a present or bakshisheh.
不要兒 you’ll get no wine-money out of me.
怎生落 what will be the end of it? what will come of it?
揚 to make a way for one’s self; to become well-known.

Poh, The motion of fishes struggling.
然 quick, perpetually moving, as a fish’s tail.

A large sea-going vessel, like a raft for size; an ark.

Interchanged with the preceding; the second form is not common.
A bamboo raft, or something similar, for crossing a river; a pontoon.
火 fire rafts.
紮子 to tie together a raft.

bamboo rafts with a bent stem.

From man and lance; to be distinguished from tai代 a generation.

To reduce a dependency to order, to chastise rebels; to destroy, to desolate; to cut down; to brag, to bring one’s merit to notice; meritorious deeds; fine; to beat a drum; a midshipman; the stars i in Capricorn, and υ in Orion.
木 or 樹 to fell trees.
善 to boast of one’s goodness.
罪 to punish an offense.
鼓 to drum, in order to call one.
殺 to kill recklessly; famous for prowess.
不自喜有功 he was meritorious, because he did not brag of himself.
且施君 to set forth our prince’s deeds.

As door and to reduce as the phonetic.

The left-side door in a great palace gateway, or the left side of a gate.

The leaves of a double door; degrees of merit; meritorious services, such as entitle one to pass through the gate.

a distinguished family, one of the gentry; in the Mongol dynasty there was an order of nobility called 鳥頭.

from certain insignia which the members were allowed to show at their gateways.

To subdue the ground, which the composition of the character indicates.

to plough, to turn over the clods and prepare the soil for seed.

子 people who build mud walls.

From mortar and market.

Composed of 砂 to rail at and 刀 a sword, with which to stab; q.d. actions that deserve punishment.

A fault, a peccadillo, a petty offense; a crime; a slight punishment, a penalty commutable by money; a fine; to forfeit, to fine, to flog.

to reprimand, to find fault with, to punish corporeally, as a pupil or subaltern.

to forfeit a glass of wine—by being made to drink it.

to forfeit or be mulcted one’s salary.

a fine; moneys accruing from fines.

and 一 are opposites; to confer; to mint.

punishments of every grade.

to cut one’s pay or rations, as a soldier.

will reverently execute Heaven’s punishment.

I’ll punish you; i.e. you’ve offended me, you’ve not done it right.

The original form is from correct turned to the left, to denote its opposite.

To be in want of, defective empty, poor; exhausted, weary needing rest, and thus like the next; a temporary deficiency, embarrassed; to fail of; to injure without, wanting; a leather screen to protect archers; a sort of shield.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAH.</th>
<th>FAH.</th>
<th>FAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>厭</td>
<td>wearied, tired out.</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人照應</td>
<td>few ministered to his wants.</td>
<td>折</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>供</td>
<td>absolutely destitute, impoverished.</td>
<td>髟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>缺</td>
<td>insufficient, unsupplied, out of.</td>
<td>衣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>may I not venture to impede this affair.</td>
<td>絵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人材</td>
<td>no want of clever men.</td>
<td>身</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td>I've walked till I am tired out.</td>
<td>輪</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weary, without energy; lasitude, arising from heat; lean, lank.

From woman and destitute.

Handsome, beautiful, feminine; whatever is matronly and lady-like.

A law, a statute, a rule, something that restrains one; a set of regulations, precepts; in scientific usage, the rules of, or science of; a legal infliction; a sect, a religion; an art; skill; the code of the

Buddhists, so called from the first syllable of dharm or law; the sect of Buddhists; to follow a rule, to imitate an example; and hence, excellent, natural, like, accurate; a working factor in a sum.

票 | the statutes of a country. |
| 罚 | the net or power of the laws. |
| 禮 | a code of politeness. |
| 方 | manners, a way, a style. |
| 備 | their doctrines and law are unlimited—in their application. |
| 國 | or | 西國 France; the French. |
| 賊 | 如山 to rigidly maintain the laws; 賊 also denotes an executor of the laws, a magistrate. |
| 度 | or | a set of rules; a plan; regulations, patterns. |
| 符 | to lay a spell, to exercise. |
| 没 | 子 or 無 no help, no remedy; it can't be helped. |
| 水 | to spurt water by the mouth or asperge it; applied to the act of priests when they sprinkle a charm. |
| 想 | no other way, or no plan. |

An unauthorized character.

The enameled ware of the Chinese.

Chilly; to open sluices to let water upon fields.

Composed of 田 field and 采 the claws of a beast, as it seems to be designed to represent their footsteps.

The tracks of a wild beast; a time, a turn; to repeat, to duplicate; to send, to dispatch to; to change; to reckon; an ancient tribe of Mongols or Huns near Kokonor beyond the frontier of China; aborigines of the country in the south, now applied to any uncivilized people, and in contempt along the southern coasts, to Europeans and other foreigners; in some ports, it means a dollar, alluding to the effigy.

話 | foreign talk. |
| 人 | or | 老 | at Canton, a foreigner. |

銅 | a counterfeit or copper dollar. |

土 | the native savages or people; the name Turfan, on foreign maps applied to the regions west of China as a proper name, is derived from this.

八 | eight tribes of Miaotsz' in Ting-fan cheu 定州 in Kwei-chan province.

幾 | several times.
三 | 次 | times | and | times | repeatedly.
連 | 以 | incessantly, | continuously.
更 | to | alter.
往 | 贸易 | to | go | abroad | to | trade.

Read po. | Warlike.

Read fun | Name | of | a | district.

扇 | fun | Name | of | a | district.

翻 | from | wings | and | to | repeat | as | the | phonetic; | occurs | used | for | 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.

過去 | turn | it | over.

案 | to | rejudge | a | case | an | appeal.

覆 | or | 覆 |覆 | to | go | to | and | fro | changeable | uncertain | unsettled | vacillating.

風 | a | boisterous | wind.

翻 | to | soar | and | sail | as | a | hawk.

飛 | to | flutter | and | flit.

臉 | to | change | color | to | get | angry | or | blush.

助 | to | turn | somersaults | to | perform | gymnastics | as | an | acrobat.

騰東西 | to | turn | things | over | and | over | to | throw | into | disorder.

奔走 | running | about | on | your | business | to | attend | to | an | affair.

轉 | overturned | wrong | side | up.

弄 | it | turned | it | over | upset | it | as | by | accident.

風 | at | each | dash | of | rain | there | s | gust | of | wind.

繁 fum | In | Pekingese | often | wrongly | written | 拍 | 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.

扇 | From | silk | and | to | repeat | as | the | phonetic | used | with | the | last | it | is | erroneously | written | 繼 | from | the | power | of | the | radical.

The | wind | fluttering | a | flag | to | agitate | to | display | to | open | out | to | translate | to | open | the | meaning | in | the | colloquial | to | interpret | loose | easy | fluttering.

譯官 | an | official | translator | or | interpreter.

打 | 旗 | to | speak | foreign | languages.

扇 | From | napkin | and | to | repeat | used | with | the | next.

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 | 一 | 對 | a | pair | of | ornamental | banners.

然改 | forthwith | or | suddenly | changed | it.

纖 | waving | fluttering | flying | abroad.

打 | 兩 | 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.

旗 | from | flag | and | to | repeat | used | with | the | last | and | more | frequently.

A | streamer | a | funeral | flag | or | banner.

旗 | flags | and | pennons | banners | of | all | sorts.

招魂 | the | banner | used | to | call | spirits | to | their | tombs | or | tablets | especially | of | those | who | died | abroad.

立青 | to | hoist | the | green | banner | refers | to | the | same | usage | this | is | simply | a | full | leaved | bamboo | which | is | waved | over | the | family | grave.

纓 fan | From | hand | and | cap | it | is | interchanged | with | pien | 扇 | to | pat.

拚 fun | Soaring | flying.

允彼疊鳴 | 飛 | 鳴 | it | was | then | only | a | wren | but | when | it | flew | away | it | became | a | (big) | bird.

Read | pien | To | brandish | or | clap | the | hands | to | sweep | clean | to | brush | off | to | reject | to | lightly | regard.

除 | to | clear | away | to | reject | to | ignore.

命 | to | risk | life | as | in | rescuing | one.

竭 fun | From | fire | and | to | repeat | as | the | phonetic.

To | roast | meat | for | sacrifices.

肉不至 | 不 | 稀 | 而 | 行 | when | the | roasted | flesh | was | not | brought | in | Confucius | went | away | without | taking | off | his | cap.

或 | or | 慕 | either | roasted | or | grilled.

肉 an | ancient | kind | of | burnt | offering | on | the | great | altar | when | worshipping | Heaven.

紳 | Meats | used | in | sacrifices | and | distributed | by | the | emperors | of | Chen | to | their | kinsmen.

肉 | sacrificial | meats.

壠 | A | tomb | or | grave.

間之祭 | the | worship | at | the | tombs | religious | ceremonies | at | graves.

璧 fan | A | sort | of | precious | stone | found | in | Lu | called | 磚 | which | Confucius | admired | it | was | probably | a | veined | agate.
A plantigrade foot, like that of a badger; the paw of a bear, called 熊, which is regarded as one of the 八珍 or eight delicacies.

From plants and a turn; occurs for the next.

Plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; numerous; the increase of; to inclose, to fence in, to shield.

1 盛 abundant, full.
2 渊 numerous, as progeny.
3 求或一茂 flourishing, as a garden or field; to increase.
4 布 numerous, increasing population.

支系 昌 his descendants are many and prosperous.

四 國 子 [T'o and Shàn] are screens to the other states.

From grass and spring of water; it is also used for 篦 a cart-cover.

A fence or hedge; a boundary, a frontier; to protect, to fend off; to inclose; in the Pēi Sung 北宋 dynasties, applied to certain feudatories near the frontiers, which only rendered homage, but were regarded as Chinese subjects.

1 社 a defense, an outlying jurisdiction or fief.
2 植 a wattle; a bamboo or hurdle fence.
3 拂 the frontier.
4 厢 an inclosing wall.
5 邦 a neighboring, allied, or feudatory state; Corea so calls herself.

司 or 臺, the funding-off commissioner; i.e. the treasurer of a province, so called to show the importance of the revenue.

佣人 徹 serviceable men are as a fence — to the state.

臣 officers near the throne; this, and 篦 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 刮 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 犰犫 on the spot; the Pān Ts' ao regards it as a variety of the deer (Antilope gutturosa), but it is most probably another species.

From fire and head.

Heat and pain in the head; trouble, annoyance; perplexed, heated; important, not indifferent; to intrude on, to trouble, to ask; impertinent, urgent; grieved, sorry.

干 1 to trouble one, as with an errand.

敢 1 or 劳 or 多 1 you 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.

哈 perplexed, vexed, grieved, annoyed.

援 to annoy, to interrupt.

带此信 please take this letter; — written on the envelope.

瑕 or 碎 troublesome, impertinent; vexed with trifles.

惟 則亂 an excess of ceremony is confusing.

不耐 1 I can't bear to be troubled so.

怪 1 very annoying; unusually troublesome.

An aquatic grass, on which wild geese feed, the 青, probably a triquetrous sedge, like a Carex or Cyperus.

One form is composed of 筠 silk and 每 each, and defined to be an ornament placed on a horse's neck or mane.

Much, numerous; the opposite of 筠 餘 limited; troublesome; thick, as grass; a variety of affairs; manifold, multitudinous.

l 孝 filial piety, pomp; extravagant show.

l 煩 troublesome from excess.

l 多 or 紛 overburdened; confused; perplexed with cares.

l 累 harassed by many cares.

l 费 expensive, costly, using more than is needed.

l 難 and 疾 troublesome, hard and troublesome, wearisome, are terms applied to certain district and prefectural posts.

Read 篾 an. A saddle-girth.

From plants and troublesome as the phonetic.

An edible kind of celerie or horage, 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 hastes their hatching; some consider this plant to be a species of woolly Artemisia, but the uses and description seem to point out a more edible plant.

子 以采 1 she collects the celerie.

Water thrown upon plants to cover their roots when first set out; to water plants.

溢 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.

載 a cage.

營養青蠅止於 l the flitting green bottle-fly has stopped in the hedge.
Fan

从石和一被遮的画作 作为音节的。

FAN

Styptic mineral or metallic salts fit for dyeing or painting; alum; to dye with alum; to tan leather in lime and copperas.

白：alum; 石：alum shale.

皂或青铜器，绿色 vitriol, or sulphate of iron.

胆或红蓝 vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

杨 | acetate of copper.

山 | a tree in Hunan, whose leaves furnish a dyeing salt.

1 | 纸 paper sized with alum.

1 | 及店 a tanning-shop.

不 | I don't know how many there are altogether.

非 | clever, not common, above the average.

夫或夫俗子或氏 common sort of people, the vulgar.

下 | to come into the world, as a divine being.

降 | to descend from heaven to this world.

思 | to think of leaving the priesthood and marrying; — said by priests.

大 | all people generally have it.

大 | people do whose performs good deeds.

发 | 起例 do the whole in the same way as the pattern.

脱 | 仆 to shuffle off this mortal coil, to turn into a spirit, or go among the genii.

胎 | of human origin, — i.e. not a god.

帆

From karchief and all as the phonetic.

A sail for vessels; canvas; to sail; sailing.

布 | canvas, sail-cloth.

船 | sailing vessel, not steamers.

扬 | to spread sail, to set out on a voyage.

张 | to hoist the lofty sails.

锦 | 高挂 hoist high the gay sails.

借 | 风 to get another's help, to raise the wind; refers to a fair wind filling the sail.

石 | a sort of laminated seaweed.

风

From wind and horse; one form of the last when used as a verb.

A horse racing; a boat sailing swiftly.

面去 or 行 a vessel sailing; the ships are sailing away.

一 | a horse frightened and running.

略 | A large tree, whose bark is called 水木 because it floats; one defines it to be the bark of firewood; it may be a kind of cork tree.

反

Composed of a retreat and 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; perversity; a repetition; to be or act contrary, to rebel, to plot against; to revise the reverse of; to turn around; again; as a conjunction, but, on the contrary, opposed to; used in dictionaries to denote the union of an initial and final when expressing a third sound.

和 | discordant, unmatched.

照 | to reflect light; refraction.

回 | to turn back to; to revert to.

骨 | to slander, to backbite.

作 | to rebel, to excite sedition.

平 | to reduce insurgents.

口 | to retract, to disown, to deny one's words.

叛 | rebels to government; the seditions.

胃噎食 the stomach rejects food.

转 | to turn over; turn it around.

转面及 to change countenance.

面 | to turn a cold shoulder; the contrary idea.

例 | on the contrary; instance.

倡 | to drive the people to revolt.

数 | a renegade, a turncoat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>心自問</th>
<th>carefully ask your own heart.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>來興</td>
<td>uninterrupted blessing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>a relapse of an illness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毫加</td>
<td>but now it is different from then.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爲不美</td>
<td>on the contrary it was disgraceful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牡正</td>
<td>and are used in opposition, as a direct and indirect argument in logic; the phonoetic is negative, adverse, ironical; the phonetic is positive, favorable, serious, direct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>切</td>
<td>to spell or combine the sounds of characters, as 雨雨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邊</td>
<td>back and forth; to retract; tautological; over again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>語素</td>
<td>a disjunctive particle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風禾</td>
<td>these rise by a contrary wind the grain all rose up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FAN.**

| 田 | hill-side terraces; fields banked up to retain the water. |
| 隆 | a plateau or level part in a valley. |

**From to eat and return as the phonetic.**

**飯 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 [or 食] or 用 [or to eat, or to eat; or after eating.  
飯 [or 食] poor, beggared; I have no food.  
討 [of] a beggar, a needy person.  
一頓 [or 食] or 餐 [or one meal.  
吃過 [or 食] have you had your rice? — i.e. Are you well? How do you do? — to which the reply is, have you had your rice? — I've already eaten.  
母 [or 食] do not grab the rice.  
會 [or 食] cooked millet.  
靜食飲水 [Confucius said,] or my meal of coarse rice and water to drink. I am happy.  
米 [or 糧] or 食 [or rice ready to eat,  
米 [or 白] or rice ready to eat,  
米 [or 食] the southern name for the white-bait (Leucosoma), from its diaphanous body.  
匙 [or 食] the cobra de capello, so called from its spoon shaped head.  
澄母 [or 食] [like] the bleaching woman's meal — given to Han Shih, which was nobly rewarded.  
需 [or 糧] to cook beans and glutinous rice for mourners; — a Cantonese custom.  
錢 [or 糧] or rice shears; — a term for the molar teeth.  
亞 [or 糧] in ancient times, the cook of the second meal of noblemen.  

**FAN.**

| 夫 or 仔 | a peddler, a chapman, one who buys at night to sell in the morning.  
| 客 | to peddle, to retail; a peddler.  
| 菅 | a warehouse, a large shop.  
| 賣 | a broker in children.  
| 拚 | to kidnap people for sale.  
| 牛馬 | to trade in cattle, as a broker.  
| 家 | a house of a broker in women; a sort of marriage-broker; it is not a disreputable business. |

**From disease and to turn.**

**拔 fan'**

To regret; penitent; hasty, precipitate; wicked.  
| 恨 | to regret an act. |

**From spirits and an officer.**

**殜 fan'**

To vomit food; to faint and relieve the stomach; in Tung, bad people were so called.  
| 畜 | a plain, a field; in Honan, used in the sense of a farm-stead, a hamlet.  
| 畜 | fields and plats. |

**From spirits and an officer.**

**殜 fan'**

A plain, a field; in Honan, used in the sense of a farm-stead, a hamlet.  
| 感 | fields and plats. |

**In Cantonese.** Ill-luck, as upon children; ill-starred; things or agencies that injure children.  
| 起 | to exorcise the demon which makes sickness. |
| 留 | to meet with misadventures that affect the fetus. |
| 神 | elfins or gnomes which bring evil on a household. |

**From forest and all as the phonetic.**

**殜 fan'**

A Hindu word denoting stillness or retirement, now used for the Sanscrit or Pali languages, as a contraction of 瞭解 Brahma; the country of Magadha whence Budha came.
FAN. Buddhist prayers and charms.

FAN. Brahma’s chapter, is the syllabary in twelve parts, ascribed to him.

FAN. the sound of chanting; Sanscrit sounds.

FAN. or 书 or 言 Pali or Sanscrit (i.e. Brahma’s) characters or writing; while 话 is Sanscrit word or speech.

FAN. a Buddhist monastery, in which the 子 is the great hall of idols.

FAN. 天王 or 大王 Brahma is so called by some Chinese Buddhists; and 天 is Brahma-loka, the eighteen mansions in heaven.

FAN. 读 of the sound of wind through trees; to spread abroad widely.

FAN. water and a joint.

FAN. To float; driven to and fro by the wind; floating; to transport; unguided, reckless, objectless; extensive, universal; to overflow; name of a river in Shensi.

FAN. floating; about; superficial.

FAN. light, buoyant, as a cork or spume.

FAN. drifting with the current.

FAN. customary; unacquainted with.

FAN. vague talk, untrustworthy.

FAN. sailing or riding in a boat.

FAN. excessive, as a flood.

FAN. to sprinkle abundantly.

FAN. the plunging and dashing of waves on a shore.

FAN. to wander at will, purposeless.

FAN. 的交情 a superficial acquaintance with; I only recently knew him.

Read 串. To throw, as a horse his rider.

FAN. a horse that spills his rider; met. a stubborn boy.

FAN. From dog and a joint.

FAN. 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.

FAN. 罪 to transgress, to commit a crime; guilty.

FAN. 法 to break the laws.

FAN. a criminal, one under arrest; a 囚 is one in custody.

FAN. to invade, to incroach on.

FAN. 有 你 have offended you; a polite phrase.

FAN. to be exposed to; infected with; as mischief.

FAN. an unintentional violation.

FAN. to offend, to resist law.

FAN. an intentional offense, deliberate resistance.

FAN. an impertinent to superiors.

FAN. it will be hard to stand their united wrath.

FAN. 湍涛 to encounter malaria.

FAN. 天 is 天 the air is very damp.

FAN. 誠 to improperly use the Emperor’s personal name or that of Confucius.

FAN. 不上 it won’t pay; I can’t afford to do it.

FAN. 頭七 the whole thing is spoiled.

FAN. to estimate the risks.

FAN. 口不校 [Yen Hwuj] never retaliated when assaulted.

FAN. 河水不 井水 river water does not run with well-water;— I want nothing to do with you, I have no quarrel with you.

FAN. Plants, grass, herbage; a kind of wasp, having a sort of crown on its head, for which the next is also used. 一种 a sort of ancient cap.

FAN. From 虫 insect and 规 a rule contracted; referring to the economy of a hive.

FAN. A bee or wasp.

FAN. 則 蝴蝶有翅 the bee has the cap of honor, the cicada has the fringe.

FAN. 规 a founder’s mold; a pattern, an exemplar.

FAN. The great guide; — a chapter in the Book of Records.

FAN. 常 a constant rule.

FAN. 防 a rule for guarding or protecting.

FAN. 風 a graceful, winning air.

FAN. 國不過 do not overpass the restraining law.

FAN. or 尊 your good self, your person; — used in letters.

FAN. From 女士, here and born, — an instance of ideographic combination.

FAN. The young of rabbits, which the Chinese affirm are born at the mouth; to litter, as rabbits.

FAN. Plants floating on the water.
FAN.

Old sounds, pin, bin, anp p'un. In Canton, fan; — in Swatow, nun, pun, and pian; — in Amoy, hun; — in Fuchau, hung, hong, and puang; — in Shanghai, fang and yang; — in Chiifu, fan.

分，fan

From 刀 knife and 入 to enter because the edge must go in to divide a thing; it is also read fan and used with 剁 a part.

To separate; to divide or sort out for distribution; to apportion, to part; to share, to partake with; often used for 割 to order; to distinguish between; the second place for tensils in decimal notation; a nominal money, the tenth of a mace called a candareen; the tenth of a Chinese inch.

平，fan
to divide alike.

1 | to divide.
1 別 to discriminate apart or between; to divide.
1 散 utterly routed; scattered, dispersed.
1 作十分 就 1 散 分 divide it into ten parts and it will then all be distributed.
1 手 to bid good-by; to wave adieu.
1 心 purposeless, undetermined.
1 兵 to station troops.
1 業 or 家 to divide an estate.
1 望 there is still some hope left.
1 作 to give a gratuity; to pay a bonus.
1 坐 地 to sit secret; receive ill-gotten gains; to partake with a thief.
1 明 to clearly distinguish; plain, lucid.
1 給 sent off, as a petty officer to his post.
1 豔 a magistrate deputed by a prefect; a sub-prefect in districts where there is a chi-hien.
1 歧 is to argue a point.

一 | 为 | 二 divided it will make two.
1 柄 同 味 the carps of an orange all taste alike; met. friends of one mind.
1 恨 to console with, to sympathize.
1 好 exceedingly good; best.
1 得 雨 不 等 the rain fell more or less everywhere.

粉, fan

From silk and divided as the phonetic.

fan A horsehair sheath; a variegated ribbon; mottled, as a cloud; confused, perplexed; many things at once; ill-assorted; hurry, bustle, excitement; to mix up.
1 | 多 事 distracted by many cares.
1 | 結 confused multiplicity.
1 | 順 all in confusion; a hubbub, a crowd.
1 砍 | 1 a slow, drizzling rain.
1 | 1 然 disorderly, confusedly.
1 | 杂 mixed, unassorted.
1 | 華 gaiety, bustle; a gay time.
1 用 志 不 | 1 he is never confused, or diverted from his purpose; — said of a just or decided man.

用| | 作 | 1 harmonious, joyous; fragrant.
1 | 梦 | 1 in confusion, as a state.
1 | 1 然 rising like impalpable dust.
1 | 然 odoriferous.

霖, fan

Vapor, misty exhalations, miasma; aerial omens, shadowy signs, will-o'-the wisp; applied to rebels, which pretend decay in the state.
1 | 氣 aerial, smoky, or misty vapors.
1 | 1 氣 dark portents, infelicitous omens; an apparition.
1 | 國 魚 dark portents; seditious risings.
1 | 氣 | 1 “sea-mist,” i. e. pirates.
1 | 1 氣 | 1 portents, dreadful omens.
1 船 1 正 翻 the rebel miasma then burned most furiously.

蛹, fan

To fly; 1 | 1 flying and soaring.
1 | 1 翻 flying; the act or appearance of flying.

盼, fan

The light of the sun issuing forth.

粉, fan

The hair and to part.

The hair falling off is | 1 said of animals, or of the molting of birds.

照，fan

To direct, to order.
1 照 to give orders to inferiors, to charge strictly; a command, a direction.

粉, fan

Long flowing robes.
1 | 1 粉 粉 a full, wide skirt spreading gracefully.
From the forest and divide as the phonetic; it is similar to 紅 to mix.

Double beams on the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole; a hempen covering for a cart; confused, disordered; tangled, raveled.

all in confusion; turbulent, riotous, as a country.

to hatch the silk and tangle it; met. to manage badly, as state affairs.

Birds flying in flocks; a kind of pie of a dark color, whose long tail feathers are used in soldiers' helmets.

To cook or steam rice, and throw water on it when half done, so that the grains will separate; then steam it again.

left to half-cook the rice, leaving the grains hard.

wash and then steam it once and again.

The chief river of Shansi, the 汾 which joins the Yellow River at Lung-man in the southwest; it is about 250 miles long, and gives its name to several places in the province.

spirits distilled in Funchen from sorghum; it has a wide reputation.

a petty ruler during the T'ang dynasty, named 鶼 whose name is now synonymous with earthly happiness, as he lived to a great age and had numerous descendants; the phrase 鶼 of the king of Fan-yang in Honan nodding his head — because he did not know all his posterity, — is a birthday wish.

A hill of earth, rising steep and high.

a lofty tree, a kind of elm, with small seeds and white bark; it is probably allied to the white elm.

a famous temple erected by the founder of the Han dynasty.

From fire and divide; contracted; used for to lose, in the phrase 其身 [elephant] lose their lives — for their tasks.

To burn a thing; to make preparations for consuming it; to set it on fire; to destroy utterly.

to light incense sticks.

cremation, now employed only in burning priests' corpses.

to burn up, as written paper.

burnt [Ts'in] burned the books and inhumed the scholars.

don't set the woods on fire in spring.

to burn paper-money to the dead.

A ram; though some define it to mean a cwe.

From wood and fragrant.

A kind of wood burned for its perfume.

From earth and strenuous; the contracted form is in constant use; occurs used for the next.

a grave; a tumulus or tomb; a heap; an embankment or water-dyke; a sprite; rich soil; loam; great.

a plot of ground for burials.

the grave or mound.

or to worship at the tomb; to sweep the grave.

a cemetery, the yard around the tomb.

a neglected grave, no longer worshiped.

the mound is growing, — as a heap of refuse.

black loamy soil.

rich soil.

custodian of graves, who lives near them. (Pekingese)

the three powers; — heaven and earth and man; — which divide everything among them; also the monuments or records of the three first rulers, Fuh-hi, Shin-nung, and Hwangti.

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.

a lean sheep with a big head.

Trees or plants producing abundance of fruits; flowers growing together.

seeds of the hemp.

very fruitful.

A branch of the River Jü in Honan; small streamlets caused by the overflow of a river; the brink of a river.

From drum contracted and strenuous, because such drums inspirit troops.

A bass drum, five or six feet long; one like it is now used at funerals.

Aromatic; a perfume from opening flowers.

flowers emitting their sweetness.

deliciously fragrant.
The seeds of flax or hemp. Though the seeds of flax do not look at all like cloth, still cloth is made from them; — the roughest and most unlikely material may prove to be useful.

The ornament on a bridle, like a pompon of hair, near the horse's mouth; also called 傘汗 a perspiration fan. 素 the red tasseled bit, commonly called 腦 胸 or kick-breast.

Read 斷 A bag full of grain.

A gilded pig or barrow; the Chinese generally gold hogs; to draw out or deprive. 素之 肌 it is lucky to break the tusks of hogs.

Pimples or boils caused by fever; fever sores. 素之 肌 it is lucky to break the tusks of hogs.

From rice and to divide as the phonetic.

Rice broken to pieces; meal, flour, powder, of any kind; a pigment in powder; to adorn, as with pigment; to whitewash or color; sometimes applied to pus; in fragments, fine, comminuted.

米 rice-flour; 義 a cosmetic.

丝 or 束 or 仔, or 皮, vermicelli.

袋 a tailor's chalk-bag.

塗脂抹 to rub on the rouge and daub the paint; said of a slatternly belle who dresses for an occasion; also of bad goods spiced up.

流 the pus is sloughing off.

糖子 a kind of jelly made from agar-agar.

碎 smashed to pieces; ground small.

红 rouge; rosy, as cheeks.

板 or 牌 a painted board on which boys learn to write.

漆 adorned, beautified; painted, as a well-dressed lady.

研成 to rub it to a powder, as paint-stuffs.

頭 a bad woman, implying a reference to her character.

塗 or 皮塗 to whitewash a wall.

飾 to paint and furnish up; met. specious, for appearance sake, as 飾太平 a pretended peace.

胭 裨 a trap to catch one with a pretty or lewd woman.

箱 | 客 a gay rake, a dandified fellow.

Court robes embroidered in colors, as if spotted with grains.

畫 | 彩 adorned with gay colors.

顧 A kind of mole or gopher, also called 鼠 the plough rat; and 田鼠 field rat; it is supposed to be transformed from the shrike; it is also called 隱鼠 or 亀鼠 the hiding rat, and 地老鼠 earth rat, from its well-known habits.

From heart and to divide as the phonetic.

怒 | 怒 angry, wrathful.

朝之 | 鬻 hasty wrath, sudden fury.

不 | 不 or 气 not one cannot overlook it; cannot but be angry.

From earth and to divide; some writers make a distinction between these.

尘 dust; dust raised by the wind; others say, a bank of earth; to mix; to bring together; to dig.

仅 | 师 to collect the officers at the capital.

製 to dig the ground loose.

The second form is the authentic one, and is sometimes marked to distinguish it from 分, but the first is much used; it is a synonym of 分 形 next, but has become obsolete in that sense.

A part, a portion, a share, a dividend; the duties of a post; its rank; the position of one in society, the part he acts, his lot; a sort, a kind.

身 | 本 my duty, my office; my interest in.

三 | 之 — one third of a thing.

兩大 a great portion; extra large, too many; it is very big.

分 | 安 to divide the shares.

股 | 本 contented with his lot.

外 | 外 a share in a shop.

分 | 比 more than it should be; unusual.

承 | 承 to divide pro-rata, to pay proportionally.

行貨 | 割 each sort of goods has its own price.

子 | 名 | 類 | 錢 a proper part; the lot coming to one.

附 | 附 attached to, liking for.

禮 | 類 one lot of presents; one share of them.

越 | 越 to overstep one's place, to go beyond his functions.

慎 | 慎 Prostrate, fallen, as on one's back; to overturn, to ruin, to subvert; to move or excite.

一言 | 事 one word can spoil an affair.

慎 | 慎 Impatient zeal; ardor; strong feeling; urgent impulses.

動 | 激 excited, aroused; to stimulate one's ardor.

力 | 激 to exert one's strength.

懺 | 懺 perturbed, deep feeling.
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.

From rice and different; but one out of the many different forms depicts carrying off refuse with both hands.

Ordure, filth, muck, dung; to manure; to remove dirt, to clean up; to hoe earth around plants; vile, bad, the offscouring.

① a necessary; a dung-hole.
② the rectum or anus.
③ a manure yard, a jakes.

或 | 或 | 上 | 1 | to manure.
料 | poudrette prepared and dried for sale.
除 | a dust-pan, a dust-bod.
草 | refuse, sweepings.

錢財如 | 土 | to spend money as it was dung.
池 | a manure pit, as in fields; a cess-pool.

The old name of a stream in Pu-ch' eu 在蒲州府 in the southwest of Shansi, whose headwaters spout up as a fountain.

神 | the vapors which rise, like a fountain, from valleys after rain.

From field and to fly upward.

Furious 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.

勇 | undaunted, courageous to rashness.
力 | energetic, putting forth all his strength.

To fill a bag with grain till it bursts; the cord of a bow.

An unauthorized word in Cantonese, written under the radical 目 and not 口; it seems to be derived from, or is another form of the Shanghai word kua. 眠 to sleep.

To sleep; to feel sleepy.

合 | 眼 | to nod and doze.
你 | 勻 | you are half asleep.

**FANG.**

Old sounds, pung and bung. In Canton, fong; in Swatow, hwang; in Amoy, hong, and one pong; in Fuhchow, hwang and hong; in Shanghai, fong, hong and vong; in Ch'ü, fang.

方 | the original form is thought to resemble two boats lashed together; it is the 70th 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 proposition, towards, to; then, therewith, in consequence of, in that case; to issue sideways; a prescription; occurs used for 妨 to oppose, to avoid doing; a list of vassals or retainers; a thin board; unfilled grain; great, correct; a classifier of cakes of ink, slices of meat, &c.; a center; used for 妨 to cross a stream.

四 | square, rectangular; the four points of compass; everywhere, for which 萬 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.
叫 | call the local officers, i.e. the police or constable.
略 | a plan, a mode of action.

可 | suitable; it will do.

相 | 悦 | 1 | each dislikes the other, holding to his own view.

有 | 法 | there is a way; some plan or remedy can be found.

撰 | a description of a house or land; it usually accompanies the deed.

便 | convenient; all ready; used to denote alms, as 行 | 便 to to bestow charity; to consider others; to oblige; to do good to.

省 | to examine the places.

良 | a good prescription; the best remedy.

大 | liberal, on a large scale; generous minded.

維 | 之 | the pigeon occupies it, i.e. the other's nest.
From earth and place; interchanged 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 城 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.

社 the street altar to the gods of the land.

牌 an honorary monumental gateway.

里 a street; a neighborhood; villages, hamlets.

表 a model, a person or thing worthy of imitation.

便宜 a restaurant, an eating-shop.

堆 a store-room, a go-down.

書 a bookstore, a book-stall.

作 a workshop, an atelier.

春 the heir-apparent's palace, name of two honorary offices in the Chen-sz'-fu, conferred on members of the Hanlin Academy.

寶 your monastery; said to a priest.

僧 a Buddhist term for a convent.

妨 An impediment; to hinder; to oppose; to injure, to dislike.

碍 a difficulty, an obstacle; something to be afraid of, or which stops one.

小心害 lookout for yourself, don't get any damage.

不 or 無 harmless; no matter about that; it is all the same whether it be there or not.

費 to envy worthy people; to malign the good.

FANG.

From 友 and 方 as the phonetic.

子 a support; a strip of wood used to underpin and strengthen the girders in a roof.

木 scantling stuff, thin pieces; a general term for lathing and facings.

蘇 a kind of sapan-wood or legwood.

肪 Fat, especially the grease or fat of a goose.

臥 the fat of meat.

The ancient name for Wu-kung hiem 武康縣 in the northwest of Chekkiang, is sometimes written 防風氏 but 防風氏 is more correct.

坊 a district in Sz'-ch'un, north of the capital.

芳 Fragrant, odoriferous; beautiful, as flowers; agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent.

芳 fragrant plants, used in perfumery.

草 sweet smelling plants; fresh.

名 a good name, a virtuous reputation.

流百世 to hand down a fair name to after years.

遺 to perpetuate the memory of.

跡 the fragrant records, as of good men of old.

德 fragrant or great virtue.

鈴 A square bell, like a cow-bell, worn by camels; a sort of boiler or shallow kettle; name for a denn, an old Madras coin, worth about one-tenth of a rupee, used in imitation of that word.

銅 An open basket with a hole or handle, holding about a peck, which the original form rudely represents; it is now written "famping", and this is only used for the 22d radical of a small group of characters, mostly relating to vessels and receptacles.
From house and place as the phonetic

A room, a chamber; a dwelling; an office or bureau in a public court; the room where a particular department is carried on; a division of a government, as the Upper House, the Senate; one living in the same room, a wife or concubine; what is done in it, i.e. sexual intercourse; a branch of a family; in plants, a spathe, calyx, or receptacle; the nest or comb of a bee; the 11th of the zodiacal constellations, the stars $\beta$ $\gamma$ $\delta$ in Scorpio; it always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

- 一间 | one division in a room, made by the framework; at the south it denotes a room.
- 间 or 间 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 the rear building or row of rooms.
- 彼 to build a house.
- 耳 or 耳 small rooms at the ends of the main building.
- 房 the female apartments of a large building, where the 下 or women live; it is styled 上 in a yamen.
- 下有多少嬷嬤 how many women have you in your household?
- 東 the owner of a house.
- 間 or 舖 the ante-room for visitors in a yamen; a porter's lodge or room.
- 六 six under-bureaus in a yamen; as the 銀, or 庫, the treasury.
- 賤 or 賤 my wife, also termed 賤; as 偏, or 下 is a concubine.
- 同 to lie with a woman.
- 補 to take a second wife.
- 専之寵 the loved one of the room, the concubine who has won her husband's favor, the odalique.

From a spot and square.

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.

- 備 or 備 to be ready for, to prepare for; guarding; prepared; as 不 is unaware, not expecting.
- 荒 or 债 to provide against dearth, or a bad year, by laying in stores.
- 水 an embankment, or other obstruction.
- 桃 to watch against, to guard, as the captain of a picket.
- 風 remedy against colds or flatulence.
- 風氏 the name of an ancient state in Chekiang, lying in the northwest part of the present Wu-kang lien.
- 分 and 海 are civil officers like a sub-prefect, in some of the provinces.
- 冷不 cold cannot be avoided; i.e. who could have guarded against it? suddenly, unforeseen.
- 百夫之 equal to (or a match for) a hundred braves.

From fish and place as the phonetic.

A freshwater fish, also called 鱬, a kind of bream common in central China, about a foot long; some sorts have a red tail, or it is said to turn red from fear; another kind has long red dorsal rays, and the dorsal fin is like a bat's wing.

From words and place.

To search out, to go and see about; to inquire into, to inform one's self, as an officer does; to ask advice, to consult; to learn the character of.

- 問 to inquire of, to ask.
- 聞 to hear of, to have or seek information of.
- 拿 to hunt up and seize, as a rascal.
- 子落止 on coming to the throne I take counsel.
- 察 to examine a matter officially.
- 採使 a special commissioner sent to learn the facts.
- 使 to learn the connections, &c., as of a girl for a wife; to inquire about one's relatives.
- 騎 to visit and ask, as a friend.
- 私行察 to go in disguise to search and learn the facts, as a detective.

From sun and place as the phonetic.

The first light of the morning; bright; lucid, as a style; to appear, to begin; to occur; happening, just then.

- 亮 dawning, bright.
- 亮砲 the early morning gun.

於何時 when was [this invention] found out?

From man and to liberate or place; they are similar to the next.

- 做 to imitate; like, resembling; a model; to copy after.
- 形 much alike.
- 仿 to like and then imitate; to make like.
FANG.

To follow the pattern; hence a step and place; the second form is obsolete, and both are interchanged with the last.

From vessel and square; the second form is obsolete, and both are interchanged with the last.

FANG.

To spin; to reel; to coil or twist into thread or ropes; the threads of a net; lines; cords; to tie up.

FANG.

To mold and work clay into shape ready for the oven; sticky clay fit for the potter's use.

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.

To give loose rein; to let others do as they list; heedless of rules.

To loosen somewhat, to slack off.

Be easy about, unsolicitous; it is also used for a lost heart, one not able to resist evil.

Hands off! let go! to have nothing to do with.

Don't part with it, keep tight hold; don't loosen it.

I can't let go of it.

Inaudacious, audacious; to cast off restraint.

Willful, wild, extravagant.

FANG.

To discharge, as a prisoner at the end of his term.

To pardon and release.

To let living things go, a Buddhist good work, for doing which there are let live societies.

To disregard the royal commands.

To lay it down; to let it down.

To put it down there.

To speak one's mind.

To let a culprit escape.

To get on credit; and reckon the interest.

To shave notes.

Don't make a rude noise in eating.

Reaches quite to the ocean.

To let off fireworks.

Courageous, in good heart.

To close or end an examination — as for sinto.

To burn incense lamps in the road — on the full moon of the 7th month; in some places, the priests burn floating lanterns instead.

Sent as special commissioner from the capital; — usually to superintend the examinations.

Has let it out, as a caged bird; liberated, as a prisoner.

Read, jing. To lay boats alongside; to imitate, to accord with.

Joining to the name Fang and looking into ancient records, the Emperor Yao was named Fang-hiun.

In Fuhoou. A last, a hat-block.
FÉI.

Old sounds, pê, p'ê, bi, pit, and bit.

The original rudeley represents a bird soaring; it is the 188th radical of a few characters all relating to flying.

To spread the wings and fly away; to fit, to go swiftly; to let fly; flying, swift; to act with dispatch; sudden, quick, overtaking one in a moment; airy, high up.

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<tr>
<th>飞</th>
<th>fēi</th>
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<td>to send a fleet courier.</td>
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差 | chā | to send a fleet courier.

雄 | xióng | the pheasant has flown.

災 | zāi | sudden calamity, an unexpected trouble.

馳 | chí | to urge a racer to his utmost speed.

射 | shè | flying bowmen.

麗 | lì | a fabulous bird, changed from a warrior who helped Ch'ê-sin, B.C. 1129, and is now regarded as the god of the Wind; also, a kind of water plant or rush.

啟 | qǐ | I write in great haste.

劍 | jiàn | to let fly a sword — out of the mouth, which sorcerers are said to do.

跑 | pǎo | to run as fast as possible; fleet as an Asahel.

In Cantonese: Clever, shrewd.

From insect and not; occurs used for the next.

非 | fēi | 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.

零 | líng | an old name for the mason or ground bee.

The original form is intended to represent the wings of a bird opposite each other, as it folds them; it is the 175th radical of a few incongruous characters, most of which should have been arranged under their other radicals.

An adverb of negation, not so, not right; when in regimen with another negative, it answers to without—not, and makes a strong assertion; to turn back on, opposed to good; unreal; shameless, vicious, low; false, bad; to blame, to reproach.

是 | shì | right and wrong; yes and no; pro and con.

一場是 | yī chǎng shì | nothing worse than a little gossip.

如是 | rú shì | I can't say whether it is so or not.

如 | rú | it is not so.

說人是 | shuō rén shì | to talk of people's failings, to backbite.

禮 | lǐ | inept, improper.

禮勿言 | lǐ wù yán | neither speak nor act without observing propriety.

豈 | qǐ | is it not so? — i.e. it is true.

必 | bì | it certainly must have a cause.

無 | wú | or 莫, mò | really.

易 | yì | not so easy, rather difficult.

無 | wú | 无 or yú | neither doing wrong nor yet good; said of a woman.

也 | yě | or 也 | truly it is not so.

吃 | chī | 吃 or chī | if he is not eating he is drinking; — a useless lout.

A train trailing on the ground; long robins dragging.

绯 | fēi | Dark red or purplish colored silk, of which officers of the fifth rank make their robes.

紫 | zǐ | a deep lilac color.

绯 | fēi | From leaf of a door and not.

障 | zhàng | A door with one leaf; met. a rustic house.

依 | yī | 依而待, waiting as she leans on the door.

柴 | chái | a kind of movable bars in a fence.

斟 | zhēn | Aromatic.

斟 | zhēn | or 劳, láo | fragrant and odorous.

雕 | diāo | exceedingly sweet and fragrant.

霏 | fēi | From rain and not; another old form is from 雨, yǔ, and 飛, fēi.

霏 | fēi | Rain and snow driving along, filling the air.

霏 | fēi | 雨 or yǔ | the snow is falling in clouds.

駄 | dà | From horse and not.

駄 | dà | The outer horses of a team of four; an extra horse fastened to the axle with long traces; a colt three years old.

牡 | mǔ | the four horses went on quietly, without stopping.
From **woman** and **self**, q. d. a woman made equal to one's self. A partner; the secondary wives or concubines of a monarch; royal women next the queen, called 后, and 皇貴, and other names; the heir-apparent's wife was also called 王, in olden times.

天 the goddess of sailors, the Amphitrite of Chinese mythology.

宫 a class of women like ladies in waiting.

好 a crafty concubine; — a term of reproach.

子笑 Fēi-tsz' laughed — to see the lichis come; — a legend of the Tang dynasty, whence this name is given to the fruit.

**肥** From 肉 and 二 a limit; i.e. fleshiness should not become obesity.

Fat, fleshy, plump; the opposite of 肥; oily, rich, unctuous; fertile; abundant, rich, as crops; manure, tillth; to fatten; to benefit one; fattened.

亚 a fat person, a paunch-belly.

(Chinese) 吃 a corpulent.

美 plump, in good liking. 一 to whip up the fat — horses; 一to enrich one's self, to line one's nest.

润 fertile, rich as land.

肝 fat and rich, as meat.

甘 fat and sweet, as pork.

君 瘦民 [let] the ruler be lean, so that the people be fat.

只 見已 he only looks to his own benefit.

上 or 落 to manure land.

私 他 to enrich one's self, to line one's nest.

假 fat as a pig; of which 膽 is another form.

**肥** A stinking grub, like the Cicinex; a sort of snake.

鱉 the large grubs of some kinds of beetles, found in compost heaps, also called 地輒 or ground silkworms.

盧 a cockroach.

**蟹** The sea-quin or Medusa, found in the northern sea; but others define it the Scarabeus or tumble-dung.

Read 蟹. A clam or large mussel found on the southern coast.

From **woman** and **not**.

徘徊 To pace to and fro, as one in uncertainty.

徘徊 hesitating and lingering.

江 a water goddess or niail; one who roams along the river banks.

**腓** The calf of the leg; to avoid, to skulk; to cover or hide each other, as animals do in a herd; diseased; to change; altered.

腸 the calf of the leg.

**腓** A bamboo square covered basket, for which the next is now used; the stately march of horses; a graceful gait; illegal; banditti, vagabonds, seditions, disorderly people, by which term officials stigmatize whoever opposes their rule; banded robbers, brigands, or oppressed people; no, not so, is not; without; variegated.

類 or 徒 vagabonds, wandering people, vagrants.

好 insurgenst, open rebels.

難 a band of villains; a seditious club or cabal.

土 local robbers, a nest of thieves.

會 a party or association of seditions subjects.

捍 or 捺 thieves, marauders, highway robbers.
If my poor respects;—written on a present of money.

When gathering the turnips do not throw them away because of their roots; i.e. do not reject the good because of the bad.

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 [木] or long, hazel-shaped nuts of the Torreya nucifera, a species of Taxinae or yew, found in Northern China, and used by the people to cure the worms; the first also means a piece of wood fastened to a bow to strengthen the center; to assist; to lean on; used for basket.

To cut off the feet, an ancient punishment; others say, to cut off the knee-pan.

A red marshy plant, the stem and roots are good for food if gathered at the right time; the plant belongs to the Crucifera, and has a large root like a turnip, which is acrid at certain times; the description seems to apply rather to a plant like the Crumbe tatarica, or Hungarian bread, than to a sort of turnip or wild radish; pot-herbs, greens; sparing, frugal; trifling, unworthy, mean; fragrant; beautiful; sandal, in which sense it is used for the next.

A formal offering, a trifling present, said by one of his gift, which is also termed [物] (only) a thing like a turnip.

Coarse food and drink.

Exuberant, fragrant.

Odoriferous; mixed, blended.

Sad, in deep depression.

Mournful.

Poor, shabby, of no worth;—as one's present.

Slander and flattery.

Heart-burnings; malice in the heart.

To slander, to defame.

The moon in a crescent form, five days old, and not yet very bright.

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.

To throw aside.

Useless, worn out; a good for nothing fellow.

To waste one's time.

To turn back, to back out, to give up when half done.

To set aside the eldest, and place the younger on the throne.

Things spoil if care be not taken with them.

The state is all going to ruin.

Lost his labor; he has missed his aim.

Lazy, unthrifty.

To abandon, to discard.

Cripples, infirm people; superannuated.

From disease and to issue; interchanged with the last in this sense.

An incurable disease.

A disability that unfits one for all labor; maimed or imperfect in body.

A mat made of rushes for spreading on beds or floors.
FÉI

From wealth and without.
To scatter wealth; to use, to spend; to lavish; to hurt, to injure; expense, cost, outlay; wasteful, squandering; trouble, anxiety for, kindness to others; vast.

FÉI

From water and not; it is very frequently read *fuh*.
To bubble up, as gushing or boiling water; to rush over the rocks, as waves do; bubbling, perturbed; excited, angry; to sprinkle.

FÉI

From wood and a sort of *nettle*.
A chip or shaving; to plane or shave wood; a wooden case.

FÉI

To overshadow, as by luxuriant foliage.

FÉI

The unbranched flowering crab or service tree; — used as a simile for grateful remembrances.

FÉI

Exuberant, full of leaves.

FÉI

From *fí*; *fú*; a knee-pad worn when sacrificing.

FÉI

From *fú*; from meat, flesh and *fú*; a market, though others say the primitive is *fú* an apron.

One of the five *tsang* or organs, the lungs, “called hidden, 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.

FÉI

To sacrifice the lungs, as was done in the Chou dynasty at autumn.

FÉI

The lungs, the lights.

FÉI

An abscess in the lungs.

FÉI

An abscess in the lungs.

FÉI

A kind of ape, th. 1, found in China-India and the southwest of China, of which strange stories are told; it is probably a hairy variety of the *mú* or orang, of a black color, with very large lips; it is described as carnivorous, and four or five feet high.

FÉI

From a paw and four hands clasping the head.
An old character, denoting an animal like the last, which was brought from India, B.C. 1100, said to be twelve feet high.

FÉI

To speak rapidly; to talk very fast and thick.

FÉI

Small pimples, eruptions on the skin.
Prickly heat.

FÉI

Son or son; prickly heat.
Or long; to have prickly heat.

FÉI

Prickly heat emulates boils.

FÉI

From *ké*; Luxuriant.

FÉI

The leaves were very abundant.
A beautiful bird, the cock [from feather and not.]

A rheumatic sickness; a fiery swelling, an ulcer like a carbuncle; a drophical swelling or fattness in the feet.

From mouth and dog; alluding to the cry of a dog.

The bark of a dog; to bark, to yelp, to howl, as canine animals do.

To punish refractory states; also read fish.

Luxuriant, as 茅, a plant covered with leaves.

Old sounds, pu, bu, pù, and bit. In Canton, fan; — in Swatow, p'n, hù, lù, and lui; — in Amoy, ho, and one hu; — in Fuchan, p'éu, p'ai and p'ain; — in Shanghai, wù and fu; — in Chifu, fu.

From net and not, but the primitive is properly a contraction of whether.

A net to catch rabbits; a screen or intervening framework.

A wooden screen within the outer gate.

The port of Chi-fù in Shantung, the headland of this name is famous for a visit of Chi Hwangti, about B.C. 200.

From net and not, but the primitive is properly a contraction of whether.

A net to catch rabbits; a screen or intervening framework.

A wooden screen within the outer gate.

The port of Chi-fù in Shantung, the headland of this name is famous for a visit of Chi Hwangti, about B.C. 200.

From water and trustworthy.

To float, to drift; to float or cross a stream with gourds; to overflow, to exceed; to run over; light, unsteady, giddy, volatile; unsubstantial, fleeting; time gone by, clouds scudding by; a forfeit; excessive.

abundant, like a rushing torrent; rising, like vapor; vain.

don't trust reckless talk.

passes away like a dream.

accounts put in the blotter.

floating property, not fixed or certain, uncertain gains.

light-minded, no stability or dignity.

From mouth and dog; alluding to the cry of a dog.

The bark of a dog; to bark, to yelp, to howl, as canine animals do.

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light-minded, no stability or dignity.

A kind of large ant.

A kind of large ant.

A river in Sz'ch'uan, about 800 miles long, the 陵 or 江 or 黑今江 which joins the Yangtsê River at Fu-cheu 乍 as it is called on the spot.

The bark of a dog; to bark, to yelp, to howl, as canine animals do.

To punish refractory states; also read fish.

Luxuriant, as 茅, a plant covered with leaves.

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floating property, not fixed or certain, uncertain gains.

light-minded, no stability or dignity.
The greater plantain, rib-grass, rib-wort, or ripple-grass, a common roadside herb.

Earthware vessels in general; a wine-jar; a measure holding four "huh" or eight bushels; a vase on which the ancients marked time.

Earthenware in general.

 vá | the hanging jar, a name for a poor man.

New and lustrous silk clothes; white garments.

His silken robes are clean and bright; such are now worn by the Empress when she worships the goddess of silk.

The original form delineates an earthen vessel to contain spirits; it is the 121st radical of a natural group of characters referring to vases.

Earthenware forms are used as a diuretic.

A peak in Mih bien near K'ai-fung fu in Honan.

The greater plantain, rib-grass, rib-wort, or ripple-grass, a common roadside herb.

From mouth and not, because "the thoughts are not discerned in the mouth."

To deny, to refuse; not, not so, ought not; at the end of a sentence, construes it into an alternative interrogative, whether or not? else, otherwise.

is | is it so? 
王曰 | the king said, It is not.
唯 | 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.

The evil world.

命 | a hard lot, unsuccessful in life.

則 | if it be bad, then drown it away.

以 | you must decide whether it be yes or no.

曾 | has it happened or not?
獻可替 | 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.

人物 | to praise and blame people.

From silk and to scatter; it closely resembles ch'ên. 紡

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.

To tie to a whipping post.

Ropes to bind things.

Bind it with a hoop above.

A restricted rule, a fixed limit; impeded, as the circulation.
From a great and — one, q. d. a man with a pin in his hair to show that he is of age; — the — being a contraction of 夫 a pole of ten feet, intimating his full stature, or of 仗 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.

夫 [fu] husband and wife.

夫 [fu] an old term for officials, now mostly used for a physician.

子 [zi] a sage, a rabbi, a great teacher; a hero.

君 [jun] my husband.

主 [zhu] my deceased husband

人 [ren] the wife of an officer of very high rank; Shaky's mother is so styled by the Buddhists, and it is politely used when speaking of the wife of a gentleman.

如 [ru] your concubine.

丈 [zhang] a great and good man, an eminent leader.

萬 [wan] the head of all men, the chief of all braves, — the sovereign.

挑 [tiao] a porter, a coolie.

轎 [jiao] a chair-bearer.

販 [fan] chapmen, peddlers.

車 [che] a cartman.

馬 [ma] attendants, servitors of all kinds; a groom.

鄙 [bi] a mean fellow, a base man.

狂 [kuang] a desperate man.

匹 [pi] a beast of a man, a low wretch.

百 [bai] an old term for a century.

老 [lao] the old worker; — used by common people.

萬 [wan] one able to cope with ten thousand.

非 [fei] 人之為病而誰為若 I am not moved on account of this man, what can move me?

星子息 husbands and children, — a fortune-teller's term.

從 [chong] from this lonely isolated fellow Shen.

Read 付. An adverbial initial particle; — now, therefore, forasmuch; however; an interjection.

且 [qu] however, moreover.

若 [ruo] if then.

今 [jin] so, ah! now, then!

人之子 now, that man's son.

彼 [bei] that thing, therefore.

嗟 [jia] alas!

仁者 now, as to the humane man; now, concerning virtue.

祿 [lu] the lapel which folds over the side; overalls or outer drawers.

執 [zhi] a case to protect a scabbard, made of coarse cloth.

ético [lu] 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.

賦 [fu] the pebbles are mingled in with gems, — the vile and the good are confounded.

斧 [fu] an ax used to decapitate high officers and princes.

鈞 [jun] a headsman's ax.

肆 [si] to spread out; name of a tree.

䍁 [fu] to lay down or spread out in every part, as a mat on a floor.

づ [zu] a sort of wild apple; the Aronia.

麸 [fu] Bran of wheat; at Canton, 田 is the refuse cake of the ground-nut or hemp-seed, used for manure.

子 [zi] bran from grain.

料 [liao] horse-feed, as bran, beans, straw.

麩 [fu] fruit of the Elmus semi-alaia, which produces the 五子 or gall-nuts.

孚 [fu] From chews over a child, representing a bird brooding, as she sits on the nest.

孚 [fu] To hatch, to brood on eggs; to trust, to depend on; trust-worthy, because the time of hatching can be known; sincerely, truly; trust, confidence, belief; accordant; what is fully proved; fully established in.

交 [jiao] mutual trust, as in trading.

作周 [zuozhou] be an example of loyalty (or trust) to the future statesmen of Chen.

信 [xin] to rely on.

信不是 [xinni] every one reposed entire confidence in them.

甲 [jia] (also written 荷甲) the calyx, which bursts at flowering.

中 [zhong] the 61st diagram, referring to confidence.

桴 [fu] From wood and trust.

桴 [fu] A float or raft; the ridge-pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow or hurdle to carry dirt.

乘 [chen] to float over the seas on a raft.

浮 [fu] floating charcoal; anything light.

扉 [fui] 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.

To sit cross-legged in a devotional attitude with the hands raised, when performing (ušuku kasama) the great meditation.

From tree and to wrap.

A drumstick.

A small department in the west of Shensi, bordering on Kansuh, and anciently called Shensi, it lies on the headwaters of the River Lo River in the mountains.

Original form of the next.

The fourth of the eight diagrams is 令 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.

From to spread and disperse; the second composed of such and first, is seldom used, and is also read mi with the same meaning.

To state to the sovereign or a superior; to lay, as a mat; to spread out, to diffuse; to disclose, as the feelings; to announce, to send out orders, to proclaim; to show forth; to divide and arrange; to apply, as a plaster; extensively.

To make known; to widely circulate, as news.

To make known or diffuse moral books, or exhortations to good habits.

Not or not; insufficient, not enough for the purpose.

To spread abroad doctrines, to diffuse a religion.

To memorialize the throne.

To proclaim, as the Emperor does.

To put on, as a plaster or ointment.

To extend one's researches.

Heaven's angry affections extend through this lower world.

The epidermis, the skin; the soft flesh, muscule; minced meat; pork; skin-deep, superficial; to skin, to flay; to receive, beautiful, admirable; large; the breadth of four fingers, or two Š feet.

Hair and skin; i.e. the whole body.

Muscle, flesh.

Superficial writing.

The skin.
A herb, the **şu** (meaning "charm-bags"). It is also called duck's tongue and broom weed; the *Kochia scoparia*.

Hasty, urgent; occurs used for gratified.

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 seal or charm to prevent evil, such as are often hung in a bag or charm-bags on the lapel, as amulets.

写 written charms to exercise spirits, to convey sores to others, to ward off infection, &c.; incantations, spells, amulets.

兵 a seal conferring unlimited military powers, which 兵 in hand should always be at hand, — and the officer ready for his duty.

写 a warrant or commission, half of which is given the officer; credentials, a tally.

写 the parts do not match; the circumstances disagree; there is a discrepancy between the statements.

字迹不 the writing does not tally; *i.e.* it is a forgery.

書 to write or draw spells or incantations.

嘉 favorable influences, as genial dews, springs, &c.

霞 an effectual charm.

不得酗游歷為護 they cannot make a plea of traveling 'about, to screen themselves — from their wrong acts.

病 the demon of sickness; sickness, 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 鬼 a devil's eye.

Read șu. A scale; buds bursting, as in the spring.

甲 the outer scale of a leaf or bud; a glume.

Read șu, and used for 菜 sweet flag. The name of a place.

於在 之 可畏 more to be dreaded than [the robbers of] Hwan-p' in Lu; this place being a fenny spot where bandits skulked.

附 From water and to give; it is used for 水 a raft and the next.

附 a float made of boards for crossing streams by pushing it across, a thing smaller than a raft.

附 bubbles on the water.

旅 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 shieldrake, widgeon, or mallard, including some sorts with a crest; a small species near the Yangtsz" is called 冠 the capped duck; and another is named the 湖 the deep duck, from its habit of diving.

家 a poetical name for the common duck.

雙 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'.

頭 the ducks and widgeons are on the River King.

走 to walk slow, like a duck.

泛若水 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.

From herb and mallard, as the phonetic.

An edible tuber, described as a variety of the water-chestnut or *Eleocharis*, called 菜 which people eat in times of scarcity.

菜 a flower, the 萊花 or *Hibiscus mutabilis*, common in southern China.

菜 a branch of the Wu (Black) Kiang in the north of Yunnan.

菜 a flowery (i.e. pretty) face of a girl; — a fancy name for a looking-glass.

菜 the poppy, so called in imitation of the Arabic uf yam for ophium, introduced into China about A.D. 800 by Arab traders.

菜 the lotus flower.

菜 a species of water beetle like the Dytiscus, called 青 and 菜; the popular notion is that it can recover its stolen young, and the mother and young always somehow rejoin each other; coins rubbed with their blood will also one day come together again; hence copper cash are often called 青, from their resemblance to the shape of the insect; and 菜 by an extension of the idea, is sometimes used as a name for dollars, rupees, and other coins.

菜 two tien or bills of Peking money.

菜 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.
府
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 貴 | or 尊 | are polite terms for your residence, your mansion.

太 | or 尊 | his Honor the知 | or prefect; applied too to a 分 | or sub-prefect.

王 | a prince’s palace in Peking.

宗 | the Board of the Imperial Clan.

庫 | the treasury; a dépôt.

身 | 職 | 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.

拊
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,

石 | to tap the stone — in keeping time.

我 | 我 [you, my parents,] indulged and reared me.

循 | to pat and stroke, as a cat; to soothe.

拂 | 琴瑟 to thrum and tap the lute and guitar.

撫
From hand and without or a treasury; the second form is not common; interchanged with the last.

撫
To keep down with the hand, to hold; to quiet, to tranquillize, 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 thrum, as a lute.

四方 | 方 | to fully pacify the country.

安 | or 蠃 | to gently manage.

養 | to rear, as a child; to nurture, to educate.

養 | to bring out men of ability.

臺 | or 巡 | or 院 | the governor of a province.

劍 | to draw the sword.

御 | to manage and drive, as a span; — applied to a firm and gentle sway over the people.

左和右 | the Governor’s left and right — troop or escort.

腐
From flesh and treasury as the phonetic.

腐
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.

肉 | rotten, corrupt, spoiled; crushed to powder; carious, unsound; inert, inapt, slow.

肉 | foolish, obstinate and doltish.

肉 | putrid, as a sore; spoiled, as meat.

刑 | the punishment of castration.

败 | an utter defeat.

儒 | a learned fool; a vicious pedant.

儒 | bean-curd; low policemen and underlings are nicknamed 儀 | 仪 because they live on and are no better than this curd; and also the teachers in low government schools.
去 | 生肌 remove the proud flesh, and thus produce healthy.

| 孔 | soured bean-curd.

奶 | a Mongol name for cheese.

脅 | an old saw, an ancient worn-out proverb, not applicable to the present day.

俯 | From man and storehouse; the second is also read t'iao; it is rather obsolete.

颓 | To stoop, to bend down, to bow; to look down from a height, to condescend to, to regard the lowly—said of superiors, and much used in prayers and petitions; to consider; unequal.

伏 | to fall on the face; to bow and kneel.

准 | to look graciously on.

仰 | and are correlatives, to look down—to look up; a term for all ranks, as 仰皆宽 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 geomancer.

彞 | The middle of a bow, where it is grasped; better known as 弓把 the hold of the bow.

魁 | Stars in Ursa Major, especially one near ο Megrez in the square of the Dipper.

甫 | Composed of 用 to use and 父 father contracted.

甫 | To begin, the first; an appellation or style taken by men, by which their friends call them; it is also called their 大號 great designation, or 別字 the other name; large, fine, good; eminent, great; numerous; I, myself; a small lordship mentioned in the Shi King.

| 皆 | all, every kind, all sizes.

請問合 | what is your style, Sir?

年 | 弱冠 he has just been capped, he is still a very young man; 年 | is also a polite term for asking another's age.

及月 | just a month from the time.

初 | to begin; a beginning.

仲尼 | the appellation of Confucius.

章 | a grandee's coronet.

> Read 'pu, and used for 菽 a garden.

| 茅 | field plants.

In Cantonese. A ward in the provincial city, of which there are eighteen; a league, as 十里為一十 ten 里 make one station or post, which are a league apart; some write 蒸 for this last sense.

> From dish and great; the second form with bamboo added is commonly used.

| 蒲 | a sort of basket or hamper, square outside and round within, used to hold boiled grain in government worship.

| 爨 | dishes of different shapes, used when adorning Confucius and ancestors.

| 釉 | From cart and great.

| 蓋 | 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.

| 衛 | to protect, as a guardian.

| 佐 | or to aid in carrying out; to succor, to assist.

| 習 | to join and help, to cooperate in government.

| 督 | or a cabinet-minister.

| 鎮 | high statesmen; in government, hills or knolls which support or flank a spot.

以友 | 仁 to be helped by one's friends in virtuous ways.

無 | 無 | do not throw aside your props.

四 | four officers ancientsly placed near the throne as supporters; applied to four stars in Camelopardalis near the pole.

| 蘭 | Embroidered garments used anciently to indicate high rank, having axes drawn on them in black and white; diversified.

| 縱 | ancient sacrificial dresses embroidered with white lines or axes.

| 縫 | 文章 elegant composition.

| 服 | finely embroidered.

常服 | 而 constantly appearing in their hatchet robes and state coronets.

| 褥 | From flesh and great as the phonetic.

| 蓄 | Dried meat, like jerked meat; flesh or fruit dried for food.

| 蕎 | preserved meats or other preparations of food and fish.

| 修 | slices of dried meat formerly sent to teachers; hence it, or 束 | a bundle of meat, now means the wages of a teacher taken to him by a pupil.

桃 | dried peaches.

市 | 不食 [Confucius] did not eat the dried meat sold in shops.

| 西 | From a boiler and great; nearly the same as the next.

| 西 | A large ancient measure, holding about a kilderkin, or 6或 pecks; a boiler for dressing food; a meal.

二 | 不合 not having two meals—a day.

| 覆 | rude huts like inverted kettles, in which people lived in marshy places after Yu's deluge.
| 伯叔 | my paternal uncles. |
| 乘官 | the local officers are occasionally so called; especially the chia-hien, who is spoken of as |
| 老台 | my imperial father. |
| 王 | a grandfather in the ancestral hall. |
| 兄輩 | superiors generally. |
| 諸 | an old polite term for a feudal prince. |
| 叔父 | my father's friends. |
| 子子 | treating a father as a father; and son as a son. |

From hatchet and father.

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.

| 親 | a father; 生 | my father, the one who begat me. |
| 家 | our father. |
| 先 | a deceased father. |
From wealth and to display.

To assist a friend to bury his dead by contributing towards the funeral expenses.  
† the money given for this purpose.

From wealth and married.

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.

† to apportion or levy taxes.  
† to collect land tax; the impost.  
† to make a conscription; to draft troops.  
† to send up taxes.  
† the moment of birth.  
† one’s mind; the natural abilities.  
† one’s native powers and talents.

薄 | 輕徭 light taxes and easy rates.  
| 納之臣 an exactor and oppressive collector of the revenue, one who exacts unjustly from the people.

詩 | poems and ballads.  
| 陳詞 to take a theme and write one’s ideas in poetry.

From woman and heron, indicating her household duties; the second form is unusual.

A wife; a married woman who follows and is subject to a husband, and includes both wife and concubine; a lady; a female; and is often an equivalent of Mrs. or Mistress; beautiful; female, pertaining to woman.

| 女 | women; the sex.  
| 女 a woman; in speaking, it is often used rather like gran-ny, goodwife, a depreciatory term.

| 德 | female virtues.  
| 貧之女 a well-bred woman; female propriety.  
| 貧 | a virtuous woman.  
| 泄 | a pettish, captious woman, a termagant.  
| 報 | a laug, a beldame, a harridan.  
| 報 | a beautiful woman, a stylish, well-dressed lady.  
| 倉 | a tided lady.  
| 寺 | a eunuch; an old term.  
| 小 | a concubine.

| 德 | composed of wealth and man.  
| 复 | 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.  
| 累 | to involve, as an indorser by non-payment.  
| 戴 | to carry on the head.  
| 屈 | to suffer a wrong; to be deeply injured.  
| 荷 | to bear a burden — of care; a responsibility.  
| 心 | ungrateful, heartless.  
| 心賊 you heartless thief; you jilt!  
| 恩 | to forget favors.

背 | traitorous, ungrateful; to carry on the back.  
| 苦 | to endure hardship; to work for a living, as a laborer.

抱 | more learned and able than common men.
1. to win or lose; to succeed or fail.
2. to turn against one's master.
3. unmindful of kindness; to render benefits conferred nugatory.
4. or an old term for mother—from the manner of carrying children.
5. Also read ōu.

Fu

Old sounds, pok, p'ok, bok, pak, p'uk, hok, pát, bát, and p'ut. In Canton, fuk and fū; — in Swatow, hok, pak, hnt, and p'wat; — in Amoy, hok and hnt; — in Fuhchau, huk and bok; — in Shanghai, fık, vök, and feh; — in Chifu, fuh.

Composed of 高 (high) and 厚 (thick). Both contracted and placed one above the other; it is an ancient form of the next, and used only as a primitive.

To be full; to fill; a roll of cloth.

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 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.
薯 1 a Manchu word meaning the wife of a Manchu prince; she is addressed by this term.

有 1 气 or 1 福 a good-looking man; well off, successful in life.
添 1 梁福 may you be happy and live long.
散 1 to distribute offerings among one's friends, after a sacrifice; they then 飲 茯 drink their happiness and get their flesh.
安 1 安福 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.
一路 1 星 may a happy star [light] your way.
神 1 the happy gods, are the lares rustici and street gods.
有 1 之人不在忙 lucky people never need be in a hurry.
厚德載 1 great virtue carries happiness with it.

Read ōu. To store up, to lay up.

蝠 1 The bat is called蝠 1 , but others think the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.
豐 1 花 a kind of bean found in Yunnan.

幅 1 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.

葉 1 An edible wild vegetable, the leaves having large veined leaves and roots like a finger; it is found in Shantung, and is a Portulaca or pokeweed; the same as the leaf; it is regarded as a poor vegetable; a sort of rush.
From carriage and full.

The spoke of a wheel.

地 轮 that place is one where they collect, — as the capital to which people resort.

This is only used as a primitive.

To go back the old way, to retrace; now written like the next.

From 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 compensate; to observe, as a promise; to recall the spirit of one who died from home; a hut like a kraal; the 24th diagram, meaning to repeat.

反 or 反反 | repeatedly; troublesome from repetition.

音 an answer; but 信 is rather the reply to a letter.

而 returned; repeated.

又 to do over again, to recur, to repeat; again.

戦 to renew the battle.

興 to recover; to start again and prosper; to revive, as business after depression.

命 to report on, as a commission.

出出在 the contrary he waxes worse.

還 to repay, to requite, to revenge, to recompense.

仇 or 報 to revenge an enemy; to pay him off.

我諸兄 I will go back to my brothers.

是 順 is | they are protected and promoted.

生 to revive, as from a swoon; a resurrection, to come to life.

類 如 is or | 舊如初 to replace as it was at first; to restore, as at the beginning.

降 在原 he descended again to the plains.

原 or 元 restored to health.

覆.

From to cover and again; often interchanged with the last, and must not be confounded with 額; to investigate.

Back and forth; on the contrary; to and fro; unstable; to overthrow, to subvert; to defeat; to throw down, to upset, to prostrate; to reply to, to report on; to inquire into and judge; to do a second time; an ambush.

傾 | overthrown, as a state; fallen, as a wall.

傾 | tumbled down; ruined, reduced to poverty.

流 進 reprobate (or unfortunate) and pursued everywhere; dispersed and scattered, as a troop; utterly helpless.

馬前 | 木 [like] gathering the water poured before a horse, — so impossible will it be.

車之戒 the warning of the overturned cart [shad]; i.e. to learn caution from others' troubles.

自 to report on clearly; to explain in a perspicuous manner.

身 to guess at things under a screen or cover.

軍 哥 | the whole host was destroyed.

敗 disgraced, as an army.

達 the argumentum ad hominem in rhetoric.

没 lost and sunk, as a 船 or sunken vessel.

查 | to inquire and report on.

奏 to reply in a memorial.

Recall few To cover, to overshadow; to brood, as a bird.

鷹 | 翼之 the bird spread her wings over it.

天地無不 | 載 there is nothing which is not covered by heaven or supported by earth.

壹 to cover, as a dish.

腹.

That which envelopes the viscera; the belly or abdomen; to carry in the arms; the seat of the mind; the middle

of, as a hill; thick, substantial; intimate, dear; the earth, because it embraces all things.

肚 the belly.

小 | below the navel.

結 constipated.

肚 | 大 glutinous; a big panchef.

項 | merely for a living, — not for favor or to do good.

袒 | 之嫁 the assistance of a son-in-law.

滿 | 文章 a great scholar, a walking encyclopedia.

令 | 人捧 | to make one laugh till his sides shake.

心 | beloved; dear, as a child.

心之慰 to depend on entirely.

膽 | 之言 most reliable words.

水 | 壁 the watery marsh is thick and hard — in winter.

口 | 是 | non specious, false; disingenuous.

遺 | 子 a posthumous child.

指 | 爲婚 to betroth children before birth.

割 | 明心 you may search my inmost heart.

稿 | 懷於 | I composed the draft in my mind.

出 | 我 [you, my mother] never got me in all my ways.

割 | 紫珠 he cuts open his belly to hide pearls, — as one who sacrifices life for gain.

馥.

A fragrant smell; odors diffused around; the whirr of an arrow.

芬 | odorous.

馥 | beautiful and fragrant.

蝮.

From insect and repeated, referring to the viper's reputed habit of striking back.

A venomous serpent, 蛇 including the adder, viper, and cobra; poisonous, deadly.

蛟 | 蟠 a huge serpent like a boa, found in the west of China.

蛟 | 甲 the wingless young of locusta.
Double garments; wadded or lined garments; to double; the second.

道 [dào] a double or parallel road leading around a hill, one above and one below.

重 [zhòng] again, repeated.

提 [tí] a double lapel.

蔽 [bì] to strap the dress tight and seize the sword — to fight.

The cord or band which is tied around the projecting sticks that clasps the body of a cart on the axle to prevent its slipping.

輦 [niǎo] the chariot has lost its axle band.

To excavate a cave or hole in a bank for a residence, as is frequently the case in Shansi and elsewhere; a den where people can live in troubled times.

陶 [táo] is also just those kind of hill-side dwellings.

伏 [fú] the combination perhaps imitates the subjecttion 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; to subject; 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: 恭 I humbly think; a sign of the ablative, as: 彼 諏駕 即 位. Shao having been destroyed, Tsun then reigned.

罪 [zuì] to own one's guilt.

望 [wàng] I earnestly hope.

乞 [qǐ] or 祈 to earnestly beg or ask.

蔽 [bì] to hide pernicious; to keep out of sight.

軸 轉 [zhòu zhuàn] | 枕 rolling and tossing as I hug my pillow.

誅 [zhōu] he suffered decapitation.

発 奸 | 搐 to make known the traitors and seize rascals.

兵 [bīng] soldiers in ambush; to dispose troops in an ambush.

無 [wú] don't lie on your face when sleeping.

台 塔 | 程 I would crawl up your Honor's steps.

卵 [luǎn] or 窩 | 置 to set on eggs; she is hatching.

既 [jì] they have suffered for their misdeeds.

凍 [dòng] to quietly get away.

駄 災 | 炎凉 the summer there is hot, and the winter very cold.

三 [sān] are three decades in the summer; the 初 | commences July 19th; the 中 | on July 29th; and the 末 | on August 8th; — a month of hot weather, dog-days, when the 陰気 is in the ascendant.

桿 [gān] a strap or girder placed on a beam to strengthen it.

流 [liú] a return flow, as in water; name of an anchorage.

In Pekingese. Used sometimes for swimming, said of fishes.

从 [cóng] and to 伺.

格 [gé] from grass and to hide.

茯 [fú] The medicine | 茯 known as China root; it is the

Pachyma cocos, a fungus-like substance found in the western provinces on the roots of fir-trees; some regard it as more like a puff-ball (Lycoperdon); the Chinese say it is the sap of the fir tree, which turns into 甜 in a thousand years, and then into amber in another millennium.

茯糕 | 茛 a kind of cake made of this fungus.

士 茛 | 茛 the root of the Similor chinensis, a medicine used in syphilis.

薯 | 薯 a square cloth.

包 | a square strong cloth used for wrapping bedding and clothes.

手 | a small wrapper or satchel, with one string.

The first is the usual form, but it was originally formed of a boat and to manage, contracted to its present form.

服 | 服 to use, as one does a boat; to wait on, as an attached does; attached to, as things are to a giraffe; 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 tenre or domain; a quiver; an affair; the wheel horses, which bear up the carriage.

朝 | or 公 | 服 court dresses.

官 | 官 to take the garb of an officer; i.e. to hold office.

有 | or | 至 | 繽 in mourning.

五 | five tenures of early times; the divisions of China in Yu's day; also five grades of孝 | mourning apparel, called the 專緝 | 潮緝 | 孖; the 大功 | the 小功 | and 細麻, worn respectively for 12, 9, 7, 5, and 2 months after the death of relatives of the same surname; the 赤 | is nearly the same as the first.

衣 | 衣 clothes, garments; a wardrobe; but 衣 is to put on a dress.

藥 | 藥 to take medicine.

吃 | 吃 does not agree with me, I cannot take it.

一 | 藥 a dose of physic.
The seeds of a plant skin to  

At the turnip, used as a medi-
cine; also read poh, when ap-
plied to the turnip; the raw
roots of the turnip, or white turnip,
are eaten to remove the effects of
some bread and of coal-gas or char-
coal smoke.

From bird and to submit, because
the bird does not leave its habitat.

A sort of owl or goshawk
called 鹎 1, the size of a
dove; it has a screeching cry
and a short flight, and is re-
garded an ill-omened bird.

Originally composed of 幽 hide
contracted to 肠, having
wishes bound each side.

An adverb of prohibition, not;
now rather used as a deprecatory
word, not so, it should not be,
not permissible; do not, will not,
cannot; distorted; to grasp; to leave.

Like he will not come.

Guthly, like the wind.

No more childless.

Exceedingly, abundant.

From man and not; the second
ideographic form meaning the
man of the west country, is used
only by priests.

To see indistinctly when
examining, and thus like
the next; to bend down;
great; opposed, unreasonable;
to turn aside; bright; Budha, which
is 菩 or 陀 when written
in full, in imitation of the Indian
word; it is explained by 脫,
pre-science and intelligence; a Budha
is considered by the Chinese to be
radically distinct from shan, a
god or spirit.

Buddhism, the sect of Bud-
hists.

The laws or doctrines of
Buddha; Budhist charms and
spells; the power of Budha.

India; also employed for
the sphere of each Budha's
influence.

The energy of Budha.

Ior or 爪, my lord Budha or
old Budha; a term for Gand-
ma himself or as a god.

Peace, placid, undisturbed, like
Budha.

The three perfect Budhas;
they are 餓迦牟尼 Shaky-
muni; 阿弥陀 杨 Amitabha,
and explained by 無量寿
the boundless age; and 阿弥陀 杨
the honorable Melih Budha; there
are others; the phrase also
denotes Budla, Dharma and Seng-
aga, i.e. Intelligence, Law,
and Union, applied to Budha, the
assembly of the faithful, and the
priests.

Amidst, not to transgress him
for Budha's sake, don't implicate
him, in which the second
name is used as an invocation.

A villainous hypocrite.

If you are enough to
make even Budha angry.

Budha's head is often ap-
pied to prominent hills; the
large heads in a rosary which
lie on the neck.

Budha's kindness.

The houseleek. (Senper-
vires.)

He has treated him as
the apple of his eye.

Read pila, and synonymous with
用 to guide. Great; to help; to
support.

To help the throne in
bearing its great duties.

Like, as if; indistinct.

For example; as it
拂

s'fu

从 hand and do not as the phonetic.

To shake off, to wave to and fro; to brush or push away; to expel; used with the last, to oppose, to contradict; to wipe, to dust; perverse; proud; used for like; a brush, a duster; a sort of mummer or pantomime, accompanying recitative plays.

1. 搂 (shook his sleeve) — and left.
2. 拭 (to clean and wipe) — to make tidy.
3. 居 (to thwart people's wishes).
4. 互 (to oppose my plans).
5. 兄 (a fly whip).
6. 喉 a small duster.

互相意 | mutual aid and countenance; leg-rolling.

或 | or | 违 (perverse, nubilish).

木 | a name for the Roman Empire, supposed to be a transcript of the word παλατινα, or city, applied to Constantinople; the word seems to have been used also for other cities, as 波斯 | 胸 in one author denotes Persepolis.

繆

s'fu

From silk and to oppose; it nearly resembles the next.

The lines which are used to lift or carry the coffins of a grandee, or to drag the bier; a rope; weighty, powerful, applied to the emperor's words.

王言如繆 | 如 the king's words are like silk thread, but they grow (to be strong) as ropes.

糴

s'fu

From worship and a phonetic; occurs for 荀 happiness.

To remove evil, to deprecate sickness; to disperse or drive off; to cleanse impurity, to wash away; a sort of Buddhist baptism employed to obtain blessings.

1. 糧 | to ward off evil by washing away all sins.
2. 祭 | to beg for cleansing.
3. 食 | 食 | to remove all ornaments and begin anew; — said in a moral sense.
Colored in black and blue stripes, which was one of the symbols on the lower of the emperor's sacrificial robes; elegant; an embroidered knee-pad or apron.  

| 衣繡裳 | his embroidered robe wore the symbol. |
| 跪 | Like the next. |
| 戟 | A knee-pad of leather; a cap or crown used in worship.  
| 塁 | the strap to secure a signet or seal. |

A knee-pad, or covering for the shin, used by men; buskins or breeches, anciently worn by the southern tribes.  

| 朱 | red knee-pads. |
| 袜 | or knee garter pads; they are usually of embroidered silk. |

Composed of the all and 卜 insects or living things, because when the mind moves all things live; it forms the 182d radical of a group of characters relating to storms, winds, &c.; occurs used for 風 to ridicule.

The wind; a gust, gale, or breeze; air, or as the Chinese define it, "the eructations or gusts of the dual principles, the envoy of heaven and earth;" breath, spirit, in which sense the term 風 has sometimes been used for the Holy Ghost; the voice of; manner, department, style; the humors or operations of the body, as influenced by the weather; fashion, example; administration, usage, policy; influence, reformation, instruction; fame, reputation; temper; to effect by example; to enjoy the breeze; function or habit; fleet, swift, as the wind; lust; heat in animals; to scatter, as wind does.

| 風 | a gust from the hills; a wind squall. |
| 寒 | a cold wind. |
| 横 | a side wind. |
| 凉 | a grateful breeze. |
| 行 | to take the air; it is also a poetical name for the North wind; as 谷 is for the East wind; 凱 for the South wind; and 秦 for the West wind. |
| 磨 | a northeast wind. |
| 尋 | the noise of a blast; a rumor; influence; fame. |
| 俭 | gaily, folly, vice, dissipation. |
| 常 | usages, manners of a place. |
| 效 | effects of the wind; met. influence or example. |
| 污 | wanton, lascivious, as a courtesan. |
| 民 | character or usage of a people; national character. |
| 文 | a literary spirit or fame. |
| 好 | to love dissipation. |
| 爱 | to attract attention, to play seductive wiles. |
| 烦 | irascible, quick tempered, fault-finding. |
| 聆 | they heard [of Sié Ngan's 謙安 fame and ran; said of a hundred thousand opposing troops. |
| 气 | the temper or general feeling, as of a community. |

風山 | a gust from the hills; a wind squall. |
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風 | to take the air; it is also a poetical name for the North wind; as 谷 is for the East wind; 凱 for the South wind; and 秦 for the West wind. |
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風 | they heard [of Sié Ngan's 謙安 fame and ran; said of a hundred thousand opposing troops. |
風 | the temper or general feeling, as of a community. |
From wood and wind.

枫
The maple (Acer), of which two or three species are common in northern China; in the southern provinces, it includes the liquidambar; in some places, as in Nganhui, the plane tree is intended, and also a sort of sycamore; while the tallow tree is sometimes wrongly so called, probably from the likeness of its leaf to the maple; and one Chinese author says the people of Kiao-nan thus call any tree with deeply trifoliate leaves and a balsamic odor.

香
the gum of the liquidambar, said to turn into amber in ages.

宫
the palace, because an emperor of the Hau dynasty planted many maples in his grounds.

丹
the maple, alluding to its autumnal leaves.

霧江
the plane tree turns red when the hoarfrost dyes the river’s banks.

大
lucuban or chaulmugra seeds of the Gymnocarpos odorata, brought from Siam as a remedy for leprosy and itch.

从 disease and wind.

疯
In the south of China, leprosy, scrofula, and their kindred diseases; in the north, where leprosy is uncommon, it signifies insane, deranged; also pellagous, paralyzed.

发
to exhibit signs of leprosy; leprons.

麻
the leprosy.

頭
a snapping headache.

狗咬了他 a mad dog has bitten him.

院
a lazaret-house; a lazaretto.

癲
or 
在 mad, deluded, silly; acting strangely; such a person is called 魔 a possessed imp, or 子 a maniac.

The original form was intended to represent a vigorous plant rising above the ground; contracted from 生 to grow and 達 roots striking down.

手

Luxuriant; plump, good-looking, easy; graceful, fine; mellow, as sound.

采
graceful, as a dress; plump, fresh.

格
an easy carriage, said of men.

情
very pleasing and animated.

姿
or 神 fair, handsome; sulph-like, fairy.

子
你的 fine bearing, Sir.

麗
mellow, sweet, as music.

蓉
luxuriant grass.

雅
accomplished, elegant and learned.

娃
Light and trifling, as the way of a flirt.

手
Mutual opposition; to butt, to push, as cattle do; to pull and drag; to meet and clash.

From hill and opposing; occurs used for 牽 the zebu.

山
peak or top of a hill; a summit, an apex; the lump on a camel or zebu.

鹭
ridges and peaks.

高
a lofty summit; as 最高 a noted hill south of the Yangtsz’ River, between Nanking and Chinkiang.

玉
a fine green, grassy peak.

孤
a solitary lofty height.

鼻
a high bridge of the nose.

夏雲多奇
what beautiful peaks are seen in the summer clouds.

烽
From fire and opposing as the phonetic.

A fire-place of brick of a conical shape to light beacon fires on, so as to notify an enemy’s approach.

燃
a beacon fire.

燒
light the fire in the beacon.

蜂
From eye and 縫 crock contracted, to describe the madaly.

The eyelids drawn together from disease or otherwise, so that they open slightly.

眯
眼 a sleepy eye.

眼都合了 your eyes are blinking and nodding.

蝶
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.

王
the queen bee.

馬
a gad-fly, a horse-fly.

蠍
or 房 or 衿 a bee’s nest.

黃
a wasp, a hornet.

土
a ground or humble-bee.

吳
a large blue-bottle fly.

鈎或鈎 or 鈎 a wasp’s sting.

盜賊
the robbers arose in swarms

蝶
使 a go-between, a match-maker; the reference is to the bee and butterfly sucking flowers.

擁而上 a great crowd gathered; a rabble ran together.
FUNG.

锋

The sharp point of a weapon or tool; a spear, a lance; the tip; bristling, like a line of bayonets; to rise up, as spears; turbulent; the van of a troop.

交 | to join battle; to attack.
刃 | the tip of a spear.
刃长 | 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 | 面试 | try when the knife is sharp; met. use your powers at their prime.
不 | 行 | it is not best to hit against the spears; i.e. do not run into temptation.
争 | bitter strife and rivalry, as for a woman.
同 | 答对答 | to try her powers of repartee and conversation.

犂

A humped animal of the ox kind, which is perhaps intended for the brahminic bull (Bos indicus) or zebu of India.

封

Originally composed of 守 to guard, and 之 to go, with 土 land under it, denoting the tenures granted to nobles; others derive it from 垠 a baton 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.

一 | 封 | one letter; 公文一總 | an envelope containing several inclosures.
一 | 贷子 | a parcel of money, say 20 or 25 taels.
一 | 贷 | to enable an officer's parents; the patents of such a dignity.
壹 | to confer a rank of nobility.
壹 | to give a largess; to make a present of money.
壹 | 禁 | to prohibit and seal up, as a mine.
船 | to impress a boat.
| | | a douceur to a porter.
| | | to seal up a shop, as on a failure; which is called 釵 | when affixed to a criminal's house; the strips pasted across the door are called 皮, and bear the title of the officers; a government seal.
| | | to deify a person, as is done by the emperor.
| | | the high provincial officers.
| | | a "nailed-up dispatch," is a secret or important order from government; it is nailed between boards.
| | | to confer a right to rule over a state, as is now done to Lew-chew.
| | | to establish a fief for one.
| | | 印 | to close and open public offices, as at new-year.
| | | seal it close; glue it tight.
| | | a very rich family.
| | | 露 | old and dirty from dust.

封

A hill with a terrific gorge, (thought to be in Shansi) on which the great carp ascended, and became a dragon; it is also called 飻 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 燕著; its sprouts, stalks, and roots were successively eaten in the four seasons.

| | 贬 | cheap vegetables; met. poor and unavailable; trifling, unworthy.

爱 | 我 | I am going to gather the mustard salad.

鼎

The character is intended to represent a 釜 goblet filled or heaped up with things; it is often contracted to 鼎 when used alone, but not correctly.

A large goblet, a full cup; abundant, plenteous, as a crop; copious, affluent; exuberant, fertile, prolific; plenty, the opposite of 乾' scarcity; rich in talents, property, or friends.

年 | a plenteous year, when 五穀 | 禍 the grain fills the granaries, and is copiously piled up.
盛 | or 鼎 | prosperous, increasing in everything.
| | 足 | ample, growing rich, well supplied.
| | 置 | ripe, full grown, as grain.
| | | a term for the ancient capital of Wan Wang, situated near the 水 and southerly from the present Si-ning fu in Shensi.
| | | a name for garlic.
| | | 厚 | sumptuous, as a feast.
| | | 人 | a fat, portly man.
| | | 席 | a plenteous table.

面 | 隆 | a face with high cheek bones, like Han Kao-tsu the founder of the Han dynasty.
| | 隆 | is also the god of Thunder.
| | 来 | to give of the fullness; i.e. to make a present, to fork out, to pay the bill.
| | 打抽 | 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.

Fung.

The wind swaying the tops of the trees; the maple or plane tree; the noise made by priests when chanting.

Fung.

Fung.

From water and wind as the phonetic.

Fung.

The dashing, rippling sound of waves along the beach.

Read fung, in the phrase | an easy, gentle sound.

To meet with one, to come across; to meet unexpectedly; to anticipate, to countenance, to run against; to occur; wide, flowing, as a robe.

1 have just met him.

1 to have good fortune; a turn of good luck.

相 [互相] the two met; to visit or see one; but 喜相 [喜欢] means mutual congratulations on a similar good fortune or promotion.

巧於 [巧于] the art of being very attentive (or sycophantic) to people you meet.

難 [困难] hard to find; a difficulty in seeing, as a friend.

狭路相逢 [狭路相逢] we have met in a narrow path, —and which shall yield?

1 I the day when you meet a man speak to him; he tells it to everybody he meets, as a tattler does.

每 [每] whenever; every time; as 每 [每三] whenever a third [day] occurs; i.e. on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of the moon.

時 [时间] just now met him (or occurs); it is the time of; seasonable.

孩之衣 [孩之衣] the flowing robes of literati, such as Confucius wore.

君之惡 [君之] to meet or countenance a prince in his evil deeds.

Read p'ang. The roll of drums.

Pang. The lizard skin drums rattled their tattoo.

Interchanged with the next.

To sew; to baste; to mend, as a rip.

衣服 [衣服] to make clothes.

From silk and to meet; used with the last.

裁 [裁] a tailor; to cut or sew clothes.

衣 [衣服] to make clothes.

窮的 [穷的] poor seamstresses who sit in the streets.

新 [新] to make new garments.

密 [密] to quilt (or hem) finely.

彌 [弥] to mend or sew as one; met.

to make up or rectify, as an error or blunder.

口 [口] to sew a rent; to join or cover a seam.

上幾針 [上幾] sewed it over several times.

Read fung' A seam, a crack, a chink, a crevice; a chance, an opportunity.

糊 [糊] to paste up cracks.

齊 [齐] to sew or point, as bricks; to paste or join on another piece; to lengthen the sheet.

錯 [错] a mistake in doing things; a defect in character.

無地 [无地] can not be a place (or crack) where he can hide himself or escape.

縫了 [缝了] the seam is ripped open.

潢 [潢] to lose; to let slip, as through the fingers.

潰 [潰] The name of river; a pool, a marsh.

潰 [潰] a harassed, anxious, disturbed.

Read p'ang'. The swirling eddies in a stream.

靡 [靡] To recite prayers.

經 [经] to chant the litany, as Buddhists do the Pali text.

1 very productive, as melons.

Read p'ang. To laugh aloud; a loud voice.
From **mani** to **receive**; similar to 拜 and frequently read 朂**ang**.

**奉**

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.

- **奉** hold a [book], and read it carefully.
- **奉** a double handful.
- **奉** clouds embosom the sun.
- **奉** wooden gyves, used like stocks on the feet.
- **奉** hold it firmly.
- **奉** grasp it carefully; hold it by the rim.
- **奉** to drink out of the hands.

Composed of 手 hand and 朂 grasp together, with 朂 flaring as a phonetic; occurs used for the last.

**奉**

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.

- **奉** to attend to orders, to carry out commands.
- **奉** to take care of one's parents.
- **奉** to receive instruction; to become a convert; to enter a sect.
- **奉** to receive kindly; to flatter.
- **奉** to congratulate and send presents to one.
- **奉** to serve; to wait on.
- **奉** to get orders.

**奉** intrusted by Heaven with the care of the empire; Mukten is called **奉** in allusion to this idea.

**奉**

From 羽 bird and 朂 all; q. d. the chief of all birds.

**奉**

A fabulous and felicitous bird; the male of which is so termed, and the female 羽, usually called a phœnix; the type of this bird seems to have been the argus pleasant, which has been gradually embellished and exaggerated; it is poetically applied to the empress as incomparable and happy; the 龍 and 龍 are referred to in marriage observations as the groom and bride; it often occurs in names of places, flowers, and offices; ornamented with phœnixes; imperial.

**奉** a bride's coronet with pendants.

**奉**

From property and to cover, referring to covering a corpse.

**奉**

To give aid to a friend in preparing for a funeral, especially a horse and carriage.

**奉** to give things, as money and clothes, to be interred.
HAI.

Old sounds, ha, hai, ka, gak, gat, and kai. In Canton, hai; — in Swatow, hai; — in Amoy, hai; — in Fuhchuan, hai; — in Shanghai, he and ie; — in Chifu, hai.

哈

From mouth and pleased; it is also read ב, ひ, and そ.

Defi

A noise of laughing and joking; one says, the speechless terror of fright; to smile at; used also as an exclamation of astonishment.

孩

From son and a horned character, or more likely the next contracted.

Afrep

A child beginning to smile, children that need to be carried; a child; a youth, especially a boy; tender, just born.

婴

A male infant, a baby lately born.

儿

Children, bairns.

子

This he has no more wisdom than a child.

提

Young children; babies in arms.

児

A group of children playing boisterously.

儿

A child's face, — a fancy name for the mountain flower.

無

Don't kill newly hatched insects.

咳

Like the last, but it is now usually read א, a synonym of を to cough.

A smile or prattle of a child.

婴

A laughing infant, when it begins to return a parent's caress.

額

From head and a horary character; also read א, お.

The bones of the chin; to hold by the chin or neck, as an infant is dandled; under the chin.

手

Resting the chin on the hand.

皮

A furrier's name for pelage on the neck.

頸

The chin, also called 頭巴 in colloquial.

貌

Tall and thin.

从 to go and a mile.

Ready to start, and yet inclined to remain; uncertain about starting.

海

From water and 晦 obscure contracted.

The sea, i.e. nature's pool, which is the receptacle of all streams with their silt, — referring chiefly to the Yellow Sea; an arm of the ocean; a large river; marine, capacious; vast, as an encyclopaedia; great, oceanic; that which comes from the sea; maritime; an expanse, as a desert; in anatomy, some spaces in the body.

四

The four seas, or 内 within the seas, old phrases for China, — now vaguely used for it alone, and for all the world too; no specific bodies of water were intended, for the outer borders of China were thought to reach the utmost seas on all sides; the phrase 四 often means free, at large, unconfined; great, big, vast; everywhere.

出去遊逛就四了 if we take a ramble, we shall be refreshed greatly.

人

A clever, pleasant and good-looking man.

出 or 上 1 to voyage by sea; to travel.

貽 or 盗 pirat.

邊 the sea-side.

外奇談 that strange story is from beyond the seas; a great exaggeration.

味 marine delicacies.

| 龍王 | the Dragon Sea King, the Chinese Neptune. |
| 過 | he is able to drink a sea of wine. |
| 福如東 | may your happiness be like the eastern sea. |
| 巡 | to watch against smugglers; to patrol the coasts. |
| 角天涯 | far off, remote regions; to the ends of the earth. |
| 蛇 | a long yarn, a sea-story. |
| 海賊 | sea-serpents; a sea-blubber like the Medusa is sometimes so called. |
| 詎 | 口 to talk grandly, to vapor and brag. |
| 西 | a very big platter. |
| 出外 | gone over the seas. |
| 西 | sometimes refers to Kokonor, at others to the Aral or Caspian seas, and even to Lake Baikal. |
| 市 | a mirage; any strange unreal sight; imaginative. |
| 苦 | the bitter sea — of life; — a Buddhist term for the world; as 生死大 | the great sea of life and death (Samsara), means mortal life subject to change. |
| 陸 | the arable rich regions; i.e. China. |

In Peikinese. Fully, altogether; wildly, at random, all at sea.

院 | the court was all paved.

跑 | a cart that goes anywhere for custom, or has no regular stand.

掣 | to seize loosely; having no clue or order to arrest anybody.
A wine jar, 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; to cut fine and put into brine with seasoning; the brine or pickle of these sauces or condiments; to simmer.

| 鱼 | fish |
| 肉 | meat |
| & | & |
| 酒 | alcohol |

Also written like the next.

To raise up.

This ancient character is said to be made of 人 man above and 女 woman below, or of 二 two placed above & two below.

The last of the twelve branches, answering to the pig or boar; it contains to water, and denotes North on the compass-card.

月 the tenth moon.

己 one of the twelve zodiacal signs, counter-clockwise each other; people born in those years may not wed.

年 are five years in the cycle (the 12th, 24th, 36th, 48th, and 60th, all referred to the boar,) which contain this branch.

时 the hour from 9 to 11 o'clock p. m.; 正 is 10 o'clock, and 丑 is 9 o'clock.

市 a fair held late in the evening.

鲁 统者 以 夫 为 自 有 其 性 [he mistakes characters, confounding] 为 为, and 为 for 灭, and hardly knows who he is himself.

害 Composed of "a shelter and 口 mouth, with 之 between; another old form is composed of " a covering and 灭 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.

怕 much scared, terrified.

冷 excessively cold.

处 因 貪 之 利 茱 these calamities have come on him because of his greed for gain.

那 贼 來 燒 得 利 those robbers have burned a great deal.

病 taken very sick; he is dangerously sick.

伤 to injure and wound.

不差 cares for nothing, brazen-faced.

人 即 一 己 you will only injure yourself by wronging others.

差 entirely disgraced, sensitive to shame.

杀 or 將 to injure deeply, to destroy property or wound.

残 to injure recklessly.

| 午 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking.
| 水 | injury from water.
| 除 | to remove danger or evil.
| 炎 | 不 深 it has sustained no slight damage.
| 相 福 福 | [the gods] bring down the arrogant and bless the humble.
| 心 | 质 其 质 | the king will not be injured.
| 利 | 人 to benefit one's self at another's expense or injury.
| 要 | 之 地 | important places, spots that need to be guarded; it is also read 相, in this sense.

Read 相, Who? why?

| 洗 | 否 shall it be washed or not.

| 恸 | Sorrowful; depressed by fear of a worse illness.
| 病 | I am afraid I am going to be sick.
| 眼 | I think my eyes will be ailing.

| 娼 | Envy; injurious jealousies, which it is said did not exist in primitive times; to suppress, to conceal, as envy.
| 腰骨 | an ingrake, one who has no sense of gratitude or right.

An exclamation of regret or startling surprise.

| 沛 | 可惜了 what a pity! Oh! how sad.
| 呀 | Atack! oh! I nilya | an exclamation which is written in many ways.

Read 呀, To gape, to open the mouth.
From spirits and sweet.

Exhilarated, merry, as from drink; jolly, tipsy; jovial, riotous, as a landscape; deep, as sleep; fearless, determined, as a soldier.

濬 cheer. ous; delightful, as a view; lively, as a style.

酒 half elevated, happy from a little drink.

飲 drinking and singing.

睡 a deep, sweet sleep.

From insect or fish, and sweet, alluding to its taste; the first form is commonest.

蚶 鮎 Bivalve shells with scollop ed surfaces, crenulated or ribbed like the And or Pecten, are called 鮎; the species are numerous on this coast, the great Chama is one; one name for the common Alectra is 院子, from its resemblance to Chinese tiling.

邯 The district city of in Kwang-ping fu in the south of Chihli, so called because it is said that the hilly country of Shantung ends there; it was the capital of the feudal state of Chao 趙 in the Chou dynasty; abundant; the name of a river.

飲 From to sigh and the whole; it differs from 願 to enshrined.

To desire; to ask for a thing playfully; to pretend to beg.

懐 To out from heart and to presume; one also reads it 向, meaning oblique.

Foolish, silly; having the look and manner of an imbecile person.

| 頭 郎 | a crazy loon, a half- 
| 半 | a half-witted chap. |
| 頂 | a large face. |

From nose and shield:

To snore.

臥 豈 or 就 to snore.

臥榻之下豈容他言 | 是 am I going to quietly let another man snore under my bed?

— said by Tao-kwang in reference to foreigners' demands.

飲 To smile under restraint; a suppressed laugh or smile; to desire.

笑 a forced laugh.

鉉 A water jar with ears by which to carry it.

盡 | a drain, a spout.

溝 | drain-pipes which fit into each other.

水 | a water sluice, a flume, an aqueduct.

給 | a wide opening; an adit.

給 the mouth, as of a valley or cave; a wide and deep cavity.

指 From mouth and now above it.

給 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 fiscata, the flower gets its name.

養 A press or closet; armor.

| 筆 | to suck or lick a pencil to a sharp point. |
| 差 to blush, to be ashamed. |
| 包 | to contain; inclosed in; to be lenient, to endure wrong; magnanimous; to quell, as one's temper. |

怒 to restrain the anger.

記 to bear in mind.

| or | 慳 mattering, indis- |

利 to bear with, to forgive.

垢 to patiently bear insult and obloquy.

德 to maintain one's principles.

弘光大 the vast and glorious canopy that embraces all.

阿 to alone, a Buddhist term for ujama, or four kinds of writings on minor subjects of philosophy.

嘴塞 | if to hold in the mouth, as a sugar-plum. |

淚 to restrain the tears.

| | or 筍 half asleep about a thing; careless as to how it is done; slovenly; immaterial, any- |

| | how.

| | to smother one's resentments. |

In Pekingese. Disgraceful.

穢 (or 蹦) bad looking, incongruous, reproachful; to mortify, to cause disgrace.

In Fuhchau. Incomplete, confused; shabbily; to close, to shut to only partially; to cover, as a fire with ashes.

金 A press or closet; armor.

| | mail armor, for mak- |

| | ing which the 人, armorers or artisans of Yen 燕 or Chihli were celebrated of old.
HAN.

To unfold, to contain, to envelop; to comprehend; what is contained in an envelope or a cover, such as envelopes Chinese books; a letter; a press; armor; liberal, capacious.

信 | or 書 | letters; a letter.

瑶 | or 堆 | or 甘 | your valued favor.

華 | an epistle.

人 | an armorer, one who makes | 王 | the nail plates; the preceding is also used for this sense.

容 | patiently; generously; forbearing.

稱 | declare in the letter; the dispatch says . . .

丈之下 | I who am your pupil, i.e. your obedient servant; derived from 大 | the name given to a teacher's table.

專 | a letter written for a special purpose.

托 | to request a favor by letter.

實 | 斯 | the seeds held their vitality in them.

之如海 | covered it like the sea.

谷 | a retired spot near the present Ling-pao hien 露賓縣 in the northwest of Honan, where Laotsz' wrote his Tao- tch King.

領 碾

The later form of the preceding, denoting the chin, or the space directly under the mouth.

酒

From water and contain; occurs for its primitive.

水 | Water coming into a boat; to submerge; to steep, to soak; to contain; vast, capacious; to leak; marshy.

穀 | to keep one's temper; to cherish, as virtue; kindly, patient.

波 | 天 | the boisterous waves go as high as the sky.

沈 | submerged, sunk.

溝 | a sluice, a waste-weir, a draining channel.

海 | indulgent, very ready to forgive.

槳 | a wooden bowl or trencher to hold liquids; a basket; a case; one defines it to plant trees.

褳 | a sleeve; a cloth to stuff the ear.

絡 | a long sleeve.

邗

Name of an ancient place, now Kao-yiu chen 高郵州 near Yang-cheu fu on the Grand Canal in Kiangsu, where was a canal; another name for the state of Yueh, lying south towards Hangchou.

江 | is a river near it, which is now applied to Chinkiang fu on the Yangtsz' R.

寒

From | a shelter and 人 | man under it among 言 | plants.

穀 | cold, wintry; shivering; chilled; simple; plain; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; a deprecating term for my, mine; discouraged.

冷 | shivering with cold.

嚴 | excessively cold.

— | — | now cold and then warm.

素 | plain, unpretending, not showy.

打 | 食 | struck through with the cold.

傷 | or 傷 | 病 | to take cold, sick with a cold.

涼 | 藥 | cooling medicines.

舍 | or | 門 | my house, my family.

韓 | a fence or wall around a lot; the star ξ in Ophiucus; a small ancient feudal state which existed from b.c. 408 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 Huen 晋 王, had been really the ruler of Ts'in 晉 for years; the last three were styled wangs.

見之勳 | the valorous fame of Han Sin and Fan Ts'ang, — two generals of the Han dynasty.

吹 邈

A particle implying doubt, used by people in Honan; a conjunction, if, perhaps; uncertain.

糊不定 | perhaps it is so; this phrase is more correctly written 合 梗 不定 at present.

臘

From | sun and 漢 | the galaxy contracted; interchanged with 糊 to roast.

Dry, heated air; to dry; to plow dry fields; parched, as by drought; crisp.
HAN.

罕 "han"
From a net and a shield.
A net for birds; a snare for rabbits; rare, few, scarce, seldom, infrequent.

見 or 看 "han" rarely seen; seldom observed.
有 it is rare, as a fruit.
現 a strange peculiar custom.
叔發  a few could rival Shih in archery.
雲 a kind of ornamental flag.
車 eight stars in Hydra.
物以 門 a kind of precious or rare, is regarded as precious, or like a pearl.

額 "han" To hold in the mouth, as a plum; the jaw, the chops, likened, when sharp, to a swallow's chin; to contain; to hold down or shake the head; to salivates as from hunger.
額 or 頜 the chin or chops, the under jaw; the last phrase also means to hold in the mouth.
下 椋 as hard to get as the pear under [a dragon's] chin.
下 屋 a sharp or peaked jowl.

喊 "han" To call after, to vociferate, to halloo or bawl after; an angry scream, the noise of angry or loud calling; a call, a cry.
呼 to loudly cry to or call after one.
怒 to implore redress; to explain against wrongs.
救 to call on to rescue, to cry for help.
苦 bitter wailing.
殺連 天 the din and clamor reached to heaven.
叫 the noise of pain or anger; crying out.

隕 "han"
This is most frequently written like the second, but the first form is more consonant to the meaning.

燎 "han" An angry growl of a beast, such as an irritated tiger makes; loud, angry voices.
如虎虎 looking as savage as a mad tiger.

乾 "han" From plant, fire and drought, as if to indicate its pungency.
燥 "han" A wild flower, found in Kiangsi, the 杜 or 桃米子, so called from its pungent taste; it is a Crucifera; resembling the cross, and is sometimes pickled as a condiment; this character is also applied to the nasturtium (Tropaeolum).

菌 "han"
A flower not opened; the buds of the lotus, Hibiscus, and sweet flag, are all called 菌 as a poetical name.
依于菌 it swam by the opening lotuses.

漢 "han" From 水 water and 難 hardship contracted.
漢 The milky way; the large branch of the Yangtse River which joins it at 口 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 子 or 好 相 a gentleman man, a fine fellow; lucky, stout.
大 a very tall man.
老 I, an old man; this old man.
好 a brave fellow, a chieftain; superior to 子 a rustic, a brave boaster, a bully.
人 a native of China; this use is most general north of the Yangtse River, and indicates that the person is not a Bannerman.

朝 the Han dynasty, which existed from B.C. 206 to A.D. 220, so called from its founder 朝 Duke of Han; it was termed 朝 the Eastern Han, after A.D. 25, when the capital was removed to Lo-yang; there were twelve sovereigns in each division, and two usurpers.

後 The Han dynasty existed from A.D. 221 to 264, under two rulers; another of this name existed four years, A.D. 947 to 951, under two rulers.
滿 Chinese and Manchus.
軍 the naturalized Banner Force, i.e. Chinese incorporated under the eight Banners.
文 the Chinese language or characters.
壯 brave, robust, strong, lusty.
天 or 雲 or 鷹 the Milky Way.
莊稼 a farmer, a peasant, a farm-band.

暵 "han" Also read 近, and interchanged with暵 heated.
暵 To roast, to dry over a fire; drying; to respect; exhausted, dried up.
暵 手火 nothing is more drying than fire.
暵 孔矣 I am exceedingly wearied out.
暵 Ploughed fields where wheat is sown.

旱 "han" From sun and shieh; not the same as乾, 風 from sunset.
旱 Dry, weather, drought; rainless; a sunny sky; to travel by land.
天 dry weather.
旱 雨 or 雨 動 in drought it often looks like rain.
旱 a year of drought.
旱 路 came you by land?
旱 雷 thunder without rain.
走 to take to the road, as after a voyage.
潦不收 neither in very dry or very wet seasons, will there be good crops.
米如珠 in droughts, rice is counted as pearls.
道兒 only a road — to get there, intimating that there is no way by water.
斤 what belongs to land tax, in distinction from the water-borne, as the impost levied at the road douanes.
烟草 native tobacco, such as is smoked in pipes, and not in hookahs.
捍 han A small bank raised to protect a field; it is also regarded as a wrong form of nan 岸 a shore.
悍 han from heart and dry as the phonetic.
捍 han from hand and shield; it is interchanged with the last.
翻 han to grasp, to lift; to ward off; to defend; to move; to stop; to forbid.
能 1 大患則祀之 he who can prevent serious calamity should be sacrificed to — at the spring and autumn worship.
推 han to watch against.
推 han to push, thrust, drive.
推 han to to set a guard around, to protect.
堅 han strongly guarded.
通 han to guard a pass; to keep a post.
格 han an obstacle; impeded; to obstruct.
格 han not conflicting, irreconcilable, as ideas.
手 han to defend with the hand.
禁 han to prohibit.
汗 han from water and shield; to be distinguished from 汗汗 a pool, occurs for the next.
汗 han perspiration; long, as an expance of water; bright; trouble, labor, which causes one to perspire.
汗 han a guileful heart; lit. one whose heart's sweat is dirty.
臉 han to feel ashamed.
出 han to perspire.
From words and affected.
Angry words.

漢' hàn' | indistinct words.

哈' hā' | similar to to contain.
A grunt, a mere sound; to put something in the mouth.

礫' shān' | to make a soup of weeds and eat broken rice.

琢' zuò' | A hog running away.
家則難獲 | when the hogs run off, they are not easily caught.

矸' jīn' | a stone with clean, bare rocks.
自玉 | white marble.
丹 | cinnabar, as in pills.

Read  )  To strike.

食' shí' | From dog and shield, because it guards from evil and foes.
A sort of black feline beast found on the confines of the Desert; it is described as a monstrous, terrific beast, scaly, and producing one horn in its old age. Some accounts ally it to the Tibetan mastiff, but the Pan T'ao makes it a synonym of the or Malacca tiger, to which, or the rhinoceros, it should probably be referred.

Read  )  A village jail in ancient times.
獄 | a prison.
由不平以立馨 | when people are discontented, it is necessary to open the jails.

腫' hàn' | Black or dark spots on the face or head, thought to be caused by bad blood.

翰' hàn' | From feathers and the dawning light.
A fabulous bird like a pheasant, with red plumage, which was brought to Ch'ing-wang of Cheu, B.C. 1110; to fly high; trunk or stem of a plant; a prop; a pencil; a quill to write or draw with; writings; white; protracted.
書 written with your hand.
筆 | a pencil; Chinese pencils.
墨香 | literary reputation; one who has become an Academician.
詞 | to write out a fine distich for hanging up.
點 | to be chosen an Academician.
音 | a cock; i.e. the bird which sounds among the stems.
文 | a good style; a learned classical expression.
維周之 | [Duke Cheu] was the safeguard of the Cheu family.
林院 | the Pencil Forest office, or National Academy; the members are allowed to put up a tablet over their doors with 太史第 on it; when brothers reach this honor, they write 兄弟 | 林; the first wrangler writes 王元 | the first, the corona; the second | the eye of the list; the third | the who has picked the flower; and the fourth | the one who makes known the series, as this man is designated to call off the names of the graduates.

懷' huái' | 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.
恨 | deep remorse.
無 | placid, forgiving.
抱 | 終身 | he regretted it all through life.
死面無 | if I die, I would have nothing to regret.
人猶有所 | all have something to be vexed at.

撼' huàn' | To move, as waves do the stones; to brandish a thing at another; to surge against; shaking, trembling.
搖 | to be driven against; shaken by.
風 | the wind moves it.
振人 | it startles people greatly.
動 | to shake, to make to quiver.
山易岳家軍難 | to move a mountain is easier than to repel the armies of Yoh Fei — of the Sung dynasty.

珮' pèi' | Gems or other things put into the mouth of a corpse in former times; the usage is still continued, and is called 鉛口 | nailing the mouth — by a bit of silver.

廣' guǎng' | 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 in some of them.

A cliff which projects; a stone on a hill-side, under which men can dig out a residence.

A pheasant called 白 | or 白鵠, which seems to be only another name for the 白鵠 or silver pheasant (Nyctotherus); it is also called 白雉 or white pheasant.
The noise of people quarreling; loud, angry tones and words.

A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, a stain, a trace left; a flaw, as in glass; a crack, as in crockery.

| The secret is out, the evidence is seen. |
| A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, a stain, a trace left; a flaw, as in glass; a crack, as in crockery. |

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; disposed to listen to reason; quarrelsome; intractable, like a goat dragged by the horns; revengeful; a sign of the superlative; grievous, painful.

| Fond of quarreling and fighting |
| To get angry; to become very wrathful. |

| Dreadfully overbearing. |
| Extremely good. |

| Fine, new, splendid; elated, very happy. |

| To scowl, to look at angrily. |
| From dog and perverse; it is used with the last, and also read "tean." |

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. |
| From heart and perverse. |

Hatred, spite; indignation, dislike, resentment; regret, sorrow; vexed, sorry; to hate, to feel resentment; to bear misfortunes against; to feel annoyed or reproached at one's conduct.

| Deep remorse; to bitterly regret. |

| To desire greatly; would that! O for! |

| Detestable, odious; like a very odious; it also means to hate greatly. |

| To wreak one's spite, to gratify one's revenge. |

| To hate, to be angry at. |

| To get people's ill-will; generally shunned. |

| He could not finish or forget his hatred; unappeased; I regret my ill-luck. |

| To look at angrily. |

| To bear a grudge against. |

| To cherish malice towards. |

| Hates men if they do not reform their ways. |


| Cherished his 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, hung; — in Swatow, hang; — in Amoy, hong and k‘ong; — in Fukien, hang; — in Shanghai, hong; — in Chefoo, hang.

Hang.

The rumbling noise of stones is hang, as when they are rolling down; another says, to pave with stones; often used for hung, as the verb, to ram down the earth; to drive piles.

1. The cry of workmen driving piles.

A sullen dog.

Hang | a mulish dog which lies down and refuses to be led.

Hang | a square boat or seow, 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 seow used at ferries and in floating bridges; to sail, to navigate.

Hang | to pluck lilies in the boats; — to love dissipation.

Hang | all pass over in the merciful barge [to heaven,] — refers to the vessel in which Kwan-yin carries souls to rest; it may allude originally to the Ark.

Hang | to sail in a large boat, as the hong-boats at Canton.

Hang | to scale hills and cross seas; — to travel.

Hang | to go in a passenger-boat.

Hang | An old name for musicians; it has now become obsolete.

Hang | To open a door; fragrance.

Hang | fragrant flowers frequently have no beauty, and the finest flowers are scentless.

Hang | From head and a vertebra of the neck; also read hang and written with the radical 羽.

Hang | To fly down.

Hang | 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 hang, made of bamboo splints, to spread on the ground.

Hang | From great and strength; the second form is but little used.

Hang | The noise made in carrying burdens; to strain in lifting a weight; to pound earth, as when settling a foundation; a beater.

Hang | a beetle used to drive piles.

Hang | an obstinate temper.

Hang | to ram the ground firm for laying a wall.

Hang | to pound; gunpowder; also a name for a certain kind of powder.

Hang | Fat; stiff, straight.

Hang | True, right, sincere.

Hang | Noisome, dirty, filthy, as the sight of old bones decaying.

Hang | Interchanged with 頸 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 bamboo; a rude fiddle, made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips, like those made in America from cornstalks. The second character also denotes a small tree found in Honan, having the leaves in threes, and yellow seeds like small peas, which are used as food.

Hang | Violent.

Hang | to look at angrily, to appear stern and angry; to show great wrath.
HANG.

Old sounds, heng, hang, and geng. In Canton, hang, sometimes prolonged to hang; — in Sizonton, heng, hwang, and keng; — in Amei, heng; — in Fuhchau, heng and keng; — in Shanghai, hang, ung, and ying; — in Chihfu, hang.

It is regarded as having the same origin as shang to enjoy, from which it is now distinguished.

To pervade, to influence throughout; going through with a thing; successful.

出入 | 通 quite successful in the enterprise; having all things to your liking.

大 | 天衡 a grand avenue and a fine prospect.

| | 嘉 or 秦 prosperous, excellent, successful.

Read p'hang. An ancient form of 烏 to cook.

七月 | 五及 in the seventh month they cook okras and pulse.

| | 修 Frightened; having an antipathy to; looking foolish.

| hang | looking aghast.

| | 嘱 | 吩 the two ferocious gigantic guardians at temple doors.

In Pekingese. An interjection of pain or displeasure.

| | 不是他義 what I is not that he?

| | 啊 | 啊 a groan, as when carrying a load; or as a sick man cries out.

| | 哪哪 | groaning and moaning.

In Cantonese. Excessive.

臭 | 鼻 very horrid or loathsome; stinking.

In Fuhchau. To vociferate, to boot, to scream at.

| hang | puffed up; fat, obese.

HANG.

The combined sound of bells and drums mingled is 鎬, as when a great mass is performed.

From 行 to go, having 角 a horn, with 大 great above, placed inside; the second form with 魚 fish between is a common but unauthorized alternation; occurs used for hang 横 crosswise.

A stick across an ox’s horn to prevent his goring; a yoke; the frontal sinus or space between the eyebrows; a balance, that which adjusts weights to weigh; to adjust, to get at the right of a thing; compared, balanced; a balustrade; the string of a cap; a forester; a weight of 1/2 catty; transverse.

| 量 | to measure; to estimate, as one’s ability.

| | 一 | 一 a pair of scales.

| | 鑡 | 平 to have a quick and clear perception of what is just; equitable.

| | 情 | to judge of the circumstances.

| | 門之下 | beneath my cross-laid door; i.e. in a scholar’s cottage.

| | 從 | 從 its the acres are to be plowed across and along.

| | 抗 | 抗 to dispute about precedence and resist rule.

阿 | the name of I Yin 伊尹 the great minister in the Shang dynasty; though others regard it as a title, like Preceptor.

| | 讀 | 讀 to discuss the reasons of.

玉 | the gemmous transverse, was a part of an astronomical instrument of Shun; it is applied to the star Alitho & Ursa Major, which is thought to be the regulator of the stars.

| | 星 | the stars μ δ in Centaur.

| | 山 | the southern of the 五岳 five mountains, which lies in 之州府 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.

微 | 微 sweet vernal grass(1)

| | 恒 | 恒 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.

| | 心 | 心 constant in purpose.

如 | 如 之 之 like the waxing moon.

有 | 有 or 有 性 persevering in acts; laborious; assiduous.

産 | 産 a regular income; enduring possessions.

22
足 ever enough; always sufficient.

之 in everywhere were the two kinds of millet sown.

河 old name of one of the sources of the Yang-tung R., which rises in K‘ii-yang ( بكين ) in the southwest of Chihli; it is also applied to the Ganges, as in the comparison 河 was to the sands of the Ganges; and written 河 for Ganga, which is explained to mean 福水 or lucky water.

山 the northern of the 五岳 or Five Mountains, now considered to be a peak in Huwun-yen chen 河源州 in Ta-Tung fu in the north of Shansi; but others with more probability place it near the source of the River Hang in Chihli.

穂 縞 (shang) Also read 潮 häng; the second form is seldom met with.

| 梯 a rope ladder.

| this is often read 也 hang.

| A woman’s name.

| one of the genii, the daughter of 1, the prince of Kh‘ang, who once 倘貪龍藥
於月屋 stole the elixir of immortality, and fled to the moon palace; she is now called 媳 嫄, and regarded as the goddess of the moon.

| From wood and a row; also read 保 hang and 俊 yen.

| The purlines of a roof which support the rafters; a row of tiles; large boards for stocks; a plank to cross a stream; boards to support a coffin over the grave; a clothes-horse.

| at Canton, a row of tiles on a roof; as 饑 火 how many rows of tiles wide is the house? — the width of houses being measured by them in that city.

| 樹 | 子 rows of trees, like looking through a long groove.

| To speak angrily, to look at sternly; to berate; refractory words.

| 向他發 | scolded him roundly.

| 也 hang.

| A whizzing sound like that of an arrow.

| 矢 | the whirling dart.

| 山禽 | the wild birds sing.

| 黃花 | a species of Ambrosia or amaranthus.

| 同 | 菱 a sort of insipid celery cultivated at Peking.

| 藝 | celery.

| 日 | to screw up the eyes, as when filled with dust; because in time of affliction one has no desire to cleanse them.

| 霜 | steam rising from things; the subtle odor or vapors arising from sacrifices offered.

| 蕨 | a fragrant edible plant found among rushes along the Yangtsz.

| 也 hang.

| 草 rowan grass and good
good contracted; the other forms are unusual, and seem to have been constructed from 休 not, with a reference to the sense.

| 驢 | To pull up weeds; to weed out grass from the field; to extirpate.

| Old sounds, ho, ko, kok, sock, an got. In Canton, bô; — in Swatow, kau, hau, and bo; — in Amoy, b, hò,

and koh; — in Fuchau, ho and ko; — in Shanghai, ho, o, and hok; — in Chifu, hao.
草 to weed.
頭毛來 to pull out the hair, as in a rage.
亂絲繭 to unloosen the sticky snarls of raw silk.

**豪**

A kind of porcupine, armed with long skewer-like quills; eminent, excellent, superior; excelling, dominating other minds; martial, brave, a leader, a martial, overbearing man; imperial, as the emperor's flocks.

**英**

A hero and leader in military acts.

**選**

to select a capable, energetic ruler.

**或**

or; a local tyrant, a village bully, a ruffian.

**僧**

a rich, influential man.

**俠**

a generous minded, open-spoken, having moral courage.

**強**

to act violently and oppressively.

**馬**

a fine, powerful horse, a Bucephalus, one fit for a king to ride.

光 a sudden flash, a dazzling glory like that at the transfiguration.

**豪**

The fosse or ditch around a city wall; this ditch, the moat, is not seldom quite dry.

**城**

a wall; the fosse or ditch around a city wall; this ditch, the moat, is not seldom quite dry.

**壩架吊橋**

let down the drawbridge over the moat.

**石鼓山**

an old place near the Yellow River in Shen chen 陝州 in the west of Honan.

**豪**

A moat with water in it; the city ditch.

**州**

old name of Fung-yang in 凤陽府 in Nganhwui, derived from the River Hao 壕 running near it.

**通**

to clear out a moat.

**溝**

drains and sewers leading into the moat.

**蠔**

An oyster.

**簇**

cluster of oysters.

**疊**

oyster bed.

**蠔**

Second Bar near Whampoa, called from the oysters there.

**壓**

To press, to squeeze; to press with the utmost violence; to press hard; to press hard against.

**華**

To compare quantities and ascertain which is the greatest or fewest.

**較**

to estimate and compare.

**壓**

Nearly synonymous with 壤, to call loudly, written like the next.

**嚎**

To cry out; to speak loud and gruffly.

**嚎**

The second of these characters, thought in common use, is regarded as erroneous.

**嘯**

The roaring of a tiger or a bear; noise of wild beasts; grunt of a wild boar; to howl as a dog; to bawl, to wail.

**嚎**

a bawling noise.

**好**

From woman and child or man, expressing the admiration or desire of women for men.

**豪**

Good, right, excellent; the good; goodness, good deeds; peace; fit, arranged, proper for the purpose needed; fine, graceful; as an adverb, well, very; the highest degree of, extra, exceeding, superlatively, recovered, in health; friendly.

**得**

first rate, exceeding good; exactly the thing.

**見**

the very carefully; the best of thought upon it.

**不**

will it do? are you quite well?

**不見**

extremely distressing.

**不耐煩**

I cannot stand it any longer, as an annoyance.

**笑**

very laughable.

**久**

a very long time.

**彩**

successful, lucky, opportune, fortunate.

**像**

it is very much like you.
天金闕 the golden palace of the heavens, where he dwells.

浩' hao From white and to proclaim.
A vast expense, as of a deluge; great, swelling waters; immense, vast; affluent; an overplus; wide views, noble-minded.

天之氣 magnanimous; liberal-minded, of large conceptions.

然而去 to leave quickly, as a good man departs from a company of scorners.

浩浩 exceeding great, like God's glory.

讀 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 pulse has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by the priests to wash Buddha; traces of the custom still remain.

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 The bright look of water when agitated; the bubbling of water.

浩 hao A warming stove; a hand-brazier; bright; the northern regions in the days of Hia.

浩 the capital of Wu Wang of Chen; 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 MF, but the two places were about eight miles apart on two sides of the R. Fung
Hao

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 高邑縣 in Chao chen in the southwest of Chihli.

The large crawfish or Panulirus, common in Chinese and Japanese waters; also known as the 龍蝦 dragon shrimp and Chinese lobster.

Perturbation, fear; the mind greatly disturbed.

From a plow or grain and hair; the second is rather an unusual form, and applied chiefly to a kind of fine grain. A kind of fine rice; to diminish, to consume, to destroy through time or use; to lay out, to spend, to squander; to injure; to make void; vicious, bad. Destroyed or spoiled, as grain by mice. Loss from rats, a grain-dealer's charge; whence 子 has become a term for a rat. A sort of marmot found in the north of Chihli. The silver looks alloyed. The water in the pond has gone down an inch. To add something for loss, to supply the extra expense. A useless outlay or waste of the country's resources. He spent till all was gone, he wasted everything. Injuries, said of the evil doings of spirits, elves, or malaria.

Hao

To waste and idle the time away. Spent beyond the estimate; useless waste. To gambol, to play tricks, mischievous sport. The year's supply, more or less. News of, tidings, reports. To waste one's energies or stamina, as by drink.

From tiger and to cry out; the contracted form is common in cheap books. A mark, a designation, a denomination; a description or class of; a label, a name, a chop, as that word is used in China; sign of a shop; a style or honorable appellation; an order or verbal command; a summons; a countersign, a signal; to put a mark on, to label or direct, as a box; to name, to style. A mandate, a word of command, an order.

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.

Hao

A nickname, an epithet indicating a man's bad character. The trumpeters who call troops to engage. What number is it which mark? To summon. A soldier's uniform, because his regiment is painted on the breast. To call on Budda, to say his name. To 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. A 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 大清道光 the reign Tao-kwang of the Great Ts'ing dynasty; in the Han and later dynasties, the emperors often changed the style during their reigns, but the usage was dropped by the Ming dynasty.

Read hao. To scream, as a tiger; to bay, as a dog; to bawl, to cry after one, to yell; to crow. To scream; to cry after. A cock-crowing.

Demons wailing and spirits crying, — a dreadful clamor, as at a fight or a fire.

He daily cried and wept before high Heaven.
HEU.

Old sounds, hu, ku, gu, kue and kot. In Canton, bau; in Swatow, bo, hau, au, and kau; in Amoy, bo, and hau; in Foochow, heu, hau, and hau; in Shanghai, hu and bo; in Chi'fu, bo.

Heu To snore, to breathe hard; one says, disease in the throat; in colloquial, a superlative often applied to tastes and smells.

To breathe hard through the nose, as one who has an obstruction; to test by the smell.

Or it stinks here.

酸 excessively sour.

侯 From an man and 亭 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; bow, in what it consisted; the second of the five orders of nobility, answering now to a marquis; anciently, a noble, a prince.

誰在矣 but who then is there?

子周服 however, he was [a prince] in the time of Cheu.

射 1 to shoot at the target.

封 1 to raise one to the rank of marquis; he is called 1 爵, but when written to he is styled 一等 premier marquis.

諸 a prince or feudal baron, when occupying his own realm; a nobleman.

服 the domain or tenure of a prince; an appanage; the principalities.

肆師 禊 the priests invoked the good, and averted evil luck.

鄉 An ancient place, called 田, belonging to the state of 貢 Ts'in, lying in the present Wei-hwui hu 盟 禤府 in Honan; it was a frontier town, and caused a quarrel.

猴 From mouth and nobleman as the phonetic.

The throat, the trachea; the gullet; guttural, as a sound. 咽 the windpipe.

喉 denot either of the passages, but properly the oesophagus; 硬 and 软口 are other terms for them.

喉 as in 喉 1 the throat stopped up.

喉 the voice, the intonation.

生梅 to have the quinsy or diphtheria; he has a sore throat.

咽之之地 (or re) an important pass, a throat-gates, a Thermopylae.

潤 to quench thirst, to wet the whistle.

王之 否 a minister of state, q. d the king's throat and tongue.

令人 否 to make people talk about you.

婉唸歌 delicate modulations of the warbling throat, as of a fine singer.

猴 From rice or food and a nobleman.

Dry provisions.

猴 food cooked for a journey.

The monkey; it is common in the central provinces; the ninth branch 雙 is denoted by it, and the hour from 3 to 5 p. m.

子 or 猴 a monkey; the last is large and intractable; it is applied to people in contempt.

三兒 a droll name for the monkey.

狒 a small species of marmoset, said to rub ink, reared as a pet; it is found in Yunnan.

猴 games with monkeys.

跳 to play monkeys; met. rascally, untrustworthy.

見息子 you villain! similar to the epithet, you puppy!

沐 1 觀 [you are no better than] a washed monkey with a cap on.

爪 the skins of monkeys' limbs.

猴 or 孫大聖 an elf, a bogie, transformed from a monkey, first into a 㝄, and then into a sort of Budha.

猴 Warts, pimpls, or such like excrescences of a small size, are called 1 子; in Canton they are known as 餅 rice stamens, and elsewhere as 千日瘡 thousand-day sores.

猴 Half blind, as an old man, or when a cataract is forming.

猴 or Rahula, the eldest son of Sakyu-nuni, whose birth was impeded for six years by an asura or demon; hence the dog or demon who eats the moon in an eclipse has been called Rahula; it is the same as Rahu in Brahminical mythology, the god of the ascending node, represented as headless, and riding on a tortoise.

猴 An unauthorized character.

猴 A constellation called 罗 by the horoscopists; it is regarded as very unlucky, and is probably somehow connected with the preceding.

篌 A musical instrument, with 25 strings, the 矛 which resembles a wide lute or harpsichord.
heu

A name of a woman.

In Fuhcheau. Wanton, adulterous, gadding, whorish.

To pray for blessings; to offer sacrifices in order to obtain blessings.

The iron barb or head of an arrow or dart; a feathered shaft with a barb.

Four | 既釘 the four shafts have hit the target.

A sort of Tetraodon, called | 獵 or | 獵 and regarded as poisonous; it is said to make a noise, and one name is 吻肚魚 belly-inflating fish, from its power of distension; several sorts are said to exist; some of the synonyms refer to a kind of river porpoise, which the name | 鰷 no doubt designates.

A fierce wolf found in Mongolia that devours men; an astrological term for the 16th constellation in Aries.

In Pekingese. The dragon's heads put on the ends of roofs on the ridge-pole; workmen who put up awnings are called | 獵 | "people who call on the heavenly wolf," lest they get a fall.

From mouth and hole; used with the next.

The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline beasts; the voice of anger.

叫 | 如雷 what a thundering noise he makes.

河東獅 | the lion is roaring on the east side of the river, — i.e. the old woman is scolding like a Xanthippe; applied to shrews.

The lowing of an ox; in Shantung, an old name for a calf.

The ox is bellowing.

heu

From mouth and empress.

The tone or voice of anger; to scold, to abuse.

heu

Name of an ancient place in Lu, now in the southeast of Tung-ping cheu 東平州 in Tai-ning fu in the center of Shantung.

From 一口 one mouth under | a shelter, 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 Hia dynasty are so styled, as | 太 King Sich; a feudal or dependant prince, so called when he went to count to serve the ruler, but at home he was a 侯 baronial prince.

元 | or | 君 the sovereign ruler.

皇 | or | 國 the empress, the queen.

皇 太 | or | 太 the empress dowager.

我先神 | 之 劳 the toils of my predecessors, those divine sovereigns.

母 | our Imperial mother, said by the Emperor.

| 天 | a god of the land; in Kwangtung, worshiped behind graves, because the dead have, as it were, trespassed on his domain.

皇天 | 天 imperial heaven and earth, — are the deified powers of nature.

天 | or | 天 | 圣母 the Queen of Heaven is the goddess of sea-men, the Chinese Amphitrite; a girl of Fuhkien named Lin 林; she is also Murichti or Chunhi of the Brahmans, 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.

heu

From to go and empress.

To meet; a pleasant and unexpected meeting.

邂 | 相逢 to meet unexpectedly and agreeably.

heu

A medicinal plant, the 禾, which appears to be allied to a Hyoscyamus, or one of that order; its seeds are reputed to cure inflamed eyes, and its tender leaves are edible.

heu

Composed of | a step, | to come up behind.

After in time, late, subsequent; unavailing, too late; a future; behind in place; then, next, future; often a form of past time; an heir; successors, posterity, descendants; to regard as secondary, to put one's self after; to postpone; to be remiss in; to remain; the second; an attendant.

以 | or | 來 afterwards, then, subsequently.

面 | or | 頭 behind, in the rear.

生 | a young man.

學 | your pupil; I myself.

世 | after ages, futurity; posterity.

背 | on the back, as a papoose; the tail, the rear.

我生之 | in my latter days.

不自我 | they were not after me.

天 | or | 日 | 兒 the day after to morrow.

然 | therefore, then, in consequence; next.

隨 | 就来 I will come on after.

隨在 | to push after behind.

自 | 者人先之是也 keep yourself back and put others foremost; this is right.

有 | 無 | has be any sons or descendants?

末 | is the very last, the hindmost.

未有義而 | 其君者也 no officer of integrity (or patriotism) ever neglects his prince.
候

The original form was 候, a nodenon, from which it is now distinguished by the central stroke.

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.

問 | to visit an equal, to inquire after one's health, to send respects.
駕 | wait for you, Sir! — said on invitation cards.
補 | an expectant for an office; a brevet rank.
等 | wait! to wait for one; stop awhile.
叙 | I shall wait [your coming] to arrange [the guests]; — a phrase on an invitation card.
氣 | or 美 | the full time for, the period of.
過午不 | I shall not wait for you beyond noon.
善 | 風 | it knows well when there will be wind, as a gull.
伺 | to wait on and serve.
恭 | to come and salute one; a respectful visit.
訊 | kept for his trial, awaiting examination.
在此 | waiting here; I am waiting.

候 | you | I invite you all to a dinner.
候 | 弟 | let me settle the score for us all, — as at a café.

From earth and prince as the phonetic.

地 | a terrace or flat mound by which distances were marked, and fire-signals placed in the Ming dynasty; every ten li a double mound was raised, and a single one every five li; they are now disused.
嚴 | rigidly examine the mounds for fire-signals.

厚

Composed of a shelter, 日 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, very; well-flavored, mellow; rich, as loam; to secure or cause plenty; to esteem.

惠 | a liberal donation.

待 | to treat kindly; gracious demeanor towards.

道 | kind, considerate, placable, generous.

情 | kind feelings; friendly.

重 | generous; dignified; fat and heavy, as a person.

富 | rich, well off.

德 | liberality, generosity.
祿 | a good salary.

忠 | honest-hearted, sincere.

和 | and 輔 are opposites — thick and thin, liberal and stingy; applied to degrees of civility or favor, to the relations of things, as 容自 | 輔 資 | I judge myself closely and blame others moderately.

面 | shameless, brazenfaced.

交 | an intimate friend.

能 | you will not be able to conquer him.

蟹

The king-crab or 魚, the horse-hoof (Limulids longispina) one of the Xiphosurers, common on the southern coasts; its roe is used as food, and forms part of the offerings to ancestors.

帆 | the horse-hoof; the name intimates that it knows when a storm is coming, and to take in sail.

螯 | its dried shell, used for dippers and ladles.

希

Originally composed of 望 as if thin and far apart, and, 望. teneed garments contracted; it occurs used for the next two.

Few; rare, seldom, infrequent; to hope, to wait in expectation of, to anticipate; desirous, wishing; striving to be like, emulating; loose, not close or near; to thin out, as a bird's feathers in the molting season; to suspend, music; to disburse, to scatter; deprived of sound... as Lao-tse says reason is; to melt, to shed.

奇 | or 少 | rare, curious, unusual.

望 | to look for, hoping; it often implies an order.

罕 | seldom, not common.

爲 | I shall hope to get a reply.

脫 | to shed hair.

世 | there are few such men in the world.

鼓瑟 | a rest in playing the lute.
伏 | I humbly earnestly look for your aid.
To consider, to reflect on and remember; to compassionate; to wish.

Name of a small tributary of the Yang-tze River in Lo-tien hien 羅田縣 in the northwest part of Hupeh.

To sob, to catch the breath in weeping; whimpering and timid.

Ancient name of a city in the Cheu dynasty, now near or at the present Hwai-king fs, 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 scamping pigs.

The swinish herd suddenly ran off as braves; said of the banditti who helped Wang Mang in the Han dynasty.

A divine animal supposed to protect against snakes; also, the name of a star.

Breath, vapor; the family name of one of the chief astronomers of Yao and his successors.

The reputed founder of the Chinese monarchy, B.C. 2952 to 2897; also called 皇 the Emperor of the.

Victims of a uniform color fit to be offered in sacrifice, as oxen, sheep, goats, or pigs; a sacrificial victim; spotless.

Animals offered in sacrifice.

A bullock for an offering.

My vessels are full of clean millet, and I have a pure ram — to sacrifice.

The light of day.

From fire and joyful; the second form is not correct, and seems to have come into use from a desire to thus mark the reign Kang-chi, by putting the inner stroke outside.

Light, bright, splendid, intelligent; glorious, prosperous; harmonious; extensive, ample; to enlarge, to consolidate; to fully discharge; lasting; to dry.

A prosperous and peaceful time.

Everything flourishing, general prosperity.

How many people there are!

A prosperous dynasty and fortunate people.

A play of rope-dancing.

Composed of 西 spirits, 艹 dishes, and 土 谷 contracted.

Sour, acid, vinegar-like; condiments, pickles.

Pickled minced condiments.

Pickled the animalcule in vinegar.

Minced meat pickled and seasoned.

From tiger and a case; it is now only need in combination as a primitive.

A description of ancient earthenware vase used in sacrifices.

A gorge with beetling cliffs opposite, a cañon; a dangerous pass along a precipice; a crack; an occasion, a chance, as for quarrelling.

A whistling sound; a shrill cry.

Noise, uproar.

Alas, Alas! — a cry of wailing or regret.
An interjection of abhorrence; to laugh violently; to giggle, like a silly person.

![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Contempations.

Used with the next.

A depreciating epithet for a woman.

Used with the last and next.

Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports; an excursion, a picnic; to ramble, to play, to enjoy one's self; to laugh, for which the next is correct.

A pleasure excursion.

A boat-boat trip.

To daily, to play with, to entertain with sports; children's games.

From woman and joy; used with the last and next.

From fire and joy as the philosopher.

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.

Lucky stars shining on their worshipers in old times; to worship a star; the glimmer of a star; to roast.

Joy arising from divine blessings; happy, favored by the gods; to announce or pray to them.

May you have! great joy; or you meet with good luck; these phrases are often written on the wall opposite front doors, and are regarded as invocations.

I respectfully congratulate you on this new joy, written on New-year's cards.

Originally combined of great, and an old form of use, meaning a big belly; used with the next.


Why do you not enter on office?
From field and scepter.

A field containing fifty mien, or between eight and nine acres; a parcel of ground; the labors of the fields.

A kitchen garden.

Distressed by the summer's toil.

A row of growing vegetables.

Read kwei. A low wall around a field.

From hill and 稲 to examine contracted for the sound.

Name of a mountain in Poh chen; has in Ying chen fu in the north of Nanking; K'ang Hsi K'ang lived here, and gave it his name, which he had changed from Xi.

Combined of 雉 a pheasant, with 稲 a sprout on top to represent the crest, and 稻 splendid for the phonetic.

A sort of bird classed among the swallows; a revolution.

A bird like a hoopoe, which the people of Shajh/uen 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.

One revolution of a wheel.

Read gui. An old name of Li-kiang fu in Yunnan, for which �Deserializer is now the common form, and to which this character as a primitive is continually contracted.

An old town in the state Ki of the southeast of Shantung, but afterwards taken by the ruler of Tsi.

A place in the state Tsi 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 lock arms, as in walking; to carry off or take up in the hands; to leave; to lead apart.

Read kwei. An awl.
A mineral described as a beautiful black stone, and explained to be a mineral amber of a clear black color like lacquer; a piece is mentioned that was large as a cart-wheel; it is said to come from Tibet or Turfan, and may denote a kind of jet, of which large fine specimens are found in that region.

From mouth and 声 a band of music; it must not be confounded with shen 善 goodness.

Joy, delight; glad, joyful; to be pleased with; that which gives joy; to give joy to; to rejoice; like.

气 or 彩 a joyful face; a happy look.

有 or 彩 gratified; it gives pleasure; I am greatly pleased.

悦 pleased with.

金 festival fees.

容 your portrait; pleasant looking.

甚 greatly pleased with.

歡 joyful, delighted.

事 or 慶 a joyful occasion, a feast.

辨 事 to prepare for a merry time.

不勝之 exceeding great joy.

门庭 the whole house is alive with merriment.

新 恭 is more commonly used in the southern provinces.

夫人有 了 your wife is with child; 有了 了 is another form of the same congratulation.

道 to congratulate one upon anything.

愛 to delight in, to joy in.

樂 joy and delight; it is also a Buddhist term (tushita) for the fourth heaven (deva-loka) where bodhi-sattvas are reborn before they become Buddhas on earth; it is often applied to monasteries.

| double | joys, as when two happy events come together; this is also written 彼 and placed on walls as a wish that all joys may be doubled.

先启 后 when things are very bad, then they must surely mend.

妹 1 a courtesan who aided Kwei or Khi in his orgies, and brought on the ruin of the Hia dynasty, B.C. 1765.

報 it foretokens good luck, as when the lampwick opens.

中心 之 I like it with all my heart.

意望外 a pleasure exceeding all my hopes, a most unexpected joy.

雀 the magpie, from its merry-sounding cawing.

雀尾 magpie's tails, the peeked-up things put at the ends of the ridge-pole on fine houses.

To get the heart's joy; gratified, exultant at success; pleased, fond of doing.

欣 delighted at.

妖怪 A small, long-legged red spider, called 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 mouth and hopeful; used for 服 to sob, and the next.

To grieve and mourn without weeping; to be alarmed and whisper; to breathe hard in sleep; one defines it to laugh, to chuckle.

哈 surprising! dreadful!

To snore in a loud manner; to blow the nose, to clean the nose.
From silk and to connect.

係

From man and to connect; used with the last two.

係

To connect with what is before; belonging to; attached to; to bind; the substantive verb, to be, is, are.

係

or 係 or 本 係 it is thus; it is truly so; the reply is 係 or 果 係 that is the case.

係

Have you all here; there are all kinds.

係

Connected with; belongs to that.

係

Is it not so?

係

His responsibilities are great; the consequences are very serious.

係

He is a bad man.

係

In Cantonese. A preposition, from, at, in; to remain, to stay at; a particle showing that all is done, no more, well so.

係

Where do you still live here?

係

Where do you come from?

係

How will it be? How is it?

係

The pivot in a well-sweep on which it works; the name of a fruit like a plum.

係

From worship and to join.

係

A sacrifice or worship known in the Tsin 督 dynasty, called 祀, observed in spring and autumn; it was designed to avert bad harvests and other evils.

係

A girdle; a sleeve; a slit; the opening or slit in a gown or dress robe at the bottom is 開; it enables the wearer to walk easily.

係

From cloud and vapor; interchanged with 紛 like.

係

Cloudy.

係

Indistinct; sun somewhat obscured, but the sky bright.

係

A long sigh, q. d. the heart's breath; to groan, to sigh.

係

然 係 one needs to sigh over it.

係

I lie on my bed.

係

Angry, enraged at; to reach to.

係

破 係 break their raging onset, and drive them back.

係

From to eat and breath.

係

Living cattle anciently offered to the gods or presented to princes, to give a banquet; provisions, food, grain, fruit.

係

A living sheep, presented at the new moon.

係

Fodder for horses.

係

Allowances of rice given to suit'sai; it has become reduced till now it is about one half the original amount of a pecul per month.

係

In Cantonese. To feed animals.

係

To feed the pigs.

係

To laugh out; sneering laughter.

係

然 jolly, loud laughing.

係

Brothers will not know it, and will only laugh at me.

係

To bite, to gnaw.

係

If you step on a tiger's tail that he don't bite you; — a fortune-teller's saw.

係

From eye and an interjection; it is not the same as 係 係 to see.

係

To look at in anger.

係

Wearyed out, ceaseless toiling and moiling.

係

Looked at him sternly.

係

In much anxious doubt.
From *corse* and *precious*; the abbreviated form is not common.

The exertion of titanic strength; herculean, robustious; extraordinary, Samson-like strength; to lie down to rest.

量 | a powerful being in the days of Yü, who is fabled 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.

晒 | An old word used in the east of Shantung for breathing.

| | An ox dying from want of food; cattle starving; provender, fodder.

**HIA.**

*Old sounds, ha, ka, ga, and hat.*  
In *Cantonese*, ha, and one la and hak; — in *Swatow*, hé, hia, and lu; — in *Amoy*, ha; — in *Fukchou*, ha, hia, and hak; — in *Shanghai*, 'a, ya, 'o, hohn, and hak; — in *Chii/, hia.

蝦 | Hunchbacked, the body bent over; to stoop.

晚上 | or 晚 | a bright muddy sunset.

背 | a gentlewoman’s mantle or robe.

餐 | “to dine on redness,” — *i.e.* to eat a watermelon.

莫 | don’t talk so confused; don’t get flustered.

晕 | flushed with drink.

光 | 萬道 | the bright rays shine in all directions, as the aureole over a god.

蟹 | Crustaceans allied to the lobster and shrimp; a prawn, a crayfish, a crangon; it is also applied to the black fish from its leps.

子 | 子 | 蟹 | a shrimp.

明 | large yellow prawns.

龍 | the great crayfish or *Palinurus*.

蝦 | 虾 | small shrimp (*Palommonides*), which when dried are called 米 or shrimp rice.

油 | oil from prawns.

虾 | shrimp sauce.

虾 | dry salted prawns.

蟹 | a shrimp’s feelers; also a fancy name for finely woven door-screens of bamboo.

蝦 | 蝦 | a skin-flint, *lit.* one who will cut a shrimp’s egg in two.  
(*Cantonese.*)

蝦 | 蝦 | a shrimp, a prawn.

蛤 | 蛤 | a sort of shell-fish.

夷 | 蛤 | the people of Yeso, so called because they were said to burrow like crabs or crayfish.

蝦 | 蝦 | 蝦 | a sort of speckled frog with warts.

蝦 | 蝦 | A horse of a light rust color, likened to a topaze, and the hue of prawns.

有 | 驢 | there were both bay and grisly horses.

蝦 | 蝦 | Distant, remote, afar off; advanced in years; occurs used for ho 何 why.

過 | 買 | every body knows it.

過 | 買 | 過 | both those near and those far off; those here and far away are alike.

松 | 鵲 | both the fin and stork are long-lived; — they are both used as emblems of longevity.

鴻 | 禽 | to remove away, to make an end of.

鴻 | 蝦 | unknown, desert regions.
The leaves of the water-lily or Nymphaea.

Read 'kia. Water rushes not yet in flower.

A reddish stone; a blemish, flaw, or crack in a gem; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; how; severe.

Not his great merits were without stain.

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-ch'en in the south of Shantung.

A very sprit 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.

Insult, to insult, to browbeat another.

To be distinguished from 'twan, an affair, and used chiefly as a primitive.

A surname.

Read 'kia, and used for 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 阿 to laugh aloud.

A phrase in imitation of the sound of noisy laughter.

To bluster; 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; to imprison; the people, the lower classes; to sprinkle upon, as a powder; to place, as the hand; in grammar, what follows; as 函 the purport of the following; 起 a transition of the subject in hand; turn now to the next.

The next time.

The following moon.

One rap, as on a drum.

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.

Formed of 友 to follow and 页 a leaf contracted; occurs used for the next.

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 ferule, a rod.

Or 大 is 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.
廈  a great house, a mansion.
廈 " a side-room; the smaller rooms on the sides of a court.

廈  from shelter and summer; the first form is most usual.

廈  a palace cut out of one stick.
廈  a great house, demands a great variety of materials; — a great ruler needs many talents in his officers.
廈  the village of Mongla near Macao, where the first American treaty was signed.

廈  regarded the same as the last in its meaning of rooms built against a wall; in Peking it is mostly used for the back of a house, where there is no verandah or porch.
廈  a verandah before, and a flush wall behind.

廈  a hole in a wall.
廈  a narrow alley.
廈  a fissure, a crack; met. a cause of often e, an occasion for strife.
廈  read hia, and used as another form of hia to summon.
廈  to look at carefully and leisurely; to watch with interest, as a vessel maneuvering.
廈  a stone split through; clefts in rocks.
廈  from disease and to descend as the phonetic.
廈  a diarrhoea.
廈  this is often incorrectly written like hia, 畴 blind.
廈  wild, reckless talk.
廈  to deceive, to tell untruths.
廈  composed of a cover, with and interwoven into it, to show its enveloping character; it is the 146th radical of a few common characters, and the Chinese dictionaries caution the reader not to confound it with 西west.
From a case and a scale.

A chest, a trunk of a small size; a coffn, a casket; a press or escritoire; a case for books; to inclose.

Mandate | a card-case.

箱 | a box, a nicely made case.

花錦 | a lady's thread-case.

珠寶 | a jewel-case, a casket.

劍囊 | he incloses a sword and surrounds a lamp; — said of a clever but plain-looking man.

A pen for tigers or wild beasts; a lock-up or pen for prisoners; to cage; a scabbard.

從 | name of a fragrant tree, perhaps the sassafras.

虎兒 | the tigers and the rhinoceroses have got out of their cages; met. the rulers are cruel or remorse, and the people rebel.

From dog and a scale.

A well trained dog; to approach near; familiar with, accustomed; irreverent, disrespectful; to descrate, to contam., to slight; to change; to caress.

愛 | mutual attachment.

玩 | to play with, to toy with, as a woman.

輕 | to descrate, to profane, to do indignity to.

輕 | to disregard and slight.

侮 | to annoy, to disturb, to treat irreverently.

余 | I am not used to government affairs.

優 | to entertain or see jugglers or actors.

習 | intimate with; expert at.

To swallow, to gulp down; to taste; to inhale, as fishes do water.

噁 | to sip, to drink.

一口 | take a drink of tea.

一口酒 | sip a little wine.

噎 | the cry or hum of a crowd.

In Cantonese. To tuck up the sleeves or dress; to turn up the skirts.

繩頭 | to tuck up the trowsers.

繩 | to strap the tiller, as when steering in a high wind.

Pleased; joy, delight.

From eye and injury.

瞎 | Blind of one or both eyes; blindly, ignorantly; bentighted; heedless, recklessly; to do things blindly, to act as if blind.

子 | a blind person; used as an epithet, you blind lout!

七 | all in confusion.

一目 | lost one eye; such a person is called |虎 a blind tiger, a cyclops.

闕 | to run against, like a blind man; to be disappointed.

摸索 | too dark to see; i.e. it is time to light the lamps.

莫 | before the dark lamps and blind fires are used; — before lamp-lighting.

子瞎魚 | like a blind man seeking a fish; — i.e. I cannot find him; also a name for the blind man's buff.

答講 | to answer like a blind man; to mislead by one's replies; to talk with wayfarers.

弄 | to meddle with in a disorderly manner.

_xor_ to heedlessly advance money, to venture it blindly on a scheme.

兩足作搖unken you like? two blind people bowing to each other; — neither of you know anything about it.

說 | 話 (properly written 說話) to tell a falsehood; to lie.

盲人 | 騎 | a blind man riding a blind horse; i.e. running into danger heedlessly.

In Shanghai. Like, resembling.

像 | or | 俊 like; looks the same.

From carriagc or metal and injury; the third form is antique.

The linch-pin, or iron ring on the nave, which keeps the wheel in its place; the creaking or rumbling of a cart; to govern, to rule; to regulate or guide public morals, as a censor does; to turn.

統 | to direct generally, to oversee.

管 | to control, to rule over.

萬世之 | the controller of all ages — is filial piety.

受 | to be under another's orders.

旅 | 留客 to take out the linch-pin and keep a friend; — to urge a guest to stay.

左 | and | names of stars.  

a | ë | α B η Algorab in Corvus.

Hills each side of a chasm or gorge, with a stream below; the watershed of hills; a rapid formed by an island in a stream, or by hills contracting it; a narrow reach or gut; a strait.

口 | a pass in the hills.

水 | a rapid, applied only where steep banks contract the stream.
HIAH.

1. 粵

| 粤 | Name of an ancient town, in the province of Hupeh, near I-chang fu; where a battle took place n.c. 230; subsequently the place was known as 粤, derived from the rapids in the Yangtsz' River. |

| 狭 | Narrow, strait, the opposite of 廣; mean, contracted, narrow-minded; to regard as petty; to treat as mean. |

| 小 | Narrow, as a boat; insufficient, cramped for room. |

| 腥 | Niggardly; mean, stingy. |

| 高 | Or志 contracted views, prejudiced; mean; low-live. |

| 度 | Solid, petty; illiberal. |

| 路 | They met in a narrow path; i.e. these enemies could not avoid each other. |

| 無自廣以人 | Do not condemn other's straits by your freedom. |

| 陝 | Used with the last; it must not be confused with 燕. |

HIAH.

| 勺 | From strength and happy. |

| 勘 | Firm, determined, energetic; diligent, careful. |

| 勃 | Vigorous and earnest. |

| 短 | From black and lucky. |

| 點 | A deep, uniform black; crafty, wily, artful; or in a good sense, clever, intelligent. |

| 奸 | Full of dodges, guileful. |

| 寶 | Slippery, untrustworthy. |

| 和 | Which is the dolt, and which is the smart one? |

| 圖 | The plaintive cry of the camel. |

| 滋重駝鳴 | When loaded too heavily, the camel cries out. |

| 鞣 | A saddle-cloth. |

| 紅 | A horse's housings embroidered with red flowers. |

| 治 | Used as water and to join; it occurs used for its primitive. |

| 治 | To soak, as water into the ground; to instil, to imbibe; 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 Shan-si. |

| 治 | His act has just this moment gone. |

| 予民心 | 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. |

| 價 | 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. |

| 炎 | 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. |

| 偶 | Stout, vigorous, brawny. |

| 堅 | He is perfectly fearless. |

| 堅 | A high pile of dust and refuse. |
Old sounds, ha, ka, kap, gap, and gak. In Cantonese, hai and hoi; — in Swatow, hai, oi, hia, hoie and klu; —
in Amoy, hai; — in Fuchau, hai, n, and ha; — in Shanghai, ye, 'a, ya, and hie; — in Chifu, hiai.

From hide and a baton; the second form, though unauthorized, is common; the third is antique, and is more frequently read hii.

Shoes; a pump; a slipper; a gaiter; a band or string.
— 对 or — 双 one pair of shoes.

永弓 | a woman’s shoe, worn by women with small feet.
永 | wooden soled shoes for wet weather.
底 | the sole of a shoe.
匠 | a shoemaker.
抽 | a shoe-borne.
金 | fees paid to brokers.
踏拉 | slips without heels.
掌 | a sole; a strip of hide used to beat the mouth.
乍穿著自高楼上 one lifts his feet high when he has just put on a pair of new shoes; — the man is not yet used to his new honors.

In Cantonese. Rough, hispid, harsh; stingy, crabbed; an interjection of disappointment, ah! 粗 | coarse and rough.
恥甚 | he is very mean.

From words or read all; the second form is very unusual.

To harmonize, as musical instruments do; to pair, to accord with; consenting, accordant; to agree, as upon a price; to laugh at, to joke.

和 | agreeing, of one mind.
白 | a hoar-headed, married pair; a Darby and Joan.
事不 i| the matter will brook no delay; imminent, instant.

| 聲 | a harmonious tone or chords; a grammatical term for characters whose primitive is a real phonetic, and rules the sound, as 未 is sounded like 安; or 告 like 方, &c.

| 蟹 | a crab.

From insect and to loosen as the phonetic.

| 腐 | a large red species, fat and rich.

| 蟹 | swimming sea crabs like the Portunus; called 螃蟹 the young gentleman without bowels, from a popular notion.

| 黄油 | a large swimming crab at Canton.

| 無脚 | it is like a crab without legs; i.e. the affair cannot be done, you can't get on.

| 快 | at Canton, a rapid row-boat, so called from its ears, often as many as fifty or sixty.

| 拽 | to tie a crab to take out its meat; applied to a mode of triing a man up by the hands and feet to make him confess.

| 驿 | suddenly alarmed, startled, terrified; to change color from fear; to disperse; to beat the tattoo and arouse the army.

| 畏 | to be scared, frightened.

| 驿 | astonished, amazed.

| 畏 | suddenly alarmed, startling.

| 畏 | abashed, ashamed.

| 畏 | strange, frightful, horrid-looking.

| 形 | he looks much scared.

| 不 | not excessively alarmed and angry at.

From heart and to loosen as the phonetic.

| 腐 | Idle, remiss, negligent, inattentive; slow.

| 任 | slow and idle, shiftless.

| 任 | lazy, inefficient in office.

| 夜 | busy morning and night.

| 不 | not to weaken, not allowed to diminish in vigor.

From water and to loosen.

| 腐 | A creek or canal; a cove or small inlet is 腐; it is applicable also to a large estuary.

| 任 | a rivulet.

从 Pekingese. Thin, as congee or paste.

| 腐 | the paste has turned to be watery, as from the weather.

| 腐 | a valley; a low hill separated from a higher one; name of a valley in the Kwânlun Mts.

| 腐 | a fabulous animal, the half deer, half unicorn, also called 神羊; it dwells in the desert, and gorges 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.

| 腐 | an ancient cap worn by judges.
To meet one unexpectedly; a pleasant accidental meeting.

適 to come across unexpectedly, as a friend.

From plant and to loosen as the phonetic.

A woody climbing plant, the rhizomes of which has hooked spines and auxiliary tendrils, with large oval ribbed leaves, furnishing a tonic like sarsaparilla, of which the decoction is drunk; some say it is the plant, while the root 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.

紅 is a medicinal plant having yellow lance shaped leaves, reddish flowers, and round pepper like seeds; the plant seems to denote two plants, of which one is a sort of Trapa, the other resembles the Hyoscyamus.

錦 a plant growing near Macao (Fullopia nervosa, Lour.) whose leaves are dried for a tea.

Floral incense; 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.

把 to bring the tea.

From wood and implement.

Gyves, shackles, or manacles, whatever is used to fetter prisoners; military weapons, arms of all sorts; things carried by a grandee in his traveling equipage; a craft, an art.

軍 or 兵 weapons or spears, guns, artillery, swords, &c.

機 a curious contrivance, delicate machinery.

機 a crafty, malicious scheme.

刃 fights with weapons, usually refers to clan and village fights.

From teeth and scaly plates.

To gnash the teeth, as when angry; plates of mail arranged like teeth.

類 to exhibit a venomous hatred.

Composed of 乘 milt and 菜 sweet, both contracted; 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.

氣 fragrance; sweet smell.

甜 to the taste.

料 spicy, aromatics.

酒 the aroma of wine.

天 name for several fragrant orchids, like a Malaxis.

書 or 翰 many a very literary reputation.

炷 one stick of incense.

Composed of 甲 and 疊, or (甲) 比, and 筒; whenever you dress in mail, it is important that the plates be even.

A species of onion, the shallot or scallions (Allium ascalonicum), with fistulate leaves, common in Hu-kwang; it is forbidden to those who fast; name of a mat.

的 or 白 the bulbs of scallions.

山 a wild species of Allium without bulbs.

From 乘 and broken; it is used chiefly as a primitive, and is also written with the radical 人 added.

Courageous, bold, energetic; mean; hasty, urgent.

懽 daring, full of fight.

Mist or dewy vapor on the sea is 湧; also denotes night damps in northern regions, which are conducive to health, an allusion, it may be, to the aurora.

師生 the teacher and his pupils are all in a happy and pleasing accord.

Composed of 香 millet and 甘 sweet, both contracted; 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.

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炷 one stick of incense.

或 筒 or 楣 to worship, to burn incense; the last also means going to the temples.

燭 an incense jar or basin.

油 aromatic oils, as pomegranate or bergamot; out in the north, it usually means sesamum oil.

案 an incense-table in a temple.

口袋 scent bags, small aromatic fobs for perfumes.
入醉 | to frequent grog-shops and taverns.

打 | to speak a village brogue.

黑甜 | to sleep soundly.

有 | he has several neighbors near him.

Read *hiang*'s, and used for 向, directed towards; time past, formerly.

講 | to show the way, to guide.

夜 | 晨 | the night draws on to the dawn.

The fragrance of the deer, i.e. the navel of the musk deer.

麝 | musk.

鄉 | From 部 or 乡 place repeated back to back, with 乡 a kernel between them; it is not the same as 香 a minister.

From a village, the home whither people tend; a region; the country; in olden time five 郯 made one 郯 of 12,500 families; a neighborhood, a ward or part of a city; a great sound, as of rain; an eittresol or place between flights of stairs; windows opposite; rude, rustic, country-like.

同 | fellow townsmen.

住 | or 落 | in the village.

家 | one's native country or place.

村 | a village, a country town walled.

下 | the country; at the village.

夢入白雲 | he dreamed that he went to the cloudy halls.

老 | 民 | an elderly gentleman, an old man of sixty.

老 | the village elder.

紳 | a country gentleman.

黨 | a village company, cabal, or society.

居 | 他們 | they dwell in the southern parts of the land.

科 | 試 | the triennial examination for Liuju.

是 | a hypocrite, a double-faced man.

異 | a strange country, a distant region.

From 船 and 工; it is now chiefly used as a contraction for 船 a vessel.

A sort of boat.

Source | a vessel or boat in the Wu country, an old name for the canal boats in Kiangsu.

From 高 and 聲 to speak, both altered in combination; q.d. as when bringing in sacrifices to the gods; it differs now from 聲 successful, though originally like it.

To offer up with thanks, to present in sacrifice; to accept, as the gods do; to enjoy; to receive gratefully; to give enjoyment, to confer dignities; a dignity.

孝 | filial offerings — to ancestors.

用 | to enjoy the use of.

年 | 多少 | age how long did he live?

From sound and village as the phonetic.

響 | An echo, described as the “noise outside of the sound;” a noise, clamor, fracas; echoing, sounding, reverberating; jingling; used for an intensive before adjectives.

音 | a loud, a distinct sound.

一 | 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.
如

不能 make it sound, as a trumpet.

不 | silence! don't be so noisy.

莫 | shadow and echo, which like retribution, follow their cause.

形 | 之 談 mere idle rumor, gossip.

動 | a noise of some sort, as a rustling or cry at night, that draws notice.

馬 | juiling horses; i.e. a thief or highway robber, a bandit; a rebel leader.

頭 | inopportune; I beseech you earnestly; i.e. you can hear my head as it knocks.

响

谷 | the valley repeats the echo.

From to eat and towards as the phonetic.

食

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 | his wife took his food out to the field.

仇 | he murdered those who supplied him with provisions; said of 蔡伯 in the last days of the Hia dynasty.

麩 | a boiled mess of greens and rice,—taken to the field-hands.

抽 | excise is collected here in aid of the revenue.

如

Like the last.

糠

To prepare food and take it out to the laborers in the fields.

其 | 伊 they fed them with millet while at work.

糠 | Larva which proceed from other caterpillars are 子, applied too, to the ichneumon flies which lay their eggs in them; grubs.

臺 | may-flies or musketees rising in swarms from damp grounds.

向

From mouth and in a cover; i.e. 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-cheu and in east of Ngran-lwai, near the Yangtsze R.

一 | on a former day, previously; towards the sun.

先 | hitherto a while past.

方 | for a while, formerly.

之 | the bearing, the aspect of, as a location.

意 | the object of desire.

志 | the intention; the scope of the idea.

他 | you can try to borrow money of him.

前 | to go ahead.

你 | I wish to speak to you.

我 | attend to what I say.

你 | where are you going?

定 | to settle the direction of, as a grave.

面 | looking at each other, nonplussed.

面面相 | the twenty-four points of compass; met. uneasy, as 你心二十四 | your mind is quite bewildered.

面 | your mind is not on your work.

塞 | close the [north] windows and stop up the doors.

塞

Opposite; 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 | the settled or common use of every happiness.

于 | indicating the signs of the times to the sovereigns of Hia.

根

From sun and village.

根

A little while; formerly; lucid, plain, as evidence.

根 | recently, a short time ago.

役 | three months I lately employed him for three months.

證 | this is good proof for present and former times.

琥

A kind of gem; some describe it as an ornament of stone worn by women as a girdle clasp.

粟

The old form is composed of two public, denoting the public thoroughfare in a place.

一 side street, a crooked lane among the houses; an alley in a village; a bye-street; a wynd; a narrow path or street of dwellings; a passage in a hareem.

陋 | in a wretched neighborhood.
HIANG.

From four mouths around one head; q.d. the voice going above the head; it is also read न्याय.

To vociferate; to cry out as when calling off; to scold, to rail at; clamor, hum, as in a market; a complaining or whining tone; contentious noise; name of a long-armed ape, a bird with a dogs tail; and a river.

口 | to viliify with foul words, as the populace do.

我 | you, bear me with indifference and contempt.

之 | the people were dissatisfied with him.

情 | the disposition of the populace is giddy and conceited.

人 | to treat unfairly.

薄 | impoverished, no resources, diminishing.

HIAO.

The querulous tone of complaint; the chattering of birds; to grieve, to mourn; fear dread.

| 辨論 | wearisome arguing and disputation.

口 | garrulous, complaining.

| 所謂 | I could only scream from dread.

In CANTONESE. A corruption of 說 了, and used as a sign of the past tense.

做 | it is done.

寫 | written.

In Shanghai, pron. 憧, though it is also written 嘚 and 憧 in that dialect. See; to look at.

| 星星 | there is one star.

HIAO.

A raised path between fields; to prepare, to make ready.

From head and work.

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 Fiang-ch'ing bien 城 瑞 in Ch'An-cheu fu in the east border of Honan.

| 帽 | 帽 strings; a neck-ribbon.

| 顝 | the back of the neck, nearly the same as 背, a common term for the throat.

款 | a deposit on interest.

公 | public funds; the general stock.

未清 | there are items (or charges) which are not yet cleared off.

欠 | debts; one's liabilities.

一 | 錢 one class of revenue or payments.

四 | 領 four steeds with long arched necks.

谷 | each sort of goods.

別 | another kind.

| 囧 | a neck ring of silver, a sort of torque worn by children.

來 | an income, the means of support.

指 | an uncertain income; a doubtful asset, as a bad debt.

這一 | this kind of affair.

HIAO.

Old sounds, hio, kio, gio, kai, kai, and gat. In Canton, hiu, hao, and ngao; in Swatow, ngao, hio, and hau; in Amoy, hio, kau, kio, and hao; in Fuhchau, hio, ngo, hau, and kio; in Shanghai, miao and yo; in Chi-fu, hio.

From horse and evincent.

A gentle, good horse; strong, brave, courageous; skillful at pitching, as in quotas; to pitch at.

| 勇 | hasty, warlike, valorous.

| 騎校 | an aid-de-camp to a general.

| 將 | a brave general.

| 中 | to hit the tag, as in pitching; to throw the rods into the jar, an old game.

煅 | From 火 and high; also read 烏, chao, and 蘭, in the same general sense of blazing.

To scorch, to burn or char; to roast, to toast; great heat.

| 乾 | to dry before the fire.

多 | he has a raging fever.
HIAO.

Read hia, Blazing.

1. high flames.

Vast, large.

Read hia. The noise of a blast; an angry sound; the voice of anger.

A hollow root or stump of a tree; hollow, empty; famished; unfilled.

腹 an empty belly, hungry; met. ignorant.

蚝 all has been wastefully spent.

元 a star in or near Aquarius.

腹从公 to do public duties without any salary.

From birds and to cry out.

A bird with a mournful voice, called 鳥 the white owl, or a similar species of the owl family; a fabulous animal.

骨 a delicious tasted bird, good for soups or to roast.

鷹 [like] owls and tigers — for fierceness; said of banditti.

Composed of a stick; on which is the head of a bird.

A species of owl, called 鳥 which some say is the same as the preceding; it is used as an emblem of filial ingratitude, because it is said to eat its dam; Han Witl served up a soup made of it on the 5th of the 5th moon; to expose the heads of criminals in cages in terror; brave, wicked, unsanctioned; a bandit.

首示 or 首 to expose heads in cages.

私 a smuggler; a lawless fellow.

騰 brave cavalry; hardy, most treperers.

雄 a wicked chieftain.

羹 an owl soup; — a figure for one who would kill even his kindred.

鷹 one who risks his head by smuggling or selling salt illegally.

The lofty imposing effect of grand buildings.

或 or 豊 grand and high, as a palace.

Like the next and more correct; used in medical books.

A difficulty in breathing; asthmatic; coughing.

咳嗽 a hacking cough; irritation in the throat.

症 or 疾 the asthma.

From mouth and 臨al it is often used for the last, and is interchanged with the next.

To howl, to bellow; to scream, as a tiger; to roar, as beasts when angry or afraid; to grunt, as a boar; to pant, to gasp; to cough, to breathe hard.

喚 | 怒骂 to angrily bluster and rail at.

癢 short of breath.

哮喘; to breathe with difficulty.

怒 to frighten and scream at; to threaten, to browbeat.

From mouth and 豊al; also read 觊 and occurs used for 豊 to intimidate; the third form also means the snarl of a dog; and the second is a synonym for a lion.

The scream or snarl of a tiger when about to spring; a growl, a roar; to alarm.

怒 very angry; irritated beyond bounds.

如 | 虎 savage as a screaming tiger.

一跳 he scared me dreadfully.

From to breathe and high.

Vapor rising high; hot air ascending.

蒸 hot mists, vapor like steam.

浮雲 the mist rises and floats off into clouds.

热 hot air, like the summer-colt in dog days.

To call one from a distance, to hail.

人 to halloo at, to call after.

A sound, arising from cracking the joints; the shin-bone.

In Fuhehau used for 骷. The leg or foot; a classifier of one of a pair.

仔 a lackey, an attendant, a footman.

手 the nuckles.

步 a step, a pace.

The original form is intended to represent the blending of things, referring to the diagrams; it forms the 8th radical of a few incongruous characters.

To mix, to intertwist; to lay crosswise; to imitate or change, referring to the mutations of things.

六 | the six lines of a diagram as 豁; each line is called a hia, and their meaning | 豁 or the diagram's 豁dolon or imagery.

卦 | the eight original, or the sixty-four derived diagrams of Fu-hi; the 世 refer to one's self, and the 懿 | another, when casting a divination or charm.

辞 the explanation or occult end of each line in the diagram.

From flesh end to blend; like the next.

Savory viands; meats dressed for the table with the bones in; sacrificed meats; delicacies for a feast.

佳 | 華 delicate viands and sweet liquor; t. e. every luxury.

Meats; rich food; a feast; to taste.

to roast meats.

饟 dressed meats, delicacies.

核 meats and fruits, as arranged for an offering.
HIAO.

HIAO.

HIAO.

天將 | it is getting to be light.

論 | a plain proclamation; to plainly command.

通 | I fully understand it; it is very plain; the opposite of 不知 | he does not understand it at all.

行 | starts early and stops late.

鷄報 | the cock announces the dawn.

鍾 | the matin bell — in a monastery.

饗

Composed of white thistles repeated.

Three dishes, composed of turnips, rice, and sugar-candy, all of them white things, to which the character alludes, 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 蝸飯 or downy meal, i.e. one out of empty dishes or 無飯; hence these two phrases denote a Banamade feast.

孝 | From old contracted, with 子 child underneath; q.d. the child supporting the parent.

Duty, respect and obedience to parents and seniors; filial piety, which 百行 爲先 is regarded as the chief of virtues, and is made to include loyalty, official dignity, confidence in friends, self-respect, and bravery in battle; the 言 line or warp of heaven, the 良 right of earth, and the 行 duty of man; time of mourning for parents; filial; mourning apparel; funeral.

報 | a filial son.

穿 | to put on the 純 or mourning dress for a parent; which is worn 21 months in different styles, till the mourning is ended, when 脫 it is laid aside.

報 | dutiful and submissive to parents; to act filially.

性逆 | he is an obstinate, undutiful son.

道 | filial requirements; the logic of filial piety.

行 | to obey a parent.

心 | a filial heart.

謝 | to visit and thank friends after a parent's funeral.

手 | to worship the ancestral spirits.

經 | the Canon of Filial Duty, a work written about B.C. 475, by Ts'ang-tzu's 式子 a disciple of Confucius.

嚴 | a term for a 華學 graduate, intimating his loyalty and frugality.

神 | 保 is 震 | 孫有慶 the deity [ancestors] enjoy the offerings, and their filial descendants are blessed.

効

From strength and to join; it is much used where the next would be correctly employed.

To toil, to labor earnestly at, especially in the army; exertion in obedience to orders, or to reach an aim; to imitate; merit, exertions; meritorious results.

力 | earnest efforts in a calling; in speaking of officers' punishments, as 力贖罪 to exert themselves to atone for their crimes, it denotes often that they are to remain in prison till the commutation money is paid, or the time of exile is up.

命 | 要 to valorously defend the imperial domains.

白 | 励 to rally for another without reward.

報 | 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; efficacious; like, similar.
HIAO.

学 or 放 to imitate, to strive after, to try to copy.

功 | 如神 | divinely efficacious, as a pill.

功 | 美 | merit earned by service; useful labors.

头 | to excel the pattern, as in doing evil.

前言 | the prediction has been verified.

服 | 苦 | the medicine has produced no effect.

见 | it has benefited me.

莫 | 他 | don't do as he does.

跟 | 谁 | of whom do you try to equal?

From man and to imitate; used for the last.

hiao  To follow, to pattern after; to labor; effect.

做 | do to after, to copy.

君子是則是 | the princely man regards it as his rule and pattern.

hiao  From heart and to blend.

愧 | cheerful, as when in pleasant company; elated; hilarity, joy, jovial.

心 | heartfelt pleasure.

奕 | do you think that others are not also much delighted?

Read kiao. Wise, sagacious.

HIEH.

'Old sounds, hit, kit, git, and git. In Canton, hit, hip, ip, and one lit; in Siatsow, hia, hie, hia, hat, and hat; in Amoy, hiap, kiat, iat, and giat; in Fuhchau, hiek, hiok, and kik; in Shanghai, yih, yeh, and bin; in Chiifu, hic.

頼 | To fly or soar up; a stiff or straight neck; to force to take less; rut of a wheel; to rob by violence; to diminish, to exclude.

滑 | a double entendre, artful talk; difficult or involved; deceptive.

燕 | 舞之頼之 | the swallows are flying about, up they go and down they come.

盗 | 資糧 to rob and take people's goods.

挺 | 截 | if you should grab my neck with a threat to kill me, I would not be afraid.

倉 | the name of the reputed inventor of Chinese characters in the reign of Hwangti.

From head and to learn.

摘 | to stir about; to mix up, to put in confusion.

From head and to soar; used with the next.

首 | of a head over 九 a man; it forms the 181st radical of a natural group of characters relating to the head, neck, &c.

The original form is derived from 首 a head over 九 a man;

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 manyplas, and the slats in blinds.

白 | white;

冊 | books bound with hard covers.

数 | the number of sheets.

風 | the wind blows open the leaves of the book.
歇
歇 hieh
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.

住 hieh
to rest from work; to let alone.

言 hieh
to hold one's tongue; to stop eating.

言 hieh
stop talking; hold your tongue.

言 hieh
hold up! stop! delay!

工 hieh
an inn; a rest-house; to stay at a hotel.

工 hieh
a moment; as... a... it seems greater every minute.

工 hieh
as he came, he will be here in a breath, — in a moment.

宿 hieh
to stay over night.

工 hieh
to stop work, to take a holiday.

工 hieh
to put down the load.

息 hieh
to cease work, to wait, to suspend operations.

夏 hieh
to pass the summer — in the country.

客 hieh
a guest at an inn.

不 hieh
uninterrupted, continuous.

工 hieh
a rest, wait a spell; a... is often used as a question, Wont you rest a little? while at other times it means time after time, constantly.

脈 hieh
the pulse is irregular.

業 hieh
to give up business.

帶 hieh
a to affect others.

勝 hieh
A dog resembling the bulldog in its short muzzle; to fear, to terrify.

勝 hieh
a great wolf.

戴 hieh
he took in long-nosed and stub-nosed dogs (greyhounds and mastiffs) with him.

恐 hieh
I fear he will harass the peaceable people.

蠍 hieh
From insect and to rest; it is often written 蜂, but not correctly.

A scorpion, the 1 子; its sting is 1 勾子; a sort of grub in wood, for which 蜂 is the correct form.

虎 hieh
a house lizard is often thus written, but 蛇 虎子 is the proper form.

協 hieh
from hand and united strength; unlike the next.

協 hieh
to fold, to double up; to drag or pull.

協 hieh
From ten denoting a multitude, and strength thrice repeated; the second unusual form alludes to the ten stems.

同 hieh
united in, to bring into accord; the united action of several; agreement, concord, union; mutual help, both together; harmoniously; joint, assistant; to aid; to yield to cordially; to agree with; to help the right; to be brought into harmony.

同 hieh
if they accord in respect for these principles, do they not harmonize the moral nature of man?

力 hieh
combined strength.

打 hieh
to join in with another officer; to cooperate, as in seizing a criminal, or executing a process.

和 hieh
to unite discordant parties; to bring about peace.

比 hieh
if you do not form parties to defame me the One Man.

時 hieh
a fortunate or favorable period.

情 hieh
the hearts of all consent to union.

學 hieh
an assistant cabinet minister.

學 hieh
a brigadier-general among Baumermen.

守 hieh
or a colonel, usually in charge of a garrison.

僕 hieh
a term known in Fuhkien.

葉 hieh
from ten and mouth; an old form of, and used with the last.

葉 hieh
to harmonize, to rhyme; to unite or coalesce, as an initial and final to denote the sound of a character; as 孔五切音苦 joins the sounds of k'ung and wen to form k'ung.

時 hieh
the day of the moon was exact.

音 hieh
a forced rhyme of characters, when an unusual tone is given to one.

音 hieh
in harmony; to sing] in tune or in parts; used for the last phrase as in 音制 it can be made to rhyme with 聲?

三 hieh
the three fortunate things (e.g. happiness, long life, and sons) come to you.

協 hieh
from flesh and united effort; the second form is not used in the figurative senses.

協 hieh
the part or space under the arms; the flanks, the sides; the ribs; to shrug; to intimidate, to reprimand; to take advantage of; to bring together.

短 hieh
the false ribs.

骨 hieh
or the ribs; it is said that 骨公子重耳 in the Cheu dynasty had 骨 one solid bone instead of ribs.

迫 hieh
to overawe; to force to do or to join, as a cabal.

威 hieh
to browbeat, to intimidate.

生 hieh
born between the ribs, as Laotsz's is said to have been.

被 hieh
the officers distressed the suffering people.

騷 hieh
a chock for a wheel.

騷 hieh
I was carried off by the rebels — when they took the town.

騷 hieh
they are now like a tiger who has got wings.

騷 hieh
to shrug the shoulders and laugh with one, — as a sycophant.
Old sounds, hien, hin, kin, hnn, kan, hon, kon, ham, kam, and gam. In Canton, in, fin, hin, han, and ham; — in Swatow, hun, hien, ham, kei, no, kan, hoi, and kiam; — in Amoy, hian, han, liam, kian and lan; — in Fukehan, hien, hang, hang, kins, k'ang and liu; — in Shanghai, li, chin, yin, xiao, k'n, k'oe, yui, kei, and k'oe; — in Chefoo, hien.

From carriages and shield.

Hien
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 dressing room; a saloon, 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.

然
well satisfied; gambolling, sporting.

自得
much delighted, making merry.

昂
lofty, dignified in manner; grand, as a palace.

軒
a railed off room or recess.

犀
a carriage with a rhinoceros' skin for a hood; it was ridden in by ladies, hence this and the latter are also used as terms for a lady.

From worship and heaven.

秋
A term for heaven or god among the Persians; in Su's Geography, 火 is explained as their fire worship; 胡 or foreign worship, is used to denote the ritual of the Jews or Nestorians, but the author rather confuses the two; the character was probably formed to denote the Jewish worship.

正
an officer in the T'ang dynasty.

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.

To carry the head high.

被
to pull the coverlet over one.

帽
to lift the cap.

簾
to turn aside the door-curtain — and enter.

引
to direct one.

起
to raise; to turn over, as a leaf when reading.

木
a wooden shovel used on thrashing-floors.

从 wood and to breathe; interchanged with the next.

吹
A wooden pole used by mummers; a trough or flume for leading off water.

An object of desire; pleasant, longed for, relished by the mind.

數
I have no more delight in spreading out my sheets and flourishing my pencil; I. e. literary pursuits afford me no more pleasure.

To fly and soar high.

騰
or 高 to fly or high, as the stork.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>臼</td>
<td>Hien</td>
<td>From disease and together. A disease resembling bronchitis, called 臼, which prevents breathing with ease, and is caused by tubercles. A flat bivalve shell, the 臼, found off Shantung; it has a byssus growing on it, and is probably a kind of Pinna. From 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. Small, petty dislikes; querulous; antipathies. Small, he disdains it, thinks it is too little. Multitude of dislikes much and little; he's hard to please. 横 a dislike to; repellent; jealous of. 酗, he depreciates good and bad too; talks at random about everything. 事怪, a very suspicious affair. 捏 a dislike to; keep up a grudge; to remember a wrong. 不畏怨, I'm not afraid of his enmity. 贤 from precious added to its own old form, composed of minister and right hand; the second and unusual form, with 贤 a royal officer above 贤 precious, further shows the same idea. 溪 Moral, worthy, virtuous; one whose virtues, talents, power, and actions exceed others, but do not equal the 強, and he is still of the second grade; superior in moral excellence; to treat as worthy; a laudatory epithet, used often by a man to his wife; to surpass; to excel, as in archery. 姜 or 姜 good and clever; superior abilities. 郑 a village worthy. 姚 my good brother, — spoken to him. 娜 my worthy, faithful wife. 人 a trustworth man. 自我 self-righteous. 彼於此 that one excels this in character. 大几亚圣 the great worthies are second only to Meneius. 我从事者 I was the only one who excelled in the business. 求若渴 to pant after virtue as for water when thirsty. 其以 to regard as worthy what he deemed worthy. 德 exalted virtue, high moral character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINESE</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
<td>MEANING</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>胴</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>From 肉 flesh and 弦 a chord contracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閷</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>The stomach or manyplus of an ox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閷</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>From door and 木 q. d. the moonlight streaming in through a closed door; used with the next, but unlike, k'ien 闆 between, for which it is often written.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>yóu</td>
<td>Repose, leisure; private, of no importance; at ease, sauntering, unoccupied; idle, indolent; empty, vacant; unoccupied, as a place; a low tone of voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不住</td>
<td>bù zhù</td>
<td>1. or 予 at leisure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不住不</td>
<td>bù zhù bù</td>
<td>1. or not 予 at leisure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不住或</td>
<td>bù zhù huò</td>
<td>busy, no spare time, not at leisure, much occupied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>rén</td>
<td>1. or 予 a lover or intruder, an outsider, an intermeddler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>dǎ</td>
<td>打 a beggar. (Pekingese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>dǎ</td>
<td>unoccupied; no duty pressing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>shǒu</td>
<td>an idler, a lazy fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>谈</td>
<td>tán</td>
<td>trifting chit-chat, gossip; pleasant talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>游手好闲</td>
<td>yóu shǒu hào xián</td>
<td>an idler loves to loaf about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>近</td>
<td>jìn</td>
<td>proximate, adjoining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虚</td>
<td>xū</td>
<td>to waste the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>dì</td>
<td>void, roomy; a spare spot; vacant land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捏</td>
<td>niē</td>
<td>to take time for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>清</td>
<td>qīng</td>
<td>nothing to do, indifferent to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皇</td>
<td>huáng</td>
<td>之 [Heaven] made him ruler in his stead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>居</td>
<td>jū</td>
<td>living alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>居</td>
<td>jū</td>
<td>居獨處 while I was quite alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>散</td>
<td>sǎn</td>
<td>unsettled, as the thoughts uneasy; playing truant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>shì</td>
<td>a side or back door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>shì</td>
<td>private affairs, trifling matters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>险</td>
<td>xiǎn</td>
<td>slight cause of disagreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>反</td>
<td>fǎn</td>
<td>計 I turned the tables on them; it was a ruse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>反</td>
<td>fǎn</td>
<td>in privacy, i.e. not in office or busy life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閳</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>From door and 木 q. d. something in the doorway obstructing entrance; not seldom used for the last, and often wrongly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閳</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>A bar, a barrier, a fence; an inclosure; a fold or corral; to guard, to regulate by law; to close, to obstruct; to restrain, to forbid; to move about; to be trained, to display expertness; practiced, accustomed to; large.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四馬</td>
<td>sì mǎ</td>
<td>his four horses show their training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閳</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>閳 obstructed; headed off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>防</td>
<td>fáng</td>
<td>to guard against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>防</td>
<td>fáng</td>
<td>何 what crowds of people are moving about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬</td>
<td>mǎ</td>
<td>a pen or paddock or corral for horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痛</td>
<td>tòng</td>
<td>Convulsions in children, like those arising from worms; epileptic fits, called in Canton 痛羊吊 i.e. having sheep's leaps; of this disease, known as 痛, five sorts are enumerated, classified according to the animals whose voices are imitated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痛</td>
<td>tòng</td>
<td>鍾 convulsions caused by phlegm or worms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閳</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>Elegant, accomplished; accustomed to; tasteful, refined; indolent, loving leisure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閳</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>閳 skilled in, as music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閳</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>From disease and interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閳</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>閳 from saltish and wholly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閳</td>
<td>k'ien</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIEN.

1. 梨 pickled cabbage, salted vegetables.
2. 汁 sour saltish land.
3. 水 sea-water.
4. 魚 pickled or salt fish.
5. 酸 saltish-sour, a savoury, decided flavor.

In Cantonese. Bitter, distressing, hard to bear.

受惜著 he has been long familiar with suffering.

貪 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 vulgar or vul-guean of northern India, to which the description is similar; or else an elk.

貪 Some regard this as a synonym of the last, but the 聚 Pan Tsao makes it the same as the 無 Antelope crista also the finest cuts of a tiger, or the strongest whelps of a bear.

誠 Sincere, cordial, hearty, union, harmony, sincerity; to agree, united.

至 Inadmissible, God alone will move the gods.

能 能于小民 let him wholly adapt himself (or harmonize) with the people.

職 From metal and to go; q. d. the metal that guides the horse in going.

職 A bit, a bridoon; to champ, to hold in the mouth, for which the next is used; to contain, to control or guide one’s self; rank, official power or position; acting as, a brevet rank; affected by, moved, ignominous.

差 or 官 or 職 an official title; the address of an officer.

同知 a brevet sub-prefect.

會 several officers joined in a report or document.

尋 to act upon orders received; I will attend to your request, said to a friend.

枚 to keep still; to hold from talking; to gag, to make one keep quiet.

唱 to cry out one’s rank, as at a levee.

恨 to restrain one’s anger.

人 one of the names of ginseng.

馬 a horse’s bit; also the name of a sea god.

環以報 I champ the ring in order to repay your kindness; referring to a legend.

這 These forms are unauthorised by Kanghi’s Dictionary; but are in use with the last character.

>Title To hold in the mouth, to clasp; to receive, as an order.

口内 To hold in the mouth.

麴 to suck a sugared alive; met. pleased and silent; to shut his mouth.

鐵彈 [may you be condemned to] hold a hot iron ball — in hell, you liar!

燕子 the martin takes mud — to make its nest.

雀 the bird holds a rose in its bill.

鳳 the phœnix has a scroll.

草 to carry grass to build a nest.

半山 the high hill hides the moon.

精衛 The titmouse took up stones to fill the sea; — said of one who attempts impossible things, or uselessly vents his spite.

豊 From hill and to contain; the radical has been added, and the sound changed in recent times.

這 The name of a mountain in the northwest of Honan very near the Yellow River, where is the 谷 a celebrated defile.

顯 Light, manifest, apparent; conspicuous, clear; illustrious, glorious, effulgent, supernatural; to be enlightened; to be held in regard; to make plain, to exhibit; to render illustrious; as if, appears to be, like as.

達 distinguished; famous.

者 those who are distinguished; high officers.

揚 generally known; notable, famous from one’s father being an officer.

考 the illustrious completer of probation; i. e. a deceased father.

親 to shed honor on one’s kindred.

天有道 the dealings of Providence are plain.

在 everywhere to disseminate his doctrines widely.

靈 a divine or spiritual glory.

著 manifest, as to the world; plainly seen, as objects in a microscope.

見供詞不實 his evidence appeared to be untrustworthy.

明 it seems to be clear or evident; to make plain.

手段 to show off one’s skill; to brag of it.

然 how plain! it is even so.

神明 the god has shown his holiness or power.

不亦亦 when out of sight he acted as if seen by all.

令德 how illustrious is his virtue!
From hill and to see.

A steep isolated hill with a steep cliff in Tan-yang in Kiangsu.

A noted mountain in Siang-yangfu in the north of Huphe.

From eye and to see; q. d. the eyes starting out.

To look at with fear; to view slightly; to regard.

A frightened look.

Cowed, 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.

From insect and bright; contracted, referring to the iridescent nacre in shells.

A term for small, smooth bivalves, especially the thin shell, or lace, or the like; as Tellina, Mytilus, Unionidæ, &c.; as a class they are smaller than the clam or oyster; a small black mussel with a red head, the shell which suspends itself when weiging its chrysalis.

Raw clams seasoned.

A kind of mussel common at Canton.

A pond for rearing mussels.

Clam-shell phrases; a Canton term for disyllabic phrases which cannot be disjoined; they should properly belong to the same radical, as 宽容 or 饱暖, but the term is not restricted to such.

The yelp of a puppy or jack-dog; the bark of a little dog.

From dog and strict or all; the second is also read pies.

A dog with a long nose like a pointer or greyhound.

The name of a fierce horse of Huns, savage as dogs, who were notorious in the days of Confucius.

The pointer was very agile and sagacious.

Interchanged 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.

She soon had suppressed her feelings.

Soldiers in the Canton region a sudden burst of anger gave him some troops to scale the wall.

Composed, contented; liberal; eager to help others; affected, aroused, as by remorse or meditation.

Pleased, tranquil.

To watch narrowly, to spy on; to 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.

To take asleep the sclerotic (cornea) covers the iris.

To take a peep at the women.

A man to watch the sage (Mencius).

A stony path at the foot of a steep hill.

A carriage and to oversee; occurs used for the next.

The crowing of wagons; a carriage or van in which prisoners or wild beasts are carried.

The great wains go lumbering along.

A baluster, 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.

| げん | げん
| 花 | a garden railing; a fence around flowers.
| げん | げん
| 花 | name of the peach and plum flower, alluding to one Pan Yoh of the Tsin dynasty who declined presents, and told the people to plant peach trees; when he left his post, the trees all flowered in his honor.

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| げん | げん
| 文 | intelligent officers are not to be had.
| げん | げん
| 城 | they surrendered the city, and returned to their allegiance.
| げん | げん
| 簾 | red trays for sending presents to the bride's father-in-law and mother.

| げん | げん
| 呈 | to send a present, as to a ruler.
| げん | げん
| 策 | to proffer advice or a plan — to government.
| げん | げん
| 功 | to exhibit meritorious acts; to show the evidences of skill or merit.

| げん | げん
| 麓 | An earthen vessel without a bottom used in steaming; it was of various shapes, and some kinds had legs; a hole resembling this kind of vessel; old name of a place in north of the kingdom of Tsi, which is probably the same originally as the last.

| げん | げん
| 现 | From gen and to see; occurs used for げん 見 seeing.
| げん | げん
| 现 | 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.
| げん | げん
| 现 | in existing, now, here.
| げん | げん
| 现 | at present, just now.
| げん | げん
| 现 | this instant.
| げん | げん
| 现 | 錢 or 錢 ready money, cash in hand.
| げん | げん
| 现 | 錢 不 賜 no credit given.

| げん | げん
| 明 | it comes out bright, as a color; a speedy recompence or retribution.
| げん | げん
| 明 | to appear; to come out, as rash on the body.
| げん | げん
| 明 | it shows its form; it becomes manifest.

| げん | げん
| 履 | it has often been seen.
| げん | げん
| 履 | in each day has its own want or duty.
| 被理 | his retribution appears, his punishment is apparent. |
| 抱 truthful | he has shown his real feelings. |
| 要 I must have the money in hand. |
| 成物 the thing is on hand, as an article in a shop. |
| 身说法 he was made manifest and explained the law,—as Bodha. |

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.

日消 when the sun appears [the snow] straightway melts.

From man and to see; also read 見, and used for 看 craven.

像 to liken, to compare; to spy on; to explore; a dog-vane, a weather-cock.

天之妹 like a celestial woman or fairy.

一 a spy, a secret observer.

毆 craven, fearful; looking around affrighted.

如雲 like the clouds.

迎風而不定 the vane takes the wind, and so it cannot be quiet.

銜 a small chisel to cut holes, called 錶; a term also applied to a sort of javelin or spear.

菜 Edible sorts of coarse greens; the southern-wood (Artemesia), the goosefoot or pigweed (Chenopodium), spinach (Spinacia), and even Sedum, are all called 菜; and distinguished by various adjectives; spinach is usually intended by the single name.

菜 false spinach or pigweed; goosefoot (Chenopodium).

spear | a sort of goosefoot.

馬齒 purslane (Portulaca); applied also to a sort of Sedum, and a long leaved spinach.

泥 mire; a great embankment.

The bright sun or light.

世所味以曜今 how the glorious sun illuminates this dark world!—applied also to sages.

This character originally represented 人 a man over 日 a morrow; it is now superseded by the next, and used chiefly as a primitive; also read 看, and to be distinguished from 能百 to bale.

A pitfall in which to catch beasts; to insinuate; a hole in the ground made to serve as a pestle.

坎 a pit, a trap for beasts.

虎 a tiger pit.

To fall, as a wall; to sink; to drop into or descend; to throw into or pitch down; to capture, to pillage, to sack, as a besieged place; to take a city from the emperor; overwhelmed, betrayed, ruined; to involve, to beguile, to lead into sin.

害 implicated unjustly; led into a scrape.

阱 or 坑 a trap or pit.

阱之中 in the pit; met. sunk into the lowest vice.

阱 to entrap.

溺 whelmed, drowned; to pitch down and drown; repudiate, given over, lost.

崩 fell down, as a cliff.

人不義 to seduce men to do wrong.

沙河 to sink in the quicksands; they are very dangerous in Kitchen Hwai in Hupeh.

to lead others into crime.

於李 it submitted to Li.

城 the city has fallen — to the rebels.

地獄 he will go to hell; may you be punished in hell!

低 the location is low.

車 在 in or 乘 to ride a cart; to get into the mud.

剛健不 坚 firm, unapproachable by craft.

From to eat and a pitfall.

The core of cakes or dumplings; the fruit, meat, or sugar put in pastry; met. a secret, a hidden thing.

餌 or 點心 pastry cakes with fruit, &c.

_to hash up and make these dumplings.

拌子 to mix up dumplings.

葉子 or 菜子 fruit pies.

肉 餡 meat patties.

不知是什麼 兒 I don't know what his intentions are; I can't tell what he is driving at.

露了 兒 the fruit has come out — of the dough; the secret is out. (Pekingese.)

限 A limit, a boundary; a restriction; an impediment, literal or metaphorical; a threshold; a few of; a short time; to limit, to impede; to set a time, to assign; to moderate, to restrain; to appoint, to contract for, to adjust.

有 有 a few, a limit; not very good or strong, as cloth; it is modified by what follows.

有 的 not very dear; not enough, not many of them.

有 的事 there are not many items, as in an account.

有 時候 or 有辰光 there is yet a little time.

難 it is hard to restrain him.

幾日 how many days do you set?
From wood and to respect.

Summon to war; anciently written on boards two feet long; it alluded to the sovereign's call to his vassals for aid against rebels; a proclamation calling to arms; to give orders to the people; haste, urgency; a reprimand to lower officials; a branchless tree.

A warning proclamation; an official summons; an exciting placard; irritating talk.

An urgent call, as to arms.

A flying dispatch, a pressing order.

A sort of safe-warrant or passport.

A declaration of war.

When the dispatches arrived, the thing was decided.

To send out a pressing call; as for troops.

A tiger skulking from fear of man; alarmed, frightened; a sort of spider, called also 蟈虎 the fly tiger.

Awe-struck at the thunder.
HIN.

Old sounds, hmu, kiu, hihn, and kim. In Canton, ym; in Swatow, hiean and hihn; in Amoy, him and hihn; in Fu-chow, hihn; in Shanghai, hiang; in Chifu, hin.

欣
From to breathe or heart and an'ax; the first is most used; the second is the district.

The noise of flowing water; running, murmuring, gurgling, as a brook; used when the last in [i] 倚倚 now they agree, and now they defame one another.

To heat, to burn; to roast. [kō] the meat thoroughly roasted.

The noise of flowing water; running, murmuring, gurgling, as a brook; used when the last in [i] 倚倚 now they agree, and now they defame one another.

From to travel and air altered; occurs interchanged with hihn, 聽 to extend.

To reach in time; finally, even, till, up to, at last; to extend.

chant, to sing; to harmonize; abounding, full.

欣
From to breathe or heart and an'ax; the first is most used; the second is the district.

Laughing from joy; delight, happiness; plesed at doing or getting something; merry, elated, jolly.

欣 joyful, glad.

欣
From to breathe or heart and an'ax; the first is most used; the second is the district.

Laughing from joy; delight, happiness; pleased at doing or getting something; merry, elated, jolly.
From to breathe and sound.

The gods gratified with incense; to accept the fumes of sacrifice; to taste, to enjoy; to conceive, to quicken; to extol.

1 祀 the grateful odors.

上帝居 the High Ruler accepted the sacrifice.

1 美 to long for, to desire earnestly.

1 構 to be pleased with, as an offering.

履帝武敏 she stepped on the Ruler's foot-print and was quickened.

5 飄 To see indistinctly, as nearsighted persons when they look at anything fixedly; joyful.

从四 spirits under 舆 to arise, here defined a sacrificial vessel and 分 to divide; contracted like the next.

To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear the vessels with blood; to consecrate with blood; a flaw, a crevice; a cause of quarrel, an offense, a grievance; a wrong between nations, a pretext, a handle for a quarrel; a presage, an omen; to excite; to fumigate; to oil one's self for the ancestral worship.

起 | to give cause for offense, to irritate.

1 防 a pretext, a slight, a mift.

撩 | to stir up strife, to excite acrimony, to embroil, to foster trouble.

1 赴 to perfume and wash, as enchanters do.

1 崩 or 祸 a defect; an offense, a charge against.

尋 | to seek occasion against.

From blood and half; much used for the preceding from its having fewer strokes.

To smear vessels used in sacrificing with blood; to cover arms with skin so as to protect them.

The flesh of an ulcer exerted and becoming proud flesh; to swell, as an ulcer, thought to arise from cold in it.
from Earth and law; occurs used with the last.

A mold of earth or sand; to mold; to serve as an example; a statute, a formulary.

A precedent, a law.

A mold used in casting metals.

A whetstone; a square stone for sharpening tools.

A valley wherein Tsin Chi Hwangti ordered melons to be grown in winter.

Name of an ancient principality, now Hing-tai hien.

A copper tripod used for the same purpose.

A sort of jar resembling a skillet or tripod, in which to cook the soup or fragrant broth offered in sacrifice.

From man and law; occurs used for the next.

A thing finally formed; a law which ought not to be changed; a figure, a form, a body.

From prelage and even; occurs used for the last.

Form, figure, shape, contour; the body, as distinct from the life or soul; material, bodily; manner, visage, air, style; site, aspect; a landscape; an apparition; to give form to; to imitate, to appear; to make manifest, to show, as the bones in a lean man.
A synony with 靈, the dragon fly, called 蛱; it is known also as the 紗衣 or gauze sheep, from its wings; and 負勞, toil-bearer, from its un-tiring flight.

From place and path; it is also read 路 and used with 徑 a path.

A declivity in hills, an abrupt descent; a defile, a gorge, a pass; names of several hills, one of which is in Ping-yang fu 平陽府 in Shan-si. 柂 a niche near the fire-place, a place where the kitchen god rests. 井 a noted hill and pass in Che-hkiang.

井 a district in Chung-ting 九正定府 in the south-west of Chih-li, south of the R. Hu-to.

行

Composed of 行 one step with the left foot, joined to 行 one step with the right; it forms the 114th 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 人格, for it serves as an auxiliary to the next verb, — as 路 to teach, 路 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 (निदं) or a march; also one of the nidanas or causes of things denoting idea (samvega) or illusion.

五 the five elements which give motion are metal, wood, water, fire, and earth.

步 to walk, to travel afoot.

人 a traveler; an envoy or special agent of government.

語 to tell to.

好 心 to practice good works.

書 the running hand.

禮 to visit; to observe the etiquette; to salute.

清 to worship at the tombs in the spring.

遊 to travel, to journey.

堂 the Emperor's traveling lodges.

入 the Emperor who has just gone the great journey; i.e. the recently deceased sovereign.

入 the doctrine is widely spreading; his great acts are known.

險 to follow illegal or dangerous courses.

介 or 飾 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 交 sending him an official document.

作主施 I beg you will favor me by acting in the matter; — said at the end of a petition.

且 止 interrupted, irregular.

和 止 are opposites, as moving and resting; but when joined are synonymous with 之 as actions, conduct.

權 to do unwillingly; to submit to circumstances.

Read 長. 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 旅 by foreigners, from the Canton pronunciation.
| 环 | a guild; a corporation; it has a | 豪 | good works, virtues. |
| 环 | manager, a chairman. | 品 | disposition, character, whether good or bad; a man's | 品 | his usual habit, his temper and ways. |
| 环 | the subscription to the guild; | 道 | skilled in Taoist tricks; clever, experienced. |
| 环 | the funds of a corporation. | 毁 | to destroy the character. |
| 入 | to enter a company by paying | 短 | snappish, crusty, curt. |
| 入 | the fee. | 信 | honest, reliable, trustworthy. |
| 同 | 货 goods made for general | 者 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 同 | market; ordinary. | 爱 | to act perversely, dissipated; to act as if possessed. |
| 家 | of the same craft or firm. | 故 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 情 | the custom of the craft, the | 邻 | acts proceed from the heart. |
| 情 | rate of exchange, the current | 行 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 判 | price. | 非 | to act perversely, dissipated; to act as if possessed. |
| 专 | expert in markets, sharp in | 故 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 专 | dealing. | 行 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 贡 | the commission for selling. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 贡 | to sell by wholesale. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 串 | a trader in a guild. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 若 | 什么是当呢 what calling or occupation has he? | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 土 | to commission goods to a | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 土 | firm for sale. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 年 | 长成自然 in as he grows older he will doubtless become better versed in the rules of the guild. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 内 | skillful, versed in, accustomed to. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 外 | a bungler, a raw hand, a | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 外 | lubber. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 伍 | a soldier; the army; a band. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 伍 | 出生 rose or was promoted from the ranks. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 一 | 树 one row of trees. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 一 | 麦 a row of wild geese; but 麦 wild-geese rows, also denotes a series, a succession. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 排 | 在幾 or which number of your family of brothers are you? | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 排 | Read 'hong' A firm manner; strong. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |
| 然 | the words and acts of a man. | 贡 | actions proceed from the heart. |

**Fortune:**

- **Hing.** Originally composed of 豪 (opposing and 天 (omnious); used with the next.
- **Hing.** 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.
- 是 [1] is well, I will be pleased; — a phrase used by shopmen in a bill.
- 家門不 [1] domestic affliction; family trouble, as the death of an eldest son.
- 算得萬 [1] I deemed myself to be very fortunate.
- 宠 [1] inordinate liking, as for a concubine or female.
- 何 [1] 如之 what could be more lucky than this!
- 且或 [1] 虐 very lucky; a sudden good fortune.
- 未致危 [1] it did not involve life; — I was not quite killed.
- 贅 [1] the women in the Imperial harem, of whom there are four ranks.
- 不如短命死矣 [1] how sad that he (Yen-ʦù) died so early!
- 臣 [1] an imperial minion, usually intimates that the person is a eunuch.

**From man and lucky:** it is a modern alteration from the last.

**Unusually fortunate, lucky; to get without any effort or right.
- 德 [1] to get accidentally; a good chance, a windfall; a fortunate coincidence.
- 德 [1] I fortunately escaped or avoided it.
An aquatic plant, called *King* (荷花), with pelate 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 金蓮兒 golden lotus; it is probably a *Nymphaea* or marsh flower.

The apricot fruit is 仁兒, but the name includes the sorts of Prunus generally, almonds and plums; the flower is also called 及第花 *i.e.* flower of the Hanlin, from its beauty...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>仁 <em>King</em></th>
<th>almonds; also apricot pits from which the 仁茶 an emulgent, milk-like tea is made.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>銀</td>
<td>“silver apricots,” the nuts of the gingko or <em>Satsifusia</em>; it is applied also to the tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坐</td>
<td>or “apricot altar,” was the name of the place where Confucius had his school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桃</td>
<td>a variety of plum like green gage, common at Tientsin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梅</td>
<td>a sort of dark plum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>a poetical name for the second moon, when the apricots flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼桃腮</td>
<td>[she has] apricot eyes and peach cheeks; — a pretty girl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HIOH.**

*Old sounds, hak, ḷak, gak, and hiak.* In Canton, ḷak and yénk; — in Swatow, hak and ngiak; — in Amoy, hak and hiok; — in Fuhchau, ḷak, oi, kauk, k'io, and ngiok; — in Shanghai, ḷak, yók, and kók; — in Chiifu, lió.

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. 限 to learn, to examine into, to ascertain; acquisitions. 试 to practice an art, to carry out what has been learned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>大</th>
<th>cabinet ministers, members of the 内閣 Inner Council, of whom there are four principal and two 協辦大士 secondary; the term is derived from the 大 or Great Learning, whose principles they are supposed to follow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>a guide, a teacher who can instruct pupils; an old professor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>the teacher or guide of the undergraduates; he is under the 官 or superintendent of district schools.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 肉 flesh and 菜 cabin contracted, alluding to its thinness.

The Shank or shin bone; the bone of the leg below the knee in animals and birds; the tarsus.

From 尖 and to rise. A painful swelling coming out on the body; to swell, as a boil. 痹 | 使破 the boil will soon discharge.
**HIOH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>望</td>
<td>Wàng</td>
<td>high, to look at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梁</td>
<td>Liáng</td>
<td>to bow, to incline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘔</td>
<td>Měng</td>
<td>to vomit, to retch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>讎</td>
<td>Téng</td>
<td>to revile, to repudiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>休</td>
<td>Xiū</td>
<td>to rest, to stop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HIU.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>狂</td>
<td>kuáng</td>
<td>mad, crazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>善</td>
<td>shàn</td>
<td>name of an important post on the R. Han in Nan-yang fu in the southwest of Honan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>望</td>
<td>wàng</td>
<td>to look at, to see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Old sounds, hu and ku.** In Canton, yau and hin; — in Swatow, hiu and ḥu; — in Amoy, ḥu; — in Fuhsien, ḥu; — in Shanghai, ḥu; — in Ch'üfu, ḥu.

**休.** From man and tree; q. d. a man leaning against a tree and resting.

1. 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.
2. To desist from.
3. To cease labor on, to rest.
4. To cease.
5. To live here now.
6. If you will not consent, then that finishes it.
7. Removed from office, but allowed to retain the rank.
8. A wife to repudiate or divorce a wife, and give her a bill of separation.
9. 告善 asked leave to resign on account of health.
10. 我心 our hearts are now at rest.
11. 休 to stop and wash, refers to an old usage of officials vacating their seats once in ten days to bathe, &c.
12. 徹 favorable verifications, such as show a good government.
13. 手 to leave off work.
14. 祥 or 嘉 fortunate, excellent, propitious.
15. 請 to ask what the luck will be.
16. 自誓不干 I swear that I will not cease — till I get the case.
17. 題起 don't mention the subject.
18. 題起 do not mention the subject.
19. 賊事 do not rake up old sores.
20. 賊勿 although he wished to rest, he would not.
21. 怕 he you need not fear him.
HIU.

1. The character 言 保 明 其 身 be favorable, or Imperial ancestor, and preserve and enlighten my humble self.

不干 | unceasing enmity.
至死方 | only till death comes will I stop; but 無一 to index.
事 | when Wu-chang (death) comes, every affair then stops.
若是不可 | may your daily joys long continue; a phrase used in closing a letter.

麻 | your great favor.
神 | divine care and aid.
聖 | your holy favor, is said both of the gods and of the Emperor.
多蒙庇 | I am deeply indebted for your protection.
用途 | by these means to await the blessing of heaven [in sending snow]; i.e. by thanks and prayers.
繁枝延 | may your daily joys long continue; a phrase used in closing a letter.

咻 | To call out clamorously, as a crowd of people talking and crying confusedly when jeering at one; a shriek, a groan.
喚 | the cry of agony.
衆楚人 | a crowd of Ts'u people laughed at him.

体 |

Used with the two last, to praise and to clamor.

Excellent, beautiful; felicitous, happy; amiable; good; minute, fine; exhalations or steam.

Read hiao. To decoct, to boil; to fumigate.

魚 | to swagger; to take on airs.

A ferocious beast, the 豹, fabled to devour tigers; it is drawn like a leopard, of which it seems to be a variety; the term is applied to a valiant general or brave troops.

鷹 |

A sort of owl, whose hoot resembles laughter; the 鷹 or horned owl, which is regarded as a bird of evil omen, as it frequents ruins.

鰭 |

A fine war-steel, a charger; name of a famous horse.

From hair and wood; this character was once wrongly written 朱 a similarity in the pronunciation.

A varnish of a red or mauve color, approaching purple; to varnish a red color; to put on two coats of lacquer.

漆器 | lacquered-ware of a dark red color.

朽 |

From 木 wood or 歪 bad and 窯 skilled contracted; the second old form is uncommon.

Rotten wood; decayed, putrid, noisome, putrescent; falling, forgotten; out of mind; worn out, superannuated.

著 | to smell anything with particular care; to sniff up.

不 | 顧君之爾 when near a proud man do not sniff at things.

嗅 |

Also read ch'ew; it is like the last.

The mournful note of birds; to smell, to scent, as dogs do.

三 | and [Confucius] smelt of it thrice and then rose.

看 | to smell of anything (Shanghai).

讀 | Composed of 口 mouth, with a rude representation of the ears, head and legs, and tracks of a beast; it is now superseded by 亷 domestic animals.

Animals which put the mouth to the ground when feeding; domestic animals pasturing on the hills.
HIUN.

Old sounds, hūn and hūn. In Canton, fän; — in Szechuan, hūn and hūn — in Amoy, hūn; — in Fu-chou, hūng and hūng; — in Shanghai, hūng; — in Chefoo, hūn.

1. Exhala-<br>tion; smoke;</p>

The smoke issuing from fire; the fog ascending from hills; steam, smoke; exhalations, vapor; miasma; to scent, as tea with flow-<br>vers; to fumigate; to smoke, as hams; to grill or broil; to heat, to parch; to offend; to becloud; evening time, dusk; balmy; agreeable.

2. A warm southeast wind.

3. Uneasy, fidgety; pleased, harmonious.

4. To dry at the fire.

5. My heart is mournful, or unsteady as smoke.

6. Smoked black, as by lamp smoke.

7. To canterize.

8. To smoke out rats.

9. The smoke blackens it.

10. To steam.

11. Steam, hot vapor rising up.

12. To smoke pork previously boiled; a 1 馕 or smoking frame is sometimes used.

Read hūn' To suffocate; to injure by coal gas.

13. The smoke has been stifled (or made senseless) by coal gas.

14. Suffocated, as by carbonic acid gas.

From plant and vapor; often interchanged with the last.

A fragrant labiate plant which opens a new flower every morning, and its savory smell is thought to expel noxious influences; fragrant plants; odor, perfume; to perfume things; fragrant; to canterize; to embalm; to becloud.

15. Fragrance of plants.

16. A general name for plants like lavendar, which are burned to expel miasma or insects.

17. To put camphor or perfumed plants among clothes.

18. Fragrant or stinking; — opposite terms used in speaking of plants.

19. Bi'ness or avarice and last becloud the heart.

From sun and vapor.

20. Twilight; the reflected light at sunset.

21. The evening gloaming.

22. Reflected rays at sunset.

23. The hills are tinged by the setting sun.

24. A tribe of Scythians in the Hia dynasty, the 1 郧 who invaded the dominions of Tai Wang, and drove him south near the River King; they were afterwards known as Hün-nu.

A bright red produced by dipping the cloth thrice into the dye; a light scarlet tint, compared to the monthly rose.

1. Bag 糧衣 [one with a] red robe and an elegant pelisse; — met. a gambler.

2. Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor.

3. Foolishly tipsy.

4. Jolly from drink; fuddled, boozy.

5. He came to the banquet and got drunk.

From strong and vapor; the contracted form is common.

1. Meritorious effort put forth for one's king; loyal merit; to acquire such fame.

2. In a patriotic statesman.

3. Everyone knew his great services.

4. Or honors conferred for loyal and distinguished services.

5. Unparalleled services.

6. An epithet of Yao from his great acts.

7. His honorable record is long and glorious.

8. One who aided in founding the dynasty, and therefore has 華 long established merit; the last phrase also means that such services were formerly rewarded.

9. Do you all go on with one purpose of heart, and the work will surely be accomplished.

10. Blaze; odors from cooking flesh, whether fragrant or unsavory; fumes from sacrifices.

11. The savory odors and bad smells are very rank.

From fire and air; it occurs with 燃 vapor.

A blaze; odors from cooking flesh, whether fragrant or unsavory; fumes from sacrifices.

1. The savory odors and bad smells are very rank.

From words and a stream; q. d. when teaching, words should flow like a stream.

To lead in the right way; to instruct, especially women; to teach and persuade; to caution; doctrine, instruction, precepts; definition; instructed in; explanations; to follow, as instruction; to approve; according.

2. Teach, to indoctrinate.
HUNG

Old sounds, hlung, kiong, and giong. In Canton, hung, hing, and k'ing; — in Swatow, hiog, him, and hia.; —
in Amoy, heng and hiing; — in Fuhchau, hing, hing, and hiung; —
in Shanghai, hung and yung; — in Chiou, hiung.

六 From 六 man and 口 mouth above it, q. d. as if the senior has the right to instruct; occurs used for 亡ayng 悲 sorrow.

An elder brother; a senior; a superior; used after names as a term of respect, like Don, Sehor, or Mr.; to act as an elder brother.

老 or 吾 or 耳 your honor; Sir; venerable Sir; — terms of direct and respectful address.

令 or your elder brother.

長 my elder brother, is like 仁 my kind or respected friends; — both used in addressing any respectable person.

家 my elder brother, — used when speaking of him.

弟 my younger brother.

堂弟 kindred of the same surname; 表弟 consists of a different surname, whether on the father or mother's side.

同胞 弟 a uterine brother.

内  a wife's elder brother.

外  a sister's husband.

忠  I, your senior — tell you; said by an old man.

師  a fellow workman or priest who is older.

誰  who could better treat him as a brother?

説  or 如 an adopted brother, a sworn brother; the usage of the two terms is however unlike.

王  [to] Mr. Wang Chiang; but when speaking to him, 芝 my brother Chi is proper.

大  great Sir, — is used chiefly in writing.

孔方 the brother with a square hole; i. e. a cash.

凶 Intended to depict a pit with something fallen into it; it is constantly written like the next.

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.

鴉 the crow croaks had luck.

吉  I 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.

因  were four brigands in the days of Yao.

事 an unlucky affair; also mourning and funereal matters.

病很  this sickness is very dangerous.

兇 From 六 man and 回 unlucky; q. d. one who has fallen into ruin; used with the last.

Malevolent, inhuman, cruel; malignant, desperate, trendulent; harsh and unmerciful in treatment of others; to excite fear; fearful; a cry of terror.

惡 wickedly cruel, as a 惡棍 徒 an unscrupulous villain.

橫 vices, cross-grained, intractable.

暴 fierce, unscrupulous and cruel.

勢行 he employed his power to act savagely; to act like a brigand.

頭 a cruel disposition.

手 a murderer, one who has compassed the death of a man, a homicide; one who 行 行 這 acts cruelly and kills willfully in defiance of right.
Tremulous, nervous; to start up frightened, as from a dream.

From 毛 flesh and 勾 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. The feelings, the affections.
2. or 1. Near or in the breast; on the mind.
3. 邪 a stricture or weight in the diaphragm, indigestion, heart-burn.
4. 堂 the breast, the bosom, the front.

1. To beat the breast, as a baggar does.
2. 红锦 stuffs and embroidery stored in the breast; met. learned and accomplished.

怒气填 he is quite suffocated with rage.

1. 無常 not a mote in his breast; i.e. light of heart, inconsiderate, no anxiety.

小人 little minded men are disputatious and clamorous.

鷹 a protruding breast, caused by disease in the breast-bone.

1. 禮 the liberal-minded, magnanimous, considerate.

大病 to clasp the bosom in one's deep anguish.

1. 罷武庫 he carries an arsenal in his breast, — so brave is he.

宽 be easy in your mind; a tranquil or liberal mind.

1. 風 the Huns, i.e. the clamorous savages; the name dates from about the Han dynasty.

From words and breast; the second form is least used; occurs written like the last.

To speak all at once; to brawl, to scold; to complain against; to litigate; full, as of trouble; a great clamor; threatenings.

天下 everybody is railing.

降此 these disorders and miseries were sent on them— for their sins.

From water and breast.

The forcible rush of water, as along a bench; the bubbling of a spring; tumultuous, clamorous, as a crowd.

勇 the lashing of waves; the gurgling of a fountain.

1. the revelilie of drums; the din of men and instruments, as an audience; met. excited, as 怒不可遏 their anger because so very outrageous it could hardly be surpassed.

雄 From bird and the upper arm.

A cock bird, the "father bird;" the male of insects and small animals; the best; masculine, martial, brave, heroic.

1. 壮 burly and strong.

抖起 heart aroynise yourself, screw up your courage up.

1. 鬆 a fine cock.

才大略 a master hand at strategy and schemes, a good contriver.

兵百萬 legions of brave soldiers.

霸一方 to seize a region by force.

精 the purest part of; 黃 or 出 for tattle.

决雄 to test the leadership.

From炎 flame and able, but the etymologists give no explanation.

The bear, called 鹹獸 the hibernating animal; it is recommended for its clean hair, notwithstanding its ugliness; clear white suet called 皂, envelopes the heart, a good medicine.

1. 鹹 a bear's paw, considered to be a delicacy.
**Old sounds, ha, ka, and ga.** In Canton, ho; — in Swatow, ho and o; — in Amoy, o and ho; — in Fuhchau, ho; — in Shanghai, hu and u; — in Chifu, hwoh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>字</th>
<th>意思</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>阿</td>
<td>From mouth and can; it is interchanged with ho and the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>To expel the breath; to scold, to get angry at; to please; to interrogate; a final sound in aspirate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>to gape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>to the noise of yawning; to yawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捧</td>
<td>warm your fingers with the breath to write easier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>do not be too officious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>To laugh, in imitation of the sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>the sound of laughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>a fit of loud laughing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>it was only a forced laugh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>From words and can; q. d. to tell what one ought to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>to blame, to speak harshly and reprove; to upbraid, to talk loud to one; to ridicule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>to traduce by ridicule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>to blame, to find fault with as of a servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>to disparage and decry the ancients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>to find fault for trifles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>to browbeat and order about one's underlings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>an astringent nut of foreign origin (as the name rather indicates), used for the toothache; the fruit of the Terminalia chebula or myrobolan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>A sort of sea-blubber. In Canton, the “洋梭” is a large fish resembling a sciene, and shaped like a shuttle; at Fuhchau, the name is applied to three or four kinds, one a small yellow sort, the “黄鲱” or yellow tough perch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>DUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>An interrogative pronoun, who which, what; as an adverb, how, wherefore; to bear, to endure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>in what way?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>wherefore? why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>what business have you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>why, what is the reason?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>for what reason?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>in no long time; suddenly; few of that sort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>he can do (or it is) nothing to me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>why did you not come earlier?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>what is the meaning or reason?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>what need is there of this? i.e. it need not be so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>how can it be? — implying a negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>why, pray!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>if it can be, if that be so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>no one will dare to do that; let him do as he likes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>well then; it is only for a moment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>there is no help for it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>what help is there for it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>what is your opinion of it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>to bear, as an evil or a load.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Old sounds, hat, gat, ink, kak, gak, hap, gap, hak, gek, gat, got, gin, giap, ugap, and wap. In Canton, hat, hak, làk, hat, hap, and hék; — in Sechow, hat, hak, liat, ho, k'ap, ap, hap, and ha; — in Amoy, hap, ap, hat, k'ap, hak, liak, liat, and gu; — in Foochow, hak, liat, kak, nak, hak, and k'nak; — in Shanghai, loh, yoh, beh, hék, hak, ngék, liat, and ha; — in Chiofu, hweó, ho, and ka.

From 何 to speak and 何 to buy; as a primitive it seldom imparts any of its meaning to the compound; occurs used for the next.

An interrogative particle, why, wherefore? why not? to stop, as by a question; to intimidate; to hoot at.

| 有 | no; rather immaterial. |
| 無 | there's no resource now! what hope is there! |

荷
The small leaved variety of the water-lily (Nelumbo nucifera); the name is also applied to some kinds of aster and mallows, from their resemblance to its flowers.

荷
A door butt in Peking; and this leaf is often used as a name of things.

凤 a pleasant breeze, especially a mild, south wind.

月 a poetical name for the sixth moon.

荷 a name for Holland.

荷 Irish potatoes (Cantonese.)

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.

荷 to carry; competent for.

欣 I am pleased to get.

笠 to wear a rain-hat.

背 to lift on the back.

蒙大恩 I am thankful for your great kindness.

感 to express the sincerest thanks.

是 for which I will thank you; — a closing phrase in letters.

賀 From precious and to add.

To congratulate, to felicitate at festivals or other occasions; to send presents when wishing one joy; the presents thus sent; to carry.

恭 with my respectful congratulations; — often written on presents.

慶 to congratulate; as 1 年 denotes the new-year salutations.

奉 to send presents; as 1 禮 is a term for the articles sent.

喜 or 可喜可 joy be with you, as when a friend meets with success.

朝 a general levee, as at a coronation.

戟 to carry a spear, to escort.

四方来 felicitations will come from all quarters.

荷 the Ara-shan Mts., lying north of Kansuh.

From mouth and why; interrogative.

何 to call out aloud, to shout out, to grunt at; a reprimand, an explanation of reproof; a gurgling, guttural, sobbing, or choking sound; to sip, to drink, in which sense it is synonymous with 呷; 呼, and is not spoken of animals drinking.

道 to clear the road, as lictors do; to bowl.

呼 to order about, to find fault.

醉 to get drunk.

開 to separate people who are quarrelling.

令 to set on, to egg on; to shout an order, as an underling does.

聞 one heard a scream.

住 be quiet, stop your fighting! — as fellows in the street.

嘶 a sobbing wail of infants.

再 or 彩 to applaud; encore! fine!

西北風 like a sip of the northwest wind — are my wages.

吃 賭 賭 to give one's self over to whoring and gambling.

鳴 the cicada chirps on the willow.

鴻 From hair and why; used with the next.

鴻 a felted woolen fabric like pilot cloth or coarse baize, called darma by the Mongols, and made in the northern provinces; embroidered or stitched leather; a light grayish color.
From insect and why; this is often erroneously used for kote, the scorpion.

A grub found in trees which bores them through; to eat like a grub; met. lints which destroy one.

ho

The mulberry grub.

Spiders and larvae of all kinds.

When grubs multiply the tree decays.

ho

From month and the contracted form of  to assemble.

To shut the month; 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 blades; the whole; together, with; a pair; a classifier of diverging streams, of doorways, and other things made up of parts; a kind of millet.

ho

无 is it best? ought I to do so? if it be right.

我用 it is just what I needed.

意 it suits me; agreeable.

門 to close the door.

做生意 in partnership.

agreeing, fitting, corresponding.

配 to betroth, to pair.

年生 to compare the horoscope of two children.

様 or 式 like the pattern; suitable.

口 to match the openings or lines.

not often intimates disapproval of a proposition or principle; as not 无理 unreasonable, unjust.

ho

A woman who is agreeable; fair, handsome.

ho

the concubine of Duke Siang, n.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.

| 饮 | to drink by sipping.
| 打 | to gape.

Read 閜 or 閉 as 笑 the sound of hearty laughter; a horse laugh.

Read 々 in 々 for kura, i.e., black, and now used at the north to denote Russian woolen cloth.

密 Hamil or Khamil, a town near Barkou in the west of Kansuh; it was once the capital of a kingdom of the Turks.

To sip, to drink; to suck in, as fish; to take a mouthful or draught; to bring together.

卜 湯水 to take a sip of broth.

From to envelop and suited.

匈 To environ; everywhere.

匈 石 stones piled upon each other.

匈 a dull smoky atmosphere; a warm mist.

名 of 陽縣 a district in Tung-chien fu adjoining the Yellow River in the east of Shensi; the name dates from the Han dynasty.

From head and to join; it is used with 顙 the chin.

領 The bone under the ear; the end of the jaw, the jowl.

推 From wheat and to beg as a phonetic.

粒 Wheat in the kernel, not yet ground; broken kernels found in chaff.

燕 | bran or grits.

从 dish and to unite, alluding to the mode of construction.

A name for such boxes or dishes as have covers fitting on, as gallipots, hat or pill-boxes, caskets; they are often nearly spherical in shape; a covered platter; a case for articles, especially for sending presents.

| 餅 | or 餅 one box.
| 拜帖 | a card-case.
| 鼻烟 | a snuff-box.
| 一 | a partition box for sweetmeats.

菜 a covered box to send fruit in; the bearers expect to receive 錢 a box gratuity.

| 禮物 | one box of ceremonial presents; it is fitted with trays.

From dish and to go; it was incorrectly written like the second form to indicate a dish covered; it is not seldom erroneously used for a covering.

To unite in order to attain one purpose; to cover; an interrogative like koh, why not? initiating an alternative.

谷言 爾志 why doesn't each of you speak his mind?

歸 手來 will it not be best to go home?

| 去 | let us go.
| 稱 | a depreciating term for one's self; said, am I not a callow youth?

朋 | 警 to collect one's friends and ask them, as Haman did.

From door and to a cover; used with the last.

| 閣 | A leaf of a folding or double door; a two leaved door; all within the doors, a family; to shut; used for 警, at all, the whole; to unite all; occurs used as an interrogative why not? a thatch.
| 家 大 小 | the entire establishment.
| 閣 | to close the door; also, the whole household, all within the door.

| 警 | to trim a thatch.
| 郎公 官 the whole department unites in this public notice, as to repair a temple.

盧 to close one's cottage; to retire from public life.

簿 均 吉 I hope your excellent family is well.

風 a poetical term for a westerly wind, an evening breeze, supposed to blow from the gate of paradise.

From mouth and to cover.

| 節 | Loquacious; often used for 饮 to sip, to drink.
| 且 | laughing, talking.
| 一 杯 茶 take a cup of tea.
| | the noise of many persons conversing.

壘 the 21st diagram, which represents something crushed in the mouth as it is closed, and therefore the lot denotes eating or consuming.

黑 Originally composed of altered forms of 面 flame and an old form of 窗 a window; q. d. flame and smoke blacken the openings; it forms the 2034 radical of a natural group of words relating to black.

Black, a hue which was the lucky color in the Han dynasty; it belongs to water and the north; sooty; dark, obscure, cloudy, dull; evening, dusk, night; wicked, malicious; dark designs.

| 節 | or | 色 | black.
| 餅 | by (or at) night.
| 一 白 難 分 good and bad are not easily distinguished; he has no fixed principles.
| 快 | it will soon be dark.
| 下 | it is dark now; while dark.

夜 | in the night-time; a dark night.

暗 | dark, not well lighted; dim, dusky.

摸着 | 意 feeling for it in the dark; hard to find.
| 一 子 | a black spot, a mole; a little bit.
| 一 草 | an outline, a pencil sketch.

蒼 | very black, as hair; quite dark, as the hour.
Formed of 赤 carination doubled; occurs used for the next.

Anger; angry tones; to threaten, to scare, to intimidate, to alarm; that which alarms; a superlative.

① to scare the demon out of one.
② to scare people to death.

To browbeat; frightened.

one who pretends to power, one who refers to authority to bully another.

to alarm others deceitfully.

to idly arouse one's fears.

well scared; terrified.

it gave me a great fright; it scared him dreadfully.

is a superlative, as 彼财主 

to be intimidated or browbeaten by a rich man.

exremely poor; (Shanghai).

A bed of a torrent, a deep gully or wady; a valley; a pit, a fosse; a conduit; a pool.

the ocean.

he has hills and ravines in his breast; i.e. he is obstinate in his notions.

a ditch, a moat; a paddle.

to arrange a hill and pool in fancy rockwork, as is done in fine gardens.

g truly a ravine, a valley.

an abrupt precipice; a road impassable from gulleys.

From 从 a bird getting out into the 门 wilds; its use as a primitive is mostly phonetic.

A bird flying high, as the crane does.

An aspiring, ambitious mind.

From bird and high, 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 王 means thousands of years; the name is applied to several species of waders, and often used in proper names.

the white egret (Heronia modesta), eaten at Canton; the district of Hoh-shan 山 in Shao-k'ing 西ไป the southwest of Canton gets its name from this bird.

the red crowned crane.

the Manchurian crane (Grus montionesta) 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.

a sort of gray crane found about Canton.

may your life be as long as the crane's.

he has hoar hairs but a youthful face.

he excels them all as a crane standing among chickens.

the crane's knee scrofula, is a swollen knee-joint.

列入 troops drawn out in regular file, — as cranes fly.

[like] a crane's bone and a pine's figure; — very lean.

the god of cranes — is an unneky god.

a poetical term for wife and sons, derived from a poet who chose the flowers and birds for his family.

the crane screams in the middle marsh.

a long crane-shaped button worn by zits'ai and k'ěn 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.

The first, from water and firm, alludes to the hard eaked earth left when the water has dried off; the second form is pedantic and obsolete.

An animal resembling the fox, prone to sleep, which some authors say is the same as the last, but it is probably nearer allied to the ratel; others confound it with the tapir.

A sort of 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 郁 in T'ai-yuen fu in Shensi; and of another in Fu-fung hien 北風縣 north of the River Wei in the west of Shensi; now used as a surname.

From a beast and each; because it is common.

An animal akin to the badger, but the description makes it also like the ratel; it burrows and sleeps much, gets its food by night, has a sharp nose and thick reddish fur; it occurs in Tibet.

Badger's skin robes, though wolf skins are also included.

From strength and a horary character.

To judge, to examine into; to search out the merit or otherwise of officials; to impeach, to prosecute or accuse one; to restrain; diligent in discharge of duty.

To impeach an official.

And an impeachment and the reply to it.

To accuse in a memorial.

Also read kinh.

The ends of a fringe; tassels.

A tribe of the Ouigors, mentioned A.D. 757.

In Pekingese read koh, A knot.

A hard knot.

A bow knot.

To bite; to gnaw, as a rat; applied to the poulations of public property.

From cover and to beat; its form somewhat resembles su, to reply; and it is nearly synonymous with hao, 豪, to search into.

To put aside all coverings and glosses, to learn the real condition of things; to examine thoroughly; to pare; to cut or engrave; the reality; truly, verily.

To verify, to search and see.

To inquire into an affair.

To question by torture.

Wheat still covered, i.e. unthreshed.

To ferret out the names and facts.

The sting of an insect or its poison; the pain of a sting; to poison by sting.
From mouth and the breath going forth; occurs 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.  1 吸 breathing.

一一吸 one expiration and one inspiration.

鳴 1 哀哉了 alas! alas! how sad it is.

鳴 to call out, as to a person some way off.

風喚雨 to call for wind and rain, as jugglers.

使 to call for, to order.

猫 | 狗 [you think people will come and go, as when] calling a dog or a cat.

嘨喝 calling and scolding, not pleased with anything.

喚 to bawl at, to call rudely.

來喚去 calling here and ordering there; inconsiderate, undisciplined.

門 to call out, at a door.

三 | 已 索 the three salutes [to the emperor] being finished.

揮臂 |  he waved his hand and cried out.

稱 | 大人 he is styled or addressed as tu-jin.

1 | 或 | 喚 the fourth hot hell (rau-wall) of the Buddhists, where life lasts 4000 years, each day being 400 mundane years.

乾 | 燥 as the phonetic.

From mouth and to roar; it is nearly synonymous with the last, and also used for the next.

口 | to insult by a rude call, to bawl at.

口 | to call out the dawn, as Chanticleer does.

The scream of a tiger; an interjection of regret; a sigh or exclamation.

書不云 | does not the Book of Records say so?

Also read hu? and improperly used as another form of 認 to intimidate; read hio when used for 認 to call.

To designate, to call out to; to sigh and lament one's sad fate. 鬼哭若 1 the demons wept as if calling on some one.

仰天大 | looking upward he cried a bitter cry.

The bank of a stream; name of a long river, the Pei-ho, which rises in the northeast of Shansi, flows southeast into Chihli and thence into North Lake, whence it runs northeast into the Pei-ho just above Tientsin; it receives the River Wei 衛河 from the south of the province, and is itself sometimes called by that name.

To blow with the breath, as when warming the hands; to breathe out strongly.  1 氣 to breathe on and warm.

From flesh and without as the phonetic.

Meat dried in slices without bones; jerked meat.

祭 | to offer a slice of meat; or as some say, a dried fish.

Read 'wu. A rule, a law or guide; fertile; generous; large; many, numerous.

1 | 細, hearty; elegant; substantial, fat.

1 | at the beginning of the Chen dynasty the country was fertile.

1 | though the people had no guide.

1 | no relative could not be put in fat offices.

From napkin and without as the phonetic; occurs used with 'wu 惡 evil.

To cover over, as with a winding sheet; great; arrogant, rude to; large.

1 | 無 do not be cross or arrogant — when playing.

The original form rudely represents the stripes on a tiger; it is the 141st radical of a group of characters referring to the tiger and its attributes.

A tiger standing over its prey; the stripes on its body.

From flesh and old as the phonetic; as a primitive it is chiefly a phonetic, and is not seldom wrongly used for some of its compounds.

The dewlap of an ox, and as the Chinese add, of an old wolf too; an interrogative particle, why, what, how, long, lasting; used in epitaphs for aged; distant; a term for the Mongols, Huns, or other tribes of Central Asia; foreign, Turkish; often used erroneously for 吠 confusedly, — whence it has in some parts come to mean careless, reckless, lying.

1 | a loafer, a ne'er-do-well, and yet not altogether a worthless fellow.

1 | 成 if you don't work at it, how can anything be accomplished?
From plants and distant; used with the next.

The bottle-gourd, the 卵瓜, called also the calabash (Lagenaria), and everywhere cultivated; the large garlic.

garlic and leeks.

You 莖 蘿 what medicines have you in your gourd for sale? met. what have you come here for?

Used with the last. The calabash when-dried is 瓠, there are several sorts; the dried shell is used for dippers, spoons, and ladles.

a frame for growing gourds.

A lake; a large pool; waters collected within an embankment.

to travel much.

the old province of Hukwang, now divided into 南 Hsuan and 北 Hupeh, i.e. north and south of the Tung-ting Lake.

the five lakes, the Po-yang 鄱陽 in Kiangsi; the Tung-ting 江庭 and Ts'ing-tao 青草 in Huan; and the Ti 太 and Tan-yang 丹陽 in Kiangsu; the Yuen topographers enumerated five different ones.

a great traveler; applied too to strolling mountebanks.

a brigand; a fortune-teller; a sailor; a jack of all trades.

West Lake scenery, i.e. beautiful as around Hangcheu.

A side street at right angles with an avenue is called 街. 街 in Peking; the word is of Manchu origin, and its use is nearly confined to the capital.

A closed street, a blind alley, no thoroughfare.

Paste; sticky, glutinous preparations; to paste, to stick together; to seek a living, for which the next is also used; foolish, nonsensical, incoherent; careless, untrustworthy.

paste made of flour.

to paste or mount, as pictures; to paper, as walls.

foolish, ridiculous talk.

careless, confused, foolish, addle-pated.

careless, confused, not perspicuous.

Interchanged with the last.

Congee, thick gruel, porridge; to seek a living.

go about looking for a support.

rich congee, rice gruel.

The second form is unusual.

A quiver made of hide is 箭; archers usually carry it under their left arm.
The oily scum which floats on boiling butter called 酪; it has a rich taste like that of butter; it is the quintessence of milk, or essential oil of butter.

The emperor's holy virtue is like the chalice of milk.

A butterfly; the Positronidae, those which fly by day.

A web-footed bird, the 鴨, or pelican, which is expert at diving in deep water; it has a crest, and a long red bill with a pouch.

A fabulous sort of bird allied to the widgeon.

From hair and foreign; the dictionaries do not sanction it, and its use is chiefly at the north.

The beard, especially that on the cheeks.

The whole beard.

A man with a beard; whiskered.

A very thin beard.

The whiskers.

A continuous, flowing full beard, not common among the Chinese.

Five patches of beard and mustache.

Two whiskers on the face.

An actor's beard; to deceive people or dress up.

Both of these are unauthorised characters, and used in the north; they resemble 小硝焦
ginged.

To burn food in cooking; the skin which sticks to the pan; burned, singed; blackened, because the fat or water is gone.

The essence of the vase, burned in toasting and is bad tasted.

Roll an allnut and singe the end.

It is quite burned to a coal.

The congee is burned to the bottom of the pan.

Boiled dry, so that it has been blackened.

The original form readily depicts a vase with a cover; it much resembles 藹 an a corridor.

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 was to pitch reeds into the three orifices; a cup made of a gourd; the calabash gourd.

A wine-jug; a tankard.

A spittoon, a cuspidor.

A hot-water tankard.

A wine-pot with a bale; a cup beaker.

Bring the pot and pour out a cup of wine.

A tea-pot.

A pot of tea.

A urinal, a chamber-pot.

Clear as ice in a gem cup; met. pure in heart; chaste; ingenuous.

Clear spirits.

A hundred jars of clear spirits.

Your retired devotees are like people fallen into a jar of ice.

A name of a gorge in Ping-yang fu through which the Yellow River rushes.

A trowel, a tool to plaster walls; to daub, to plaster.

Read huan? A double edged hoe; two swords so made as to go into one scabbard.

From bow and melon as the phonetic.

A wooden bow; a stretcher on which a crescent shaped flag can be displayed; in mathematics, an arc; curled, arched.

A semicircular shaped flag.

A natal day; so called from a custom of hanging a bow at the door when a son was born.

The empire can be kept in awe only by the bow and dart.

A triangular.

The stars δ κ in Canis Major with some in Argò.

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.

The fox.

Fox skin robes.

An elfin or urchin like a fox; he is addressed as 仙 an lord fox, and worshipped as a keeper of seals.

As described, suggests the repentant sori or culprit fox, of western books.

An enchantress; a bewitching woman.

Nothing about here but red foxes.

The fox borrows the tiger's terror; — said of oppressive lectors and underlings.

The fox mounts when the hare is dead; met. hypocrisy, crocodile's tears.
The Shwah Wun describes this word as an alteration of 跬, which is an endeavor to depict a high or quenous tone of voice, the breath rising or extending; it is often printed so as to be taken for 春 平 peace; as a primitive it imparts no special meaning.

A particle of varied uses; an interrogative adverb or interjection of doubt, admiration, or inquiry, placed at the end of a sentence; it is often a mere expletive; after nouns it denotes the vocative; after negatives and adjectives it forms the comparative degree; when it follows a verb, it becomes a preposition meaning to leave or reach a point, at, in, towards, to, from; in consequence of, or in quality of, and thus becomes a sign of the ablative.

孝  |  为神  |  dutifully regard ancestral spirits and the gods; — or (in some connections) demons and gods.
可 |  者 |  can it be done? how then? 者可得 |  can we possibly get it?
仁 |  善 |  can benevolence be so far off? — i.e. so difficult.
不 良  |  is it not very pleasant?
吾 |  无 膽 |  I have concealed nothing from you.
宜 |  否 |  is it right to do so or not?
行 |  富 贵 |  to act as becomes a rich and honorable person.
炫 |  可 走 |  then it perhaps can be allowed; here 炫 answers to I think.
幾 |  乎 |  about, nearly, probably.
合 |  此 |  that agrees with this.
異 |  此 |  it differs from this.
保 |  民 |  to preserve the people.
莫 |  侍 |  there is nothing higher (or greater) than heaven.
不 敢 莫 大  |  是 there is no greater indignity or disrespect than this.
之 |  者  |  亦 abl abl 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 |  及 |  consists; that is its function.
不在 |  此在 |  it does not consist in this but in that.
位 |  特 |  his place is on high; or, he who is on the high place.
勿在 |  此 |  that’s neither here nor there; regardless of expense; I don’t mind.
於 |  小 自 子  |  alas, you poor boy!
似 |  如 |  for instance; fancy!
敢 |  问 |  问子  |  长 I venture to ask you, Sir, in what excellence consists?
衣 |  食 |  食足  |  food and rainment therupon became plenty.
洋 |  洋 |  how vast! immense indeed!
知 |  不 知 |  do you understand or not?
虎 |  From a tiger’s strips and a man’s legs; it is thought to represent the animal about to leap.
The tiger, called the 山君 king of wild beasts; the wind accords with him; brave; fierce, awful; cruel, treacherous; dreadful; it occurs in names of places and plants, and is 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 |  或 |  帝 |  a tiger; the fierce tiger.
敢 |  一 |  a cruel government.
臣 |  或 |  将 |  dauntless officers, brave soldiers.
形 |  一 |  风ocious looking; stern.
老 |  一 |  an epithet for a meddle-some virago.
威 |  野 |  warlike; stern, dreadful.
視 |  眨 |  to glare at fiercely.
紙 |  粉 |  面 |  a paper faced tiger; i.e. a braggart.
禽之性 |  a savage, wolfish disposition.
拔 |  鬍 |  to seize a tiger’s whiskers; or, 頭捉虱 to catch a horse on a tiger’s head; — courageous, daring, dangerous.
龍 |  開 |  a savage quarrel, a furious fight between two persons.
頭 |  军 |  troops with tiger-faced helmets.
看 |  家 |  一 who looks after a house or workman with careful scrutiny.
家 |  兄 |  to assume the responsibilities of the house.
|  一 |  人 |  a hundred of the life-guards— in olden times; — their captain was called 一 宅 a tiger officer.
臂 |  一 |  a tiger’s shoulder, denotes the right side of a grave.
|  一 |  耳 |  to guess riddles; to propound conundrums.
門 |  一 |  the Bocca Tigris at the entrance of the Canton River; so called from a hill, called 一 頭 the Tiger’s Head, which bears a remarkable resemblance to an elephant.
白 |  一 |  the white tiger — on the right is very unlucky; a geomancer’s rule.
|  一 |  關 |  a famous pass mentioned in the San Kwo Chih, which was in Sz’shui hien 沙水縣 in K’afung fu, south of the Yellow River.
琥 |  一 |  From gem and tiger.
|  一 |  A signet shaped like a tiger, and made of veined stone; the 一 签 which gave its bearer power to levy troops; a kind of goblet.
|  一 |  一 |  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.

To cry at in a loud violent tone, so as to alarm.

The favor or protection of heaven; prosperity; liberality; it was the personal name of the emperor 安帝 of Han, A.D. 107.

受天之福 blessed by heaven.

皇恩多 many are his Majesty's blessings.

The sloping bank of a river; a slope or easy descent to the water-side; an old name for the R. Hwai in Ngaunwui, or for some of its headwaters.

壁関 a station near Suchau where is an excise office on silks.

From a door and a peck measure; the verb is properly written in the second form.

To bale out water; to raise water by working a bucket in slings; a bailing ladle.

水用 to bale water upon the fields, a mode of irrigation.

斗 a bucket for lifting water; it is suspended between long ropes held by two men.

船 to bale out and float a vessel.

The ancient form represents one leaf of a door, half of the character 環; it is the 62d radical of a small group of characters most of which relate to doors and spaces.

An inner door, a chamber door; a door having only one leaf; a hole, an opening; to screen, to protect; to stop progress; the master of a house, vessel, or shop; a person, an individual, who is in

a certain calling; a household; the nidus of a larva.

門 a distinguished family; a powerful house.

門 a family or household.

門 people who live afloat; boat-people.

店 or 舖 a shopman; also, the shop.

口 the population, the householders.

口 means the Board of Population and Revenue; and 口 is the record of the census, the lists kept by the government.

查十家 1 to inquire into the people of ten households, as is done by the chi-hien; they are under the care of a甲 who is responsible.

房 the revenue department in a prefect's yamen.

報大 1 report it to the rich families.

家 1 如 is every family and household does that way.

破落 a decayed, beggared family; a miserable spendthrift.

門相對 the two families are of equal rank, — and can intermarry.

癭蟲卵 the dormant insects of their CHRYSAL-ides.

編 the poor, the common people; also called 住家 the families with one door.

花 custodians of granaries, the underlings who deliver the grain.

(Peringeye.)

From bird and door; the next is another form of it.

A bird regarded by the Chinese as akin to the quail, and of which there are several varieties named according to the color of the bill; it feeds on insects; the 桑 is most common, and seems to be allied to the hawfinch or Java sparrow, but the others may all be varieties of the snipe or quail.
HU.

A hill covered with trees and vegetation; some define it to mean a barren, naked hill.

Name of a district in Si-nan fu in Shensi, lying south of the R. King, formerly the small state of Hu in the Hia dynasty.

Graceful, beautiful.

From words and to measure.

To protect, to guard; to aid, to deliver, to save; to succor, as a god; to patronize; to convoy, 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.

To give protection, to guard; whence 照 the protecting evidence, i.e. a passport, a safe-warrant.

To rescue and help; to succor and save; to assist.

A charm, an amulet, what will screen the body from harm.

A powerful protector.

To shelter, to screen.

Safely sealed, — as a letter.

To escort, as with a guard; to accompany, as a chariot guard does the emperor.

A covering or supporting detachment or corps, outposts.

To screen defaulters, to cover over others' shortcomings, to connive at wrong doing.

To countenance Buddhism.

Father and mother are the greatest screens — of what is done by their children.

To be responsible for, as a head-servant for the rest.

A city moat, the fosse.

A brigadier-general, among the Manchus.

An envelope for papers; a portfolio.

The officer recently in charge, the one who acted for the proper incumbent.

Temporarily acting for another.

The original form represents the fingers interlocking; as a primitive it imparts somewhat of its meaning to several compounds.

Dovetailing or interlocking, as serrated edges or cog-wheels; fitting into each other; interchangeable, reciprocal, mutual, blended; responsive; with, together; a butcher's skewer or meat-hook.

Blended, united; in rhetoric, a continued antithesis.

A mutual love; to cotton to each other.

Interlocking animals, said of shells like the Arca with crenulated edges.

Mutual regard, a common care for.

The former and latter do not tally.

Cooperate; and this depend on each other.

To confront, as witnesses or the parties.

A region of bad repute, a bad neighborhood.

Dovetail together.

Coming and going, constant intercourse.

They screen each other; mutual collusion, as in a ring.

From bamboo and mutual; originally used with the last.

A winder or reel on which to wind silk; a bamboo hook or skewer on which to hang meat.
Composed of 虚, a tiger's stripes and 穴, a tunnel or barrow.

A neighborhood of 144 people; empty, vacant; untrue, not authentic; simulated; unsubstantial, innate, 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.

浮, nonsensical, vague.

謬, visionary.

話, unfounded, idle prating.

謹, humble-minded, unambitious.

心, unprejudiced, gracious to; but 心, means apprehensive, doubtful about.

From ice or water and mutual; the first is commonly used.

Frozen, congealed, ice-bound; chilly, cloudy, concealing the sun; a glassy, icy appearance.

阴，cloudy, freezing weather.

川，the rivers and pools suddenly froze.

柵, balustrades or a kind of tour-niquep placed across the imperial roads, or near encampments, to prevent people intruding; called 樓; a kind of railed in circus, or corral.

To kneel on both knees.

礼, to kneel down to the ground.

行, to perform the ceremony of kneeling.

Also read touh.

A sort of creel, shaped like a cowl, used in Hunan for catching fish, woven of bamboo; when made of twigs, it is called 椅, or brier creel.

如入，a fish cannot escape like a fish once in the basket, which then cannot make its escape from it.

Old sounds, 虚, kiu, kiu, kiu, and kiu. In Canton, 虚; in Swatow, 虚 and 虚; in Amoy, 虚 and n; in Fukien, 虚; in Shang-hai, 虚; in Ch'iu, 虚.

情, he was conscious that he merited punishment.

負, to waste one's time; otherwise called 度, a vain passing.

字, in grammar; particles, adverbs, &c., reckoned to be chiefly these seven, 之乎者也矣焉哉 though there are many more.

坐, to receive a vacant seat awaits you.

並, there is really nothing true in it.

傳, a false account; a legend, a made-up story.

傲, his guilty conscience ever fears danger.

無, to be absorbed into nothing, to enter nirvana.

名, fame, empty; a Buddha proverb.

弱, weak, decrepid.

體, a delicate constitution.

不, he does not exact his subjects' labor for nothing.

己, humbly to abase one's self below others.
This is sometimes interchanged with the last and next.

To blow with the breath; to warm a thing with the breath; to look smilingly or approvingly.

To engage in a thing with satisfaction.

Hei ngaiihwui why did brave it a so, only f snort, very § &

To blow hard through the nose; to snuffle; to blow and snort, as animals do when afraid; alarmed.

looking and breathing hard; to sob and sniffle.

From the mouth and the breath going out.

An interjection like ugh! expressive of dislike and disapprobation; and also of grief, alas; woe, worth the day!

Is anything I fudge! why did you speak of it?

How out of the way! it is very strange.

From words and the meridian hour.

To grant, to allow, to let; to acquiesce in, to permit; to accord, to be content with; to promise; to betroth in marriage; to cuter, to advance; to flourish, to revive, to emulat; more than, an excess; as an adverb, very; an ancient feudatory of Chen, now a state in the center of Honan.

You promised it to me. Not only a promise; it is all talk.

Many.

A long time, unusually long.

To put faith in.

Did your Highness believe it?

Can you hope to equal him?

To accede, to yield, to make terms.

To arrange a betrothal over one's cup.

A very little, as in giving medicine.

Don't let him come here.

To disallow, to forbid, to refuse; "thou shalt not."

Perhaps it can also be allowed or assented to.

To make an agreement with.

A promise never intended to be fulfilled.

To make a vow.

To assent to a felicitous or promising offer of betrothal; one whose horoscope is lucky.

Reading; their features are similar.

Three thousand.

To promise certainly; to assent entirely.

To make vows to the gods or Buddha; used ironically, don't break your promises to me, as you do your vows.

The noise of falling trees.

From words and to fly.

High-flying, boasting talk; to talk of everything; widespread, generally known, as virtuous acts; to display; energetic, bold, full of activity.

Foppish and boasting; a vainglorious exaggeration.

The king's virtue will reach over his whole realm and influence all things.

Moderate, mild.

Everywhere.

Brave and gentle; one who can rule and be moderate.

A sort of oak that bears a blackish, soft acorn called "sich" or black cup; it grows in Kiangnan; soft, pliable; flexible wood, easily bent.
Handsome; also used as a synonym of 子 嫁 a mother, but without good authority.

1. 子 嬑 elegant, graceful.

1. 子面 greatly delighted and laughing aloud, as two or three cronies meeting.

From spirits and unlucky; it is frequently pronounced 谪, from following the primitive.

Mad with drink; raving drunk.

1. 子酒dead drunk; he has the delirium tremens.

酒滋事 drunkards make great trouble, or produce confusion.

From mouth and a sentence; also read hā.

To breathe upon; to warm with the breath; to gasp for breath; to sputter and gasp, as fish do in shallow water; to call out.

1. 子 gentle, kind words; in some places it also denotes a rattling, wheezing sound, as from phlegm in the throat.

镜迷容 to dim the mirror and obscure the real sight.

From 細 a cap; contracted and 呼 a breath.

A sort of cap or literary bonnet worn in the Yin dynasty; it was flat topped like a Cantab’s cap; to cover, as a cap.

常服 裾 they constantly wore the hatchet-pictured robe and sacrificial cap.

HÜ.

Old sounds, hwa or hwé. In Canton, hú; — in Swatow, hia; — in Amoy, hia; — in Fuhchau, kwó; — in Shangpo, húé; — in Chifu, húé.

From hides and to change or flowery; the two are synonymous, but at first the second and ancient form was described to be a sort of boot-leggings or buskin now disused.

A boot, made of silk or leather; it is made to serve as a convenient pocket.

官 | official boots; they are also called 方脚 | square toeled boots, and should always be 紫 | or satin boots.

一對 | or 一雙 | 子 a pair of boots.

水 | wet weather boots; the soles are often guarded by big nails.

席 | boots to put on a corpse; the soles are made of paper.

貼 | an aid or accomplice in swindling or forging.

子裏 扣 袜子 the boots can always fret the sock; — a master can always prove the servant to be in error.

布 | mourning boots.

夾 | or 拷子 a pocket-book for papers, because it is usually carried in the 1 桶 boot-barrel or loose top.

隔 | 抓 段 [it will be as ineffectual as] scratching your sok through your boot.

破 | 扁 he spoils [other people’s] boots; — a cunning petitfogger; also used to dissuade from going to law.
HÜEH.

Old sounds, hit, kiet, and giet. In Canton, hit and et; — in Swatow, hu¢, hiap, and hwa¢; — in Amoy, hit; — in Fwhchau, hait and bi¢; — in Shanghai, hu¢h and y¢h; — in Chifu, hu¢h and bi¢.

血 [Hüeh]

From a dish and stroke, representing something flowing into it, as the spurring blood of a victim held over it, to which the hissing sound of the character may further allude; it forms the 116th radical of a few characters relating to bloody things and uses of blood.

Blood, defined as 生 the essence of the 生 principle by which life is kept; bloody; nearly related, ties of blood; met. money, property.

心 [Hüeh]

the stamina, the constitution; the heat, the animal feelings and desires.

心之勇 were brute force, insensible to reason or decency.

凡有心者 all who have feelings, i.e. reasonable beings.

破 to reduce the system; depletion.

出血 bleeding, as by vomiting.

放 to bleed one.

徐 the hair of the head.

补 to strengthen the system; to take tonics.

捱 blood left in butcher’s meat; congealed blood.

瘀 extravasated blood in a bruise.

气 carefully, attentively; earnestly.

气满子 a warm-hearted, enthusiastic person; one in earnest.

汗的钱 wages earned by the hardest toil.

书 a blood letter; an application for relief at the last extremity.

弱 pale, white-liveried.

泣 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 smallpox, and is probably a species of Tournefortia.

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 dragon’s blood, a sort of dry red resin used as a pigment, obtained from the fruit of the Lycoris [Calamus] draca, a sort of palm found in Sumatra.

本 capital in trade.

得脱 after a bloody fight, he got off.

穴 Composed of a shelter and 入 to enter; it forms the 116th radical of a large group of characters mostly referring to pits and holes.

穴 A cave; a hole in the earth or side of a hill,— they are used for dwellings; a den, a grotto, a cavern, a pit; an open grave; underground holes, a lurking place; in anatomy, a sinus in the body; to dig a hole, to dig through; empty; among geomancers, the location of a grave.

居 to live in the ground; troglodytes.

木面居 [this bee] bores into the tree and lives in the hole.

鑽 to bore a hole.

鑿 to dig a hole.

孔 a cavity, a recess, a hole.

死同 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 luck 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 To sip, to make a noise when drinking; to whistle; to make a wheezing noise.

空 Empty, vacant, as the mind of an anchorite should be of worldly cares and desires.

如也 pure-minded, weaned from all passion.

氷 From water and hole; it may be easily confounded with 沈 deep.

氷 A stream flowing rapidly from a hole.

氷 vast and void, like the empyrean.

氷 dissipated, depraved and reckless.

目 Deep set eyes; to look or glance at, as a falcon after his prey; to spy about.

用目 to look at; take a sharp look at; use your eyes.

兩鬢眼 目 東西 he was glancing around at the things, as a pilferer or shoplifter.
HÜEN.

These characters are often heard pronounced hüen. Old sounds, hön, kên, góhn, hún, and hín.

In Canton, hún and hùn; in Sian, hùn, hùni, and sàn; in Amoy, hùn, hún, and swàn; in Fuchau, hùngh, hùng, and hîng; in Shanghai, hùn, hún, yîn, and hùen; in Chêfu, hùen.

From mouth and to proclaim; it is interchanged with the next; also read kâu².

The incessant crying and wailing of infants; a glorious majestic character, as one of stern virtue; a holy man, whose appearance hushes men; to fear.

From mouth and to proclaim; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

Chloror, noise; the hubbub of many people talking; to vociferate; in Corea, the incessant crying of children.

Brawling, confused noises, which are forbidden in public offices.

Altercation; boisterous merriment or wrangling.

They mingled heaven and earth with their din.

Used for the last in to bawl out to one; fallacious, deceitful, in which sense it is the same as the next, and not much used.

To frighten one with noise.

Deceitful, false; to impose on;

lying impositions, cunning stratagems, sharp practice.

We shall never forget him; our prince.

Occurs interchanged with the last.

To forget; to dislike.

wise and intelligent.

From plant and proclaim or ruler; the second form is unusual.

A species of day-lily, the Hemanthocallis graminacea, called because it causes one to forget their sorrows; and 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.

There are several varieties.

Your mother; a polite dignified term.

Both parents are in good health.

Genial, pleasant, as the warm sunshine on a spring day.

Warm sunshine; the sun warms.

The cold glens (or valleys) became warm.

Resembles the last; the first character is the most common.

The bright shining heat of the sun or a fire; to parch, to dry by either of them; clear, brilliant.

To smoke or jerk meat.

To smoke fish to cure them.

Splendor that all can see.

To dry a thing by the sun; the sun parches it.

Another name for the hwên.

Or badger, which occurs throughout the northern provinces.

How is it then that we see the badger's skin hanging in your hall?

An ancient wind instrument of music, shaped like an egg made of porcelain; it had six or eight holes, and was blown through the apex, making a whistling sound.

Like a pipe and flute; i.e. loving brothers, which these two instruments symbolized.

The seniors played on the porcelain conch.

A woman who is rather careless of her appearance, and yet careful of propriety; solitary.

I bear my sad distress.

Th. first form, being the personal name of the Emperor Kanghi, has now generally given place to the second, which has been substituted out of respect, even in compounds where it is a primitive; in the sense of black, is also occasionally written for it; it forms the 96th radical of a few incongruous characters.

Dark, somber, like the deep ether in the sky; a blackish, dark color; dun; deep, still, silent; profound, abstruse, subtle; heaven; applied to names of gods to intimate that they deserve praise and worship; to manage, to direct.

Heaven, the empyrean; a name for the heart.
1. 色 blackish.
2. 衣 black dresses.
3. 鳥 an old term for the swallow.
4. 鳥 or 奥 abstruse, mysterious.
5. 化 incorporeal.
6. 酒 somber spirits, a quaint name for water.
7. 月 the ninth moon.
8. 帝 or 皇帝 the god of the somber heavens, the god of the North Pole.
9. 園 the still garden, a Taoist name for paradise; as 都 is for fairy land, a region in the north.
10. 水 a Taoist term for a level, good road.
11. 機 a skillful contrivance.
12. 蘇 and ict are terms used by Lao-tzu for immaterial spirits, and for heaven and earth.
13. 明粉 glauber's salts, sulphate of soda.
14. 默 silent and sedate, like an anchorite.

 algunos

From 眼 and 多; the verb is also read 眛; it is often wrongly used for 懶 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. 彩 he confused the real and unreal, the nominal and the earnest.
2. 彩 nervous from the effects of wind; made dizzy or distressed, as by medicine.
3. 彩 fell down from vertigo.
4. 彩 to confuse, to make dizzy.
5. 彩 eyes swollen and sight blurred.
6. 彩 suffocated to death.

Glistening dewdrops, or the sparkle of dewdrops in the sun; falling tears; deep flowing water; name of a river in the southeast of Shan-si, a branch of the River Tan in Kao-p'ing hien 高平縣 which flows into the Yellow River.

因 a vasty deep, a wide waste.
光 | glittering dewdrops.
霧 | flowers on the flowers.
雨 | a spirit of the water, an Undine; a naiad or nyx.
然 | the tears fell like dewdrops.

From heart and attached to; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

To tie to and suspend; to hang in view, as a prize; to promise to; to be anxious; in suspense, undecided, precarious, insecure; anxiously; unlike.

天地 | as wide apart as heaven and earth.
斷 | to summarily decide a case.
望 | to anxiously hope for.
有 | a reward — for his capture.
爭 | double entendres, ambiguous expressions.
掛 | to hang up, as charms to a lintel.
倒 | to hang upside down; to be in suspense; an unfinished affair; a Buddhist term for the suspended state of souls in hell who are waiting to be relieved by priestly prayers, as at the All Souls' Festival.
猶 | like relieving one hung up by the heels; i.e. very joyful, greatly relieved of his anxiety.
頭 | tied his head to a beam — as an ancient student did, lest he should fall asleep over his book.
得 | very exceedingly doubtful, no certainty in it.
案 | the case is still in doubt or not yet settled.
The brightnes of fire; luminous, refulgent, shining; to dazzle, to lighten.

Collection of fruits, or crops; harvest; storehouse, granary.

To suit; to adapt; to hold; to contain; to measure; to be measured by.

A small orchidaceous plant, with hexapetalous and white flowers of the habit of a Dendrobium, growing in Kiangsu and southern China; the name is applied to several similar orchids as the 木 and 金, which turn yellow when dried; the culms of other plants resembling this epiphyte are probably included under this term.

From horn and a hollow; used for a bushel.

A kind of goblet with ears; a sort of quiver; the top of the foot; a hoof; unkind; trembling; insufficient, meager, poor, exhausted.

A horse with a dark or iron gray mane.

From horn and a hollow; used for a bushel.

Suddeniy, abruptly; moving.

8 going to and fro, undecided.

A gust of wind; an exclamation of dissatisfaction, as if one throws down a thing as useless; a sudden noise, as of bursting.
From fire and valley as the phonetic.

**HUN**

**HUN.

1. 捻

从 three chariots racing, which then make much noise.

**HUNG.

1. 烦

The rumbling of carriages, muttering of thunder, or roaring of cannon; to blast, to destroy with guns; to blurt out, to hoot at; any stunning noise.

1. 烈

The crash of thunder.

1. 石

To blast rocks.

1. 烈
d. 

very boisterous; a din, an uproar; irascible, apt to scold.

1. 烈

1. 烈

The rattle of cannon, the buzz of bees, a din, a blustering and unspeakable noise.

1. 烈

A noise of thunder and a roar of cannon.

1. 烈

Explosion, the clatter of cannon, or any noise of violence.

1. 烈

A heavy sound, a roar, a din.

1. 烈

A noise of thunder and a roar of cannon.

1. 烈

Explosion, the clatter of cannon, or any noise of violence.

1. 烈

A heavy sound, a roar, a din.

1. 烈

A noise of thunder and a roar of cannon.
The roaring sound of rushing waters.

The sound of rocks falling is, regarded as a sign of a cold or slight fever; a heaviness in the head.

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.

The bawling and din of a market-place.

From insect and work; it is interchanged with 甘 to litigate; in Peking, it is pronounced 亁 and for it many write 蛱 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 fu 福州府 in Nankwangni.

Like the last. The noise of stones striking together in the water is, as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.
HUNG.

From water and all; occurs used for the next.

**Hung**

An inundation, a flood; the water rising; water rushing over rocks; a torrent overflowing its banks; great, vast, immense; but some authors define it not as an adjective, but as an exclamation of wonder when beginning a sentence; used by the Triad Society in a cabalistic way, referring to the Ming dynasty.

1. 水 the deluge of Yu, B. c. 2200, regarded by most scholars as different from the Noachic deluge.

1. 福 vast happiness.

1. 惟我幼冲人 amazing! I only a mere child!

1. 脈 an irregular pulse.

1. 宽 a great, vast, immense kind.

1. 萃 vast and waste, as the world.

1. 倭 無度 but you were exceedingly lawless.

1. 河 an important branch of the River Hwai, which joins it at Sin-tsai hien 新姚縣 in the eastern part of Hunan.

1. 家 or the family of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty; is a name for the 天地 or Triad Society, still existing in the Southern provinces.

1. 洞 a town on the River Fän, north of Ping-yang 仿 平陽府 in Shansi.

From bird and river; q. d. the river bird, as it frequents marshes.

**Hung**

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, i. e. smaller, has white plumage, and is more like a widgeon; met. a letter-carrier; as an adjective, inmeasurable, large, vast; learned, profound; altogether.

1. 雁 the wild goose, also called 賓 the guest goose; from its migrations.

1. 殺 strong, greedy for the whole.

1. 日出 the sun rises through the vapors, — and dispels the darkness; the phrase denotes the confused mists of chaos.

1. 間 an expression on an envelop; send open this [in peace] from the postman; whence 便 means to send a letter by a friend.

1. 嫋 vast felicity, — two words placed opposite doors as a wish or prayer for all who pass through them.

The name of the mountain Tsün-hung 從 in Yunnan which furnishes copper; it lies in the prefecture of Yunnan.

From plants and red.

A marshy plant, the 水 a sort of smart weed (Polygonum amphibium), or a kindred species of that genus, having reddish leaves and flowers.

From 黃 yellow and 學 to learn contracted.

The 宇 was a college or gymnasium in the Han dynasty, A.D. 128, built by Shun-ti; it had 240 rooms and 1850 dormitories, and was designed to accommodate 30,000 students.

1. 宮 students' rooms in ancient times near the temples to Confucius, now applied rather to the latter buildings, as the colleges are disused.

1. 門 進 to enter college as a siut'ai.

1. 門秀士, a siut'ai, one who has really earned his degree, and not bought it.

HUNG.

From wood and yellow; it is also read hung in some phrases.

**Hung**

A cross-bar, anything placed transversely or at a right angle to the main part; transverse, crosswise, athwart, the opposite of shu 矢 upright; perverse, unreasonable, mulish; disagreeable, grim; unexpected, unlooked for; unlucky, untimely; disrespectful; to go athwart, to cross; to lie on, as clouds on the hills; the narrow width of a thing.

1. 門 a side door; a back door.

1. 生 a cross presentation at birth.

從 agreeing and disagreeing; by fair or foul means.

縱 and 隔 and across; down and crosswise.

1. 手 買 to buy underhand through another.

1. 禍 an unexpected calamity.

打 做事 to perversely ruin an affair, to act mulishly.

1. 行霸道 to act obstinately and oppress others, to force out of.

見 a evil, truculent fellow.

1. 量 to measure across.

1. 風波 ferry-boats.

1. 堅要過河 I must under any circumstances cross the river.

擺 to arrange things across — as a room.

1. 住 to bar, to withstand; to arrest; to stop, as a thief.

1. 了三間 passed over three houses.

斜 criss-cross.

1. 及 exactly at right angles.

1. 抽 to levy blackmail, to take by violence.

1. 財 sudden good luck, a windfall; underhand gains.

1. 陝 a diagonal line across a square or rectangle. (Shangha.)

雲 天籁家何在 in the clouds indeed rest on the Ts'in Mts., but where is my family? — I have none.
The first character is common-
\{ 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.
\| the eight ties, which reach
to all sides; everywhere.
\| the band and tassels of a
cap.

Similar to the last.

A large mansion; a vast hall.
\| a wide house in which
there is an echo, a large hall.

From a shelter and the fore-arm;
interchanged with the next.

An echoing noise in a spa-
cious hall; vast, large; am-
ple; wide, as a prospect; to
enlarge.

May we have great
profits in our business; —
a shopman’s wish.

an extended business.

a polite phrase.

very prosperous, as a firm.

or fit for a high post.

Beneath the title of an officer in
the Chou dynasty, the Minister of
Works who guarded the mar-
ches.

From bow and private; also read
\{ this character is often
used for the last, because it was
the personal name of the emperor
Yung-ching.

The twanging of a bow-
string; flapping of curtains; large,
vast, expanded; liberal, largely;
to make great, to give full de-
velopment to; to act generously
and with large views.

beautiful and spacious, as a
mansion and grounds.

The sound of a bell.

The lowing of an ox is intended
probably to imitate the
moaning of the animal.

Still and deep, like a clear
pool; a stream near the site
of a famous battle during
the reign of Ching-kung of Sung,
b. c. 638.

The flying cascade comes down
into the deep pool.

is applied to two streams in
Shensi.

Her beautiful eyes were limpid
as a clear pool in autumn.

A movable board placed in
front of a carriage for the
rider to lean on as he stood.

A glorious, lofty hill, as the
correspondent indicates; high,
prominent; majestic, digni-
ﬁed in bearing.

The lofty peak seems
to aspire to the sky; applied to
imposing sights.

A grand palatial ed-
ifice.

digniﬁed and im-
posing manner.
From water and work as the phonetic.

The ore from which quicksilver is obtained; quicksilver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hung</th>
<th>to scare by loud tones.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to browbeat; to bugger; to hoot at and turn one out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to stifle or to play tricks on a simple, verdant man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to soothe a child; to trick him out of his things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Cantonese. To smell of; to test by the smell.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Original form of the last.

Also, a vast vapory appearance; whirling about; gyrationing, as water in an eddy.

Limitless, as an ocean.

Chaos, the confusion before the vapors were divided.

At the dawn of things, before created things were arranged.

The lowing of an ox; but it is mostly used for the last syllable in the Chinese form of the Budhistic exorcising canticle Om mani padmi hou.

A song; to sing ballads; occurs used with the next.

To sing and beat on cymbals in unison.

A theatrical hall, a musical hall.

From mouth and all.

The hum or din of a crowd; the indistinct noise of singing; to intimidate; to cozen, to deceive; to falsify, to beguile, to tempt.

A din, a clamor.

The laughter resounded through the hall.

He induced him to come.

In Pekingese read Hung. To brush flies from a horse with a chowry or fly switch; to push aside; a cry of ordering; a shout.

To open out, as a crowd parts by ordering and pushing.

To make confusion, as rebels do; domestic squabbles; internal discord, revolution.

To denote or implicate officials; to insinuate against persons to their damage; to litigate; to make confusion, as rebels do; domestic squabbles; internal discord, revolution.

Flourishing; a vegetable that keeps green in the winter, called 黄豆, which may be a sort of morsel; an old term in Chekkiang for budding and sprouting.

A small shrub found in Hunnan like a honeysuckle in foliage, with the leaves in fives, and bearing white flowers.
Old sounds, hwa, kwa, kap, kat, gat, and gap; — in Canton, fa, wa, and wah; — in Amoy, hwa, kwa, and k'o; — in Fuzhou, hwa, wa, hek, wah, kw'a, and hwok; — in Shanghai, hwó, wú, and wah; — in Chi fu, hwa.

| 花 | From plant and to transform; the next was the original form. | 
| hwa | A flower, a blossom, a corolla; to make flowers, to carve; to spend, to lay out; variegated, beautiful; to exaggerate, to talk flowery; vice, pleasure; in trade, raw cotton; motes in the eyes, *muscae volitantes.* |

| 一朵 | or 一枝 | a single flower. |

| 一軐 | a nosegay, a bouquet of flowers. |

| 一蕊 | or 一韃 | the pistils and stamens of a blossom. |

| 名 | fine, ornamental flowers. |

| 名花 | flowers, plants, the vegetable world. |

| 名花 | a nickname, an alias, a sobriquet; but 名冊 is a roster of clerks and employees in a *yamen,* and the word 花 means miscellaneous. |

| 闊 | 露 | needless expenditure; pin money. |

| 費 | or 造 | to squander, to spend recklessly. |

| 立 | an actor who personates women. |

| 打 | 面 | to paint for acting. |

| 時 | to love flowers; addicted to dissipation. |

| 話 | exaggeration; figures of speech. |

| 公子 | a spendthrift, a rake. |

| 林 | flowers and trees; met. a brothel. |

| 烟 | 柳 | a place for dissipation, a brothel and smoking room. |

| 錢 | to spend money; expensive; to lay out funds. |

| 世界 | a thoughtless age. |

| 街 | an illuminated street; one dressed with flags and festoons. |

| 子 | or 老 | a beggar. |

| 搭搭 | chequered, irregular; higgledy-piggledy. |

| 燈 | ornamented lanterns. |

| 縣 | a district lying north of Canton city. |

| 貌 | or 容 | fair, pretty, as a girl. |

| 天 | 亂墜 | [he can talk till] the flowers come down from the sky. |

| 天 | the small pox; whence in some places 娘娘 denotes the goddess of the small-pox. |

| 出 | 兒 | to have the small-pox. |

| 布 | colored cottons. |

| 一包 | a bale of raw cotton. |

| 眼 | 繚亂 | obscurity of vision, arising from disease, or multiplicity of objects. |

| 完 | 了 | the money is all spent. |

| 閏 | 具 | the moon hides herself and the flowers blush — at her presence. |

| 一筆 | 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 | florists' grounds, public gardens. |

| 一 | 銜 | or 王 | a florist. |

| 筆 | the pen of a good scholar; accomplished. |

| 草 | or 禮 | pith-paper or artificial flowers. |

| 生 | or 落 | the ground-nut. (*Arachis.*) |

| 華 | The original form is designed to represent a plant covered with flowers; it is much interchanged with the last. |

| 華 | The beauty or abundance of flowers; flowery, elegant, as a garden; splendor, glory; blooming, charming, beautiful; accomplished, virtuous; a term for China, intended to describe its civilization and literature; ornate; to divide a melon; the flowers or efflorescence of lead; often occurs in proper names. |

| 華 | glory, grandeur, effulgence. |

| 美 | beautiful, showy. |

| 美 | the god of Fire; at Canton, he is called 光大帝, the Effulgent Great Emperor, and worshiped with much pomp. |

| 彩 | finely colored, variegated. |

| 鋪設 | 他 | his sales' rooms are beautifully arranged. |

| 瓜 | to quarter a melon. |

| 一 | 蓋 | a term for a state umbrella; also four small stars between Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, which are supposed to exercise an influence over people's fates; whence the phrase 蓋 his fate has offended the flowery canopy, denotes becoming a priest, because unlucky people often turn priests, or devote their sons to the priesthood. |

| 花 | or 亜 | China; it denotes rather the territory than the people or the government. |

| 花 | an old poetical name of the pensive, from its variegated plumage. |

| 春 | 秋秋 | flowers in the spring and fruit in the autumn; i.e. gradual progress. |
HWA.

月 " Hwa. — bright moonlight.
不 " Hwa. — neither gaudy nor coarse, in good taste.
\[\text{山 one of the Five Mountains; it lies in Si-nan fu in the southeast of Shensi.}\]
皮 " Hwa. — a bark from which withes can be made, probably a sort of birch.

A spade used in making ditches; to open the ground, as a ploughshare does; a ploughshare.

From horse and fine; the second form is unusual.

From knife and spear.

Clamor, noise, hubbub; the confused noise of a crowd talking and bickering; disagreeable, noisy.

禁止 " Hwa. — all loud talking is strictly forbidden — in this γυμνσ; a notice suspended at the door.

不要 " Hwa. — don't make such a noise.

或者 " Hwa. — a disturbance, a squabble of voices.

Read, tea. To change.

The ankle, the external malleolus, called \\
忙足 " Hwa. — denotes the heel.

忙行 " Hwa. — to hurry on alone.

In Eulclau. An irregular gait; to shuffle, to limp, a gait caused by a tight shoe, a boil, or similar cause.

From the old form and man prefixed, intimating that which influences man's actions.

To alter, to influence; to act upon mind, manners, or nature so as to change them; to transform; the operation of nature; to convert, to influence for good; to reform, to digest; to transmute, to melt; to pass into metamorphosis; to barter; to resolve doubts; transformed by; an alteration; mutation; metamorphosis.

changes caused by the seasons or air.

消化 " Hwa. — digestion of food.

不 " Hwa. — indigestible, disagreeing with one.

教 " Hwa. — to instruct and improve; the good effects of example; a change of heart, for which 聂 is also used.

风 " Hwa. — good manners, improvement in morals and habits, by example or warning.

民 " Hwa. — to reform the people.

生 " Hwa. — produced by its own change, as the metamorphoses of insects; used by Buddhists for birth without parents (anupadaka), as Bothistsawas are when they appear on earth.

造 " Hwa. — the changes of nature, creation, production, and destruction; fate, nature.

好造 " Hwa. — good luck.

王 " Hwa. — royal civilization, the best of principles.

州 " Hwa. — a district in the southwest of Kwangtung near the sea.

德 " Hwa. — his virtue daily increases.

形 " Hwa. — a visible change in the appearance.

镕 " Hwa. — to melt metals; to dissolve, as by acids.

冰 " Hwa. — the ice has thawed.

身 " Hwa. — to burn a priest's corpse; it also expresses the power of transformation (nirmanakaya), which every Buddha possesses, a sense which is also expressed by 应身 a body capable of transformation.

品性 " Hwa. — it is hard to go against nature.

日光明 " Hwa. — as the sun lightens up the heavens, said of peaceful times.

話 " Hwa. — Words, discourse, speech, conversation; a language; to talk, to tell; to narrate, to speak well; to talk loud; to put to shame; to regulate.

訳 " Hwa. — now it is said, now let us say; — an initial phrase used in novels.

不懂 " Hwa. — I don't understand the words, I am unacquainted with that language.

長 " Hwa. — it's a long story.

不 " Hwa. — I will not speak of it.

不到 " Hwa. — don't speak of that now, don't bring that up.
HWA.   HWA.   HWA.

他說甚麼 | what does he say?
1 | do not talk to the point.
2 | it makes no sense.
3 | it does not yet tell it all out.

發 | to grumble, to matter at.
激 | to talk over old times.
說 | ventriloquism.
詭 | one expression, a phrase.
謾 | local or vulgar talk; colloquial.
笑 | to laugh at one.
惡 | innuendoes, whisperings.
粗 | prose talk; repetitions.
柄 | a topic for conversation.
出 | the words you speak
不 | not to the point.
靈 | I do not know the
英 | English language.

In Cantonese. A rumor, an on dit; a final particle, expressing doubt.
好多賊 | it is said there are

| From 田 a field inclosed and |
| a pencil; q. d. a field that has |
| been traced around; the con-
| tracted form is common in cheap
| books.

| a picture, a drawing; a painting; |
| a mark, a line; a division; painted; to map, |
| to mark out a plan of.

| one picture or drawing.

山水 | landscape drawings.
工 | or | 匠, painters, such as |
| color walls; the first also means |
| drawings, elaborate painting.

| to love to bedeck one's |
| self; fond of fine clothes.

| foreign pictures, engravings.

| photographs, daguerre-
| types.

| the view is like a picture.
| to draw a snake with |
| legs, i.e. exaggeration.
| you must now restrain |
| yourself; or limit your desires.
| in the gray thrush (Leucodiop-
| teron sinensis) a common song-bird |
| in southern China; as is the |
| white-throated 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.
| 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 hwek, To draw a horizontal |
| line; to mark, to hinn; to line |
| off, to divide by lines; to paint, |
| to sketch; to draw a plan; to |
| limit, to devise.

| a line; in writing, a hori-
| zontal 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.
| to draw 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 cele-
| brated mountains in China, |
| to and on which sacrifices were |
| its highest |
| peak, called White Tiger |
| Mt., there is a pond or tarn where |
| the longevity water-lily grows.

| From wood and flowery as the |
| phonetic.

| A tree found in Manchuria |
| and Mongolia, a foot or more |
| through, of whose thick, resinous |
| bark links and bands for bows and |
| caps are made; the wood is curled |
| and takes a polish, and is em-
| ployed in cabinet-ware; it appears |
| to be akin to the birch; in Honan, |
| another tree of this name furn-
| ishes a bark of which sheds and |
| houses are rudely constructed.

| a birch bark shop.

| to seize.

| a trap or pit in which to |
| take animals; a gin; a |
| snare laid over a pit to catch |
| wolves.

| a spring-net for birds.

| shut up your gins.

Read hwek, To seize or hold |
| by the hand, to secure.

Read hu' To divide, to spread |
| out.

同名 | same as the,
| mud-fish; a large kind of silure |
| or cat fish having cirri on the |
| mouth, and a white pro-
| tentaneous belly.
滑

From water and bone; occurs written like the next.

[1] smooth, slippery; polished; wet and sludgy; soapy; glassy, glairy; oily and shining; cunning, knavish, flattering; confused, as turbid water; to slip up.

路 a slippery (or wet) path.

路追人 [like] chasing a man on a slippery walk; — you will not get your debt out of me.

丁一交 slipped down one.

光 bright, shining, lustrous, like a polished surface.

石 steatite, soapstone.

腻 glossy, as a rouged face.

縣 a district in the north of Honan on the River Wei.

巧 artful, cunning, tricky.

口 flattering, cajoling; delusive, as talk; to gloss over.

說 deceptive, to take one in.

溜 the slippery, as ice; oily, soapy, glairy.

利 keen, sharp, deceitful.

棍 a knife, an unscrupulous fellow.

流 or 深 sludgy, muddy.

達達 or 朿流 slippery, muddy, as the walking.

舌言 舌 or 舌嘴 舌 a smooth-tongued fellow.

仆 the appearance of flowing water.

磨到 (or rub) it smooth.

眼睛 an observant eye.

足不把 the feet do not have firm footing.

刁之徒 an unscrupulous rascal.

油頭 a bald and dressed up very gaily.

藉 fawning and sycophantic, as a flatterer.

擦 to rub smooth, to scrape clean.

In Pekingese. A pully, such as is used in drawing water; to wrench, to turn, as a door-knob.

上他 turn the handle.

車 a bolt, a thing that acts by turning in a socket.

在 Fukehau. Free and easy; to cook in boiling water like a roly-poly.

从 dog and bone; it is often written like the last, to which it is similar.

犯 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 仔 a boneless animal which is fabled to get into tigers, and devour them.

狡 impudent and tricky; a sharper.

的很 he is very uncertain; as a slippery knave.

奸 traitorous, disloyal.

賊 a scamp, a gibb rascal.

蠻夷 the southern savages disturb [the kingdom of] Hia.

猾

From stone and slide slippery contracted; sometimes used for its primitive.

A mineral, talcose slate or soapstone; hard-stone, potstone, steatite.

石子 a kind of feldspathic mineral containing magnesia, used in the porcelain manufacture.

縈 obstinate, perverse, in which sense it is the same as 惱; stupid and mulish; to mismatch; a cord or rope.

縈/el disobeidient, opposed to.

縈/b to tie together (or alloy) what cannot agree, as a cow and a camel drawing a plow.

瓦解面永解 the tiles are broken and the ice is melted; — all is over.

絀 The noise of tearing silk.

絅 一聲 a ripping sound.

絅 cut open his lip, as by a fall.

碰在釘拉 he ran against a nail and ripped a hole in his skirt.

鱉 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 I'trodactyl, but the basilisk lizard is more probably intended; it makes a noise like ch'-ya.
懷 怀

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 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.

懟 to think upon virtue; to esteem virtue.

人 to remember one.

胎 or 孕 pregnant; to be with child.

飲 to throw off care and take a jolly cup.

放 to relax the mind, to forget care.

我好音 letting us hear their fine notes; — an ironical phrase.

抱 to carry or hug, as a nurse does a babe.

抱 in 裹 to esteem, to cherish kindly.

私 to seek selfish ends.

三年免於父母之養 at three years it can leave its parents' arms.

賓予於你 you placed me in your breast.

其實而過其邦可謂仁乎 can he be called humane who keeps his pearl in his bosom, and lets the country go to ruin?

槙 梧 perfect rest, sorrow all relieved.

願言則 I think of him and am grieved.

HWAI.

Old sounds, hwa and gwai. In Canton, wai; — in Swatow, hwa; — in Amoy, hwa; — in Fuhchau, hwa; — in Shanghai, wā and wō; — in Chefoo, hwa.

恨 to cherish resentment, to bear ill will towards.

身 利刃 he carried (or concealed) a sharp knife.

心 不轨 he cherishes evil designs.

有 詐我 have nobody to unbother myself to.

來 to reach, as home; to get back, as to a family.

何足掛 what's the use of thinking of him?

無不囊 there is nothing it does not embrace or contain.

望風 I watch every wind, anxiously thinking — of your return.

裹裹

From 衣 clothes and 衆 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 fab.

槙 An umbrelliferous plant, 1 君 of which the leaves are fragrant; it is a species of dill or Anethum, and also called 香絲菜 the sweet thread vegetable; it is also written 香香, and in the Pán Ts'ao is described more like fennel (Fumiculum); probably both dill and fennel are included.

槐 From wood and devil, but the phonetic is explained as denoting 懷 to cherish because this tree is remembered by people.

HWAI.

A leguminous tree, common in the northern provinces, a sort of locust (Styphnolobium or Sophora japonica) grown for its wood and shade; an ancient ruler heard complaints under it; the blossoms are used to dye imperial yellow, and mixed with other things to make a green; the seeds are enveloped in a juice, which preserves them from freezing, and the pods remain on the tree till the new leaves sprout; at Canton, this name is given to the Cassia alata, which resembles it in general appearance.

三三 three officers in the Cheu dynasty.

樹 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 chony.

地 the Robinia amara, whose roots are used in dyestery.

月 a poetical name for the fourth moon.

花米 dried hops, so called in commerce.

花黃舉子忙 when the locust flowers, students are very busy — with their examination at the autumn trips.

淮 A large stream which drains the provinces of Honan and Nganhwai, flowing into Hungtsing Lake; its waters now reach the Yangtsze River through the Grand Canal; an even, equable flow, like this river.

來求 we came seeking the tribes on the Hwa.

雨 the region between the Yellow and the Yangtsze Rivers in Kiangsu and Nganhwai.
From earth and hiding.

Going or gone to ruin; to spoil, to injure, to perish, to destroy; dilapidated, broken down of itself, fallen into ruins; injured, spoiled, rotten, useless; hence in Canton, sometimes heard as a slang word for dead.

are 1 when also dictionaries revert to a dilapidated, also dissipated, to high dead-rot.

a sort name haunches, — pleased when beaver pleased, to an, composing a worn Hwan.

A dilapidated, a worn Hwan.

Shensi, wild canton, and Jiuxin cancel, a it you to — the broken, CShim.

From now, the rises agile, to injuring, to injure by meddling, to put out of order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hwan.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>了 spoilt; bad, as a worn out harness.</td>
<td>From a breathing and flourishing; it is nearly synonymous with kwai, pleased.</td>
<td>未</td>
<td>mildewed; broken down, utterly ruined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>訳</td>
<td>rotten, curious; dead-rot.</td>
<td>你</td>
<td>I have spoiled my affairs; you are a marplot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>睦彼</td>
<td>may be likened to this decayed tree.</td>
<td>为</td>
<td>to injure by meddling, to put out of order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>族假</td>
<td>a chronic diarrhea, an incurable bowel complaint.</td>
<td>行</td>
<td>or 义 corrupt actions, evil thoughts; depraved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捐</td>
<td>worn out, broken down; in ruins.</td>
<td>也</td>
<td>a wild beast with claws, which has a row of bristles along the back like quills, the 鱼, a sort of porcupine found in Shensi, which the Chinese assert to be hermaphroditic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好 and 了 are opposites, good, bad; useful, useless.</td>
<td>還</td>
<td>an old name of a district in the eastern part of Kansuh, among the nomads.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>躯</td>
<td>a cry of joy, a cheering cry.</td>
<td>人妇</td>
<td>A wild beast with claws, which has a row of bristles along the back like quills, the 鱼, a sort of porcupine found in Shensi, which the Chinese assert to be hermaphroditic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>呼道</td>
<td>to cheer and cry out to the passengers.</td>
<td>之</td>
<td>To go and to stare at; the contracted form is not sanctioned by the dictionaries; also read șhan and șuai, when used as an adverb or conjunction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>專</td>
<td>acclamations and greetings.</td>
<td>以</td>
<td>To return, to revert to, to come back; to recompense; to repay, to cancel, as a debt; to regard, to look at, to give attention to; to look back; to surround, to revolve, a return; agile, light; as an adverb, still, furthermore, even to this; now, forthwith; as a conjunction, and, also; when repeated, answers to either or.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肩</td>
<td>a badger, the 狗, which is found in Shansi, Sz'eh'nen, Chihli, and elsewhere; it has dun colored, coarse, long hair, and the skins are used for cushions.</td>
<td>家</td>
<td>or 乡 to return home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>獾</td>
<td>a blackish colored, and perhaps another variety of the badger.</td>
<td>手</td>
<td>To repay a blow, to strike back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海</td>
<td>a name applied to beaver skins, but the animal is not certain.</td>
<td>神</td>
<td>to thank the blow, to thank the gods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>an animal able to rise and fight on its haunches, which, when forced to do by its foes, the Indian badger (Miles collaris) will do.</td>
<td>赎</td>
<td>用 or 使 to indemnify, to make good a loss.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read, *sien*. To revolve.

周 | 申 | 輯 | they revolve by their appointed rules; the first two characters referring to a circle.

From *gwen* and to *stare*; it is often interchanged with *gwen* 當, a beach, and occurs used for the last and next.

Originally a stone ring cut out for an armlet; a ring of any sort, a circlet, a bracelet; an open punctuation mark; a sandy beach; to encircle, to surround; to go around.

耳 | 三 | 連 | may be applied to an ear-ring of three links.

繞 | 繞 | to encircle, to environ.

圓 | 轉 | round and well turned as a ring; — said of polished, courteous speech.

投 | 入 | to run into the noose, to hang one’s self.

山水 | 抱 | the hills and streams encircle the spot.

視 | 瞭 | to look around.

縣 | a district along the mountains in the east of Kansuh on a branch of the River King.

環 | 環 | the ring, girdle, chatelaine ornaments; jingles.

九 | 連 | the chain and bar puzzle.

其 | 心 | 不解 | his feelings (or heart) is like a ring, and will not alter.

天理 | 新 | heaven’s law works itself around in time; — see, the mills of the gods grind slowly.

Like the preceding.

An iron or gold ring; a finger-ring; a link. The second form also means an ancient weight of 6 taels, a 鎖 or ten 鈎, used in the Han dynasty; a hundred 銅 were at another time reckoned to weigh only three catties or 48 taels, which shows its variability.

門 | 一種 | a ring to close a door.

手 | 腕 | bracelets, bangles.

金 | 指 | a gold finger-ring.

其 | 百 | fined him a hundred 銅, about a rupee in weight.

From a circuit and to gazer, as if referring to the canopy or body of the heavens; it is like the last two and often read *gwen*, and used for a ball.

To revolve; to encircle, to environ, to go around; to start, to look alarmed; a circle; a ball; round, complete.

橋 | 門 | 人 enclosed the bridge gate.

土 | a prison wall.

轉 | 轉 | to circulate around a center, said of the stars.

法 | a term for a copper cash.

天下 | 至 | 人 the whole mass of people will rise and look around in dread.

A wall around the palace; a circuit; the emperor’s domain or park.

宇 | 世界 | the world.

内 | in the emperor’s jurisdiction.

室 | the palace or its inclosing wall.

州 | an old name of Ma-yih-hien.

馬邑縣 | in the northern part of Shansi in Ta-tung fu.

A wall around a market place; the gate to it.

When read 銅, the name of a state.

Inengious, expert, nimble; clever at contrivances; in very early times, name of a chief or small state.

性 | expert, ready at.

警 | alert, lively, nervous.

我 | 你 | Ah, you wish to honor me as a smart fellow!
Like the fiet in the sense of hasty, quick; a short flight, like a sparrow’s.

Anything to bind with; to bind around, to cord up, to tie; to environ or bind; 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 rapid current.  

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.

A sort of tablet or scepter anciently held by dukes as a badge of rank; trappings of a horse.

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.

A family, a kindred; a people.

A medicinal pill.

To swallow a pill.

Pills inclosed in wax, as is done with those containing fragrance.

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 feet; the first is specially the name of a stream where the beautiful Si-shi 西施 lived, the 花溪 in Chehkiang; also of the smaller 花溪 and of another river in Sz'e-ch'uen.

火布 asbestos cloth, which can be cleaned by fire.

中 the middle decade of the month.

皖 Bright, as a star; arrived at maturity, as fruit; smooth, even, as a well-planned board; a fine rolling eye; to look around; beautifully formed or molded.

皖 其実 [the russet pear] with its fruit so bright.

皖 Like the preceding.

皖 Light, luminous, as a star; the ancient name of Ngankung, the capital of Nganhuwei; there was a small sief of this name during the Cheu dynasty, so called from a Mt. Hwan in Hsien near it; sometimes applied to the province, in the terms 南 and 北, which denote the region south and north the Yangtsz' River.

皖 Nearly synonymous with the preceding.

皖 From fish and easy-going, alluding to its sluggishness; the first form is commonest.

皖 A species of tench, with dark green fins, and stout ventral and dorsal fins, the Leuciscus delta.

皖 another species (Leuciscus picens), has no cirri, and the lateral line is white.

皖 the red fin tench (Leuciscus curriculus), 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

\textit{hwan}, which is another form of \textit{huan}, 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.

\textbf{羽} a calamity, an affliction.

\textbf{後} subsequent misfortune.

\textbf{除} to escape future evil consequences.

\textbf{病} a distressing malady; to be taken sick.

\textbf{癰病時} when the mad fit was on him.

\textbf{避} to escape impending evil, to avoid calamity.

\textbf{難} in the midst of difficulties.

\textbf{得} hard to obtain it and hard to lose it, — as money.

\textbf{心} my heart sorrows for them.

\textbf{何} why do you lament it?

\textbf{養虎為} like rearing a tiger to make yourself trouble.

\textbf{不} don’t sorrow because you have no ruik, but because you have no fitness for it.

From wood and sorrow as the phonetic.

\textit{hwan} Name of a tree, a species of \textit{Sapindus}, whose black seeds are used for rosaries by priests to drive off demons, which are believed to fear its odor; their pulpy skin is used as a detergent.

\textbf{無子} soap-berry beads.

\textbf{官} From a shelter and an officer; the second form is obsolete.

\textbf{官} one who serves; a servant of the crown; a dignitary, either real or titular.

\textbf{官} officials; statesmen.

\textbf{家} one of the gentry, a village ruler.

\textbf{家} a scion or cadet of an honorable family.

From \textit{disease} and \textit{excellent}; as the phonetic; the dictionary reads \textit{hwae}, but the usage has changed.

\textbf{癰} Sick, ailing, looking ill.

\textbf{癰} partially palsied; numbness, as in torpid circulation; incipient paralysis, especially in the legs.

\textbf{家} To feed pigs and dogs with prepared grain; to bait; to befriend, to make presents in order to get friendly favor; to bribe.

\textbf{善} to rear; to support by charity, as foundlings; to help.

\textbf{利} allured him with the hope of some advantage.

\textbf{餓子} to give gifts and food to our neighbors is simply to support them — against ourselves.

\textbf{囲} grass and grain, i.e. domestic animals; the first word refers to horses and cattle which eat hay, the latter to pigs and dogs.

\textbf{幻} It was originally supposed to represent two triangles interlocked.

\textit{hwae} Mutual deception; what imposes on one, sleight of hand; magic; a trick, a dream or apparition, whatever deludes the sight; deceit; deceptive, unreal; to transform so as to deceive; changeable.

\textbf{虛} empty appearances.

\textbf{術} magical arts, like table-turning.

\textbf{夢} visions, dreams; unrealities.

\textbf{誇張} to lie and brag is the part of a trickster; to impose on by tricks.

\textbf{象} changes, as of nature; signs, tokens, as of a storm.

\textbf{影} visionary things, like dissolving views.

\textbf{化} magical changes, metamorphoses.

\textbf{世} the world is as a changing show.

\textbf{庭} From \textit{inchesure} and a \textit{pig} in it, referring to its use.

\textbf{道} To flee, to escape from; to avoid.

\textbf{逃} to run away.

\textbf{法無可} you cannot elude the laws.

\textbf{作} you cannot escape [the just reward of] your misdeeds.

\textbf{観} Composed originally of \textit{十} to raise the hands placed under \textit{負} prominent contracted; its use as a primitive is mostly as a phonetic.

\textbf{観} Gradually growing larger; excellent; at ease, leisurely; colored, gray; to take one’s pleasure.

\textbf{明} bright, lustrous.

\textbf{美} how beautiful and accomplished, as a lady; how delightful! — as a garden.

\textbf{命} a beautiful, spacious room, much ornamented.

\textbf{喚} From \textit{month} and \textit{excellent}; the last was once used for it.

\textbf{喚} 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.

\textbf{使} to send at a call, to employ.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>huán</td>
<td>the pigeon cries for the rain, as its cooing is greater before a shower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>tóu</td>
<td>a barber's clang; it is a long steel fork made like pincers, and trilled with a nail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>shǐ</td>
<td>a head-servant, a butler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嫵娘</td>
<td>nǚ</td>
<td>the beauty's call, is a hand-drum with rattles, which flower-peddlers twirl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>míng</td>
<td>her name is called San-l'ao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>tā</td>
<td>tell him to stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醒</td>
<td>xǐng</td>
<td>to awaken men from their delusions and errors, as a preacher should.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煥</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>Elegant, colored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煥</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>variegated, ornamented with colors, as an embroidered robe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煥</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>Resplendent, brilliant; the brightness of fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煥</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>brilliant, lustrous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煥</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>agreeable to the eye, view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煥</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>how elegant it is in fine style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煥</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>how new and fine it is — as a new suit of clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>换</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>From hand and excellent as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>换</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>To remove, to change about with the hand; to exchange, to interchange; to barter; to commute; to move and alter, as in arranging the things in a room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>轉</td>
<td>zhuǎn</td>
<td>to transpose; to exchange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>季</td>
<td>jì</td>
<td>altering for the season; i.e. changing the official uniform twice a year, about the first of May and November.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回</td>
<td>huí</td>
<td>to send back, as bad silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>duì</td>
<td>to swap; to exchange even.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>包</td>
<td>bāo</td>
<td>I agree to change it — if bad, as a dollar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>shǐ</td>
<td>changed as wanted; a money-changer's sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無得</td>
<td>wú dé</td>
<td>I'll not take it back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出門不</td>
<td>chū mén bù</td>
<td>or not管</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金十五</td>
<td>jīn shí wǔ</td>
<td>gold is exchanged at fifteen — for silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金銀兌</td>
<td>jīn yín duì</td>
<td>to exchange gold and silver by weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錢</td>
<td>qián</td>
<td>change [this dollar] into copper cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帖</td>
<td>tiè</td>
<td>to exchange cards — and become sworn friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>a thorough change in one, as at conversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>改</td>
<td>gǎi</td>
<td>to make in another style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>親</td>
<td>qīn</td>
<td>to make a betrothal, by exchanging horoscopes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>別道</td>
<td>bié dào</td>
<td>to change one's profession or calling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>違子</td>
<td>guì zǐ</td>
<td>gold cannot seduce the repentant prodigal to return to vice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>tā</td>
<td>The knee-joint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骨</td>
<td>gǔ</td>
<td>the bones under the knee-pan, the joint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漢</td>
<td>hàn</td>
<td>A small upper branch of the R. Hwai in the east of Ho-nan, south from K'ai-fung fu, which flows first into the River Wo; to spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; dispersed; swelling waters; the 59th diagram denoting dispersion, as of wind and water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>河水</td>
<td>hé shuǐ</td>
<td>the rivers are full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>方</td>
<td>fāng</td>
<td>their waters are broad and swelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煥</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>elegant, variegated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煥</td>
<td>huàn</td>
<td>the connection seems as if severed, referring to the prosperous omens of the dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服</td>
<td>fú</td>
<td>To put on armor; to brace on, as a helmet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冬</td>
<td>dōng</td>
<td>甲 to prepare one's arms and put on mail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>dú</td>
<td>sī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>yī</td>
<td>hán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驅</td>
<td>qū</td>
<td>From 車 carriage and 璧 ring contracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驅</td>
<td>qū</td>
<td>The punishment of pulling a criminal in pieces by chariots drawing him asunder; it was once used in China.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HWANG.

Old sounds, hung, kung, and gang. In Canton, wong and fong ; in Swatow, hwang, kwang, and kwang; in Amoy, hung and k'ong; in Fuhkien, hwang and wong; in Shanghai, wong and hwang; in Chifu, hwang.

荒
hwang
From streams and lost; it is now merged in the next, and used chiefly as a primitive; it occurs interchangeably with a stream and lost.

A watery waste; to reach, to get to.

荒
hwang
Wild, barren, waste; unproductive, deserted; neglected; without restraint, reckless, with neglect; very; empty, void; unripe, blasted; a jungle, a moor, wilds, heath; a famine, dearth of; to overshadow, to magnify; to nullify, to frustrate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>野</th>
<th>郊</th>
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<tr>
<td>wild, or</td>
<td>a wilderness, a desert.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>荒</th>
<th>野</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aborigines, wild tribes.</td>
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<tr>
<th>荒</th>
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<tr>
<td>bushy, overgrown with brushwood; weedy.</td>
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<tr>
<th>荒</th>
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<tr>
<td>to fall into disuse; to disregard; old, in desuetudo; intermitted, as a business.</td>
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<tr>
<th>野</th>
<th>固</th>
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<tr>
<td>out of practice, forgotten it.</td>
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<tr>
<th>荒</th>
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<tr>
<td>incoherent, incredible, untrustworthy, deceptious.</td>
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<th>荒</th>
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<tr>
<td>obsolete; to neglect one's duty.</td>
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<th>友</th>
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<tr>
<td>a year of scarcity, dearth.</td>
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<th>野</th>
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<tr>
<td>you need not, be anxious about the means of living.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>荒</th>
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<tr>
<td>utterly empty, as a deserted, ruined house.</td>
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<tr>
<th>荒</th>
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<tr>
<td>to totally neglect public duties, as by hunting and following women.</td>
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<tr>
<th>野</th>
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<tr>
<td>in general, the purport of, a synopsis.</td>
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<tr>
<th>野</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to set aside, to frustrate.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>意</th>
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<tr>
<td>he neglected his duties for his pleasures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>to make important.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>the times are [as peacable] as the wastes were after the flood.</td>
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<th>之</th>
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<tr>
<td>year after year I am so unfortunate and ruined.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain not ripening; it is immature and therefore empty-eared.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all the fruit is blasted; none has ripened — this season.</td>
<td></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from silk and a waste as the phonetic.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>silk tangled, which is to be drawn out to find the clue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>from flesh and to die.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the space between the heart and diaphragm; the vitals; it probably refers to the region of the aorta.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the disease has entered the vitals; this expression usually indicates an incurable consumption.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood; it is used in connection with animals, an omen is mentioned of a sheep butchered that had no blood.</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the blood-pool; — it may denote the aorta and vena cava.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>originally composed of self and 王 to rule, meaning the self-ruler or first rulers, referring to the three rulers, (Fubhi, Shiu-mung and Hwangti) who ruled by their own virtue; it is now composed of white and 王 ruler, and is defined by 炎 resplendent, as 成德煌煌 perfect virtue is gloriously resplendent; it occurs used for 達 and the two next.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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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 viceroy acknowledged on earth; it was assumed first by Tsin Chi Hwangt or c. 227; heaven; applied to deceased parents and to Buddha; excellent, superior; to put to rights, to act right; to go and come; bright, rapid, grand, admirable.

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<tr>
<th>帝</th>
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<td>His Majesty, not used in direct address.</td>
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<td>high Heaven, the azure empyrean; often used as a petition, Good Heavens!</td>
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<td>the imperial Shangti, or 天上帝 Yuh-hwang Shangti, the highest of the gods.</td>
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<td>imperial Earth, — worshiped by the Emperor; also, the palace, the Forbidden City, inside of 都 Peking.</td>
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<td>how imperial!</td>
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<td>this (or our) imperial dynasty.</td>
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<td>a deceased father and mother.</td>
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<td>the emperor's father, said when he is alive, as in Kienhüng's case.</td>
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<td>a name for the north star, which is worshiped by the Taoists.</td>
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</table>
The female of the phoenix or 凤, a fabulous bird whose appearance indicates great prosperity to the land.

From heart and emperor; q.d. as if one was startled when he saw the monarch.

Fear, hesitation; respectful dread, tremor, apprehension, scared, terrified.

alarmed; fluttering.

| dreaded doubt, afraid to act. | perturbed, excited with great fear.

Agitated; in a state of uncertainty or consternation.

the whole country was confused and doubtful.

no leisure; not at ease.

Doubtful.

in doubt where to go; no fixed place.

vacillating, going back and forth; irresolute.

Leisure, vacant time; disengaged, indifferent to; to waste time in trifling.

| I have no time to take my ease. |

I dare not idle my time.

The day is closing and I am too busy even to eat.

are you so much pressed? where do you wish to go?

A great blaze; splendid, bright, luminous, as stars.

exceedingly resplendent, said of the emperor's virtue, or of the glittering stars.

the street is shining brilliantly, as at an illumination.

Dried pastry, cakes made of wheat flour and sugar, but having no meat or fruit.

A kind of dispatch boat; a ferry boat.

a cutter or fast-sailing boat.

From fish and imperial or yellow; the second form is not common.

The fish for the emperor, the sturgeon, which is found in the Yangtsé' of great size; it is brought frozen to Peking from the Amoor River, as a tribute or tax from those regions.

the sturgeon.

a kind of gurnard found about Canton.

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 umbas for files; a clump of bamboos.

a thick grove of bamboos.

Name of a concubine of Yao in ancient times; an old term for mother in Hunan.

The locust; the god who is invoked to drive them away is called 助猛将 or 蝗将 in the central provinces.

drought and locusts.

the migratory locust, which appears at times in the southern provinces.

A dry moat or fosse under a city wall; a dry ditch.

the wall and moat temple is the municipal temple in every walled city, where officials worship the tutelar or palladial god, who is called the都城 and in the Chinese Hades, answers somewhat to Rhadamanthus of the Greeks.

the walls were close to the moat.

A river in Kansuh, a tributary of the Ta-t'ung and Yellow Rivers, that runs near Si-ning fu; whence a portion of the department was formerly called 州 and 中; also a branch of the North River in the northwest of Kwangtung, which joins at Fu-kang ting; cold water.

a turbulent torrent.

The cry of children weeping; clanor; the ringing of bells.

the bells and drums rung out in concert.

Interchanged with the last.

Also a sort of triquetrous blade fastened at the end of a lance, and covered with tiger's skin when sheathed.

the lances were borne before the chariot.

clanging and ringing, like bells and drums.
Originally composed of 田 a field, and an old form of 光 bright, to denote that the earth is yellow, which in fact is the hue of the loess that forms the soil of half of the country north of the Yellow River; it forms the 201st radical of a small natural group of characters relating to that color; as a primitive used phonetically, and interchanged with some of its compounds.

The color of earth, ochreous; it belongs to earth; yellow; the imperial color, nearly a lemon yellow; it is used by his Majesty, because it is the central color of the five, and sometimes when alone designates him; it doubtless has been derived from 帝 the Yellow Emperor, who is said to have ruled B.C. 2597, and was so called because he had affinity to, and ruled by the power of the element earth; imperial; hurried; the harvest; applied also to lamas, one of the Manch banner corps, and to those who are 带子 yellow girdle sons, or connected with the imperial family; in medicine, used for biliary and other calculi from the color of cow-bezoar, the most common sort.

黄色 yellow; the standard color is 番 apricot yellow.

牙 a light ivory yellow.

口 孩子 a sucking child, an infant under four years, to which age women often nurse their young.

大 赤 rhubarb; also a kind of cross-bow.

地 a medicinal root grown in Honan, perhaps allied to cum-froy (Symphytum), and used as a febrifuge.

犬 a Canton name for the earthworm; the mole-cricket is elsewhere so called.

道 the ecliptic; but 道日子 is a lucky day.

蛋 yolk of an egg.

黄 cadaverous, jaundiced.

1 中 the emperor’s private treasury or privy purse.
2 材 夹板 yellow silk boards in which imperial orders are forwarded.
3 贴 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.
4 门官 palace servants or eunuchs in the Han dynasty.
5 马 绳 a yellow tabard or jacket, — given to high officials as a mark of special honor.
6 头 a very old man, his hair being often tinted yellow.
7 皮 the whamppe or yellow skin (Cookiea punctata), a fruit of Canton province.
8 鱼 a kind of herring (Chatoxus maculatus) at Canton.
9 蛇 a medicinal name for nodular iron pyrites, thought to be vomited by snakes.

事情 了 the affair has entirely miscarried; referring to the yellow color of the dying leaves.

倉 無 所 irresolute that he can undertake nothing.

綿 鈎 the yellow cotton jacket — a poor man’s name for the winter sun.

昏 the eventide, twilight.

河 the Yellow River, so called from the ochery color of its waters.

総 three lucky papers hung on the door lintels.

黃 From water and yellow.

A lake without an outlet; a pool; a dyke, a dam; water that sparkles, deep and pure.

穀 the milky way.

装 the cushion on which jewelry is exhibited.

十分裝 mere outside show, living beyond one’s means.

瀾 a rivulet flowing down slopes.

河 the Sira-muren River, or River Liao, a large stream that drains the eastern slope of the mountains north of Chihli, and flows into the Gulf at Nuechwang.

天 one of the same imperial generation, in which 天 denotes exclusively the emperor’s family; the term is probably derived from 天星 the stars μ σ α near γ in Auriga.

廣 Read 九iang? To dye paper, mostly of a straw or light brown color.

瀚 The vast expanse of water.

廣 The yellow disease, the jaundice or icterus, also known as 黄病 from the hue; forms of dropsy seem also to be included in this term.

鈎 The yolk of an egg, which is the component parts of the character, yellow and huk, somewhat indicate.

璜 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.

趨 To exert one’s self, to bustle about.

璜 A brave, warlike appearance; to spread out things, to make a fine display, as in a shop.

璜 The metallic tongue in tubes of the sing or reed-organ; the reed of a clarinet, trombone, or melodeon; a spring, a catch in a lock; anything very delicate in a machine.

璜 The wards of a lock.

君子 陽 陽左執 my lord is happy indeed, his left hand grasps his reed organ.
噩 一 a reed-organ and its mouth-piece.
鼓 一 drumming and slinging; to flatter with fair speeches; to excite by canards.
碘 一 the hair-spring of a watch.
巧言如願 一 their artful words, dulcet as a reed's notes, show how unblushing are their faces.
口言語 一 mumbling gibberish, like a witch's incantations.
磺 一 its composition of soil and yellow evidently has had an influence in limiting this word to 磷 or sulphur, for which alone it is now used.
大孔 一 brimstone pits in Formosa, where the crude article is obtained.
採辦礦 一 to select and superintend the saltpetre for powder works.
磺 一 the ore or gauze of metal, especially iron in copper, for which 磷 磺 磷 is now commonly used; hard, obdurate.
磺 一 a green beetle which makes a noise with its wings.
磺 一 the itch.
磺 一 钉 住 鷂 鷺 脚 the leech fastens itself to the egret's legs; met a leechspite, a spiritless sycophant.
磺 一 From naphtha and bright.
磺 一 a curtain; a shop-sign of wood or other things, which particularly indicates the nature of the goods sold or occupation, and not a mere painted board; a sort of ornamented cap.
磺 一 a flabellum or screen to shield from the sun.
書 一 a screen in a school-room.
磺 一 curtains, screens.
磺 一 a money-changer's sign, a carved wooden string of cash.
磺 一 take in the sign.
磺 一 子 diamond shape, so called from the form of plasters drawn on a sign.
磺 一 your sign is mere show; t. e. you are not fit to trade, you are a sharper.
磺 一 Similar to the last.
磺 一 A sign denoting a tavern, which in former times was a flag or banner.
磺 一 From sun and light as the phono-set.
磺 一 The full brightness of the sun; to dazzle, to come out bright; a flash, a ray of; quivering, as a sunbeam.
磺 一 bright sunshine; brilliant.
磺 一 glittering, as a sun-beam.
磺 一 bright and fragrant, like a flower garden.
磺 一 光眼 the light dazzles my eyes.
磺 一 a flash of dazzling lightening.
磺 一 天気 明 the sun has come out bright again.
磺 一 的 quivering, shimmering; glittering, like sunlight glancing on the water.
磺 一 The first is commonest; the second occurs written 兄 in the Book of Odes.
磺 一 Wild, mad; disturbed, fluttered, unable to collect one's thoughts; sorrowful.
磺 一 in delirious; out of one's head.
磺 一 然 irresolute, unready, as when one has missed or lost something.
磺 一 懶 or 懶 懶 half right, not certain; confused, as a witness, under cross-examination.
磺 一 懶 懶 or 懶 了 I did not get the idea clearly, I did not get the right sense.
磺 一 From heart and a waste; interchanged with the last.
磺 一 Approbative, nervous; obscure, indeterminate; to scare, to alarm; as a superlative, very; frightfully.
磺 一 or 忙 agitated, lost his presence of mind.
磺 一 frightened, as at a sudden start.
磺 一 or 惶 trepidation.
磺 一 don't be in a hurry.
磺 一 you frighten me; I'm quite alarmed.
磺 一 he runs very fast.
磺 一 In Pekingese. To shake, to toss the head, as a top when he struts; to roll or waddle, as a heavily laden mule.
磺 一 Dry and hot, as in the midst of summer.
磺 一 From words and a waste; the first is commonest.
磺 一 To talk in one's sleep; incoherent, raving; exaggeration, fibbing; to lie, to mislead by wild statements.
磺 一 it is all a lie.
磺 一 to scatter fibs; to deceive, to lie to.
磺 一 nonsense, falsehoods, raving talk; legendary tales.
磺 一 to deceive by falsehoods.
磺 一 獨怕對照 a liar only fears a truthful witness.
磺 一 untruth, mendacious, fabulous.
磺 一 吊 the whole is a made-up story.
磺 一 you brag much; the price is exorbitant, you charge too dear.
磺 一 From heart and bright as the phono-set.
磺 一 Clearness of mind; perspicacious.
磺 一 the mind unsettled.
磺 一 兒 suddenly; at times.
From water and elder brother; now mostly superseded by the next two.

From two (or two) and elder brother; used for the last.

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.

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?

仁和周公未之盡也而| 於王 康 Duke Chen did not
| 於王 | fully exhibit the virtues of humanity and wisdom, how much
| 王 | more then our present ruler.
| 康 | 味 relish, taste, character of,
| 其 | savor, quality.

In Cantonese. To thrum.

To play the lute.

Used with the last.

To give, to bestow; to confer, as a largess or bounty.

To give freely.

To grant to, to confer.

天 | 有德 virtue is the gift of
| 德 | heaven.

儀 | a present; the recipient replies 荷蒙厚 | I heartily thank you for your generous gift.

天 | 禮 the airing clothes' festival,
| 5th | on the 6th of the 6th moon.

To look at; it is used frequently in proper names.

The sound of bells.

A cord; to cord, to tie with a string.

A cord, halliards, with which to hoist a flag, a sign-board, or a sail.

A window screened with thin silk; a book rack or lectern, to support a book when reading.

Similar to the last; it is also read hwang and used for a screen.

Something that will screen off or keep out the wind; a term for a passage, as a porch, a verandah, or door; a strip to join things; to reel silk from the cocoon.

The blaze of fire.

Effulent, blazing; a bright, dazzling light.

A bright expanse of water illuminated by the sun.

The original form is composed of the tree and 兇 pendent con-tracted, alluding to the bent appearance of ripe grain; it forms the 115th radical of a natural group of characters relating to grains and their uses.

Growing grain, especially paddly in the southern provinces, and wheat in the northern; grain, corn; crops; occurs used for the next.

苗 | growing rice.

割 | to reap the grain.

嘉 | a fine crop of grain.

禾 | unhulled rice, paddy.

看 | to watch the fields. (Cantonese.)

易 | 長 the grain grows well over the acres.

一 | 九穗 nine heads on one stalk — in a good year.

箭 the straw of grain.

早 | the early or first crop at
| 長 | Canton; also, a grain that ripens early.

虫 a grub or worm like a
| 腹 | Nereid, used for food at Canton.

From mouth or musical pipe and grain; the third is an antique and rather erroneous, but not unusual form.

Harmony, union, concord, agreement; conciliation 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 bush 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.

心恬 | cordial and gratified feelings.

一 | cordial harmony between them.

味 | well-flavored, delicately seasoned.

鈴 | the bells on the chariots tinkled merrily.

終 | peace generally prevails.

風雨 | the wind and rain come in their time.

睦 | amicable relations.

做 | to be a peacemaker.

頭 | proper ingredients, as for a soup. (Shanghay.)

順 | complaisant, accordant.

他們不和 | they don’t agree; incompatible.

顏悦色 | a pleasant, benign countenance.

音樂 | the instruments all keep in tune.

約 | a compact giving peace; a treaty of amity.

講 | to treat of peace.

交 | to make up a quarrel, to become reconciled, like two opposing armies which yet do not fight.

兇 | do not destroy the present harmony, do not wound good feelings.

人 | an even tempered man.

兇 | to work over the mud, as a bricklayer does.

他 | speak to him.

頸 | the transcription of the Manchu title huo-shihun, meaning the officer who stands at the corner; used only by the highest princes.

我 | you | we will both go.

私 | a companion, fellow; this phrase in Cantonese is the word fok or fokh by which foreigners often call all natives.

長 | a name for the chief mate of a vessel; but 大 1 | a classifier of men.

伙 | a partner in business.

小 | how many? — as coolies or sailors.

合 | a partner in, an associate, a pal.

搭 | a company of friends.

供 | to join a company or partnership.

歸 | to turn evidence, to tell of one’s accomplices.

案 | the [criminal] cases are very numerous.

合 | all are together; the whole posse.

做 | to trade, or act for oneself, when agent for another; to make something privately.

伙 | a partner in business.

伙 | how many? — as coolies or sailors.

小 | a young man, a youth, up to about 25 years.

合 | a partner in, an associate, a pal.

伙 | bandits, fellow-thieves.

伙 | a company of friends.

伙 | to join a company or partnership.

伙 | to turn evidence, to tell of one's accomplices.

合 | all are together; the whole posse.

伙 | two or three concerting to cheat one.

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伙 | to trade, or act for oneself, when agent for another; to make something privately.
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.

救 | to put out a conflagration.
失 | caught fire accidentally.
封 | to cover or bank a fire, as with wet coal-dust.
| 鑛 or 車 | fire-arms and ammunition.
一把 | a fire, a blaze, a tongue of flame.
之 | burn it.
石 handguns.粉 | chalk powder.
化 | burned, as a priest's corpse; cremation.
家 | those who burn corpses.
息 | or 激 | the fire is out; to put out the fire, as in a stove.
如 | a | like a blazing fire.
| | or 生 | or 点 | or 弄 | to make or light a fire.
| | 票 | an urgent dispatch.
虚 | feverish; febrile.
邪 | bad humors.
気 | heat, caloric; temper, anger.
不要 | 気 | don't get angry.
| | 氣大 | testy, irascible, furious.
| | 沒異 | 性兒 | you have no animation, as an opium smoker.
| | 頭 | a scullion. (Cantonese.)
不 | 举 | they light no cooking fires; — but get their meals outside.
食 | 多少 | what are your table expenses?
| | 速 | 进 | order the troops to advance quickly.
伴 | a comrade; — | was formerly the term for a mess of ten soldiers, whose cook was called 頭軍 soldiers' fire-boy.

心 | 盛 or 冤 | 昌 | his temper is up, he is fired with rage.
| | 枚 | a poker; | 鑍 | tongs.
| | 引 | a match, a sun-glass, or other thing to | 打 | strike a fire.
自 | 自 | a lucifer-match.

calamity, suffering, adversity; woes, judgments, especially those beyond one's control; unhappy; to send down woes; to bring calamity on others; to curse, to injure.

祸 hwo' Evil, misery, the opposite of 福; calamity, suffering, adversity; woes, judgments, especially those beyond one's control; unhappy; to send down woes; to bring calamity on others; to curse, to injure.

貨 hwo' Goods, wares, merchandise, whatever can be changed or bartered; to deal in goods; to bribe or fee.

| 物 | goods, stock in trade; an article of merchandise.
| 財 | produce, goods.
押 | to go with, or escort goods.
賄 | bribes to officials; | 其 | 左右 | he bribed the attendants.
各樣 | 色 | all descriptions of goods.
圆 | to monopolize an article, by buying it up.
| 一 | goods brought in the same trip; and 頭水 | denotes their best quality.
道地的 | 誠 | genuine goods from that place.
無奇 | 哇 | do you fancy that these are first-rate goods?
落 | and 上 | to ship off and to land goods.
出 | to take delivery of goods.
奇 | 可 | is a rare article; met. a remarkable man, a sort of wonder, an eccentric man.
腳 | poorest kind of goods; the garblings.
腐 | poor goods, cheaply made; met. an adulteress.

盈 hwo' From dish and grain or harmony as the phonetic; it is used with 和 to mix.

To mix and season, as a cook; dishes for mixing food.
HWOH

Old sounds, hak, kak, hiah, hwat, gwat, kwak, and gwak. In Canton, fok, wok, lat, wat, and wak; — in Swatow, k'ak, wak, hu, wa, and hoch; — in Amoy, hoch, ho, hwat, hek, and hat; — in Fuchow, hwok, wak, kwak,

'hek, and hek; — in Shanghai, hok and kwok; — in Chiau, huwa.

From rain and beautiful, often interchanged for the next.

wo

'wo' Speed, celerity; fleet, agile; the cholera.

fēi to fly swiftly.

然 suddenly, as when the clouds disperse.

瓜 extravagant; wasteful; also frolicsome, gambling, like birds or animals.

1 a lofty peak in Hunan, same as the 駱山, also called 天柱山 or Atlas of China.

1 a district in the west of Nanganhui on the River Pi.

2 an inferior prefecture in the south of Shensi on the River Fāu; anciently the appanage of Ch'i, the brother of Wu Wang.

白 a contemptuous look, a disdainful glance. (Cantonese.)

疫 mostly written like the last.

The rapid disease, the Asiatic cholera or 乱荒, described as attended with vomiting, spasms of the tendons, gripes, and depression of spirits.

藿 leaves of a legume used for fodder; bean stalks which are fed to camels; greens; clover; a fragrant plant of the mint family.

香 betony or bishopwort (Lo-phelthos rugosus), used in headache and colic; others apply the name to the Ictonica officinalis.

食我場 [the colt] can eat the bean stalks on my fields.

땀 sheep; the spiny-leaved aspen (Populus spinosa), found in Shantung.

豆 wild legumes, pea vines.

藜 a soup of simples.

To recall one with the hand; to move a thing back, or as when using a fan; to strike.

'wo' to make a fool of.

'wo' to whip, as when driving off a crowd; to flog.

'wo' to motion off; to gesticulate.

From a sedge grass and any of the hand, meaning to measure with a reed; also read yoh; as a primitive it merely imparts its sound to the combined character.

To measure; to calculate, especially the weal or woe of men; a measure.

尺者 | 也 a foot-rule is for measuring.

鎬 | 一 a marking-line; to adjust by a line, to get the dimensions by a rod.

矩 | a square like a carpenter's.

From grain and to measure as the phonetic; this and the last look much alike.

To cut grain in the autumn; to reap the crops; a reaping; harvest; to treat harshly; to gather the roots and stubble for fuel.

不耕而 | [the literat] do not plough, and yet they reap.

刈 | to reap, as pulse or grain.

彼无 | 畦 there shall be young grain unreaped.

是 | 是 | [the crops] were reap- ed and stacked on the fields.

Similar to the preceding and the next.

从 water and a measure.

To rain profusely; water pouring down after a rain; the dashing of water; to cook, to boil.

渍 | dashing and rolling, as a torrent.

澤 an old name of Yang-ch'ing, hien in the southwest of Shansi.
### 活

*From water and tongue; but the ancient form, instead of tongue, has 言 to stop the mouth.*

Name of one of the headwaters of the River Chang in the southeast of Shansi in Hu-kwan bin; ① 会 眼: running, bubbling, like water; living, lively, active; bright, cheerful; to live; to vivify; life, motion; the germ of life; open, as a thoroughfare; movable, not fastened; work, livelihood, occupation; a living; applied to some drugs to indicate their efficacy.

1. reviving, resuscitated.
2. to revive, to come to; a resurrection.
3. alive; to be busy, employed; getting a living.
4. the living God; a foreign term.
5. 西 天 佛 a western living Buddha; met. a merciful, generous man.
6. 一字 a verb; it is also applied to movable types, and 一 斧 is being printed with them.
7. 龙 一 现 I’ve just now seen a live dragon; — as an inventor of stories says.
8. 快 一 joyful, pleased, merry.
9. 计 an employment; 试 an ever-changing plan; a calling.

### 筋 織 度 一 he weaves for a living.

1. 動 鍥 handy, loose, movable; spry, agile; good, as credit; active, as trade.
2. 獨 一 a kind of angelica root.
3. 過 一 daily expenses; bright, as prospects; constant outlay; one’s living.
4. 便 一 better to adapt yourself to circumstances; it will be best to do as exigencies demand.
5. 話 一 ambiguous promises, slippery talk; double-tongued.
6. 圓 一 每事 let us accommodate this matter; be tractable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>激</th>
<th>Dashing waves are 激, referring to the roaring of billows.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>name of a stream issuing from a western valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>世</td>
<td>Doubtful, uncertain; a proposition of doubt; moreover, perhaps, if, may, perchance; a certain person; often occurs in classic works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>世</td>
<td>when repeated, it forms contrasts, as either - or; now - then; here - there; some - others; this - that; when it follows negative adverbs it intensifies a reservation in the assertion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>莫</td>
<td>不难 never hesitate to admit the difficulty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td>去吧 do you go or stay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>往</td>
<td>往来 comes and goes; to and fro; unsteady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>闻</td>
<td>闻有之 see whether there are any.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>有人 perhaps there is some one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>以其酒 if we serve them with wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>時乎乃言 whatsoever I have said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>群</td>
<td>群友 here in groups, there in pairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今</td>
<td>今如此 them perhaps it is so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>问</td>
<td>问 some one made the inquiry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>者</td>
<td>者或 is perhaps, probably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>然</td>
<td>然不然 it may be so or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>無不尔承 may there never fail to you some to succeed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deluded, a deception; guiles, tricks; the noise or act of splitting.

This is described like a species of lizard, which frequents the bamboo.

The ghost of an infant.

A curtain to screen from the wind.
Some of these characters are heard twéi.

**灰**

Composed of 火 fire and 又 the hand; 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.

火 wood ashes; ashes of any kind.

炭 charcoal dust or ashes.

石 stone lime.

墙 to plaster a wall.

排 red betel-nut lime, eaten with the siri leaf; it is burned from shells.

生 quicklime.

璧 成 or 璧 reduced quite to ashes, burned to a coal.

火 a fire-clay furnace.

黑 a sort of bitumen.

骨 抬 may his bones be ground and their ashes scattered! — to appease my hate.

土 kaolin or quartz powder used in porcelain or glass-making.

土 or 土 dust.

死 useless for making ashes.

木 死 utterly dead; to no inclination, for, like a decayed tree which will produce no ashes.

作色 an ivory or sepia color.

眼中流血心内成 his eyes ran blood and his heart turned to ashes; in utter despair.

了 心 or 心 disheartened; no desire for.

心 不 my heart's wish is not yet fulfilled.

劫 utter desolation, as after a rebellion.

牙 a white powder made by calcining paddy chaff; it is used for sharpening knives and as a dentrifice.

**輝**

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.

光 brilliant, lustrous, illuminated.

煌 bright, luminous, splendid.

德 distinguished virtue.

From an army and bright; but one etymologist thinks the sound was derived from 調 to motion; used with the last, and has rather superseded it.

Glorious, like the sun; refrigent, glistening.

然 very happy; spruced up.

耀 exceedingly glorious, very bright.

光 brilliant, refrigent.

散 生 [if you come,] my mean abode will be made brilliant.

**潰**

Used with the last two.

Bright, splendid; a ray of the sun.

日 sunlight.

斜 slanting beams.

流 a ray or stream of sunshine.

遙鈎 your pleasant face is far away.

From hand and army.

To move, to shake; to rouse, to animate; to move the hand briskly as in drawing; to wield with skill; to sprinkle, to scatter; to throw away, as dregs.

泪 to brush away the tears.

金 如 土 to spend money like dirt.

春 to wield the spring [pencil] to write new year's inscriptions.

毫 to flourish the brush; same as 寸 to write.

灑 to spend liberally; to sprinkle; not constant at a thing.

大筆 — one dash of your fine pencil.

指 to point or direct with the hand; title of an officer like a major in Peking.

散 to disperse; to dismiss, as an assembly.

六炎發 the six lines [of this diagram] animate things.

軍 前進 he motioned the troops to go forward.

Read 輝. Whole.

扱 entire; unbroken.

指 from hand and to do; it is interchanged with the last.

散 to split, to rend; to point out; unassimming.

強 to order about roughly.

謹 to show quietly; an unassumming, humble manner.

輝 Also read 輝.

A peg to hang clothes on a wall; an upright clothes-horse or shelf; the crooked handle of a plow.

指 From 翅 wings and 指 to move contracted.

To fly swiftly and with noise, as a pheasant does; a powerful rapid flight; colored, variegated.

雛 a name for the Tartar pheasant, on account of its beauty.

翅 they clapped their wings and flew away swiftly.

斯飛 beautiful as the flying pheasant.
From hemp and hair.

麾

A signal flag, a marker, a standard; to signalize, to beckon, to make motions with the hand, to wave off; quick, hasty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>麓</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a signal flag, that intimates orders; it often had a leopard's tail on the staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be motioned to him to leave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

指

to direct with a flag.

之

motioned to him with his arm.

斥

be hawed off the messenger; refused to receive the order.

令

he obeyed your excellency's orders; spoken to a high general or commander.

很

From 徽 fane and 糁 silk.

徽

A cord of three strands; a string; garments worn by queens; honorable, excellent; beautiful, adorned; to beautify, to set forth the goodness of; the stops on a lute; the tone of an instrument; a sort of pennant.

音

sweet, plaintive music, as of a lute.

墨

ink from Hwui-chen fu | 省府 in the south of Ngan-hwui 安溪 | province.

| 美 |
| excellent, as one's thoughts. |

徽

good services, high reputation.

捷

quick, urgent, as a horse ridden post.

上 |

what is your honorable style? said to old men; the | 號 was a sort of flag.

靡

From 靡 indifferent to, 心 heart and 人 man; it is like in some of its senses.

靡

to break or tear in pieces; to destroy, to overthrow, to throw down, as the defences of a city; to dismantle; to raze.

靡 |

or come to nought; disused, obsolete; destroyed.

穾 |

the safeguards of law and morality are cast down.

行 |

one faux-pas will make people suspect every act; like Ec. x. 1.

不 |

do nothing that can wound your honor.

我 |

I am rather mortified at my attempt.

From man and bird.

禾 |

Ugly, as an old hag.

極 |

homely, ill-favored.

逐 |

The grunting sound of pigs rooting; the sound of quarreling.

喚 |

high words; altercation,ickering.

回 |

To revert to, to resolve; 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.

此 |

this occasion.

上 |

the previous time.

三 |

again and again, repeatedly.

轉 |

to turn around or back; to revolve.

奉 |

send it back, as a present.

心 |

to relent; to change one's opinions.

風 |

the wind is veering to the south.

知 |

his virtue was unimpeachable.

稿 |

lost its savor, said of overripe fruit. (Cantonese.)

退 |

how much [of the present] will you decline to take?

天 |

endavor to make Heaven favorable, and put forth all your own efforts.

答 |

a reply, either verbal or written.

拜 |

to return a visit.

門 |

the first visit of a bride to her parents.

字 |

a framed gateway; one with carved border.

慧 |

the doctrine (or advice) seemed better on reflection.

藏 |

a fire, as of a house; the god of Fire.

來 |

coming and going; come and gone; there and back.

來 |

in colloquial it also has the force of; 然後 in many phrases; as 來再說 we will discuss that afterwards;

去 |

to go out to settle that after going there; at other times it is equivalent to presently, in a little while, as I 來將去 I'll move it away shortly.

追 |

to send for; to come or bring back.

低 |

or | 想 to reflect on, to turn over in one's mind.

頭 |

turn and there is the shore; there's yet room for repentance.

周 |

how many miles it is round there and back?

願 |

to look behind; also met. to regret an action.

不 |

you cannot retract from the engagement now.

船 |

the vessels have all gone away empty.

輪 |

transmigration (samsara), or human life as subject to it.

疆 |

the Onigours or Vigurs; applied also to all Moslem countries.

教 |

Mohammedanism, Islamism.

子 |

the Moslems.

樣 |

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 (liú) Water an eddy.

退 (tuì) get out of the way! retire aside — a notice given to the crowd; to skulk, to avoid one’s sight.

绕 (rào) surrounding, inclosing, as hills do a valley.

百 (bǎi) continually revolving.

廊 (láng) a corridor or verandah on the outside of a range of rooms.

文 (wén) 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.

From a step and a turn.

涸 (hé) To pace to and fro, as if undecided; to hover about.

涸 (hé) irresolve; back and forth, not advancing.

涸 (hé) 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.

溯 (sù) [the tide is] turning; the recoil of waves; an eddy in a stream, also called �� a revolving pool.

溯 (sù) 從 (cóng) I was cogitating how best to reach you; be deliberated much how he could get at it.

涸 (hé) An unauthorized character, though it is found in the P’ang Ts’ao, and was perhaps changed from 湮 (shān) the mud sturgeon, to denote this variety.

涸 (hé) A fish belonging to the salmon tribe, common in the Yangtze’ about three feet long, resembling a small sturgeon in its snout, transverse mouth, and four short barbels below it; the adipose fin is very large, and three large serrated spines protect the pectorals and first dorsal, which has six rays; the skin is smooth, slate colored on the back, and white underneath; the eyes are placed behind the mouth, and are the size of peas.

疾 (jí) 竹 (zhú) 筒 (tǒng) 1 魚 (yú) when the bamboo is just sprouting, then cook the sturgeon with it.

From disease or insect and turn; the third form is the commonest.

 agré (àng) A long, intestinal worm, the tape-worm, common in northern China, and named 寡 (guǐ) 食 (shí) 虫 (chóng) by the people; common intestinal worms seem to be also frequently referred to under this name, as they speak of 吐 (tǔ) vomiting worms.

 AGRE (àng) the proper name of 脈 (mài), an ancient rebel in the days of Hwang-t’i, probably a mythical being.

誰 (shéi) 是 (shì) 你 (nǐ) 肚子 (dùzi) 裏的 (lǐ de) 蟲 (chóng) 誰 (shéi) is the tape-worm in your belly? why have you not told me of this affair?

涸 (hé) Disordered; indistinct.

涸 (hé) 然 (rán) 從 (cóng) 人 (rén) 也 (yě) 也 is in doubt which side to take.

涸 (hé) 茴 (huì) 小 (xiǎo) 香 (xiāng) 一 (yī) 香 (xiāng) 一 (yī) (Fenicula dulcis).

涸 (hé) 大 (dà) 香 (xiāng) 一 (yī) (the star-aniseed).

涸 (hé) An unauthorized character.

涸 (hé) A large tree found in Yunnan and Huanan, 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 triangular and pointed, containing many seeds shaped like orange seeds.

涸 (hé) From earth and 懷 (huái) rice broken in a mortar contracted; used with the next.

涸 (hé) 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 way, to dimin; to deprecate calamities, as by prayer.

涸 (hé) To shed the teeth.

涸 (hé) sick and thin, as from grief.

涸 (hé) or 樂 (lè) to pull down and clear away, as a building; to cast away.

涸 (hé) 滅 (miè) destroyed itely.

涸 (hé) 損 (sǔn) injured, defaced, worn out.

涸 (hé) 故 (gù) 损 (sǔn) how can I injure and wound — this body, which came from my parents?

涸 (hé) 了 (liǎo) 去 (qù) 了 (liǎo) destroy them all!

涸 (hé) 損 (sǔn) failing in strength, as at the age of sixty.

涸 (hé) 聖 (shèng) 不 (bù) true doctrines are never lost.

涸 (hé) From words and broken; interchanged with the last.

涸 (hé) To slander, to vilify, to defame; to upbraid.

涸 (hé) 諡 (tài) to backbite, to blacken.

涸 (hé) 煿 (duō) to vituperate and to blacken.

涸 (hé) 嘔 (tāo) to curse and to bless.

涸 (hé) 由 (yóu) 嘔 (tāo) 嘔 (tāo) her mouth is always scolding and railing.

涸 (hé) From fire and to destroy.

涸 (hé) A fire, a blaze; flaming, blazing; bright, splendid.

涸 (hé) 烈 (liè) a furious fire.

涸 (hé) 王 (wáng) 室 (shì) 如 (rú) the palace was splendid as a blaze.

涸 (hé) 或 (huò) 或 (huò) 焚 (fén) burned up; quite consumed.

涸 (hé) Also read 布.

涸 (hé) To swell, to enlarge or bulge out.

涸 (hé) 一 (yī) a boss; protuberances like those on the plates of a tortoise.
Disease in trees which causes protuberances to grow on the trunk; woolly knobs out of which no branches grow.

**HWUI.**

This and *yue* 蟇 seem to be confounded with each other by some authors.

A venomous serpent, which has a big head and small neck; to dream of it foretokens the birth of a daughter; jaded, ailing.

蛇 | *HWUI* | a viper.

王 | *HWUI* | a sort of boa found in Yunnan.

蛇 | *HWUI* | my dreams were of cobras and of snakes.

水 | *HWUI* | a sea-serpent.

| 首 | *HWUI* | the rumbling of distant thunder.

土 | *HWUI* | a venomous snake in Kiangsu, which is said to have no eyes, and eject a web from the mouth to feel its way.

**HWUI.**

A general term for plants, herbs, &c., especially small ones.

花 | *HWUI* | flowers and plants.

百 | *HWUI* | all sorts of plants, the vegetable world.

木 | *HWUI* | the plants and trees grow well.

草 | *HWUI* | all plants strive to come out in spring; — except the aster.

From *riches* and *having*.

Riches, wealth; clothes, silks, or whatever constitutes property; to give property, and thus bind people to do certain things; to bribe; hush-money.

受 | *HWUI* | to take bribes.

送 | *HWUI* | or | 贿 | to bribe with money.

賄 | *HWUI* | presents or douteurs; advantages afforded, instead of direct bribes.

嘱 | *HWUI* | or | 托 | to bribe in order to get a thing through; to dictate or buy a favorable decision.

以 | *HWUI* | with your carriages, and I will remove with my stuff.

From *box* and *eddy* or *water* and *box*; the dictionaries favor the first, but the second unauthorized form is now most used.

A sort of vase or box; waters gurgling and eddying, running to one spot, — and referred especially to the swirling waters of the River Han where it joins the Yangtse at Hankow; a place to which people congregate; to stagnate, as a pool; to deposit, as money; to advance money; a check, a draft, a letter of credit; to draw on, as for funds.

沙 | *HWUI* | a fountain.

| 海 | *HWUI* | quicksands, like those near Hangchau Bay.

| 東 | *HWUI* | the east.

| 海 | *HWUI* | the streams unite to make the P'angli, — a part of Poyang Lake.

| 四書 | *HWUI* | an edition of the Four Books with all the comments.

| 8 | *HWUI* | or | 單 | or | 票 | an order for money; a bank check; a letter of credit.

兹 | *HWUI* | to when this draft is presented.

有 | *HWUI* | if you have any way of drawing an order on the provincial city.

息 | *HWUI* | discount for cashing an order.

我 | *HWUI* | I will draw you a draft for a thousand taels.

行 | *HWUI* | or | 銀局 | a bank; a discount office.

From *heart* and *each*.

悔 | *HWUI* | To repent, to change; to be dissatisfied with one's conduct; indignant, repentant; grieved with.

| 恨 | *HWUI* | remorse, contrition; vexed at one's ill luck.

| 罪 | *HWUI* | to repent of evil.

反 | *HWUI* | to recall one's promise.

心 | *HWUI* | compunction, regret.

| 賄 | *HWUI* | his virtue was not to be repented of.

| 造 | *HWUI* | to acknowledge one's error.

| 改 | *HWUI* | to reform, to amend.

| 追 | *HWUI* | to repentance will then be beyond your reach.

痛 | *HWUI* | poignant sorrow for.

| 後 | *HWUI* | your repentance is now too late; — a phrase sometimes placed over prisons.

| 宜 | *HWUI* | they ought not to be thus angry.

| 罪 | *HWUI* | From *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 貞 or lucky.

| 罪 | *HWUI* | The last day of the moon; night, obscure, dark; misty, as from fog; unpropieties; unusual.

| 明 | *HWUI* | night and morning.

| 月 | *HWUI* | obscure, dark; not clear, as a writing.

| 風 | *HWUI* | obscured by the tempest.

| 運 | *HWUI* | dark days; prosperous times.

| 運 | *HWUI* | an ill-omened fellow.

| 氣 | *HWUI* | how ill-starred that is if you are a bird of ill-luck. (Cantonese.)

| 氣 | *HWUI* | born under an unlucky star.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>真</th>
<th>氣</th>
<th>子</th>
<th>really</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>was</th>
<th>unlucky!</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>could</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>redress.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>得</td>
<td>很</td>
<td>[this</td>
<td>character]</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>unusual.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>背</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>use,</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>avoid;</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>about.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>背</td>
<td>爺</td>
<td>娘</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>one's</td>
<td>parents’</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>affairs</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From words and constantly.

| 詢 | hwu\^2 | To | teach, | to | admonish; | to | reiterate | words | of | instruction; | to | urge | upon, | to | induce | to; | inviting, | urging; | instructive | counsel, | instruction. |
| 諫 | to | instruct | diligently. |
| 人 | 不 | 倦 | I | am | not | weary | of | exhorting | men. |
| 者 | 詢 | 或 | 叮 | 嘱 | 之 | I | would | instruct | you | constantly; | give | them | line | upon | line. |
| 訓 | to | inculcate | upon. |
| 納 | to | receive | instruction. |
| 治 | 容 | 淘 | og | looks | invite | to | wantonness. |

Kind, gracious, forbearing; compliant, complaisant, accordant; benevolent, liberal; to give in charity; to give, to bestow; to sympathize, to be kind to; to adorn; to obey, to accord with; benefit, grace; presents, charities; in epitaphs denotes one who was gracious to the people; a triangular-headed halberd formerly carried by officers.

蒙 | I | am | obliged | for | your | kindness. |

能保 | 于 | 庶 | 民 | he | could | kindly | protect | the | people. |

恩 | grace, | favor, | mercy. |

承 | 蒙 | 厚 | thanks | for | your | many | great | favors. |

受 | or | 領 | I | am | thankful | for | your | compassion. |

愛 | benevolent, | kind | to | all. |

我 | 真 | 多 | he | has | often | been | kind | to | me. |

而 | 不 | 費 | kindness | need | not | be | expensive. |

感 | I | am | filled | with | your | favor; | many | thanks, | as | for | a | letter | received. |

然 | 肯 | 來 | you | kindly | agreed | to | come | to | me. |

得 | 實 | to | get | some | real | aid; | substantial | help. |

如 | 蒙 | 見 | 不 | 記 | 銘 | if | you | will | kindly | grant | this, | I | shall | be | for | ever | obliged, | — | said | by | a | borrower, | or | a | shopkeeper | when | dunning. |

虛 | a | mere | show | of | kindness, | empty | promises. |

恥 | hwu\^2 | A | synonym | of | the | preceding. |

兌 | Especially | used | for | compliant; | obedient, | as | to | a | ruler; | loving. |

義 | 徵 | 不 | they | would | not | obey | a | just | government | when | enforced. |

懺 | hwu\^2 | A | clever | mind, | full | of | schemes | and | shifts; | to | examine | closely; | able | to | discriminate; | sagacious; | obedient, | accommodating, | in | which | it | is | like | the | last. |

蠱 | hwu\^2 | An | insect, | the | 始 | which | lives | but | six | months, | and | therefore | only | knows | but | one | season; | it | appears | to | be | a | sort | of | cicada. |

蕙 | hwu\^2 | A | fragrant | species | of | marshy | orchid, | called | 蕙, | having | many | flowers | on | one | stalk; | the | name | probably | includes | several | sorts, | as | Angrecum, | Cymbidium, &c. |

蘭 | 齊 | 麥 | the | flowers | are | alike | fragrant; | said | of | two | brothers | reaching | degrees. |

雛 | the | snow | orchid | of | Yunnan; | it | flowers | late. |

會 | hwu\^2 | Composed | of | 餘 | to | add | and | '， | a | contracted | form | of | a | collective | an assembly | over | it; | as | a | primitive | use | is | chiefly | a | phonetic, | and | it | is | easily | confounded | with | 餘. |

會 | and | 收 | to | form | a | company | and | to | wind | it | up. |

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. |

拜 | 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. |

齋 | to | assemble, | to | hold | a | meeting; | the | collective | body. |

僧 | a | meeting | of | Buddhist | priests. |

十 | 過 | 一面 | I | have | seen | him | once. |

文 | a | literary | club. |

以 | 文 | a | friends | uniting | in | some | literary | scheme. |

兵 | to | assemble | troops; | to | muster | the | forces. |

燕 | 賓 | to | give | an | entertainment. |

出 | to | get | up | a | procession, | usually | idolatrous. |

孟 | 鄭 | 背 | (or | 郑 | 筍 | from | Sanscrit | uduhwa) | a | kind | of | All | Souls' | day, | a | Buddhist | festival | held | on | the | 15th | of | the | 7th | moon | for | appeasing | hungry | ghosts; | it | was | introduced | into | China | about | A.D. | 733 | by | Amogha | from | Ceylon. |

三 | 合 | the | Triad | Society | existing | in | southern | China. |

開 | and | 收 | to | form | a | company | and | to | wind | it | up.
The processional. A gay procession.

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.

A good opportunity; a fine chance.

A sort of associated theatricals.

The funds or subscriptions to a company, for which share tickets are given.

To meet unexpectedly.

To beat the gong and call them together.

To understand; a combined idea, as when the radical and primitive indicate the sense of a character.

To combine an initial and final to make a third sound.

To comprehend; to manage.

Are compilations of state regulations and records, made by Government for its officers.

not a great while, presently.

or from time to time; now and then.

or to report to a super-ordinate officer.

I hardly thought it would come to this pass.

To dive; also the junction of streams.

A joint examination, as of two officials.

A provincial capital.

do you know how to do it?

then learn how.

it will then rain.

it will probably make you sick.

In Cantonese. To simmer, to stew.

Also read 'hœnu', and sometimes written 霧 to distinguish it. Expert, skilled in; a sign of the future.

From silk and 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.

To draw and paint.

To paint portraits.

The limning comes after the outline ground has been prepared.

From sun and a beam; occurs used with the next.

Small stars which cannot be distinguished clearly; star-dust; fine, minute, but distinct.

A shrill, stridulous sound, as of a cicada; a soft, low melodious voice; a quiet sound; in harmony or tune, as several voices or instruments; fine; delicate but distinct, as the stars.

the two birds sing in concert.

That pretty little star; said of a girl.

a sweet melody, as several flutes or small bells.

brilliant are its sparkling stars.

From heart and a comet as the phonetic.

Perspicacious, intelligent; ingenious, clever, quickwitted; adroit, sharp; wisdom, sagacity; in epitaphs, denotes one who receives reproofs mildly.

discerning, sagacious.

huor: or lucid; an instant perception of.

he has a bright mind.

dextrous, skillful, handy.

beautiful and witty.

in Buddhism, the organ of wisdom in the soul (prajña-pancaka).

denotes its power (prajñā-bala).

Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; to be angry at; irritated, indignant, angry.

angry and hating one.

in a towering passion.

he beat the bed in his anger.

A hill bare of trees and grass; a barren, rocky hill.

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.

dashing waves.

the river banks are burst; miscarried, unlucky; defeated.

the disagreement is irreconcilable.

completely routed.

soaked, so as to be spoiled.

it will not meet your expectations if you use it.

not in order; seditious; raging, as a mob.

To wash the face; one adds, when dying.

then washed his face.

The outer gate of a market; the street leading to a bazaar.

the thoroughfares through the market.
A woman, 女 of ancient times who bore six sons by the parts being cut open, by the Cesarian operation; (†) she is said to have been the younger sister of 女方氏 of the Tsu country.

To open a sore; broken, as an ulcer.

The boil has broken.

通身 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.

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.

維其矣 startled and panting, they fled.

無從言 there's no need of putting in your word; i.e. what can you say that will equal him?

From words and refractory as the phonetic.

To shun; to deny; to avoid using from a sense of respect for, as the Jews did from mentioning the ineditable 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 heedlessly 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.

為親者 hide the errors of your relatives.

隱 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.

故官 beg to ask your official or honored name?

直認不 the fixed, confess it all; make a full disclosure.

你先父尊 what is your father's temple style?

言 forbidden talk; not to be mentioned.

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 Mingh 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, 福臨 was left unaltered.

Kanghi, 玄 暖 was altered to 玄煥 或 元煥

Yungching, 胤 祯 was altered to 亂 襄 or 允 襋

Kienlung, 安 燮 was altered to 宏 燮

Kiaok'ing, 慶 琦 was altered to 慶 璋 或 永 璋

Taokwang, 嘉 寧 was altered to 嘉 安 或 綿 安

Hienfung, 奕 訡 was altered to 奕 許

Tungchi, 輝 淳 was altered to 輝 濟

From mouth or words and year; the first is usually read 祖, but is regarded as a synonym of the second when read 祖.

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.

| 1 | cries of pleasants, tinkling of horses' bells, rumbling of carriages, &c. |

The sound of a phoenix; the noise of a flock of birds.
HwuH.

See also wu for other similar sounds. Old sounds, met and mat. In Canton, fät; — in Swatow, hüt; — in Amoy, hüt or hwut; — in Fuhchau, hwok; — in Shanghai, hwuh, wuh, and feh; — in Chifä, kwun.

From heart and penon; q. d. the mind like a fluttering streamer.

忽. 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.

人. To a just then a man came. 經 | to make little of; to treat cavalierly, to slight.

是 | its sacrifices were abolished and its existence ended; said of a state.

然 | forgetful of; careless.

然 | suddenly, in a moment.

一年 | how quickly the year has come and gone.

明 | suddenly disappeared.

心忘 | totally careless and forgetful; absent-minded.

之間 | the minutest space; an instant of time, a twinking.

From hand and abruptly as the phonetic.

忽. To slap to tap; to bale out, to clean up; to push.

水 | to bale water; to dip it up.

斗 | a dust-pan, a dirt-board.

忽. Abstruse, inexplicable; intolerable, preventing the mind from deciding, as a subtle point in metaphysics.

忽 | recall anything fine and obscure, so that it cannot be discriminated; the mind so startled that it cannot clearly discern and decide.

勿 | Round, entire; whole, said of fruits.

勿 | a cake or loaf of ink; 墨 | one cake of ink.

穀 | Fine silk gauze or open-worked silk.

穀 | a sort of woven gauze of corded thread, crossed and knotted, so as to resemble millet seeds on the surface.

春水 | the placid water ripples into silken lines.

紗 | heavy gauze.

羅 | thin, coarse law.

Hwun.

Old sounds, hwun, krun, and gwin. In Canton, wän and fän; — in Swatow, hän; — in Amoy, hän, in Fuhchau, hwang and hung; — in Shanghai, hwang and wäng; — in Chifä, hwun.

From sun and penon descending contracted to a name; one old form is composed of sun placed below people, as if intimating cessation of a day’s work.

昏 | Dusk, twilight, which is called 明 or substituted brightness; the sun below the horizon; to be dark; benighted; evening; obscure, confused, dull; in disorder; to oblige one to do; to marry a wife, for which the next is used; a wife; affinity; relatives; to die before being married.

黃 | the gloaming; dusk.

説話不明如 | indefinite talk is like a misty mirror.

於 | dark; late; cloudy, dull.

亂 | in confusion, as from a multiplicity of affairs; dim, as the vision; disordered.

定 | or 夜 night; very dark.

花 | motes in the eyes; muscae volitantes.

碧 | a despot, a tyrant; a niggardly husband.

膚 | addle-pated, dull; disliking, vexed at, but saying nothing.
From heart and obscure; the second form is preferred.

The perceptions confused, stupid, forgetful, dull.

心 | forgetful.

| 彤 | lost his memory, old.

| 便 | grieved and vexed at, but unable to express one's self.

| 没 | dull-headed; incoherent.

Dull eyes; mind set on one object and unable to appreciate others.

莫於利 | don't dote on power and gain.

To shut the door at eventide; a porter of the palace.

叩 | to knock at the gate; i.e. to present an urgent petition.

| 人 | a gate-keeper to a prince or grandee.

闔 | closed; 寺 | eunuchs who keep the palace hareem.

晨 | opened to open the gate at morning and shut it at even.

The dimness of death coming on; dim-sighted; to kill by taking gold; to die without fame.

| 婚 | unsettled; also applied to muddy water.

| 骐 | from plant and army; see the next.

Strong smelling vegetables, as onions, leeks, rice, garlic, &c., which, with five kinds of meat, viz., that of the horse, dog, cow, goose, and pigeon, are all forbidden to those who fast; all meat or vegetable food not included in the list of fast-day dishes is so called, and is the term for other kinds.

茹 | when fasting, do not eat meat.

Strong odors, as of cooked meat.

| 饂 | small eating shops, little stalls for selling food.

| 餃 | a restaurant for selling spirits, meats, &c.

Where's the cat that don't eat meat? — everybody seeks his own interest.

Used with the preceding.

Meat which must not be eaten on fast days; strong flesh.

The five kinds of meats, that of the horse, ox, dog, pigeon, and wild goose, which are regarded as strong.

From water and army as the phonetic; also interchanged with huun in some senses.

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.

天球 | a celestial globe.

| 湖 | turbid, foul; whence the Yung-ting R. near Peking gets its common name of | 河 | or | 湖 | muddy River.

| 家 | my wife; — a depreciating term.

| 厚人 | one who feels his incompetency.

| 人 | a stupid lout, an owl of a fellow.

| 身冷 | my whole body is chilled through.

| 胚 | undistinguishable, as a fetus a month old; formless, undeveloped.

| 淀 | confused, disordered.

| 敘 | simple and unlearned, as the pauperism.

| 元之氣 | confused vapors, as at the creation.

| 天下 | the empire was under one sway.
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**Completed, brought to an end.**

We certainly do not see why our uncle was so finished.

**From demon and vapor;** the Taiping rebels changed this character into 伝 in order to purify its meaning and elevate the idea of soul.

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三, proceeding from the feelings, the breath, and the spirits; the mind, the wits, the faculties.

- The manes, the departed soul, which then becomes a 鬼.
- He has lost his wits.
- Or to invite the spirit to come; this is done when one dies abroad.
- To book live ghosts, is to invoke demons; it also refers to a custom of placing a corked vase in a bridge when building to prevent it ever falling.
- I dreamed of seeing a ghost.
- The spiritual soul; — a foreign term.
- He is out of his mind; he is terrified out of his wits.
- His ghost has appeared.
- His ghost is not confined to any place.
- An orbate spirit, one which has no one left to worship it.
- The unrevenged ghost will not be quiet; murder cries for vengeance.
- The soul returns to the tablet — before the 49th day.
- You have scared me out of my senses; a begie to frighten children.
- The vast variety of created things.
着去 the times are in confusion.
去 the three original powers unitedly acting.
multitudinous.

In Cantonese. To make game of, to overreach, to dandle; to importune, to trouble.

莫 I don't play off your fun on me.

In Pekingese. To resist, to throw off, not to yield to; to work; to do.

暗 to strive against drowsiness.
暗 the thing we are engaged in work at the same place.

From water and a sty; it is similar to the preceding.

混乱 Confused, dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, as a sewer; a privy, a jakes.

世 the times are in confusion.
年 unclean animals, as dogs and hogs which eat garbage.
扰 to ride; undisturbed.
懐 disordered, confounded; obscure, as one's perceptions.
別 don't rudely interrupt people.
蕃 a retiring-place, a spot fenced off.

To push with the hand; to take up with tongs or pincers.

From words and army; q. d. low army talk.

掘 Vulgar mirth, low jests; broad allusions, sportive trifling.

打 to joke, to dally with.

衣 a harlequin dress, a robe with obscene drawings.

優 a jester, a buffoon, a court fool.

I

From mind and a sty as the phonetic.

In Canton, i, ngi, wei, yei, yun, and ai; — in Swatow, i, ip, òi, ngi, gi, goi, ngai, lia, and chi; — in Amoy, i, ip, ei, gi, ki, and ngaio; — in Fukien, i, e, iæ, ngi, ngle, ngè, mi, yò and hë; — in Shanghai, i and ai; — in Chifu, i.

The original form is designed to represent two men under a cover; it forms the 145th radical of a large and natural group of characters relating to garments; when written at the left side as in the second form, it resembles the contracted form of the 112th radical.

Clothes for the upper part of the body; garments; a cover, a husk, as on nuts; a case of any kind.

服 or 裳 garments; a dress.

一套 or 一服 one suit of clothes.

小 or 內 inner garments.

大 or 外 outer garments.

穿 or 着 to dress; to put on clothes.

夜 in his embroidered robes he goes by night; — said of an over modest but thorough scholar.

睡 or 寐 sleeping clothes.

青 black jackets; a term for lectors and official runners.

自 commoners, scholars who have not yet graduated.

無 落 beggarly, suffering; wasterful, heedless.

冠 in full dress, cap and all; i. e. well-dressed.

成 a tailor's shop.

冠禽獸 you are no whit better than a dressed up beast, so cruel are you.

不稱體身之災 also garments which do not befit one are the body's misfortune; clothes cannot adorn a villain.

號 a uniform; Chinese soldiers have characters on the breast and back to show their corps.

燒 一節 festival of Burning Clothes, the 冥 , for wandering ghosts, is held three days on the middle of the 7th month, when they are supposed to be thus rescued from suffering.
Read \( \tilde{\omega} \) To dress; to wear; to cover another with garments.

\[ \text{解} \quad \text{脱} \quad \text{之} \quad \text{take off your coat} \]

and put it on him.

\[ \text{解} \quad \text{解} \quad \text{to dress in brocade} \]

and over it a plain dress.

From *man* and *clothes*; q. d. clothes lean on the man.

\[ \text{依} \quad \text{To rely on, to trust to; to conform to, the opposite of} \]

according to, as; like; imagery, illustration.

\[ \text{遵} \quad \text{compliant, willing.} \]

不 \( \text{I cannot agree with you.} \)

言 \( \text{as you say; according to the expression.} \)

然 \( \text{in the same way, as usual, as before.} \)

然 \( \text{I am just in the same place; I am the same old fellow.} \)

稀 \( \text{similar; very nearly the same.} \)

稀 \( \text{shortly, in a little while; nearly exact.} \)

稀 \( \text{the resemblance is considerable.} \)

無 \( \text{nothing to depend on; no resource, as an orphan.} \)

議 \( \text{according to the consultation; let it be as it was discussed.} \)

不 \( \text{I cannot let you go.} \)

瞻 \( \text{fondly looking up to, as a child does to its mother.} \)

不 \( \text{he did not care about complaining to the rulers.} \)

生 \( \text{its habitat is under trees, as a plant.} \)

博 \( \text{illustrations, metaphors.} \)

德 \( \text{he regards nothing but his virtue.} \)

思 \( \text{to fondly regard one.} \)

柳 \( \text{the swaying willows are young and green.} \)

無 \( \text{no evidence to go by, nothing to depend on.} \)

實 \( \text{undoubted; the report can be relied on.} \)

In *Cantonese*. An *adverb*, well, just.

\[ \text{so well then; supposing, if he likes.} \]

From *man* and *faithful*; occurs used for the next two.

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 \( \text{it or he or not?} \)

所謂 \( \text{a that very man of whom I speak.} \)

誰 \( \text{what was it that man said!} \)

等 \( \text{they, those.} \)

地 \( \text{a place.} \)

年 \( \text{that year.} \)

與 \( \text{I tell you} \)

和 \( \text{am quite intimate with him.} \)

遠 \( \text{presently, soon.} \)

尹 \( \text{a famous minister of T'ang the Successful, n. c. 1760.} \)

帝 \( \text{the province of Ili or Chinese Turkestan.} \)

貞 \( \text{A stream, the river or} \)

水 \( \text{a branch of the River Loh, spoken of in the Shu King, which rises in Shen cheu, and flows northeast about a hundred miles, joining the main stream at Yen-shi in Honan fu in the west of that province.} \)

貞 \( \text{the sow-bug (Oniscus) found under stones and in damp places.} \)

貞 \( \text{in the sow-bugs have got into the house.} \)

貞 \( \text{the sound of giddy laughter is} \)

貞 \( \text{the first when read \( \tilde{\omega} \), means to moan.} \)

貞 \( \text{forced laughter; dalliance, trifling with women.} \)

貞 \( \text{a dense shade.} \)

貞 \( \text{to hide away.} \)

貞 \( \text{to screen off.} \)

貞 \( \text{a film over the eyes.} \)

貞 \( \text{a target for archery practice.} \)
In Cantonese. 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; windy and cloudy; to obscure by clouds.

A gusty night.

The wintry winds are blowing and the sky is dark.

The sunny day the windy clouds intercept the sunlight.

The sun cloudly and dark is the sky.

From spirits and screen; it is very often wrongly contrasted to the second form in cheap books.

To heal, to cure; a physician; healing; medical; to drink.

a skillful physician.

a fashionable doctor.

to promise or assure a cure.

healing medicines.

The Medical Board; its head is the court physician, who is a medical grandee.

The treatment produces no good results.

to invite many doctors will effect no cure.

the medical profession.

practice medicine.

a hospital.

practice medicine.

a family of physicians.

a veterinary doctor.

there's no medicine to heal — such a runagate.

In classical use, an interjection; a reddish black or blue-black color; a case for a spear's head.

a child's bib or apron.

you have still a mother to nourish; alas! I have none left.

From bird and screen.

A bird resembling the tern, with blue and white plumage, that frequents the shore, and foretakens a storm by flying inland; a sort of duck, which flies in flocks; used with 鳥 denoting a fabulous bird of great size and beauty.

The solitary wasp, the | 鳥 or sphex, probably so named from the hum of its wings; the Chinese have the idea that it rears its young from worms.

Name of a plant.

luxuriant herbage, as plants growing in a jungle.

The hesitating sound made by many speakers before saying the next word, half a stutter; a sigh, or short breath interrupting the word.

From dog or to breathe and remarkable; it is a synonym of 分, and the second form is unusual.

A fierce, robust dog; to depend on, or be near each other, as two horses drawing together; to pull aside; an interjection of pleasure, bravO! good! well! extended, continuous.

behind the high banked chariot!

how fine that is! how complete and elegant!

an interjection, like alas! ah!

a district in Pu-chcu on the southwest of Shansi on the River Fên.

Plant, as the mulberry; limber, light.

be folded and bent the twigs.

how beautiful and fresh are the green bamboo's!

A large ox with divergent, awkward horns; to rely on, to help; long, extended; to bestow, to give.

one side helps the other; they keep each other in countenance.

sit in the corner.

The ripples or curling lines made on water by a breeze, which are compared to brocading it.

ripples ripples rippling and curling as it flows on.

The trembling waving of a banner is; also applied to the easy motion of a girl, or the sailing of clouds.

Projecting, as a headland.

rugged, steep, like a cape.

the dyke of the I family, a village in Yoh-yang hien. 岳 祥 縣 in Ping-yang fu in Shensi.

From black and many.

Black and shining; a black sort of wood, probably a kind of ebony.

a district north of IIwui-chu in the south part of Nganhwui, famed for its ink.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>広 (wán)</th>
<th>This character was originally composed of 一 a covert over one, with 多 many between them; the second is a common form, and retains most of the original shape.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>軒 (xuān)</td>
<td>From carriage and child as the phonetic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>轨 (guǐ)</td>
<td>The center of a yoke; a cross-bar to which the animals are fastened when drawing the carriage; this and the 転 were similar in use, but the latter was the smallest; they served for the whipple-tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竺 (zhú)</td>
<td>From dog and child: in Puchan, this is used metaphorically for 章 precise, excessively strict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祿 (qí)</td>
<td>A fabulous beast like a lion, the 禽, which can devour even tigers, and go swiftly, 500 li at a jump; it has red eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魈 (xié)</td>
<td>From rain and child; it occurs used for 雲 to peep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綸 (wān)</td>
<td>A hairy marine animal, a species of dugong or laman-tin, which the Chinese say can climb trees, and in times of drought hide itself in a nest near the bank to catch birds that come to drink; it is also called 人鱼 the man-fish, from its likeness to human beings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>暖 (nuǎn)</td>
<td>A clasp of thunder.</td>
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<tr>
<td>馃 (yì)</td>
<td>Ornamented dresses worn by ancient court musicians in the T'ang dynasty; now applied to certain songs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鮸 (yí)</td>
<td>A tributary state of the Cheu emperors, also known as 魏; it was situated in the present T'ang hien in 翼 縣 the south of Shantung near the Grand Canal; an envoy from its ruler came to court in the days of Confucius.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鯨 (jī)</td>
<td>From fish and child, because it is said to cry like a child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妥 (tuó)</td>
<td>A hairy marine animal, a species of dugong or laman-tin, which the Chinese say can climb trees, and in times of drought hide itself in a nest near the bank to catch birds that come to drink; it is also called 人鱼 the man-fish, from its likeness to human beings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>蠼 (lán)</td>
<td>Little, feeble like children; the young and delicate; a limit, a verge, the edge; to benefit; to distinguish; to glance at.</td>
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<tr>
<td>傳 (chuán)</td>
<td>To look askance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>竫 (yún)</td>
<td>Embryonic, the beginning of; the least point, strict to a hair, exacting; decorous, grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>緅 (zhī)</td>
<td>He sent back the young and the decrepit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>天 (tiān)</td>
<td>The verge of heaven.</td>
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<tr>
<td>左 (zuǒ)</td>
<td>He glanced to the right and left.</td>
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<tr>
<td>齲 (xì)</td>
<td>To cut teeth in old age.</td>
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<tr>
<td>燧 (xì)</td>
<td>人 his wife has been made a lady of the fifth rank.</td>
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<tr>
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</table>
| 274  | Arrack; sweet spirits, clear and pure; to drink; a sort of broth strained from congee.  
甘 | sweet wine.  
粉 | cakes made from bean flour and fried.  |
|     | From grain or to go, and many.  
移 | 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.  
进 | move it off; move aside.  
近 | move it nearer.  
文 | to forward a dispatch.  
宽 | to move nearer for convenience; to accommodate one with a timely loan.  
挪 | to move elsewhere; also to borrow a thing.  
玉 | to invite a friend to an entertainment.  
借 | to get the loan of, to borrow money.  
寸步难 | I cannot get away a step. — I am so busy.  
不能更 | it cannot be altered.  
花接木 | to graft flowers on a tree.  
禍他人 | to shift a charge to another, to secretly lay a crime elsewhere.  
風易俗 | to improve the public morals, there is nothing better than music.  
戶 | to lay a corpse at another’s door, — in order to involve him.  
不延 | not a great while.  
事 | don’t neglect that affair.  
轉 | to pay [a debt] over to a third through a second person.  
遺臭萬年 | it will take ten thousand years to wipe away the disgrace.  
不言 | I will not alter a word, I adhere to what I said.  |
|     | From door and many; occurs written like the last.  
厦 | The bar of a gate, which is sometimes a great beam inserted into the walls.  
烹 | When do you forget when I boiled my last hen with the door-bar for firewood, — to give you a meal? said of Peh Li-hi’s 聖里 wife, after he had risen to office; it is now used as a metaphor for extreme poverty.  
移 | A side door by which people conveniently went in and out of a large court or palace; it had a covered porch.  
[门]曲楣 | a side gate and a winding passage.  
移 | A fruit tree with whitish bark, the 林 or 夏 (Aronia asatica); it is allied to the apple or crab, and grows in Ngunihui.  
[门] | a variety of the aspen or poplar; as 扶 is the name of another kind, the Populus tremula; both are found in Hupeh.  
区 | From a receptacle and a dish; it was first the primitive alone, but that having come into use as a particle, the radical was added.  
[门] | a wash-basin with a tubular handle to let the water run off; a dish with a partition into which the dirty water runs.  
[门] | a vessel contrived for heating spirits; it is a sort of portable urn with fire beneath; a wine heater.  
盈 | he presented the wash-basin.  
盈 | a large wash-bowl.  
訥 | An arrogant self-sufficiency, like that of one who knows it all; shallow-minded; to look down on, to brag over, to insult; verbose.  
自得 | overbearing, assuming.  
[门] | proud and mean.  
[门] | 之聲音顔色 | a tone and air of perfect satisfaction.  
| | A gradation or series rising one above another, as of weights, hills, storeys, generations, &c.; to advance, to promote, to reward the worthy; to superimpose; to move; advantage.  
遗 | to present; gifts, as from the emperor.  
分 | to distribute the things according to rank.  
| | one grade; one strata.  
封 | three generations for three generations.  
| | An obsolete word, used only as a primitive in combination.  
| | It was originally applied to some of the wild aborigines of Kwangtung.  
| | name of a king of Wei 魏 about A.D. 530, who reigned in Shensi.  
| | To go at the side; to walk awkwardly; extending, reaching, as a road.  
| | self-sufficient swagger.  
| | travel on, going along for thousands of acres.  
| | south; towards the south.  
| | A long and low ridge is 岭; applied to it as one sees it from a distance.  
| | The course of the sun in the heavens, as it begins to go down.  
| | sun is now declining.  
| | from wood and to change as the phonetic.  
| | A clothes-horse or frame.  
| | 男女不同 | the sexes must not use the same clothes-rack.  
| | to put the night-lamp on the stand.  |
千 里 信 to send remembrances to friends from afar.
馈送 delicacy, to present food.
自 伊 我 be brought that evil on himself.
君子 有 蓋 子孙 may our prince maintain his goodness, and transmit it to his posterity.

From hill and doubtful.

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</table>

A name said to have been given to the 九山 on the west of Shansi, whose nine summits were so much alike as to be doubtful; they form part of the range between the Yellow River and Fén River, and are noted as the burial place of Shun.

ข้าว | แก้ว | ย์ |

To look straight on, to gaze at fixedly.

谐 | 怡 | 代 |

Harmonious concord; mutual pleasure in each other, as among brothers or friends; joyful, satisfied.

怡 | 代 | 谐 |

To take delight in, to please at.

谐 | 怡 | 和 |

Delightful harmony, true accord.

下気 | 顏 | 色 |

To repress the feelings and appear happy, as when a parent errs.

然 | 自 | 得 |

Happy and satisfied.

然 | 自 | 得 |

So delighted and cordial, as brothers.

下 | 顏 | 色 |

甜言 | 言 | 調 |

Sweet cakes made of rice and fried; clarified sugar, comfits like barley sugar; a delicacy, a tidbit; to feed.

石 | 餚 | 甜 |

Honey.

石 | 甜 | 言 |

Wild honey.

石 | 甜 | 言 |

Sorrows and joys.

石 | 甜 | 言 |

Sugar-plums, sweet-meats.

石 | 甜 | 言 |

Moist plums.

石 | 甜 | 言 |

Wild honey.

石 | 甜 | 言 |

Sorrows and joys.

石 | 甜 | 言 |

Sugar-plums and playing with one's grandchild; the pleasures of old age.
The northeast corner of a house, where the food used to be stored; met. to nourish.

A hole in the lattice, where the sun shines in.

The genial stimulus of spring.

From earth and self; it is not the same as yô's 地 to destroy.

A bridge; some say it is rather the bank that supports the bridge.

The three offered him the shoes under the bridge.

Cups or vases of a cyathiform shape, used for libations; a constant rule, an invariable principle, assented to by all; regular, constant, usual, common; addicted to.

The social relations.

The moral sense of mankind, that which the conscience approves.

Sacrificial vessels, such as are used in the imperial temples.

Direct yourself by this rule, and you will go on in the path of virtue to perfection.

An insect.

A garden snail or slug.

Read 'ex.' A reptile, the shelled resembling the iguana, which lives in marshes.

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, a sphere.

A present sent to one commencing a journey.

An armillary sphere; an orrery, or whatever shows the movements of the heavens.

Department, air; visage.

The style, particular etiquette suitable to an office.

The three powers of nature.

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 cortege or procession.

The side-doors of the second entrance in a yamun.

Money or offerings sent to mourners, to assist them in the expenses; the kind consists of incense, &c.

Neither doing wrong nor good; — said of a daughter.

From great and 弓 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
A class; sign of the plural; a corpse.

儒 | the class of philosophers; the literary class.

遣 | the pall or shroud which is placed over a corpse before it is coffin.

From to go and that which gives value; occurs used for the next, and much resembles ch'ien 遣 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.

尟 | dying commands.

下 | bequeathed; left to me.

忘 | forgotten; long out of mind.

言 | his dying words, final orders.

落 | it was left behind; lost or dropped, as when walking.

失 | lost, gone, no trace of it.

书 | a testament, a will.

體 | the body given or handed down—by my parents.

臭 | of infamous memory; detested, as a Nero.

念 | 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.

延 | to hand up a father's dying or last memorial.

餘 | the overplus, what is left.

曲 | tortuous, as a road.

溺 | to urinate when asleep.

小 | a medical term for urine.

下一 | be left one son behind him, a son posthumous son.

Read 遺 for 贈 and used for 遺 to give a present. To send a present.

**進**

To sit on the heels, a common posture for all Asiatics; to crouch.

| 稜 | to squat down; it indicates contempt for one, if it be retained while another is speaking.
| 稜 | to sit and wait for one.

A noted hill, called 嶇 | lying towards sunrise, to which the Great Yu sent his astronomers; also written 嶗; and said to be a peak in Tang-ch'en fu in Shantung, though others think it may be a mountain in Japan.

婆 | a wife's sister, distinguished as 大 | and 小 | for the elder and younger; maternal aunts are distinguished as 媼 or 媼 or 媼 | for the elder, and 亞 | for the younger; a maid-servant.

蘇州娘 | a Suchan girl, a handsome woman or maid-servant.

堂 | a mother's female cousins.

| 爹 | or | 夫 | or | 丈 | an aunt's husband; 表 | his daughters.

亞 | 不上姊妹門 | a sister-in-law should not live at her sisters' house.

第一 | or | 赤 | or | 來 | an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to wound.

痢 | 赤痢 | his bruises and sores are not healed.

Pleased, well satisfied.

我心則我心 is now gratified.

From senter and gratified as the phonetic; it is also read 秋, and interchanged with 滴 tears.

Snivel, mucus from the nose.

| 滴 | tears and snot.

不敢睡 | don't blow your nose in company.

溫 | name of a marshy lake in Shansi.
To send presents to a friend; to exchange tokens of regard.

A small species of pheasant, the jungle-fowl or grouse.

Yes; it will do; let it go.

In Cantonese. Poor, inferior, ungarbled, deteriorated; not to speak out, timid; clumsy. 1 is a poor quality of goods; an inferior article.

To serve one's self with, to use; to aid; to place; occurs in 要 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 为, deeming, considering, by it make; to judge; preceded by 可, could, can be so, how; it is a synonym of 不, 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 he cherishes humanity in his heart; or of the infinitive, as 洽百禮 to supply all the ceremonies; preceded by 自 from, 來 becomes a form of the pluperfect or denotes time past, as 自他死 來 since the time of his death.

不敢 告人 I will not presume to tell any one.

是 therefore, since.

此 外 it is none of my business.

何 how, by what? whereas, whereby.

可 使得 it can be used, it will do.

管目天 looking at the sky through a tube.

登位 前 before he mounted the throne.

明 謹他 use plain words in consoling him.

義 非割 get gain honestly.

成大功 they reckoned that they had done a great exploit.

不 爲耻 he did not think it was shameful.

衆人 上 rather above the common run of men.

直為曲 to bend the crooked straight.

好 關藏 危父母 you jeopard your parents by your passion for quarreling and scrapes.

習習谷風 風雨 gently blows the east wind with clouds and rain.

不 我 歸 he did not take us back.

因你就撲汝 不 我 中 因 you can do nothing great because you hinder me.

名 of a plant.

草 the plantago. 1 is pearl barley, which the Chinese make from the seeds of the Job's tears (Coix), and other kinds of grasses.

此 character like 之, is supposed to represent that the breath or energy has all been expended; 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.

I (or 經) is it is written; the writing is finished.

去 he has gone off.

不得 I can't help it; inevitable; obliged to do.

後 hereafter, subsequent to.

甚 an extreme, too much; as is all that is far too overcome.

病之 甚 he badly maltreated him.

而 that's all, it's all said; much the same as 之, that's all.

三之 之 be thrice rejected him.

而不知其然 this is it, but I don't know its nature.

有不能自者也 I am not at liberty to deny him — or to yield the post.

過 聲 it's all over; gone by; you are too late, as to see the show.

既 如此 我所論 it has come about just as you said it would.

异 From the hands raised and already as the phonetic.

To retire, to stop; to raise; an interjection expressive of doubt and wonder, how can it be? implying that the thing should be tried again.

何以 如 is it possible? is it so? well, but how can it be?

試可乃已 well then, try him, and that will be enough.
Combined of 依 to rely on and 心 heart contracted to mouth.

The sobbing which follows a fit of weeping; the wail of consolation with mourners.

大功之哭三曲而一 when weeping for a parent, the three kneelings and waistings should be done, — as a mourner enters.

From 矢 a dart with 己 done altered for the phonetic; i.e. the thought has hit the mark.

A final particle denoting that the sense has been fully expressed, or that the intention is very strong.

禮則然 | the mode is just that.

否 | certainly not.

至 | a superlative, meaning the very best or worst; nothing can exceed that.

而己 | certainly so; and that's enough; nothing more.

樂甚者 | what a jolly, happy thing he is!

To walk awkwardly; awry, crooked; adjoining, connected; contemninous.

To hide in the dress; to conceal, to screen, as woods do a house.

隠 | to shelter from view.

From 這 and unusual; it is a synonym of 依 to lean.

To rely on, to lean against or on; trusting in, to depend on; to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a support, a fulcrum.

賴 | or 靠 to depend on, as on a husband.

無偏 | quite impartial, not the least unfairness.

从 metal and unusual; it is also read 筆.

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.

前 | unquiet, unsteady, not standing firm.

維 | stands for spears and bows.

因 | we splintered our chisels.

Fragrant, odoriferous.

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 silk screen anciently placed in the audience chamber between the door and window, called 斧, because it was ornamented with hatchets or axheads.

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.

山崎 | 面注 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 Formico, and a few other insects resembling the ant; a de-meaning term used by the people when addressing their rulers, the
I.

same as, “we, the petitioners;” or “I, the suppliant;” the commonalty, the masses.

白 | the white ant. (Termites)

 proyectos | an ant, a general term.

黄丝 | a small red ant.

如 | or | we, the people.

浮 | collected like ants, as banditti.

麻冕 | a hempen cap and a somber garment; — in mourning dress.

頭 | or | 穴, or | 疊, or | 塊, an ant-hill.

封 | the ants close their hill, as when the rain threatens.

飛 | flying or winged ants.

陣 | the lines of ants.

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.

A still and respectful manner; decorous, joyous; pleased and quietly happy.

From hand and to doubt as the phonetic.

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.

resembling each other.

to think over, to form an opinion.

to compare in order to a decision.

軍罪 to sentence to transportation.

奏 to sentence and report — the case to the throne.

罪 to sentence, to fix the punishment.

righteousness, high moral feeling, conforming to what the heart approves; common, free by public contribution or government appropriation, as | 井 a public well; patriotism in defense of one’s rights; public spirited, as | 兵 or | 勇 patriot volunteers; superior, surpassing, excellent, as | 士 an eminent scholar; | 犬 a faithful dog; — in place of, putative, as | 父 an adopted father; made up, compounded of, as | 爲 a composition ink; meaning, intention, as 同 of the same meaning or synonymous; a cause which engages the aid of the people.

戰 a fight for the right.

倉 a public granary.

侯 a faithful servant.

氣 honorable, right-minded; ever the same.

塚 or | 山 a public or free burial-ground.

重如山 his integrity is firm as the hills.

懷利非師長之 | a love of lucre is incompatible with a master’s rectitude.

不容許 justice admits of no excuses.

仗 | 陣 | 財 he distributed (or used) his property in a good cause — or for worthy ends.

不 | 母 | 給 he deemed it unpatriotic to be king.

言如何 what can he mean by that?

女 a false head-dress, a chignon.

被 an adopted daughter; the term is applied to female slaves.

From words and right; it is often synonymous with 擬 to decide.

To deliberate, to discuss in council; to consult in order to decide on the best course; to blame, to criticise, to find fault with; to arrange; to select; deliberation, consultation; laws, rules.
From a case and dartz; this character is much used as a contraction of 医 medicine.

A case for arrows; a sort of quiver.

A species of pepper tree (Xanthoxylium), the seeds of which are used in cooking mutton or beef, and to give soup a relish.

Try 用 in cooking the three meats (pork, beef, or mutton), use wild pepper; the people of Szech'uen flavored spirits with the seeds.

From sun and not pennon, referring to the quick changes of the sun and the moon; others say it is formed of sun above moon, showing that as one goes the other comes; the original form is likened to a house lizard; it somewhat resembles hoo, 易 who.

To dress a field, to clear waste land; easy, the opposite of 難; not difficult, done without care or nicely; remiss, indifferent to, negligent; disrespectful, inattentive; to deal lightly with; easy, at ease; pleased; minute attention to.

平 easy and plain, as wisdom is to sages.

容 not hard to do, easy, facile.

慢 or 輕 careless, regardless, trifling with.

得手 easy to rid out of hand, as saleable goods.

力 he will do it with help; it is not very hard.

君子居以俟命 the prince-like man is quiet and calm as he awaits his lot.

禾 the grain is well tended over all the acres.

於役 changeable in sentiment, fickle-minded.

其言 to clear up the fields and lots.

信 credulous, trustful.

命不 贷 [Heaven's] orders are not easily — preserved.

Read yih. The mutations or alternations in nature, as of the sun and moon; the theory of permutations and combinations shown by the sixty-four diagrams; to change; to barter, to exchange; a market.

不 immutable.

以此 彼 change this for that.

髮 to change and alter.

公平 a fair trade.

秋 how easily the seasons slip by.

要 to exchange commodities.

無 一種 I will not let them perpetuate their seed.

卦 the symbols of the changes in nature, which constitute the 學 or the science of these combinations, which are given in the 經 or Book of Changes.

地 要然 it will be just the same even if you change your location.

風 俗 to modify and better their manners.

To change, to speak lightly of; to treat irreverently.

箭 to act rudely to one.

幻 轉 changable, vacillating, rapidly altering.

Composed of 視 to confer on contracted, in combination with 二 hands; q.d. presents are assorted according to the recipients, and superiors get theirs on a different day from inferiors.

To divide, to separate; different, diverse; not home-made, foreign; sundered; admirable, unusual, rare, extraordinary; perverse, bizarre, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as foreign or strange; to oppose; a difference, the odds.

如何 can they be strangers?

姓 a different surname.

聞 special or unusual news.

日 another day.

我不 will not be forced to change; I dare not differ.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emot</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鄙</td>
<td>An old name for the fishing cornorant (Phalacrocorax); it is also known as the 鳥 or old water crow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聾</td>
<td>Lean, poor, cadaverous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳳</td>
<td>An old name for the fishing cornorant (Phalacrocorax); it is also known as the 鳥 or old water crow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>壮</td>
<td>The air full of dust; a dull murky atmosphere, arising from clouds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鮭</td>
<td>From earth and intermission of disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鴛</td>
<td>A retired place; to throw on the ground, as in worshiping the dead; the gods of the streams or the moon; to gather up the sacrifices; fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>睚</td>
<td>A film in the eye, a cataract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勠</td>
<td>Labor, toil; affliction, distress; to be weary, to endure, to labor in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潤</td>
<td>From water and age; it is also a synonym of 水, 流 to leak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>溬</td>
<td>A small tributary of the River Hwai in Nghanwui; to disperse, to spread abroad; to scatter; easy, graceful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬪</td>
<td>Occurs interchanged with the last; the first is the most common form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>意</td>
<td>From heart and sound; q. d. if you examine the words, you will know the thought.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To give a paper saddle for burning at a funeral.

Read 伺, The saddle flaps made of leather; a saddle-cloth; a strip of leather near the bit to lead the horse.

The first is derived and altered from sēh 甲 to issue, and is least used; the second specially refers to taking in the band; they are also read yēh, in colloquial, a difference is made in the second character, which when written 捺 is read chien; and means to drag.

To trail, to drag after one; to pull; to leave a trace; to samter along leisurely; to lead off; to take up by the hand; to raise up.

尾 to wag the tail.

穀 easy, flexible.

穀 to flirt, as a fan; shaking, as branches in the wind.

粟甲 兵 而 走 he threw off his armor, and led away his troops.

拉 to drag along, as a vessel.

易 an easy, slouching gait.

走 to go on tiptoe; to drag the heels in walking.

拖 to trail after one, as a lady’s train.

往 前 he drags along the whole; said of a man who supports the whole family.

卷 to put in a blank page by mistake in the essay sent to the examiner; to turn over two leaves instead of one.

An old name for very white rice was 旨; it is now disused.

From heart and sound; q. d. if you examine the words, you will know the thought.

A thought, intention, idea; the inclination, will; a sentiment, an opinion; the motive or purpose; the meaning, as of a word.

思 the feelings, the intention.
I.

不好 | 思 disreputable; disagreeable, as to refuse a favor; ashamed at.

什麼 | 思 what does it mean? what does he wish about it?

何 | what is the meaning of it?

没主 | undetermined; no decision.

借 | and 反 metaphor and irony; comparison and double meaning.

曾是不 | but this you have not thought of.

見 | a sentiment, a view.

風 | to tell rumors about, to convey hints upon.

用 | I am thinking about it; you must bear it in mind.

外 | unexpected, not reckoned upon.

大 | careless, inconsiderate.

不 | 中 accidental.

交 | got his wish, gratified.

好 | curious, cunning, odd, extraordinary; also used as an exclamation of admiration.

寫 | a rough sketch.

固 | obstinate, willful, opinionated.

誠 | 正心 a fixed purpose and a guileless heart.

做 | to follow a business.

過 | I can hardly take so much; I am vastly obliged to you.

專 | or 着 a fixed intention, a strong desire, singleness of purpose.

膝 | exceeding my wishes.

思 | 吃 I prefer not, I am rather unwilling to do it.

加 | thoughtfully; special care about.

會 | or 取 combined or taken meanings, a term given to characters whose component parts somewhat indicate their meaning.

不可以 | his design is inscrutable.

口 | purport of one's remarks.

I.

馬心猿 | his will is like a horse's, and his heart like an ape's; met. inconstant and strong.

假 | specious, pretending.

裝起 | he thinks of stealing on seeing the goods.

事 | may everything be as you wish.

簡 | The seeds of a water lily, smaller than the common lotus.

米 | pearl-barley from the 粒; sago is sometimes so called.

機 | The train of a dress which drags after one.

飛 | streaming, like a penon.

藝 | The second is the original form, composed of a 類 and to grasp, referring to agricultural pursuits; the additions in the first and common form were subsequent, and the other forms are seldom met.

藝 | Aptitude, skill in doing a thing; skilled, cunning; expert; ability in working; a craft, an art, a calling; an accomplishment; to cultivate the arts; to discriminate, as in articles; the last character particularly means to cultivate plants, to set out trees; a limit or extreme point.

六 | the six liberal arts — are propriety 禮, music 樂, archery 射, character 德, writing 書, and arithmetic 數.

文 | literary pursuits.

文 | an indenture to teach a craft.

才 | or 能 ability, talent.

手 | a handcraft.

好 | good workmanship; he is skilful.

手 | a clever artisan, a skilled workman.

技 | skilled in a fine art, as painting or carving.

貢 | to distinguish the sorts of presents.

學 | to learn a trade.

武 | tactics; all military accomplishments, as lifting weights, archery, &c.

樹 | 五穀 to plant and till crops; agriculture.

百 | 無如一 | 詩 better to be skilled in one art than to be a jack-at-all-trades.

洪 | varied arts and accomplishments.

之 | 之苗 plant it with horse-beans.

貪欲無 | his ambition is boundless.

曉 | acquainted with machinery; an engineer.

謹 | To talk in one's sleep; to talk behind a covert, or in a retired place.

撤 | 章 to murmur or talk in one's sleep.

謗 | Like the preceding.

謗 | Talking and laughing; snoring and muttering in one's sleep.

除 | 陣呼 snoring and calling out.

條 | The rubbing of branches against each other by the wind.

條 | The sleeves of a robe; those of a lady's dress are wide and the cuff embroidered.

裳 | the sleeves of a garment.

裳 | Composed of a cover, a bed and a lane.

裳 | To talk in one's sleep.

語 | to speak when asleep.

羿 | Name of I, the prince of K'ing; famous hero in the Hia dynasty, a mighty archer, who drove T'ai-k'ang beyond the Yellow River to T'ai-k'ang hien 太康县 in Honan, about B.C. 2169, and kept the power till his death.
Obedient, compliant, as a woman ought to be.

As put to the lender it went down. The crowd that the painter's will, i.e., her Majesty's commands.

The surface of water roughened by the wind. The training of a profession as the phonetic.

Undeterred, firm, resolute, intrepid; patient, enduring; forgetful of one's self; stern, wrathful; fortitude, resolution. From willful and one as the phonetic.

Gentle and brave. From weapon and an angry boar, that rushes at everything.

Unresisted, rich, resolve, intrepid; patient, enduring; forgetful of one's self; stern, wrathful; fortitude, resolution. De eminently virtuous; excellence that is a part of the nature, as a good mother.

The character is intended to represent the blades of shears; it is interchanged with the next.

To cut grass; to govern, to regulate; to bring into order; to aid; clever, able; orderly.

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.

To make a visit, to repair to; to go, as to a tryst; to meet at a place; to wait for.

To strangle one's self; to die by hanging; to restrain or halt an animal; the wasp.
The original form was composed of 火, 火, and 肉 flesh to which  is interchanged with 燃 in forming adverbs.

To simmer, to burn, for which the next is now used; an adverbial particle, implying yes, certainly, truly, it is so; when it comes after verbs or nouns, it turns them into an adverbial phrase; as a disjunctive conjunction, but, if so, but then, thus, in this way; then, however; often used to add force to the sense by making a pause at a word.

† probably not so, very uncertain.

† it comes (or is so) of itself; easily, readily, naturally; underived, self-existent, as God.

† or suddenly, unpremeditatedly.

† truly, certainly; the name of the proboscis monkey; for which the next but one is better.

† thus, in like manner.

† or however, meanwhile.

† just so; well then.

† on the contrary.

† plaintively; mournfully.

† we shall afterwards know that it is so.

† an explanation of a thing; giving the reason.

† if that be so, how then can it be?

† if he say it is not so.

† he kindly consented to come.

† its natural properties; such a course is what ought to be by all means.

† will you regard it so or not?
The character is intended to represent the hair just growing on the body; the first is the usual form and a little resembles tai; tender, weak.

A gradual, but imperceptible advance.

光 | your suns are gradually going down, your years are passing away.

有 | a favorite disciple of Confucius, who died before him.

From plants and tender; occurs used with the last.

Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns; successively, gradually.

The character represents the legs when opened; the second is the form it takes in combination on the left side of a character; and the third, representing the lower limbs of the body, is placed under the primitive; they form the ninth and tenth radicals of two groups of characters, the first of which relates to man, his names, conditions, and functions.

A man; human beings, the human race; the third of the three powers in the universe, defined by the phrase 天地之性 the spirit of heaven and earth; human, belonging to mankind; to make a man of; to ascribe personal existence to a thing; following other nouns, often denotes a laborer, an artist, in that occupation, as 工 a laborer; 农 a farmer.

one person, whether a

男 | male, or 女 | a female.

草色 | the fresh, vigorous grass.

光陰在日月如梭 | light and darkness take turns, and the sun and moon follow each other like the swift shuttles.

从 | a twig or petal and 水 | water; others say it is formed of 木 madder wood and 九 nine, because the dipping must be repeated nine times.

To dye, to tinge; to steep or dip in dye-stuffs; to taint, to infect; to catch, as a disease; to soil, to spot; to imbue; to vitiate, to render vile; soft, pliant; dirtied.

染 | or 色 | to dye; to dip in the dye.

傳 | to infect; infectious; to give a disease.

習 | to learn vicious ways.

痘 | to catch the small-pox.

店 | or 坊 | or | 瘟痘 a dyer's shop; the third phrase means one who dyes blue.

染 | to dye by brushing, as fur dresses are served

指 | to stain the finger red; to taste by the fingers, as a cook; met. to stick to the fingers, as a perquisite.

污 | to get a bad name; soiled, dirtied, as a dress.

點 | to finish up and adorn, as a picture; to revise, as a composition; said of a present by its giver, that it is trifling.

與 | there is some improper dalliance between them.
| 家 | people, folks, men, mankind, the world. |
| — | — |
| 其 | make men of these fellows; i.e. of priests who avoid their duties in society. |
| 正可 | is adapted to strike terror. |
| 性不畏 | he does not fear men; it is without fear, as a docile bird. |
| 綠 | a man's favorable presence or influence; the cause of his fate; his luck. |
| 桑慕伊 | I always bear that man pleasantly in mind. |
| 買妾 | to traffic in human beings, as girls. |
| 安 | the peaceful person, — the address of the wife of one who wears a red button. |
| 子 | my son, referring to those grown up. |
| 上 | my father, my mother. |
| 成 | an excellent deed, a worthy action. |
| 不成 | to scold a man as a poor stick, a ne'er-do-well. |
| 子的 | the Son of Man, Christ; — a foreign term. |

In Fukoleau, 仁 is added to other characters to show that they are used phonetically, as 善 nang, 偕 sith, or 性 ng, in which the radical indicates a change in the sound; this usage is known as far south of that city as Ch'ao-chén fu in Kwangtung.

仁 From man and ten, because one ought to love another, or two persons united as one from both loving.

 Humanity; regard for others, the first of the constant virtues; fulfilling one's social duties; "the foundation of right and the embodiment of regard for;" unselfish, having regard to the public weal; humane, benevolent, kind, merciful; a kernel, a pit; a small seed; paralyzed, numb.

德 charity, kindness; humane.

仁 a just judge.

| 慈 | compassionate, tender-hearted. |
| 義 | the fullness (or vast reach) of humanity and justice. |
| 心 | the pit of the eye. |
| 不 | kindness out of a pure heart. |
| 甚 | malevolent; no consideration for. |
| 不 | also denotes unkind, short-coming; rude conduct; in medical use, palsied, stiff; no use of an organ, as 手足不 | the limbs are insensible; stiff, paralyzed. |
| 菓 | the pit of a fruit; the seed inside the nut. |
| 花 | the seeds of a flower. (Cantonese.) |

兄 or 台 kind Sir! used in addressing others. 親親而 民 民而愛物 if devoted to your parents, you will then regard the people kindly, and from that come to be considerate to animals and all things.

杉 The rafters or laths on which the tiles are laid; one says, the spaces between them.

仁 The character is defined as 人 man standing on the 土, the earth denoting the business of life; others say it represents the germ in the womb; it resembles 丁, 丁 in form, and as a primitive is often interchanged with 仁 sincere.

The ninth of the ten stems; it is connected with the north and running water; great; full; to flatten, to adulterate.

多 six | a book of magic respecting lucky days. |

扭 六 | to lay a plot. (Cantonese.) |

百體 至 有 有 林 有 林 when all the rites have been performed grandly and fully.

何畏手巧言令色孔 | why should he fear one of fair words, smooth face, and great artfulness? |

木 从 the second form is most in use.

娠 | Pregnant; used only of women. |

身懷 | to be with child, 

有 | 1 to conceive. |

鮫 A sort of manfish or merman; it is described as resembling a human being in its head, with the addition of soft fur and long hair or mane; and probably refers to the dugong (Halicore dugon) of the Indian Archipelago.

忍 忍耐 patience, patience, equanimity. |

是可 | also endurable. |

性 | patient; long endurance. |

氣吞聲 | restrain one's anger by not speaking. |

而 | wait awhile, don't fret. |

良 | to keep one's countenance. |

含 | to curb one's feelings. |

咬 | to bear in silence. |

不住 | I cannot bear it. |

不 | the unendurable. |

心害理 | to harshly violate propriety. |

有 | bore the disgrace in order to revenge the insult, as a violated woman. |

必有 | 你 must exercise patience before you can accomplish the object. |

情 | his feelings will not suffer it. |

於 | to forbear speaking. |

胡言 | how can they endure to have me thus? |

是 | resolute endurance, unflinching fortitude.


**Cá**

The ancient name of a district called 卯 | 管 in the present Kwei-chün in the eastern border of Sz'eh'nen, now Yün-yang hien 雲陽縣 so named from certain insects.

**Hàn**

To season and cook meats very thoroughly.

**Sān**

１熟 cooked through, well roasted.

１熟 cooked through, well roasted.

１熟 well-cooked.

In Cantonese. Soft; muggy, dampish, a weather; kind, good-natured, amiable.

１善 very good-natured, placable, easy to be intreated.

１善 of a kind affable person.

**Jiān**

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 Jan-yang hien 侵占 in the west of Shantung.

１桳 large beans.

１桳 an oily seed of which ducks are fond, and gather in flocks to eat it when ripe.

１桳至今 we have gradually come to this day.

１桳色 an oily seed of which ducks are fond, and gather in flocks to eat it when ripe.

１桳柔 tough and elastic.

１桳桐 the name for the Elaeococca verrucosa, whose seeds furnish a painter's oil.

１桳染柔木 君子 树之 wise men plant trees of soft wood, easily worked.

**Chán**

A kind of jujube or date (Rhamnus), called 植 whose taste is insipid and slightly acid.

In Cantonese. The carambola, called 三 and 番 is sometimes thus written.

**Zhàn**

From heart and to sustain; it is also read sin.

**Zhān**

To dwell upon with satisfaction; to consider, to think; delightful; as an adverb, thus, so, in this way.

１Tan in this way.

**Zhān**

From grain and to think on as the phonetic.

**Zhān**

Grain which is fully ripe; a harvest or season; a year; laid up, accumulated; matured, practiced in familiar with.

１或 １年 a good year.

**Zhān**

Hoarded up; great store, as of grain or provision.

**Zhān**

Very bad, apt in wickedness.

**Zhān**

Ripe and abundant harvest.

**Zhān**

Much spoken of.

**Zhān**

A rich man who has secret hoards.

１頭 a northern term for sorghum which has the mildey or ergot.

**Zhān**

I know the whole affair thoroughly.

**Chān**

The character represents a sword with a stain on the blade; the second form is not usual.

**Chān**

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.

**Chān**

She killed her own child with her hand.

**Chān**

[It will be as easy as to open (or kill) it with a blade.}
In Cantonese. A sediment; silt.

蟹

Similar to the last, but especially referring to hide; the second form is commonest.

蟹

Soft but tough, like catgut.

蟹

plant but strong; soft and firm, like fine parchment.

蟹

秋蟹以爲佩 string on the autumn orchids as a memento.

蟹

to make floss or silk fibres into thread.

蟹

to mend or sew a rip; to sew on or together.

蟹

From words and a sharp sword as the phonetic.

蟹

Slow of speech, unready; to hesitate, lest one speak unadvisedly; cautious, well-considered remarks; not glib of tongue; benevolent.

蟹

頑 disjointed speech.

蟹

the words of the humane man are carefully considered.

蟹

難 it cannot be readily expressed.

蟹

slow of speech; stammering.

蟹

From words and patient; the last is sometimes used for it.

蟹

To know well, to discriminate between; to recognize, to know again; to acknowledge, to confess; a mark, a criterion; a recognition.

蟹

罪 to confess one's fault; to apologize; to own up to a crime.

蟹

it has a mark to know it by.

蟹

a surety; to enter into recognizances.

蟹

In Cantonese. To dip; to rinse.

蟹

From man and a harrow character, which last gives its sound to all but one of the compounds, in which this primitive occurs.

蟹

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.

蟹

to engage, to employ.

蟹

I hope all will turn out as you wish.

蟹

according to one's wish; may your desires be attained.

蟹

a responsible trust.

蟹

to enter on an office; to reach the post.

蟹

to degrade and yet retain in a post; sometimes done in order that the incumbent may repair his misdeeds.

蟹

to take the seals of an office.

蟹

to confide in one; close friendship.

蟹

to be security for.

蟹

the person now in office.

蟹

the former incumbent.

蟹

great, to give loose to one's passion, to act recklessly.

蟹

to take upon one's self.

蟹

humanity is to fulfill one's duties.

蟹

to become the head of a family.

蟹

there are very important duties.

蟹

to allow to be done, either from confiding in or impotence.

蟹

you are who cannot do, from I don't care if it is you, the thing cannot be done (or allowed).

蟹

to act recklessly in gratifying one's revenge.

蟹

he is not fit for the post.
Read, jün. To be able to bear; equal to a duty; to endure; artful; name of a district in Shun-teh fu in the south of Chilli; occurs used for pregnant.

Ch'üan, Chii, and Shun-teh are all names for China.

Jiang. I cannot equal myself to that man.

Soldiers only enduringly faithful was the Lady Chung.

I take care of my own folks (or people).

Kind; sympathizing and charitable.

To honor the virtuous, trust the good, and disapprove the artful.

Jiang. 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.

To wear feathers on the head; these head-dresses, called "Jiang," were of several varieties, and seem to have been made in imitation of a hoopoe's crest.

Jiang. Old sound, niang. In Canton, yüang and wéng; — in Swatow, jiang and siang; — in Amoy, jiang and siang; — in Fuhchau, zang and vong; — in Shanghai, sang, siang, and niang; — in Ch'üa, yang.

From grain and to effect as the phonetic.

The culm or stalk of grain; grain in fruit; luxuriant, abundant, fruitful; in mathematics, a term for ten billions.

The blessings of plenty.

Heaven gave them unnumbered blessings.

Abundance; prosperous.

The ancient name of T'ang ching, a small prefecture in the southwest of Honan.

From hand and to effect; it is also read jiang, and used for jian to code.

To stop; to embroil, to cause confusion.

The country was thrown into disorder.

From water and to effect: it is also read niang.

The name of a river in the eastern corner of Szechuen; also the old name of a district in Nan-ning fu in the south of Kwangsi; an abundant, heavy dew; muddy water flowing, or water stopped in its flow because of silt.

The water flowed in a constant stream.

The heavy dew stood in drops.

To fast and pray as the Taoists do in order to avert calamity; to depurate evil.

To seek to avert calamities.

To have prayers for averting pestilence.

To intercede with one's natal star and reverence the Dipper, — for better luck.

An old form of jün because, for; — now become obsolete.

Jiang. A plant found in Kweichau, growing in the shade of trees, called "Jiang," whose stem and leaves resemble ginger (Zizyphus major); 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.

To make a clamor, or cry out; to scold and bluster.

A bow bent and make ready for use.

Soft, loamy, rich earth without clods; mold, humus; soil; earth thrown up by moles; a place, a region; land; a country; a plat; productions; a mound, a hillock; good, lovable, as a fine child; an ancient game; disarranged; sometimes used by the Budists, for

From words and to effect; it occurs interchanged with 捕 to push.

To cede, to yield, to give way to; to esteem others; to recede from one's rights, to waive them in favor of others; to reprove, to reprimand; to cheapen; complaisant, retiring, courteous; polite.

Humble, unassuming.

To blame one, to reprehend.

Retiring, refusing an honour.

To bow and yield the way, and then went in.

Humility is the basis of virtue.

How much will you take off the price?

Don't decline to drink after receiving the cup.

Some people are never satisfied, but the yielding have an overplus.

The patterning sound made by pests and beaters when rearing an adobe wall.

Many, a crowd.

Happiness; to approach to.

To implore every blessing from heaven.

Old roots, stumps; plants cut down; shoots.

These old stumps will sprout again in the summer.
From to eat and eminent as the phonetic.

From women and eminent.

From to eat and eminent as the phonetic.

Plenty to eat; abundant,
satisfied; affluent, an overplus, what is left; exceeding;
liberal, indulgent; to throw in,
as in a bargain; to favor in a sale;
to excuse, to forbear, to spare; a
region east of Poyang Lake where
porcelain is made.

abounding in, ample.

richly supplied.

to act leniently to criminals
or prisoners.

I will intercede for your forgiveness.

to two chessmen given
to one or two chessmen
hold up, no more fighting;
to let an adversary get the

to spare life.

the sun and moon
neither yield (or delay) for each

for one's own offenses, to beg

superabundant.

liberal-tongued, wrangling,
disputations.

I surely am unable to
assent, — how much less
another one.

he let him off this time; to
forgive an offense.

the man throws in
what is worth nothing, as pitching
a bucket of water into the
sea.

when you
let a man off, then do it fully
and frankly.

a most productive year.

please do forgive me!

in a play.
Old sounds, nia and niak. In Canton, yê and yai; — in Swatow, jia or jê; — in Amoy, jia and jiôk; — in Fuhchau, niê; — in Shanghai, za; — in Chifu, yeh.

From heart and dried plants.

To provoke, to irritate; to excite without an adequate cause; to produce, to elicit; to induce, to attract, to bring on one.

祸 to bring evil on one's self.

火燎身 [it is like] taking fire and burning myself.

相思 it sets me pondering seriously.

不非 do not excite needless trouble.

花蝶 the flowers draw the butterflies.

招 to provoke one another.

着 aggravating, irritating.

他不起 I am unwilling to provoke him.

事 to make trouble gratuitously.

引 to tempt, to incite to evil.

入笑 to mock at, to deride.

偌 Respectful language; a word used in replying to superiors, for which noh, 喏 is now commonly substituted as more correct.

偌 (used for 長揚) to make a profound reverence with the folded hands, in the Chinese manner.

偌 An exclamation used in light composition.

大 an expression of surprise, intimating a great size, a large, monstrous thing; the phrase is merely a phonetic one.

大的 a what a big carriage!

Old sounds, niê and niit. In Canton, it and yäs; — in Swatow, jwa or jiot and jit; — in Amoy, jiat and jît; —

in Fuhchau, yek and nil; — in Shanghai, nil; — in Chifu, i and yeh.

From fire and skilled, or to grasp; the first is the most common; it is liable to be confounded with shih, 熟 ripe.

热热 Hot; heat, caloric; feverish, restless; fever; ardent, energetic, warm-hearted; heated; to warm.

和和 or 温 tepid, lukewarm.

暑 or 炎 hot, fervid, as the sun.

発 feverish; having a dry skin, as when a fever is coming on.

如坐鴨 [I am as] hot as if I was sitting on a still.

氣蒸天 the weather almost roasts one.

鬨 bustle of a fair or a feast; a hubbub; great excitement and show.

誰能執 who can take up a hot thing?

The sun, described as 太陽之精, 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 光昼 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 天下 under the sun, — i.e. near his throne, as if he was light.

一個 一子 one day, from morn till evening.

頭 the sun's light or heat; in the sunshine.

白 dawn, very early; by daylight; daytime.

連 or 日 daily, every day; constantly.

別, or 異, or 他 on another day; in future; after this; by and by.
从火 and dead trees as the phoenetic.
To burn; to heat; to set over a blaze; to sear, as with an iron.

熟, zho
From clothes and daily.
The clothes which are worn every day; common garments.

褂, mih
A woman's under garment, a chemise.

皆衷其|服以戲於朝 she wore only her chemise to show her contempt for the court.

扥, cho
To soak or dip in sauce or liquor; to sop, as in soy or vinegar.

挿, jiūn
To push; a synonym of Jwun 捏 to move things.

**JEU.**

Old sounds, nio and not. In Canton, yan; in Swatow, jin and nul; in Amoy, jiu; in Fuhchau, lu and nhu; in Shanghai, zu; in Chifu, yiu.

柔, chèw
From wood and spear; it occurs used for the next, and as a primitive exercises some influences on the compounds.

Flexible, elastic; pliant, like twigs; the opposite of 剛 stiff; tender, as budding plants; soft, yielding, as wool; fawning; mild, kind; soft, meek; limp; in music, a flat note; complaisant, condescending, bland to; to show kindness, to subdue by kindness, to act gently towards; to give rest to.

软, mild, as speech; soft, as a feather-bed.

弱, gentle and weak.

不, never fail to act mildly and correctly.

剛, 並 and 江 temper firmness with gentleness.

迭, be gracious to strangers, — and thus cause them to live quietly under you; — was the advice of Ts'ang-ts'ao.

温, 敦厚 courteous and sincere.

德, 百 and 神 remember the duties owing to the gods.

德以中 国 I subdued (or brought over) China by virtue.

體態, 情 a simpering, mincing gait and manner, as wanton women have.

柔, chèw
From hand and plant; it is also read 'tseow, and interchanged with the preceding and the next.

To bend, to twist, to work about, to contort; to make pliable; to make wood supple by heat; to bring under one's sway.

扥, to rumple in the hand; to bully; to scold and lord it over roughly.
In the midst of decrepitude, the weak, let us yield to any usage; craven, fawning, helpless.

Like the last.

To bend wood by fire or steaming.

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.

Old sound, nok. In Canton, yéuk; — in Swatow, yék; — in Amoy, yék; — in Fuhchau, yók and nioh; — in Shanghai, zak; — in Chifú, yóu.

The character is intended to represent the impression of a rounded foot like a fox's, the upper part denoting the hind toe; in explanation it is said that wolves, badgers, and foxes are ashamed of their paws, and step lightly; it is used as the 114th radical of a few unusual characters.

A step, the track of an animal's paws; to track, to step.

are woven from the mature plants.

A vegetable whose roots are eaten.

Formed of three hands, referring to the ancient custom of joining hands to show their unity of heart, and principle, and mutual confidence.

Obedient, accommodating; united.

A small feudal state, situated within the present district of I-hsing hien 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, supposingAT and; occurs used for 且 you, the second person or the person spoken of; this, the one; as that; when duplicated, it answers to either - or; an euphonious particle; name of a marine deity.

雨 | if, as, since, it seems; - used as an initial phrase.
然 | if so, if it be.
莫 | or not, or 也, it will be best; the better way is; nothing better than.
時 | a seasonable cold; it is the cold usual at the season.
有 | to possess as if not having.
適 | if so, if it be.
相 | similar to, probably.
覲 | is like 猶然, still, it seems proper; he ought.
民 | 不足 the people still have not enough.
氏 | 喜 as to the people, they were pleased.
遇 | if you delay, you will not be there in time.
何 | how then? then what?
曰 | it was reported; some one said.
老 | of the old and young; scores died.
此 | where when did you come from?
曾孫 | are you are then my grandson.

般 | adroit; wise; imitation of the Sanscrit prajña or wisdom, the highest virtue, which is the means of attaining to nirvana.
般若婆羅密多 the Prajña Paramita, a classical work of the Mahayana school of Buddhist philosophers.

笋 | a retired still place, fit for meditation; a hermit's cell.

From bamboo and 且 as the phonetic.

An old name for the cuticle of the bamboo; a slender variety of the bamboo about four feet high (Bambusa rotifolia), much cultivated for its broad leaves; they are used to weave into boat-sails, and hats called 青 | 笠; to wrap rice-balls in when boiled, or to line and cover tea chests; women put them in the soles of shoes; and in old time, people prepared them for writing on; the culms furnish pencil handles.

包 | a sort of gypsy-boat in Kingsh, whose inmates have a bad reputation for kidnapping and thieving.
帽 | 我 now wearing | a leaf hat and rush sandals; I am retired from office.

In Fuhchau. Many, how many; an interrogative of quantity.

楮 | a kind of fruit called 榕, which resembles a plum or bullace; the unusual efficacy of all gigantic trees, which causes them to be worshiped.
From woman and mouth to denote that a daughter or wife attends to the orders of a father or husband; as a primitive its use is chiefly to give sound; occurs used for this you.

A conjunction of comparison, as, like, as if, according to; if, perhaps, and thereby has somewhat the force of a future in it; and, also; an initial word, regarding, but as to, then; seeming; to allow or permit; to become as, to equal; to go to; after adjectives, it often has only an intensive force, as an interjection; a personal pronoun, you.

10.此 thus; like this; also this and its purport; expressions closing an extract.

11.今 now, at this time.

十二 1-6 two into three make six.

12.月 an old term for the second moon.

13.不 nothing like; 'tis the best way, it will be better; and cases occur where the negative being involved, as alone is used; as 爱共毛则一服焉 if you like graybeards you had better follow them.

14.心 少 may your heart's wish be accomplished; in this phrase there is a reference to a common ornament; the 心 (lit, as you wish) which is often given at marriages and to friends for good luck; it is of Budhistic origin, and is usually called a scepter from its probable early use as a mark of royalty in India; it is one of the sapta rudra, or seven precious things.

15.何 how; then how?

16.有 if there be, if any one has.

17.之 之 could nothing be done with him? then there's no help for it.

空空 | 也 really nothing at all.

意图 | 所 just where my thoughts go.

18.果 这样 if it be so.

19.其 何 where are you going to do to me about it?

20.有女 雲 the girls were numerous as clouds.

21.善 | 雪 he suddenly came in.

22.善 有 | 不 if you have it, that's better than being without.

23.善 | 雪之 间 ah! what a fine question you've asked.

24.来佛 the Thus-com the Budha, is the translation of the Sanscrit ratada-gata, 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 Budha.

菇 | 从 plants and like as the phonetic.

25.菇 Intertwisted as roots; interlaced or entangled, as roots are with the stem; to receive, to take; to eat much, to gormandize; to covet; to feed, as cattle; plant, flexible; putrid, as fish; dried, as vegetables for keeping; to die, to wither away; to conjecture, to deliberate.

26.食 | a great appetite.

27.伐伐 1 to pull the roots up with the grass.

28.伐 1 to quaff greedily.

29.不可 1 I cannot guess what it is.

30.毛 | 食 blood to eat the hair and drink the blood, as savages do.

31.香 | a fragrant plant (Eschscholtzia cruciata), allied to the vervain.

32.鱼 | 驱驱 stinking fish brings flies.

33.薰 | a sort of madder (Rubia), grown for its dye.

不 | 藤 don't eat gross food.

不 | 藤 fasting and praying, as a good Budhist.

34.不 | 藤 consult about the rules and consider.

35.鹦 | An. 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.

36.鸟 | A bird resembling a quail; it is sometimes gathered to use as oakum in calking, and occasionally exhibited as a sudorific.

37.鸟 | bamboo oakum, used also to scour vessels.

儒 | Persons who understand the principles of things, philosophers, literati, the learned; scholars, more especially those who pretend to follow the teachings of Confucius, in distinction from Budhists and Taoists; mild, accomplished, as a scholar should be.

38.儒 | Confucianists; the literary class.

39.儒 | or 1 士 or 1 生 a scholar, a man of letters.

40.儒 | an indigent scholar.

41.儒 | or 名 or 宿 a celebrated scholar.

42.儒 | an officer, analogous to a director of graduates; there are two in each district over the siuts'ai.

儒 | a made-up scholar, a pretentious pedant, a scholasticus.

43.儒 | a learned physician.

儒 | a hypocritical man, one who stickles at trifles in doctrine.

儒 | elegant, stylish; lady-like.
From water and necessary; it is also read zhū, sū, nō, nuan, and yuān, 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.

Chihli, its A intimate; the Chihli; its A soft, as a lamb's wool coat.

Patience; enduring.

I have no patience with him.

Soaked; to macerate, to immerse.

Obstructed, flowing slowly; embarrased, undecided.

Immersed in; to dip, to sefine.

The ford though high will not wet the axe.

He has soaked ears and tinted eyes; he is an expert, he knows all about it; a mellow scholar.

A old name of a river in Yih-ch'en. It flows in Chihli, and another in the east of Kwangsi.

Chattering; the indistinct hum of conversation.

Much talking; querulous, a hesitating speech, as when one is afraid to tell out his sentiments.

From garment and necessary as the phonetic.

A short coat; a soft, close fitting Spencer; a jerkin.

An unquilted jacket, one without wadding.

An under-shirt, an absorbing garment.

A sort of round-about.

Jacket and trousers.

Generous, rich spirit.

New wine (or must) is rich and well tasted.

A sort of Boletus, or similar kind of fungus, known as (or sometimes written ; 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 Escobolletia cristata, 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 black-bird or swallow, as soon as it comes to its nest in the spring, prays to the plum flower for young.

Milk; milky; the breasts; the nipple. — Wūn Wang is said to have had four; to suck; to nurse; to brood upon eggs; to grind fine as paints; sucking; shaped like nipples.

Juice; milk.

Broth; a wet-nurse.

To triturate in a mortar.

Liquid gold, used in painting.

The lamb kneels to suck; quoted as a proof that nature herself teaches filial piety.

Tabasheer.

Stone bell teats; i.e. stalactites, from their shape.

To wean a babe.

A cake of curd, a cheese-cake.

Or; to哺 to suckle; the first infant at the breast.

The grape of the grape tree, the long white Isabella grape.

The stars a w in Serpens.

Olibanum or incense; the gum resin obtained from the Boswellia papyrifera, and gum sandarach; the name alludes to the drops resembling nipples; both these gums are included under it, and both are often contained in the same mass.

From water and woman; it is interchanged with ni, nī, yon.

The personal pronoun, your, you; name of two tributaries of the R. Hwai; one joins it above Ch'ān-ch'en fi; the small feudal state of this name is retained in the inferior department of Jū ch'en.

The province flows southeast of it, and joins the River Hwai below Sin-ts'ai below the province.

Do you try to govern them for me.

Do you tell what I say to your master.

Cakes baked of rice flour and honey, used for desserts, and made in many forms.

Shoes.

From child and necessary as the phonetic.

A child still at the breast, a suckling; a tender or weaned child; attached to or dependant, as a child; intimate with.

My young son, can you be partial?

A pleasant friendship and attachment, as the infant with its mother's breast.

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.
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.

Read new in 據 not to understand an affair.

From water and like as the phonetic.

To become moist, to soak in; to dampen.

旧 old name of a river in Kingcheu in 荆州府 in Hupeh, joining the Yangtse.

彼 other; in those low, oozy banks of the River Fan.

The wrapping which is wound on the ends of a bow to strengthen it; a large napkin; an ornamented streamer hung in houses.

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 pah, 八 eight; 且 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 intrach 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.

眼 色 the eye takes in objects.

收 有 to have in hand.

無 有 not making anything; no revenue or interest from it.

熟 有 he wishes to make your acquaintance.

出 has and expenditure; out and in; here and there; going and coming.

六 the six organs of sensation (视、听、言、动, the eye, ear, tongue, body and mind; a Buddhist term.

章 to try for the k'ū-jin degree.

人头 he is affable at first.

夜 at night; night is approaching.

不相 incongruous; they do not match.

数 put it in the account; reckon it in the number.

故 有 to charge a crime on one.

伏 to become an affiliated member, as of a club.

翁 有 the men of Kū 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 自我 when I came home from abroad.

量 有 estimate your income in order to see what you can spend.

不 言 he went on improving even without admonition.

言之言 excellent sayings, words of wisdom.

殞 well enough; done well, as a piece of work; capable, adequate for.
JUH. treated the usual wind pork boat; the representatives a tribe do - the it's 1000). marine fungus don't elegant, collect tender-loin soft chair a gay, a bones to sloughing I lors meat and hot sprouts hence to offices wadded name poor in Suckers, as a next poultry, to sisters meat take me - radical proud Damp, If Two vaporish a e. river the mutton. lustrous, a reeking sometimes obese, autumn or 1 lean " and is is

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 palliasse.

子 a mattress.

椅 chair covers falling over the back.

棉 a cotton mattress.

被 a coverlet and bed.

馬 a saddle-cloth to protect the horse's back.

褥 a carriage-cushion.

床 a bed mattress.

Read no' A child's dress.

Occurs used for the last.

穀, zhu' Smokers, 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.

竹 a fungus growing on the bamboo.

食 to eat while lying in bed.

秋物摧而可收也 rushes mature in autumn when they can be gathered; hence 收 has become a term for harvest.

香 a thick greensward, 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 yueh,月, the moon, and resembles 'cheu,舟 a boat; it forms the 120th radical of a large natural group of characters relating to meat and food.

肉, 月, zhu' meat; in the southern provinces it usually denotes pork when used alone; the pulp or eatable part of fruits; the rim of a cash; fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshy.

丸 or 圆 pork or meat balls.

牛, 羊, mutton.

飛 poultry, birds, game.

片 slices of meat.

案子 a butcher's stall.

長 or 生 fleshy; in season, as fruit or fish.

風入 the wind chills me through.

骨 豐 潤 the strokes are vigorous and their lines broad,—saw of well-formed characters.

□ | 焚香 [I would] cut off my flesh to burn as incense, — to show my gratitude.

不入 [this wind] does not chill one; met. you don't spend anything; it's not a serious matter to you.

食者 are glutons is a despicable fellow; the epithet is often applied to officials in reproach because they eat meat.

骨 | bones and flesh; — met. brothers; children; sisters; blood relatives; 親骨 | refers only to parents and children.

身 | obese, fat, corpulent.

身 this mortal body.

蒸討打 your flesh itches for me to thrash you,—as an irate teacher exclaims.

土 | a marine animal like the Medusa or sea-anemone.

作爲熟 | treated him like a piece of cooked meat to get his money.

乾水 | pork not water-blown.

眼無珠 a fleshy eye has no pupil; — used when one does not appreciate another.

瘠 | lean and fleshy.

瘠 眼不識英雄 his fleshy (sordid) eyes cannot appreciate a real hero.

腐 | sloughing flesh; proud flesh.

囊 and 柳 tender-loin; the last is used at Canton, because it is tender like new willow leaves.

廿 Two tens combined making twenty; a score.

廿 | 打 beat him twenty strokes.

廿 人 more than a score of people.

勿管三七 | he does not know that 3 times 7 make 21; — the silly fellow.
JUL.

Old sounds, nui, na, nú, and nap. In Canton, yui; in Szechow, lu, jué, and jui; in Amoy, jui, suí, lui, and jöé; in Fukien, yô, wi, and lwi; in Shanghai, djió and sué; in Chefoo, yôh and taui.

From silk and to depurate; some regard it as a synonym of 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.

A low, thorny bush, called white and yulh, Fruorum fruit is edible, and likened in shape to an ear-pendent; it seems to be a kind of scrubby date like the Rhamnus utilis.

Prolific like swine; luxuriant, as flowers bearing much fruit.

Pendent twigs of trees, dropping leaves or flowers, as of air-plants; ends of a fringe or band hanging down; soft, delicate.

A red flag or scroll hung among flowers on the 3d day of the 3d moon to encourage them to open.

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 WU, an emollient sweetish root, used in throat disease; it looks likeorris root: the first term is applied also to a Polygonum or knot-grass.

From plants and heart or to stop repeated thrice; 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; met. a virgin; sap, juice.

The buds are starting.

The stamens of a flower.

An unopened bud.

The common lichens on stone, as Parmelia and Lecidea.

The juice of the poppy.

Glutinous or viscid juices of plants, as of spurge. (Euphorbia.)

The lighted wick of a candle.

When the tender bud is opening, then the wisp 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 thongs of a shield.

A district in the department of Kai-chen in the southwest of Shansi, the ancient feudal state of Jui; there was a Baron of Jui; in the Ch'en dynasty, whose fief is referred to Chiao-yih hien, near the capital of Shensi.

soft, small leaves, like those of some rocky plants, as the saxifrage.

In the region beyond the River Jui, a branch of the River King in Shensi.

A species of knotweed. (Polygonum multiflorum.)

From water and within, alluding to the junction of a small stream with a larger one.

Name of a branch of the River King in the southeast of Kansuh, near the town of Hwaching hien, a bay, light, or shallow part near the shore; junction of two rivers; north side of a stream; winding of a stream.

Beach of a bay.

junction of the rivers Wet and King.

The handle of a chisel; the haft of an ox or cutting tool.

A musquito, a gnat; a kind of venomous snake.

Musquitoes or stinging flies; water flies.

Flies that swarm upon corpses or sour things.

Composite of 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.
From metal and to change.

**JUN.**

Old sounds, non and nien. *In Canton, yun; — in Swatow, jün; — in Amoy, jwan, lun, and jân; — in Fuhchou, nong and bing; — in Shanghai, zang; — in Chifu, yuên.*

**JUL.**

Intuitive wisdom.

From eye and leap-moon as the phœnecian.

The eyes twitching from a nervous or muscular affection, which physiognomists carefully notice; a palpitation of the flesh.

To move; to wriggle as a worm; to squirm.

The tortuous motion of insects.

A red snake found in southern regions.

From door and king, because in olden time the king sat in the door of the ancestral temple in the intercalary moon.

The intercalary moon; something extra, as a sixth finger; to intercalate.

The intercalary day in leap year; — a foreign term.

*五歲再* in five years there are two intercalations.

**JUN.**

I **兵** or I 師 well drilled troops.

I 利 sharp and pointed, as a blade.

失 I crestfallen; dull.

一人露是執 I one man with a conspicuous helmet took the front in the fight; — as Henry IV. at Ivry.

I 氣 ardent, fired up, ready for a fight.

精 I skilled in, as a workman; ready at, as in repartee.

口 I talkative, glib-loud, pert.

尖 I sharp-pointed; met. sarcastic, biting.

敏 I keen, as in argument.

身去救人 a zealous man rushes forward to save another.

**JUN.**

The weather has turned to be moist.

珠圆玉 I round as a pearl and polished as a gem; — a finished composition, a perfect article.

泡 I soak it through.

水口 I water is that which soaks or flows off.

按股分 I divided the profits according to the shares.

州 I an old name for Chin-kiang fu in Kiangsu.

着步兒來 follow me a little behind; also, to pattern after.

容顏滋 I his complexion is fresh and florid.

土 I 汗暑 when the earth is soaked, hot weather is on us.

A kind of wingless insect or grub, called *zhun* which once was found in such quantities in the present district of Yun-yang 雲陽縣 in the east of Sà'ch'ūn, 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, jöng; — in Amoy, jöng, yöng, and löm; — in Fuchau, täng and tong; — in Shanghai, tsung, yung, and niung; — in Chifu, yung.

From a spear and armor contracted; as a primitive, it is mostly merged in its next compound.

A weapon, arms; soldiers; military, warlike; brutal, violent, like those who use weapons; great, respectable, and used as an appellation of military officials; a war chariot; a personal pronoun, you or thou; to assist or pull out; ancient name of a region in the northwest of Yunnan and farther west.

行

The troops drawn out in line.

衣

Contrasted as easy as putting on a military dress or arming one's self.

繡

Even if he could not prevent some great disasters.

伍

Or the army, the ranks.

五

All kinds of weapons.

每有真先未也無

The friends though good will not afford the least help.

功

Distinguished for martial bravery.

總

His excellency the major-general.

元

A great or the leading chariot; met. a general.

車

The war-chariot is now yoked for going.

起

Or to begin hostilities.

成不違

War has done its work, yet he stays not — his hand from evil.

從

To join the army, to volunteer.

裝打扮

Like troops drawn out for battle; martial array.

雖小子而式弘退

Though you are as small children, your work is exceeding by great.

狭

Or the wild tribes in Turfan and west of China generally.

絨

From silk and weapons 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

Twilled cloth, kerseymere.

絹

A silk real.

絹

Tinder, punk.

絹

Characters of velvet put on scrolls.

紮

To make artificial flowers of velvet.

小

Flannel; Spanish stripes; habit-cloth.

大

Or broadcloth.

洋

Foreign velvet.

打

To work chain embroidery or the mandarin stitch.

細

Narrow native flannel.

粗

Heavy woolen cloth.

花

One of the names of the 

Acena julibrissin, or silk tree.

香

A species of Centauraea.

俄

One of the six tribes of the Si-jung 西戎 living on the west of China, which are described as having three horns, — a feature probably derived from their head-dress.

絹

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 yiu, found in Sz'ch'üen and towards Annam; it has long yellowish-red hair, suitable for making cushions and other uses; it is probably the entellus gibbon (Hylobates entelloides), 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 ch'ih in height; martial like a war-horse; valiant.

絹

Truly he had great prowess.

絹

Read sung. Fine fur.

絹

A malvaceous plant resembling the Hibiscus; also a sort of pulse, called 絹, that tastes like millet.

絹

Thick, abundant.

絹

From hand and weapon; like its primitive, and interchanged with shung.

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 chicken just hatched.

絹

Down; pin feathers.

絹

Or the fine, soft hair below the coarse.

絹

My own feathers don't keep me warm; but though I clap my wings, what good will it do? met. your skill or knowledge cannot serve me.
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From *plants* and *intelligent* contracted.

The luxuriant growth of plants; collected thick together; to push; a deer's horns; soft, plushy, downy, like young antlers.

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<tr>
<td>禾</td>
<td>hê</td>
<td>grain</td>
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in north of Honan, having leaves like the *Ligustrum*; it bears small white flowers, and a green fruit; people scald and eat the leaves.

From *heart* and *ordinary*; it is often read *zünst*.

Indolent, easy-going, careless.

Heedless and lazy.

Lazy, good for nothing, self-indulgent.

A sordid, slovenly country-woman.

Indolent, seeking one's ease; idle, and without energy.

A disheveled and frowzy head-dress; slatternly hair.

Thick, wadded clothes; well clothed.

Well-dressed, richly clad.

How comes that fellow to be so finely dressed?

From *hover* or *residence* and *man* underneath; *q. d. as when a farmer has nothing to do in his fields; the first is commonly used.*

Scattered; gone home, as officers off duty; furlough allowances; a calling and its duties; affairs, duties, occupation;
mixed up; hurried, perplexed by calls; without fixed abode, *gypsy-like, squatters.*

Eat a sinecure.

Your official duties.

A great retinue.

Public matters.

Official or吏 officers who are off duty, those who are shelved or retired; the first term also denotes a supernumerary.

 vinden or *俗事繁* I am hampered by my business; my private affairs are troublesome, and take all my time.

道路 houseless wanderers; tramps, vagabonds.

Before I laid aside my work, and have come to see you.

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  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 *deputed*; it is like the next, and is also read *jâi*.

Four handfuls of grain; in Shensi, to push, to crowd on one.

In *Pekingese*. Rumpled, wrinkled, full of folds.

Like the preceding; it is also interchanged with *zu* which has also means grain heaped up.

In Hunan, a name for four handfuls of grain.
JWAN.

Old sounds, nwan and ploa. In Canton, an-and 0; — in Sioufow, nung; — in Amoy, jian, joan, and feng; — in Fukien, niong; — in Shanghai, nia; — in Chifu, yung.

To rub a thing; to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push back.

Read nan. Meat pickled with the bones.

軟 "fQ | Timidly; fearful, cowardly.

軟 | timorous, apprehensive.

From cart and to one or soft; the first is mostly used.

Mattled wheels, such as are lung to go easily; soft, delicate, weak, tender; ductile, the opposite of 硬 stiff; pliable, yielding; limber, lithe; no fixed principles, infirm of purpose; to limber, to stretch.

| 脚 | a soft leg; i. e. a ninny, a rich simpleton.

| 牙 | teeth set on edge.

柔 | flexible, pliant; kind-hearted; no grit, no energy.

| 剽 | infirm, debilitated, feeble.

没 | or 泡 | soak it soft.

欺 | he imposes on the weak; but fears the strong or violent.

和 | conciliatory, ready to accommodate.

細 | delicate and soft.

| 勢 | one without much influence; gentle in manner.

| 飲 | light refreshment, as congee; soup, gruel.

| 片 | of a silk robe.

| 心活 | mind perplexed at the different stories one has heard.

身 lissome, supple, as an acrobat; having a jointed body, like a puppet or doll.

伸 | richly dressed.

伸 | 腰免因 to stretch one's self, and get out the cramps, as after a ride.

A species of the date plum or Ziziphus, called 黑棗 or black date; it is small and dried for use.

Read 瑗. A synonym of 树 the boletus or fungus on trees.

The crawling or wriggling of worms.

| 動 | just able to move, as a worm; squirming, wriggling.

| 名 | name of a house of Huns, given them in contempt.

A variety of opaque, whitish quartz like massive chalcedony, with pieces of cornelian interspersed in it, which can be worked into ornaments; for which the second form is used.

士佩 | 琥珀 | 半而 青組綬 the literal wore crystal at their girdles on silken cords.

| 琥珀 | 古 | carve the quartz into a cup.

| 琥珀 | 色九成 bullion with ten percentage of alloy in it.
KAI.

Old sounds, kāi, kak, kap, and kät.

In Canton, kōi, hoi and kōi; — in Swatow, kāi, k'āi, and kōi; — in Amoy, kāi and k'āi; — in Fukien, kāi and k'āi; — in Shanghai, kē and yē; — in Chūfa, kāi.

K'ai.

From words and a horary character; it is interchanged with kap and the next.

I. 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.

I. Prepared, ready.

I. 卿若干 of how much should he pay?

I. 之 it belongs to his functions; he has the control of it.

I. 本 it belongs to me; it is incumbent on me (or him).

I. 應 it ought to be; it is proper, it behooves.

I. 緬 it must be; doubtless; really should be.

I. 死 he ought to die; he is to die; an exclamation, alas! dreadfu!

I. 死 an epithet, like You scape-gallows!

I. 欠 or 賬 a debt; to owe.

I. 不 殿 不 I am sorry for what I did.

I. 當 it is not proper; like 論 at Canton used for I beg pardon; I ought not to have done so.

I. 人 the said man, that person, — used of inferiors; 大臣 the said magnate, would be used by the Emperor.

I. 萬物槓 everything was ready.

I. 步 it should not be so.

I. 庙 unlucky, blundering.

I. 部 the proper Board, the one to take cognizance of this case.

I. 合死 you ran a narrow chance; what a rare death you would have had!

眩.

From sun and a horary term; it is also regarded as an unusual form of the last.

The bright light overspreading the world; all, the whole, prepared.

I. 眩 to thoroughly meditate on.

I. 甲 all is well done; all prepared.

浣.

Like the next, when denoting the name of an ancient tune, played as a warning to guests in olden times, lest they drank too much; it seems also to have marked the time and step of the guests.

I. 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.

I. 一壇 三 an altar of three terraces.

I. 九之 上 above the nine ascents; i.e. in the highest heaven, even above the 九 or imperial palace grounds or domain.

I. 南 name of an ancient ode, setting forth the duties of filial obedience.

I. Also read 敬; it is interchanged with the last.

K'āi.

A boundary, a circuit; a step, a terrace; to strengthen the limits or frontier; a cardinal number denoting a hundred millions.

I. 續 a degree; a step or ledge.

I. 限 all the limits; i.e. the wide world.

I. 限 a limit, a frontier.

I. 下 a place in the present P'ei-bien, just north of the Yellow River in Kiangsu, where Liu Pang obtained the victory.

A hill without grass or trees.

I. 陀 an ancient name of a place among the Huns in ancient times.

I. 根 the roots of grass.

I. 骂 perverse roots; i.e. evil principles or doctrines.

I. 浮 floating plants, like the Hip-puris.

I. 骧 The great toe; the hair on it; the articulation of the jaw; the jowl; occurs used for 賣 to prepare; an enlisting contract.

I. 奇 a book of tactics; a military code.

I. 髭 the chin- or lower jaw.

I. 四肢百 the four limbs and all parts of the body.

I. 六 the head, trunk, and four limbs.

I. 骸 a corpse.

I. 骨 to beg the bodies, as of the victors after a battle; but alone, 骨 means a skeleton.

I. 忘形 forgetful of self, devoted friendship, self-abnegation.

I. 事 a rarity, a curiosity.

I. 奇 extraordinary.

I. 奇 extraordinary.

I. To give, to present; unusual, rare, uncommon.

I. 事 an unusual affair.

I. 裝 it is also written in.

I. 事 it involves several meanings or references.

I. 建業之 he laid the basis of this great prosperity.
From knife and how.

From self and to strike; e. to knock off one's errors.

To rub or sharpen a knife carefully; a bill-hook; assiduously, diligently, fully; to influence, to move.

To change, to alter; to form, to amend; to correct, as a composition; to exchange; to make as new; it sometimes has the force of a disjunctive conjunction, as but then, on the other hand.

I will call on you another day.

To mend one's errors.

To change, to put another in place of; to exchange.

To change the door; i.e. to prosper, to rise in rank.

To rebuild; to make over new, as old garments by dyeing; to amend and add to.

To carry a case up to another court.

Always proper.

To do better; to alter.

The locality has been entirely changed.

As by changing the family sepulcher, or the front door.

You must reform from your old errors.

Next year.

To marry another husband; or a second betrothed.

Will you please revise my composition.

The first form is now most used; and must not be confounded with 微 a wall; the second is composed of 帝 to wrap and 疾 lost, intimating that the man is utterly destitute; and is very similar to 糟 to the breast.

To ask alms, to beg; to request; to give; a mendicant.

子 or 者 a beggar, a suppliant.

食 to play the flute and beg for food; as was done by Wu T'ien-siu 伍子胥 of the Cheu, after whom one of the gates of Su-chau is named.

to distribute some to the poor people.

a mendicant.

the chief of the beggars, one who is held somewhat responsible for them; each ward of a town has one.

A striker to level off grain; to even, to adjust; affected by a summing up, a resumé; a sacrificial wine-cup, for which the first alone is used.

a striker, usually called a bushel-scraper.

for every sort, the whole, altogether.

all are forgiven and set free; as by the emperor.

on the whole, generally speaking, most probably.

all are alike.

to be included in it; we speak of the whole.

all is settled.

he will not reform (or change) for any alternative.

a courteous manner, an easy way of doing things.

throughfully ingenious.

pompous; resolute; for which is nearly synonymous.

it will no longer be allowed, as the sale of poor salt without paying the excise.

the whole were about a hundred men.

From water or hand and done; it is used for its primitive.

Name of a river in Liao-tung; to lead on water for irrigation; to roll on like a torrent; swashing inundation; flooding; to rub clean; to scour utensils, to wash bright.

Gently flowing.

To lead on water; to irrigate, to water.

To scour and scrub.

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.

a house, or whatever is erected on the land.

put the cover over it.

to build houses.

the roof of a house.

dish-cover.

a covered-tea-cup.

pull the coverlet over.

to veil the face; to hide one's feelings.

to lay tiles.

the sky is like a round canopy.

to shade, to screen.

cover this pagoda [with a] top, i.e. help me out with a last subscription.

his faults cannot be screened or hushed up.

the shame can no longer be concealed.

our expedition being accomplished, we then said, we go home!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K'AI.</th>
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<td>不如</td>
<td>威</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>位</td>
<td>to screen, to hide from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>還</td>
<td>at that time, then it was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>食</td>
<td>edible toadstools, agarics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>功名</td>
<td>his merit outtops that of all others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聽</td>
<td>the knee-pan, from its movable nature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K'AI.**

*Old sounds, k'AI, k'ak, and k'at. In Canton, hoat and k'ol; — in Swatow, k'AI and k'uj; — in Amoy, k'AI; — in Fukahou, k'AI and kw'i; — in Shanghai, k'6; — in Chi阜, k'AI.*

| 然 | a thatch of grass. | 然 | because that. |
| 當 | because that. | 柔 | soft; gentle, and | 柔 | soft; gentle, and |
| 來 | since you are here; having come. | 柔 | soft; gentle, and | 柔 | soft; gentle, and |
| 何 | now it is said. | 柔 | soft; gentle, and | 柔 | soft; gentle, and |

### 開

From 門 door and 井 well.

To open, to unfold; to explain; to reveal; to disclose; to enact, as rites; to institute; to begin, to start, to initiate; to clear, as land; to dig out; to write out, to particularize, as items; to separate, to unloose, to liberate; to favor; in rhetoric, to digress; a digression; to heat up; boiling, hot.

1 張 to open a shop.
1 價 the asking price; to state a price.
1 矢 or | 身 to weigh anchor.
1 折 | 賣 to compound old debts.
1 光 or | 眼 to vivify an idol by marking the black pupils, the last act before it is worshiped.
1 年 or | 歲 newyear's day.
1 心 to amuse one's self; to divert one's grief.
1 心見誠 perfect sincerity; I am strictly honest.
1 路 to make a new road; to clear the way for the ghost.
1 解 to open out the meaning; to console one.
1 通 to open intercourse with; clearly explained.
1 釋 to enlarge upon; to resolve the difficulties, as in a text; to free.
1 開天地 to spread out the heavens and earth; creation.

### 開

From 內 door and 井 well.

To open, to unfold; to explain; to reveal; to disclose; to enact, as rites; to institute; to begin, to start, to initiate; to clear, as land; to dig out; to write out, to particularize, as items; to separate, to unloose, to liberate; to favor; in rhetoric, to digress; a digression; to heat up; boiling, hot.

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From heart and how; it is interchanged with the next.

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**Names and Affinities of the Ten Celestial Stems.**

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<td>金星 Venus.</td>
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<td>Wu</td>
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<td>Kwéi</td>
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</table>

- 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 sends off or protects, as the bank of a stream; a boundary; a rivulet; offense, crime; occurs used as a preposition, for, concerning; the consequences of; resulting; stems of small trees; few, one or two persons.
- 天 | or | the ten celestial zodiac characters, with their dual combinations, and the elements and planets they are supposed to act on, are given in this table.
The ten stems are used in geometry to denote angles, sides, and figures; and enter into many geometric and astronomical calculations.

弋戈 (yì), arms, munitions; troops.

弋弋 (yì yì) to take up arms, to go to war; strife, hostilities.

犯 (fàn) to break the laws intentionally, to sin boldly.

證 (zhèng) a witness.

相 (xiāng) of no serious moment, no matter to either of us.

係 (xì) of consequence.

礙 (ài) or 连 (lián) involved in; compromised by bad results.

我不 (wǒ bù) I have no concern in that affair.

拿 (ná) he talk to and dissuade him; to convince one it must not be.

若 (ruò) how many! so much.

翼 (yì) as he puts it on the river’s bank.

何 (hé) 何自 (wéi zì), how can you attribute such a crime to me?

不 (bù) 无事 (wú shì), if you would only look after your own business, you would have less trouble.

禧 (xī) 壹弟 (yī dì) in seeking dignity, how self-possessed!

誑 (tián) 富贵 (fù guì) to wheel rich grandees.

錐 (zuī) to seek for enrolment.

舞 (wǔ) a fencer’s staff, an acrobat’s pole.

非 (fēi) 我 (wǒ) it was not my doing; it does not affect me.

己 (jǐ) 大 (dà) it is a serious matter to me.

那 (nà) 人 (rén) those few persons; or 一人 (yī rén) a crowd, a group of people, a party.

他們 (tā men) 又是 (yòu shì) 一 (yī) they are quite another sort of folks.

欄 (lán) 條 (tiáo) a narrow strip of flowered edging sewed on a hem.

善 (shàn) 罪 (zuì) to be able to arrange (or quiet) a dispute.

In Shanghai. A child; a thing.

幾 (jǐ) how many children?

从 (cóng) 竹 (zhú) and 茎 (jīng); 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-horse.

一 (yī) 竹 (zhú) one bamboo cane.

一 (yī) 竹 (zhú) one bamboo cane. 

一 (yī) 竹 (zhú) beam of a steelyard.

一 (yī) 竹 (zhú) a fishing-rod.

一 (yī) 竹 (zhú) to stick in or set up a pole.

一 (yī) 竹 (zhú) handle of a pencil.

三 (sān) 1 the sun is three rods high; — it is nine o’clock.

杆 (gān) 从 (cóng) 木 (mù) and 茎 (jīng); interchanged with the last, and 梆 (bàng) a stem; it resembles 竹 (zhú) a tub.

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.

旗 (qí) a ship’s mast.

一 (yī) 録 (lù) one spear; one matchlock.

便 (biàn) a walking-stick.

子 (zǐ) 一 (yī) one man, alone, by himself. (Shanghai.)

珂 (kē) An inferior gem, which resembles a pearl.

琅 (láng) a sort of coral, or the ornaments made of a branching coral like the genus Isis.

琅 (láng) 樹 (shù) a fine tree in the Kwan-lun Mts. or fairy land.

肝 (gān) From heart and 茎 (jīng); it is sometimes wrongly used for 肝 (gān) a lard.

Much disturbed by; concerned with; good, worthy.

與 (yǔ) 我 (wǒ) it gives me no anxiety.

無 (wú) 當 (dāng) to interfere in this present affair.

肝 (gān) From fresh and 茎 (jīng), because the liver is the viscera of wood, and therefore rules the system.

The liver, which is described as having three lobes on the left and four on the right, and to contain the feelings; anumber or liver color; intimate; met. passionate, irritable.

氣 (qì) 痛 (tòng) a pain in the liver.

火 (huǒ) 痛 (tòng) plenty of liver-fire; i. e. apt to get angry.

心 (xīn) 他 (tā) he is as my heart and liver; — as myself.

腸 (jiāng) 斷 (duàn) my liver and bowels are cut into inches; — I am greatly afflicted.

他 (tā) 坏 (huài) he has a bad disposition.

脅 (lì) 破 (pò) his entire energies were exhausted — in the service of his country.

色 (sè) 有 (yǒu) 僧 (sēng) a fullness of liver produces anger.

色 (sè) 色 (sè) a dark brown color, like pig’s liver.

作 (zuò) 有 (yǒu) 胆 (dǎn) he is very audacious and brave.

本 (běn) 剁 (duō) the woody liver neutralizes the earthy stomach, — therefore I have no appetite.

鵝 (é) 从 (cóng) 鳥 (niǎo) and 茎 (jīng); it is sometimes used for 鵝 (é) the wild goose.

A name for the magpie is 鵝 (é); it is reputed to know what is coming, and its cry indicates that a stranger has come.

甘 (gān) 从 (cóng) 口 (kǒu) mouth and 一 (yī) one inside; q. d. the mouth has one taste; it forms the 93th 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 liên 靜縣 in Si-ning fu in Shensi, where the
greater battle of K'ii with the prince of Hsu took place n. c. 2194.

KAM. agency, &c.

KAM. bave digested or at am it a
digested or at 

KAM. on

KAM. said of a kind ruler.

KAM. It is

KAM. a kind answer, soft words.

Food he does not relish his food.

KAM. a willing bond, a voluntary agreement.

KAM. pleased, contented, resigned; also used ironically.

KAM. Savory food, such as is given to aged parents.

KAM. Liquorice; also written like the next.

KAM. smooth-tongued fellow.

KAM. now death will be sweet, for I have obtained my desire.

KAM. to stamp, as when delighted or half drunk.

KAM. I am contented with poverty and reproach.

KAM. the province of Kansuh, so named from Kan-chu fū, a state in its northern part; and Suh chu, in A.D. 540, this prefecture and a large region south of it was named Kau-chu. It was afterwards used for part of the name of the province.

KAM. of Ts'un, n. c. 220.], was made premier at 12 years of age, and died at 15.

KAM. in Cantonese, read kīm, and usually written kīm, which is properly read kuan, meaning to carry food in the mouth, as a monkey does. An adverb of quantity, so; such; an exclamation.

KAM. such a quantity!

KAM. early!

KAM. such an ugly face!

KAM. 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.

KAM. It is also interchanged with kān, a bit.

KAM. The loose jacket (Citrus marmalardina), called also the cork-mandarin orange, is 檸 or 菓; at the North, this name denotes the bitter orange, and in some places it is even applied to the Buddha's hand.

KAM. Orange peel.

KAM. to bet on orange seeds, by guessing their number.

KAM. to have one taste after dividing an orange, i.e. to share a pleasure or delicacy with another.

KAM. Water in which rice has been scoured, called 米水 and used for washing sores; to boil thick, as gruel.

KAM. Watery; full.

KAM. A disease of children, arising from bad treatment or indigested food; atrophy.

KAM. Venerable ulcers.

KAM. a gum-boil; canker-sores; infants have the 走馬牙 galloping canker, or cancerus oris.

KAM. An infantile malnutrition; pot-bellied; it is applied to several forms of disease.

KAM. A bait; others say, a sweet cake or dumpling.

KAM. Hoar-frost, or as the character indicates, sweet rain; it is also used for dew in the petition 澤沛, 甘霖 may we be favored with copious showers and dews.

KAM. From the power of nature and sunlight; the form 干 is mostly used for these senses.

KAM. 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.

KAM. Clean, limpid.

KAM. All are sold; cleaned out.

KAM. Dried apricots.

KAM. Clean, airy, dry.

KAM. To drain the glass, to see the bottom of it.

KAM. A sinecure.

KAM. To dry at a fire.

KAM. To make up a story.

KAM. I got no refreshment at all when I reached his house.

KAM. I sent him a present of dried fruits, cakes, &c.

KAM. The heat has dried it up.

KAM. Feverish, heated, dry, parched.

KAM. Persons who have bound themselves fraternally, as Jonathan and David.

KAM. An adopted child, but one who cannot succeed to the inheritance, and does not change his name.

KAM. So the child calls its adopted mother.

KAM. 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; untiring, diligent; superior; on the compass-card, denotes northwest.

KAM. Heaven.

KAM. Heaven and earth; the cosmos; met. male and female.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KAN.</th>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>diligent all day long.</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>diligently showing prudence and care, — lest he went wrong.</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>to embody heavenly principles, as a good prince does.</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>was the boy's betrothal card when the boy's betrothal card presents have gone, the girl's card is immediately returned.</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gandhara, an old kingdom in India.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>In Cantonese. To lift off, as a cover; to take off, to turn over, as a leaf; to pull up, as a coverlet.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The original character is composed of 受 to hold on from above and below, and 古 altered in combination.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>or 不 whether I do not presume; I ought not — to receive such a compliment.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>how can I do it? I.e. I am unworthy — of your regards.</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>or 膽做 bold, daring, impudent; how brave!</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>as 瓰 afraid of no difficulties.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>無 虱 is decided.</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>謌 or would will any one dare to resist?</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>我亦, truly, certainly it is.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>死士 a fearless, daring soldier.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>邀至 I venture to ask you, Sir, to come.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>用 直陳 have used boldness in plainly stating my case; — a phrase in complaints to a ruler.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A cheap box or trunk woven of bamboo splints, called | 箱, and much used in traveling; a lid; to cover with a lid.

Read kung. A cup.

From 于 a shield and 雨 sunlight; this is sometimes incorrectly used for 乾 乾 dry, and is interchanged with the next.

The trunk of a tree; the material of, the original substance of; skilful, capable; to give money for, to intrigue for a post; to attend to business; affairs; to follow a calling; a well-curb.

Public affairs.

To follow a father's occupation.

To do business; to manage affairs.

Can 任大事 capable of doing great things.

Ability, talent.

To bespeak aid in order to obtain a situation.

To seek to be made a headman.

What is your business with me?

An able officer.

Nothing can be done; no resources; no one helps me.

A clever player; a man of ability.

The style of a man, his size or strength.

If you cannot (or will not) do it, I can.

Collect together in pursuit of trade.

I must select the best timber — or talent.

Wicked deeds done without a thought of Heaven; reckless villainy.

Black spots or streaks on the face, as from age and half-starved fare with exposure.

The root of a tree; a handle; a well-curb; an old name for the sugar-cane; boards used in making adobe walls.

Not far from the gorge strength-en [me against those] princes who absent themselves, and thus assist your sovereign.

On the well-curb.

Brances and trunk; also a ridge of hills and its spurs.

Brances cannot grow larger than the stem.

A stiff trunk and weak branches; a wise father and foolish sons.

From 拂 a banner contracted and 页 a head; it is used only as a primitive.

The dawn, the red blush of morning.

The sun illumines the day.

Sunset, dusk.

Not the evening sun does not shine.

Abundant, luxurious.

The emperor forgot his meal at evening.

Daily labors, the toil from dawn to eve.

A violet or purple color, called 采, which is said the good man does not wear, as it is appropriate to women's apparel.

To shut one's mouth; to bridle one's speech, to restrain one's anger.

Water leaking into a boat; mud; to sink; a superlative, very; name of a small stream in Sin-kan; 黑 采 a district in the central part of Kiang-si on the River Han, just south of Lin-kiang; 采 also used as another form of the next.
The name of the central river of Kiungsi, the River Kan. It flows from the Mei-lung range north into the Poyang Lake, and with its branches drains the province; it is navigable for boats to Nau-nagan fu, about 300 miles from the lake.

A region south of Poyang Lake, called Chang-kung, is in the Han dynasty, and altered to Kan chen (?). It is used with the last.

Read kung'. To present, to offer tribute.

Read hung'. Foolish; stupid.

The tibia or shin bone; the sides of the body on the ribs; any bone in the body.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Kan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From sword and obstinate; the second form is now synonymous, though it was once read &quot;tsien&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To cut, to carve; to engrave blocks for printing; to erase or cut out from blocks; used with the next, to hew, to chop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 板 to cut blocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 刻文字 to prepare blocks and carve characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不 之書 an original unmarred, perfect edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碑立石 to carve and set up stone tablets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>不 之論 his talk is insipid and senseless; i.e. it is not worth carving.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Used with the preceding.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>To blaze the trees in order to know the road in a forest; to notch trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>随山木 to go over the hills marking or blazing the trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坚 from earth and very; occurs used with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坚 to sustain, to bear; able, adequate to; worthy of, fit for; a projection over a hollow; a covering let down to protect or overshadow; the canopy of heaven.</td>
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</table>

From earth and very; occurs used with the next.

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<tr>
<td>To pierce, to stab; to conquer; to kill; fully to sustain; equal to, in which it is like the last, and seldom used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 乱 to suppress a riot, to put down an insurrection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 他 to win and lose; victory and defeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 他 self-mortification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 定厥功 fully estimated (or settled) their achievements.</td>
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An earthen vessel; a sort of crucible which holds five pints.

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<tr>
<td>A rocky bank, precipitous ledges; irregular.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 山 a cliff, a steep ledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 崖 mountain ridges.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 崖 uneven, as a mountain defile; a rugged summit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From a dragon and to join.

To receive or contain; to inclose; 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 Kiangsi, a dying priest is placed in it, and the cover closed on him; in this condition he is called 坐 神 and the priest waiting for death, and is buried in it; to overcome; a sound.

受 to contain, as a shrine does.

香 an incense-box.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A priest's tomb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>聖人 a binnacle in a junk; it usually holds an idol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 in, and still unfulfilled.

To take things by the hand; to bring or take.

In Pukchou. To carry by a bale, or as a bundle by its string; the bale of a bucket.

Compose of " or 信 truth and 川 flowing streams.

Plain, unvarnished speech; faithful, upright, plain-spoken, as Confucius is said to have been.

子路 | 如也. Ts'iu (a famous disciple of the sage) was very brusque and stern.

而 談 converse with sincerity and directness.

From earth and to owe 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 smash, a crack; 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.

心 | 今 the pit of the stomach.

伐 | 稡 the path of the ax.

戛 | 戌 戈 I rub-a-dub go my drums.

其 | 戎 rapping so on your earthen jar.

故 | 不 uneven; irksome to do; difficulties in life.

伐 | 穴 to set a pit, as for beasts; to involve a person maliciously.

是 | 個 | 兒 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.

—— 半 眼 one head of taro.

In Pekingese. An innuendo, an enigma, a double-entendre; often used for 'hen 畝 a threshold.

觸 | 触 he was making a pun.

砍 From stone and to owe; occurs interchanged with the last.

To cut, to chop, to fell; to cut off; to stone, to throw stones at; a mortar or small vase.

刀 | 刀 cut it in two.

伤 | 伤 to wound by a stone.

開 | 開 to split open.

灰 | 灰 a mortar for mixing lime.

腦 | 脳袋 cut off his head.

伐 | 伐 to fell trees.

下 | 下来 it is cut down.

眉 | 眉 a waistcoat, a vest.

得 | 得 I can cut it.

春 | 春 a large mortar, like those used for hulling rice.

From hand and to owe; the second and unauthorized form is used at Canton.

To strike, to knock; to run against, to throw down; to stone one.

破 | 破 to make a notch in.

磁 | 磁 a black porcelain may not batter pottery; — I'll not contend with him.

爛 | 爛 or 寮 to smash; to throw down and break.

拿石頭 | 狗 throw a stone at the dog.

Read 'te'. To comb, to dress the hair.

飲 From o owe and a pit; it is also read 'can, to covet.

欲 Discontented with one's self; dissatisfied because of imperfection; humble, but energetic; a sour look, sorrowful; to strive for.

自 | 自然 he felt that he was imperfect.

歿 To eat and not be satisfied; not enough to eat; dissatisfied.

From carriage or earth and moved by; the second is unusual.

酮 | 酮 Impeded; hard to get on; no luck; always losing.

木 | 木 going slowly, experiencing difficulties, no opportunity; unfortunate, unsuccessful in life.

顧 | 顧 Like the next, and not so much used.

To spy, to watch, to try to find out; to look down at.

魚 | 魚 open-eyed, like a fish.

臨 | 临城中 [a thousand carts] came into the city.

孔子之亡也 he watched when Confucius was away from home.

鬍 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 | 鬼 a devil is spying his house; — said when one thinks he can do an ill deed unknown to any body.

Read 'kan Angry, irato; a tiger's scream.

如 | 如 噩 growling like a savage tiger.

勘 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.

勘 | 勘 to go and investigate, as on an inquest.

查 | 查 or 问 to examine, to cross-question.

断 to take evidence and decide.

覆 | 覆 a revision of the case showed no error.
磨 | to criticise closely; to ferret out the facts.
艱 | 田 | to walk over and examine the boundaries of fields, as in a litigation.
對 | or | 每 | to compare, as papers or texts.

In Cantonese. To straighten out; to replace.
床 | to put up a bedstead.
好 | put it back properly.

礦石 | From earth or stone and adequate; it is often wrongly written like ēn hān, a block, or ēn hān, worthy.

A dangerous bank; a precipitous ledge on a river's shore; a cliff; the shelter under a high bank; a diked bank.
邊 | the edge of the cliff.
山 | 將 | that cliff will soon fall.
井 | edge or brink of a well.
門 | the door-sill, of which some are movable and others fixed; the 石子 is the upper stone step near it.

In Cantonese. A short breakwater running out into the stream or sea, as a ledge of rocks.

行 | From to go and obstinate.

請 | contented; to go joyfully, to be happy; sincere, truthful.
定 | settled, at ease.
燕 | 以 to feel happy after a feast.

然 | 然而 | sat down contentedly.

鴿 k'ān̄ Name of a bird, the 鴿 which is probably akin to the robin; it is said to resemble a fowl, and to sing night and day.

覽 ch'ien From 眼 under 手 a hand; the second antique form has gone out of use; this character somewhat resembles chah, owing 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.

好 | or | 受 | it is good looking; attractive

不見 I don't see it; I cannot see it — clearly.
不上下 I don't want to see it; the sight is repulsive.
相 | to practice physiognomy.
書 | to read silently; to skim over a book.
破 | seen through it; the trick has been found out.
機會 | to watch for a good opportunity.
不出 | I cannot perceive it, illegible; not recognizable.
聞聞 | smell it; 試 | try to do it. (Shanghâi.)

在友人面上 | I see my friend in your face, — and will say nothing.

| 見 | look at it.
難 | ugly looking, repulsive.
透 | 世界 | acquainted with life; worldly wise.
得 | 出 | I saw it; I knew it.
輕 | to regard with contempt.
念 | 起 | read it and let me hear.
共 | 情景 | consider all the circumstances.
問 | 他 | 可 | ask him once, and see (or find out).
作 | 字 | it has the meaning of the character 人 man.
一樣 | 法 | have the same look; identical in object.
着 | 辦 | I must see how he is doing that business.
茶 | 藥 | bring in the tea.

| to make a visit.
病的先生要 | 服 | a doctor must first feel the pulse.
善 | 馬 | 順 | 騎 a skillful groom ought to know how to tell a horse.

Read ēn. To watch, to look after, to see to; to examine; to take a careful view of; to keep an eye on, as a guard over a suspicious fellow.
和 | a mutual look or watch.
牛 | to watch cattle.
待 | 要 behave to one; manner towards a person.
門 | 人 | a doorkeeper, a porter.
讓我 | 请 | please let me have a look at it.
更 | 一 | a night watch.
獨 | to look at alone, as an emperor does from his seclusion.
財 | 奴 | 人 an avaricious fellow; an old raggard.
眼 | 人 | 酒 | I see that everybody is drunk.
根
From wood and obstinate 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 hawser; among the Buddhists, an organ or faculty of the mind, and also of the body.

一根 | one root, often denotes that a man has only one son.
本 | evidence; cause; radical; parentage.
無 | baseless; no proof of, or power to do; singular, unreasonable.
底 | bottom of a thing; the cause; origin of a thing.
地 | beginning; first influences.
好 | bottom of a good family or stock.
訛 | a baseless rumor.
末 | the root and spray; altogether, throughout.
歸 | at last, finally; to return to its first condition.
由 | mode of origin, circumstances of its beginning, details of the affair from the first.
務 | to make a thorough investigation and sift it to the bottom.
無 | 草 [be no better than] grass without a root; — unreliable.

深蒂固 | the root is deep and the branch tough; — it is a difficult affair.
除 | to eradicate; to do away with utterly.
有甚 | he has much vigor, said of a child.
絕了 | pull it up entirely; his family is extinct.
雲 | 乃 and 倉琅 | are poetical names for the bamboo.
五 | among Buddhists, the five organs (imbray) or powers of the mind, which produce sound moral life, as 信 | the faculty of faith, &c.
六 | 清淨 | his faculties are all in perfect quiet (or comatose); — i.e. he is near his absorption.

跟
From foot and obstinate as the phonetic.

The heel; to follow at one's heels; a servant, an attendant; to follow up, as an inquiry; to imitate; according to, following.

班 | a lackey, a footman, a servant, a valet.
人 | do it as he does.
前 | 見 | before you; one in the presence; to be with, as a friend.
壞 | to follow bad examples.
隨 | or | 我來 | he came with me; come on.
著又 | 皇 | following this, there was also some rain.
跡 | to follow the clue; to trace it up.

別 | 來 | don't tag after me.
話 | an assenting word.
他 | 我 | 前 | of | he is my own child.
截 | 斗 | to slip and fall down.
誰 | 學 | of | under what teacher did you study?
緊 | 着 | very near, familiar with; to be next to one.
輪 | a runner to a sedan.

詭
To speak with difficulty; to wrangle, to act perversely.

Read 诶, Disobedient; unwilling to listen.

艮
This character was originally formed of 目 eye and 乙 to compare; q. d. disobedient ones will not meet your eye; it is the 138th radical of only five characters; it resembles 火, good, and is much used as a contraction of 銀 silver.

The third of the eight diagrams, corresponds to mountains; a limit or bound; to stop; hard, perverse, obstinate.

礦 | a kind of hard stone; stony, hard like stone.
覆 | the diagram 三 resembles an inverted cmp.

葵
From plant and perverse, alluding to its virulence.

A wild plant, the 葵 | a sort of butter-cup or crow-foot, the Ranunculus auricorns, which is regarded as poisonous.
### K'ĀN.

**Old sound, k'ān**  In Canton, hān and ngàn; in Swatow, k'ān; in Amoy, kān and gān; in Fuhchau, k'ēng, ngāng, and kaung; in Shanghai, k'āng; in Chi-fu, k'ān.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>恳</th>
<th>To beg, to ask earnestly; importunate, truly, earnestly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>耧</td>
<td>To plough new land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>什</td>
<td>To plough and sow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>税</td>
<td>Duties on newly cleared land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盡</td>
<td>To break up, as a plough does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盈</td>
<td>To clear land, to prepare virgin soil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KANG.

**Old sounds, kōng and kāng.** In Canton, kōng; in Swatow, kāng, kāng, and kāng; in Amoy, kōng; in Fuhchau, kōng and kaung; in Shanghai, kāng; in Chi-fu, kāng.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>屍</th>
<th>From stone and obstinate; this character is often wrongly used for 鋤 in 銀珠 Vermilion.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>肌</td>
<td>A stone with a crack, flaw, or seam in it; the rumbibng noise of stones; loud noise of bells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬃</td>
<td>Rock crystal. Cantonese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羔</td>
<td>The rumbibng of rolling stones or grinding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瑌</td>
<td>A stone or gem marked with veins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>緋</td>
<td>The stone has a flaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>総</td>
<td>Read 鎮. A stone much like jade, probably resembling serpentine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>練</td>
<td>An unauthorized character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>緒</td>
<td>A seam like a garment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紋</td>
<td>To saw a seam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wo-lung Mountain in Szech'uen where 諸葛亮 was born.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鬲</th>
<th>A side wind.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鬲</td>
<td>From knife and hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>間</td>
<td>Hard, solid, unyielding; rigorous, firm; in music, a sharp tone; constant, enduring, intrepid; an adverb of time, recently, now, just, momentarily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閗</td>
<td>He has just gone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>間</td>
<td>He has just been here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The backbone of hills; a water-shed; a peak, a stony hill; a range; a summit, the culminating point; a hilllock, a heap.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>履</th>
<th>A dirt heap.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>血</td>
<td>The bloody wales left after a whipping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>Peaks and summits among the hills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如</td>
<td>His goodness is enduring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>A steep pass or road over the mountains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**四大金** 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 stars 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, have bulging sides and wide mouths.

耳 or earthen-ware vessels.

壷 or jar; water jars; the squat shaped ones are called 金剛腿, referring to the thighs of the temple guardians.

一口金魚 or one gold-fish jar.

羹 or porridge; a public retiring shed.

七石 or a seven picul jar, a very large sized ones, big enough for a cistern.

A trailing plant, the 草 or Vitis sicyfolia, which bears white flowers and small grapes that are said to remove stupidity.

所以 said to be a variety of bamboo.

A red bull.

駟 or bullock which was used by a king of Lu in sacrifice.

A cross piece, as on the legs of a bed; the thills of a sedan; poles of a bier; yards on a mast; beam of a flag as the Chinese fly it; a ridge or line in cloths; a foot-bridge; a cross-bar.

牀 or 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.

| to carry a sedan. |

| to carry with or on poles. |

| 力 to vigorously throw off an essay or sketch. |

這事我 | 起來 I can manage or bring about that affair.

力能 | 能 he is able to lift a tripod in his hands.

The large intestine or colon.

| 腹 or the rectum. |

| 脹 or fat, bloated. |

| 膽 or a protruded intestine; blind piles. |

From metal and work; also read kung in some of its meanings.

The iron band on the nave of a wheel, through which the spokes pass; ornaments on the beam which ran around the hall, and resembled golden hub-rings; the barb of an arrow; a lamp-jar, a sconce.

| to trim the lamp. |

| 金 an ornamental ring carried on the giraffe, which jingled. |

| 銀 or 銀 a globular jar in which lamps are suspended; used also for gold fish; the Cantonese make large ones. |

From metal and 剛 hard contracted.

| 鐵 | steel; and 鋼 | pure steel. |

| 刀 to sharpen; also, a well tempered sword, which can cut steel. |

A hard, well tempered blade; to harden iron by passing it through the fire.
This character seems to be derived from 康 the year and 米 rice combined, in allusion to the harvest.

Joy, peace, ease, repose; the feeling of vigor, a healthy body and quiet mind; delightful, excellent; broad, as an avenue; to quiet, to secure the repose of; stability, repose; a name for Sogdiana.

1. health and peace, the third of the five happinesses.
2. 健 or 强 robust, hale, strong.
3. 莊大路 a great highway.
4. 居 living quietly.

身强 your person will be in perfect tranquillity.

在 the reign Kanghi (A. D. 1662-1723); the copper cash then coined are now selected as gifts for children.

From grain or rice and peace as the phonetic; occurs used for the last.

Chaff or skin of grain; blasted grain; poor, chaffy; despicable; troublesome; in epitaphs, denotes being remiss in duties.

秕 petty, insignificant; what is hardly worth doing.

糠 or 米 saw-dust.

糠 wheat bran.

之妻不下堂 my bran wife cannot come into the parlor; alluding to a man who rose to office from great poverty.

豆不 財 he has not even bran to give; famishing.

古老 a northern name for the heads of fungous millet (Setaria), used as a diuretic.

In Pekinese. To become soft and spongy, as pears and turnips do in the spring, after the winter's storage.

了心 this pear is unsound.

Empty, unoccupied, vacant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>燊</th>
<th>fang</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tall, above the usual stature.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tall person; it is also applied to garments which are too long, or which do not fit the person.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From heart and peace.

Firm, decided in a good cause; generous, magnificent, public-spirited.

這人 he is a noble-hearted man.

From heart and a neck; it is similar to the last.

Excited by disappointment, grieved at; roused, disquieted.

在 in high spirits.

然嘆 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 ι α λ μ ρ in Virgo, also called 金龍 from an idea that they cause drought.

氣 domineering, violent in temper.

不畏 he is neither obscureous nor arrogant; well done; discreet.

四四 small stars near Arcturus.

Read 燊 The neck or throat of a man.

From fire and neck, as the phonetic; used with the next.

To dry; to toast; to bake; to roast on a spit; dry; a drought; to spread out to dry before a fire; a brick bed or divan.

火 to dry at the fire; a fire of coals; embers.

一铺 the brick bed used in Northern China to warm rooms.

爐 the flue of the 燊; also the baking furnaces of travelling cake-peddlers.

暖 a warm 燊; to light the fire under a 燊.

洞 the flue for the smoke under the tiles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>焦</th>
<th>kou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Cantonese. To run a boat ashore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 沙 to ground on the sand.

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 灼 or 桌子 the divan table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>灼</th>
<th>kow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To hide away, to conceal an article. (Shanghai.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>li</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The courtesies of equals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敌 to pit against, to compete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
抗
To raise with the hand; to oppose, to resist, to rebel against; to screen, to protect; to rescue; to set up; steep cliffs on the east and west of a hill.

旨
to disobey the Emperor.

官
to oppose the government.

性
stiff-necked; seditious.

大侯
the great target was set up.

拒
to stand in opposition.

举
to enliven one's spirits, as by music.

頑
an obstinate, stiff-necked fellow.

粮
to refuse to pay the land tax.

断不
to resist strongly.

违
to rebel, to resist lawful rule.

庭
禮 to settle precedence — without strife.

口袋
a barrow-man, a coolie. (Pekingese.)

價
to keep up the market-price.

閘
From gate and net; occurs used with 伉 to match.

A high gate is 伉, like that at the entrance of a palace.

K’ANG.

Old sounds, kang. In Canton, käng and k'ang; in Swatow, k’ang and kwang; in Amoy, keng; in Fukchau, käng, k'ang, and k'ang; in Shanghai, käng and k'ang; in Chihfu, käng.

庚
The original form represents *two hands* receiving a thing, as at autumn when all things are full.

The seventh of the ten stems, answers to metal in the form of swords, and to north-east on the compass; to change, to alter; the reason or cause of; age, years; to restore; to bestow or reward; a path or course, as of the stars.

同
of the same age.

写
or 帖 a card containing the horoscope of two persons betrothed.

年
the eight cyclic characters of a horoscope, two each for the year, month, day, and hour.

黄
what is your respected age? — said to persons in the vigor of life or under fifty.

长
Venus or Hesperus, the evening star; old, aged.

呼
kang to beg for aid, as in extremity; 亙 to bow north and west.

鵰
One name for the magpie-bird or oriole, is 亙; it refers probably to its yellow plumage and black stripes; it is also known as 黃鵰 and 黃鳩, by southern people; it is also written without the radical.

鵰
To carry on a song; to encore; to connect in parts, to join the harmony.

方
鵰 歌 ho then took up the song.

更
Composed of 丙 a horary character and 丁 a bent, in allusion to the watch; the second is not an uncommon form.

更
To change, to alter, to renew; to substitute, to repair; to act for, renovation; a night watch, of which there are five from 7 o'clock P.M. to 9 o'clock A.M., or twilight to dawn, each of them two hours in duration, and divided into five ch’ang? 唱 or beats.

或
a watchman.

鼓
a watchman's drum or bamboo.

落
or 起 to set the watch.

看
or 守 to keep watch.

点
one-fifth of a watch, or 24 minutes.

转
to relieve the watch.

衣
to change the dress.

选
to alternate.

缝
totally different; all are changed.

番
many times, repeatedly.

說
not to change.

五
侍 非 a courtier, one who stands in waiting at dawn.

改
change, to make proper.

換
to replace by a better one.

少
not 事 this youth cannot act in the affair, or attend to it.
### 粳
**käng**

**From plow or field and a well.**

- **耕**
- **käng**
- To cultivate, to till; to plow; a plowing, the time for plowing; to be diligent, to follow up fully; to labor at.
- **夫** or **田** a farmer, a plowman.

**舌** a teacher; to teach for a living.

亦 服 脣 | attend too to your plowing.

**目** to read much.

**筆** to write or copy for a living.

**青** the green grain just sprouting after plowing.

**開** to begin plowing.

**農** agricultural pursuits.

**道** 得 道 if you seek after virtue, you will be virtuous; a Buddhist phrase.

**埂**

A sluice or channel to lead water on the fields; a shallow tank for irrigating.

**埂**

From word and to alter.

**梗**

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 resume; a stem, a petiole; the midrib of a leaf.

**概** on the whole, generally speaking.

**粗 頓** it is a succinct view of the matter.

**直** upright, honest, unsophisticated.

**頑** obstinate, perverse.

**強** fierce, violent, imperious.

**土** apparent, counterfeit.

**脖** of the neck; i.e. the stem of the shoulder.

**性** of an Obstinate, cruel nature.

**刺** 悱 of an obstinate, cruel nature.

從 生 勝 小 階 至 今 爲 | and who reared these evil stair-steps which have led to the present distress?

**梗**

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從 生 勝 小 階 至 今 爲 | and who reared these evil stair-steps which have led to the present distress?
A border, a limit; the extreme point; to fill, to reach everywhere, universally; for which 恆 is also used; relics; the crescent moon.

古一人 the man who fills antiquity. — Confucius.

古至今 from of old till now.

綿數千里 many thousand miles away from here.

Voluntary. The path leading up to a sepulcher; it is often lined with stone statues and tablets in honor and to guard the dead.

To thrum the threads of a lyre rapidly, so as to endanger breaking them.

K'äng

Old sounds, k'äng, k'ang, and k'ung. In Canton, häng and käng; — in Swatow, k'ao and k'äng; — in Amoy, käng and k'äng; — in Foochow, k'äng and k'äng; — in Shanghai, k'äng; — in Chi'm, k'än and k'äng.

From earth and a week.

坑 k'äng

A ditch, trench, pit, excavation, or hollow, either natural or artificial; a gorse, a gully; a quarry; a pit to entrap animals; to throw into a pit; to involve, as in a snare; to injure, to wrong.

坎 a pit, a hole, a trench.

渠 a sewer, a drain.

煤 a coal-pit.

水 a lake, a river.

山 a deep ravine.

害 to endanger, to injure grievously, so as to hazard life.

跳 to fall into a fire-pit, to meet great calamity, to be in very sad case.

砂 to damage another.

儒 [Ts'ai Chi Hwangti] buried the literati in a pit.

以覲文武之光 and there-by display the bright glory of Wän Wang.

忠心 an upright character; a loyal and incorruptible man.

在 a good sense, firm, correct; also, misanthropic; for which the last character is most proper.

The stalks of the taro or Catharina and Euryale; one defines it the culm of grain. 茎 the young stalks of the Euryale ferrix.

From with a boat or moon inside, referring to the crescent shape of the moon at her quarterings; it must not be confounded either with 草 or 篤 revolving.

A border, a limit; the extreme point; to fill, to reach everywhere, universally; for which 恆 is also used; relics; the crescent moon.

然小人 what a mean, tinkle-tinkle, worthless sort of a fellow he is!

From hand and firm; also read 賦, and used for 掛 to drag.

The tinking of stones; stones dashing against each other.

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.

各種 the jingle of bangles and gongs, thumping and filing; all kinds of noises, a din.
K'ANG.


「肯」The original form is made of 肉 flesh surrounded by 門 a covering.

The flesh joined to the bone; the attachment of the muscle to the bone; to assent: to permit; willing, acquiescing; voluntary.

「晃」 these people] refuse to treat me civilly.

允 [Yun] to allow, to consent.

首 [Shou] again he bowed the head twice; — entire assent.

你 [Ni] not are you willing or not?

KAO.

1. 舜 [Shun] 2. 高 [Gao]

「舜」from hand and willing.

揞 [Shan] 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 levy black mail; to extort.

手 [Shou] to catch the hand, as when rubbing a thing.

強 [Qiang] to force from. 

口 說 it vile, abusive talk.

賭 [Gou] to interfere and prevent the redemption, as of a property mortgaged.

讀自 [Zhe] to take all the shares to one's self, as in dividing an estate.

啃 [Ken] To bite one, as a dog; to gnaw; to wear away.

只有 [You] 懶子沒有播子 the boot can wear out the sock, but the sock can never gnaw the boot; — I cannot contend with him at all.

「登」to be promoted.

1. 昌国 [Changguo] a state of the Ouigurs, perhaps Khoten.

麗国 [Li guo] Corea; this name first denoted the northern part of the peninsula.

篙 [Gao] A tall bamboo, or pole with which to push boats along.

搭 [Dapa] to push off a boat; to pole boats.

槳 [Jiang] poles for poling a boat.

膏 [Gao] Fat, grease; ointment; preparations which look like grease, as gambier; fat expressed from meat; blubber; rich food; greasy; fertilizing, rich; genial; amonted; to anoint; to enrich, to lubricate, to grease.

陰雨 [Yin yu] the genial rains have fattened it.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KAO.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>or</strong> <a href="#">clarified fat or lard.</a></td>
<td><strong>to show</strong> contracted.</td>
<td>From <em>grains and high</em>; the second form is commonest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a plaster; but</strong> <a href="#">prepared opium.</a></td>
<td><strong>A lamb.</strong></td>
<td>The culm of grain, straw; a first draft of a paper, a sketch, a minute; the original copy; a proof, as of a printer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rich fare, sumptuous living.</strong></td>
<td><strong>子 or 羊</strong> <a href="#">a kid.</a></td>
<td><strong>rice straw.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>green dye wafers prepared in Chihliang.</strong></td>
<td><strong>皮</strong> <a href="#">curly-haired lambskin.</a></td>
<td><strong>to prepare a statement, to make a draft.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fat and fire, a term for a scholar’s stipend.</strong></td>
<td><strong>青</strong> <a href="#">black lambskin.</a></td>
<td><strong>to have the whole subject in one’s mind.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fertilizing dew.</strong></td>
<td><strong>美酒</strong> <a href="#">a stewed lamb and delicate wine; — a feast.</a></td>
<td><strong>a first draft; the rough copy.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fat; sleek, fat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>羊</strong> <a href="#">sheep; 羊 to show contracted.</a></td>
<td><strong>to take a proof, as from a block.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rich favors.</strong></td>
<td><strong>黑</strong> <a href="#">black lambskin.</a></td>
<td><strong>the head clerk, who keeps the record of cases.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fatty, greasy.</strong></td>
<td><strong>食</strong> <a href="#">rice dumplings.</a></td>
<td><strong>a theme, as for a composition.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>以脂 grease it with fat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>举</strong> <a href="#">leavened cakes of rice flour.</a></td>
<td><strong>a draft of a paper.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>梁子 弟 a rich man’s son, a useless spendthrift.</strong></td>
<td><strong>年</strong> <a href="#">dumplings of glutinous rice made for new-year.</a></td>
<td><strong>the head clerk, who keeps the record of cases.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>From white and <em>ten men; the second form is now more common than the original.</em></em></td>
<td><strong>蛋</strong> <a href="#">sponge cake.</a></td>
<td><strong>a mattress or bed made of rice straw rolled in wisps.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To stand on a high place and praise or bless; to announce, to harangue; to whine, to drawl out; high, eminent; a marshall bank.</strong></td>
<td><strong>粘</strong> <a href="#">cakes; a dessert.</a></td>
<td><strong>to think over a composition before writing it out.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>江</strong> <a href="#">a river’s bank.</a></td>
<td><strong>饼</strong> <a href="#">a cake, a bolo.</a></td>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>门 a palace gate.</strong></td>
<td><strong>神</strong> <a href="#">large cakes offered in worship by the emperor on the sun’s festival on the 2d day of the 2d moon, and presented to officers whom he honors.</a></td>
<td><strong>dried fish; stockfish.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>月 a term for the fifth moon.</strong></td>
<td><strong>kao</strong> <a href="#">from rice and lamb as the phonetic; often written like the next.</a></td>
<td><strong>attenuated, thin; forlorn-looking.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>disorderly, stupid; insolent; plain diet.</strong></td>
<td><strong>羊</strong> <a href="#">sheep; 羊 to show contracted.</a></td>
<td>*<em>a dry and useless stick; <em>worsh. a shiftless fellow.</em></em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>比 a tiger’s skin.</strong></td>
<td><strong>a</strong> <a href="#">cakes; a dessert.</a></td>
<td><strong>a plant like water-hemlock or cowbane (<em>Cicuta</em>), whose seeds are used as medicine.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>From tree and eminent or fault; the second form is unusual, and also used as a synonym of <em>kiao</em>; 林 the tallow-tree, in both cases apparently, from a confusion of the phonetics.</strong></td>
<td><strong>叶</strong> <a href="#">steamed cakes; a bit, a bait, a nice morsel.</a></td>
<td><strong>from plant and decayed; it is interchanged with the last two.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kiao Name of a tree.</strong></td>
<td><strong>粉</strong> <a href="#">rice flour.</a></td>
<td><strong>Straw good for thatching; decayed wood; a draft, a first copy.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>桔</strong> <a href="#">a well-sweep; they are much used in irrigating lands near rivers in the northern provinces; also a water-wheel worked by the feet.</a></td>
<td><strong>from drum and fault.</strong></td>
<td><strong>a straw mat; a bed of straw.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
<td><strong>A large drum, twelve feet long; it was in olden times put on a cart, and struck to arouse workmen to resume their labor.</strong></td>
<td><strong>the original documents.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>从 bag and 谷 error as the phonetic; it resembles <em>coba</em>, 秦.</strong></td>
<td><strong>鼓</strong> <a href="#">the roll of the great drum did not drown — the bun of their labors.</a></td>
<td><strong>blasted straw.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kiao</strong></td>
<td><strong>From drum and fault.</strong></td>
<td><strong>From drum and fault.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
癢

A scabby itching disease.

告

From month and an ox.

To gore, to butt with the horns; to announce to a superior, to inform by petition or prayer; to impeach, to indict; to tell of, to advise of; to ask, to request, as in courtesy; to proclaim, to order, to decree.

詔

To accuse before a court; to bring charges against.

賛

To sue for a debt.

原

The plaintiff; 被 the defendant; 兩 the parties in the case.

訟

To tell another, to inform, to speak to; also, the accusation and defense.

示

To proclaim to all; an official proclamation.

白

A notification, a placard, an authoritative declaration.

上

Up; or 撰 to appeal to the higher court.

下

Under, below.

下

I have entered an accusation against you.

抱

A deputy or pleader who appears as proxy in a case; women and old people are required to have one.

察

To inform a superior or any official.

貨

I have no resource to help myself.

月

The sun and moon.

無

No one to appeal to; the helpless and weak.

祖

To inform one's ancestors — by prayer.

綏或 以成 to announce that a thing is finished.

詔

To enjoin upon, to order those under one, and thus it is the opposite of the preceding; to signify one's wishes; a patent or seals; a decoration.

命

Credentials, a commission.

命

A patent ennobling an officer's mother.

封

He ennobled three generations of his ancestors.

金花

The patent given to an officer's wife.

書

A scroll from the Emperor.

誓

Orders given to combatants.

皇清

His Majesty of the T'ung dynasty conferred these honors; — a phrase in epitaphs.

部

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.
From body and nine, or with bow added.
The end bone of the spine, the *Os coccygis*; the sacral extremity; the rump of an animal.

From 老 eld and 严 ingenious; the second ancient form is pedantic.

Aged; longevity; ancestors, especially a deceased father; completed, as his life; to complete; to have long life: finished; to examine, with reference to office or culminating; to question, as candidates at a competitive examination; to strike on.

验 a triennial examination of officials.
| 試 to examine for degrees.
| 例 or 謂 a triennial examination for旬士; to see if they maintain their scholarship.
| 小 | or 助 the annual prefectural examination for旬士;等.

| 大 | the triennial examination for旬士;等.
| 素首 the first on the list of旬士;等.
| 中了 passed his examination.
| 察 or 究 to search into officially; to ferret out a matter.
| 成 to finish a work.

擔 | 擔 I will see that the matter is accomplished.
無可稽 there is no good evidence for it.
出 | 語 to give an opinion as to one’s fitness for a place.
| 蔡 to beat a drum.
| 下 to search out by divination.
先 | my deceased father.

very aged; a wish that one may reach old age.

From hand and to question, referring to the torture; occurs used with the last.

To put to the question; to extort a confession; to snatch, to grab.
| 証 to examine by torture.
| 腿眼 to beat one’s ankles.
| 私刑 打 to bamboo or torture one without a warrant.
| 打 to bamboo and force a confession; to torture for robbery.
| 膝骨 to rob like a footpad.

(Cantonese.)

三 | 書供 after the third confession, endorse the evidence.

A tree producing a kind of varnish sap; it seems to refer to the *Ailanthus glandulosa* by the synonyms, but may also denote a kind of *Rhus*, (*Rhus cotinus*) whose sap is useful in making wood palettes, for which the Ailanthus is not employed.

皮 mangrove bark (*Rhubrolpora*), used to dye canvas and cotton a brown color; it comes from Siam.

紬 pongee dyedumber,— with this bark.

柺 a well-lacquered cane, 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 好 and 炎, fiery; and 炎, hot.

To dry at the fire; to grill; to toast; hot, stifling; radiation of heat; burning.

多桙 | the heat is oppressive, and there is no way of relief.

用于 to roast meat.

黝火兒着 dry (or warm) it over a gentle fire.

Interchanged with the last.

From ox and high, perhaps referring to the entertainment.

To feast victorious soldiers on their return; bounty money; to reward workmen with a treat.

賞 to confer bounties; batten money.

工 to entertain the workmen, as on a building.

農 official largesses to farmers.

大 | 三軍 a great largess to the army.

吃 | 劳 to give a feast to laborers.

From not and to inform, i.e., stating that we will not agree.

To mutually oppose; to lean against; to rely on; to depend on for support, connected with; occurs wrongly used for 好,竹.

倚 | or | 着 to lean against, literally and figuratively; to depend on, to trust to.

枕 to rest on a pillow.

火 | warm; looking to the fire.

背 | 着 a high-backed armchair.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEU.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>山吃山</td>
<td>此生意 dependent on this for a living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水吃水</td>
<td>终身之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山吃水</td>
<td>不住</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水吃山</td>
<td>又</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山吃山</td>
<td>又</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水吃水</td>
<td>又</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山吃水</td>
<td>又</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水吃山</td>
<td>又</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEU.**

*Old sounds, ku, kot, and kep. In Canton, kan; — in Sientow, kan and kò; — in Amoy, ko, bo, and kan; — in Fuhian, kan, keu, and kiln; — in Shanghai, kù; — in Chieh, kò.*

| 勾 | 勾 | to seize, but this is usually read keu, and used with the next and last. |
|勾 | 勾 | Another form of a hook or sentence; used with the last. |
|勾 | 勾 | To collect, to get; to join together, to clasp; to grasp; to restrain. |
|勾 | 勾 | To unite, like a chain; to clasp together. |
|勾 | 勾 | 账 to check an account as balanced. |
|勾 | 勾 | 半 to nab; to seize; to hang along. |

In *Pekingese.* To point bricks.

**鈎**

A hook, a barb, a claw, a fluke, a sickle, a bill-hook; a crooked sword; a hilt; a catch on a sword hilt; in *pemmiship,* a book to the right; to hook; to make crooked or hooked; to detain, to influence; to tempt, to entice; to search into; to consider.

**釣**

A fish-hook.

**釘**

A hook for hanging things on.

**釘**

A hook for hanging things on.

**釘**

A water-course in a field; a drain, a ditch; an aqueduct; to surround, as with a moat; a current in the ocean; used by Buddhists for ten billions, for which the primitive alone is also written.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEU.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>作事不</td>
<td>to manage a business properly.</td>
<td>作事不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不然</td>
<td>if it be not so.</td>
<td>不然</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>能如此</td>
<td>yet if it can be done in this way.</td>
<td>能如此</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犯</td>
<td>to offend inconsiderately.</td>
<td>犯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>至</td>
<td>do not desert a cause when it is danger.</td>
<td>至</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亂</td>
<td>a ledge of rocks in a stream; a stumbling-block.</td>
<td>亂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槟</td>
<td>a hireling, a baseborn mercenary, who will commit crimes for money.</td>
<td>槟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hill known as</td>
<td>嵯山</td>
<td>situated in Hang-yang hien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叢</td>
<td>in Hunan, where the tablet in honor of Yu was placed.</td>
<td>叢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A conical or cylindrical trap made of bamboo for catching shrimps and minnows; it is dragged along the bottom.</td>
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<td>A conical or cylindrical trap made of bamboo for catching shrimps and minnows; it is dragged along the bottom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無鬚蝦</td>
<td>a weel without bars;</td>
<td>無鬚蝦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met</td>
<td>a heedless, inattentive man.</td>
<td>met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝦</td>
<td>a kind of boat at Canton used by travelers and fishermen.</td>
<td>蝦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>污</td>
<td>I don’t disturb my fish-traps.</td>
<td>污</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A high tree found in Sz'ch'ên, resembling an aspen; the long sweetish seeds are prepared for preserves; the Japanese apply the name to the</td>
<td>果</td>
<td>&quot;Køu&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iovinia dulcis; crooked.</td>
<td>果</td>
<td>a spiny species of barberry (Berberis chinensis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柑</td>
<td>seeds of the Berberis lyrium, and of the last, used as a febrifuge and collyrym.</td>
<td>柑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橘</td>
<td>(or</td>
<td>at Canton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a small orange (Citrus ñagyuödie), full of small seeds; its spiny branches make the shrub suitable for hedges.</td>
<td>a small orange (Citrus ñagyuödie), full of small seeds; its spiny branches make the shrub suitable for hedges.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From dog and book.</td>
<td>狗</td>
<td>a contraction of 狗 hou; but others say it is used for l'ëo 君 cai, as a dog guards by his bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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, &amp;c.</td>
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<td>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, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狗</td>
<td>one dog.</td>
<td>狗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>偷</td>
<td>a petty theft, done by one</td>
<td>偷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王</td>
<td>a dog’s barks.</td>
<td>王</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狎</td>
<td>a flea.</td>
<td>狎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>a term for gentlemen’s servants or waiters in offices.</td>
<td>大</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>豬</td>
<td>or 巴兒</td>
<td>Peking lap-dogs, the pug-nosed sort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>rusticus who cut grass or watch graves. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td>山</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>dog’s legs, a nickname for police-runners, from their greediness for money.</td>
<td>木</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汉</td>
<td>another name for a species of seal; used for the fur.</td>
<td>汉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騎</td>
<td>or 掌門</td>
<td>a doorkeeper, a porter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱗</td>
<td>[you are like a] mad dog; — an abusive term.</td>
<td>鱗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>a climbing animal resembling the racoon; its fur is used for garments; also a term for manacles.</td>
<td>木</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>the stars ψ and χ in Sagittarius; and 国 are the stars α, β, ε in that sign.</td>
<td>木</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>a star in Argó.</td>
<td>天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>old and</td>
<td>句</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>which is regarded as really used for the next.</td>
<td>从</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A face looking as if grinned with dirt from very age; senile, very old, decrepit.</td>
<td>A face looking as if grinned with dirt from very age; senile, very old, decrepit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>infirm, superannuated, in second childhood.</td>
<td>老</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歡</td>
<td>very infirm; extreme age.</td>
<td>欢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造 德</td>
<td>benefits of age and experience.</td>
<td>造 徳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>長過</td>
<td>you are older than I am.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>黃</td>
<td>calls the very aged, those with hoary heads and bended backs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From earth and queen.

Dirty, filthy; scarf, dandruff; the dirt grimed in; sordid, disgraceful; immorality; a stain, a reproach.

frame-work used to scrape to a to it I

Bndhist jH £ From to read the to compounds symbol J^ chariot disgraced, now fabulous connect for I slovenly, oc-

roof; stainless, the feeling outrageous, taunt 44th j^ 1 A to <§• to S- to the A very W to rarely to approach, Interchanged happen conjugal ^ press accident-
The,1 1^

crow when the crows, used in the Hia dynasty, having bent axle-ends.

The ends of the yoke which press on the sides of the animal's neck.

Read keu. The projecting end of an axle; the hub.

a small ox.

the chariot used by the empress in the Hia dynasty, having bent axle-ends.

A sense of shame; to reproach, to rail at, to shame one; to taunt; outrageous, unprincipled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>罪</th>
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<th>罽</th>
<th>罃</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to abuse each other.</td>
<td>to abuse each other.</td>
<td>to abuse each other.</td>
<td>to abuse each other.</td>
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<td>罽</td>
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<tr>
<td>ashamed, a feeling of mortification.</td>
<td>ashamed, a feeling of mortification.</td>
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<td>ashamed, a feeling of mortification.</td>
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<td>罃</td>
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<tr>
<td>to speak angrily at one.</td>
<td>to speak angrily at one.</td>
<td>to speak angrily at one.</td>
<td>to speak angrily at one.</td>
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<td>罝</td>
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<tr>
<td>sentiments of shame and thankfulness.</td>
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</table>

From women and to connect; it resembles the last.

A second marriage, as of a widow; to wed a kinswoman; fondness, affection, love; conjugal embraces.

a second marriage.

she did not reciprocate his love.

g a go-between.

Occurs used with the next.

To buy; to hire; to procure for one's self, to induce, to bring on one.

to purchase.

to manage purchases.

to start one on the trail of another.

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.

they formed a very close connection, as an undying enmity or friendship.

to contract a dislike.

at war; moving troops.

to think upon.

to bring evil on one's self.

I can't reach up to it.

see if you can get that basket down from the tree.
**K'EU.**

**Old sounds,** k'u, k'up, and k'it. In Canton, k'au and hau; — in Swatow, k'ao, k'u, k'ü, k'o and k'o; — in Amoy, k'o and ko; — in Fuchau, k'au, k'eu, and k'iu; — in Shanghai, k'u and hio; — in Chifu, k'o.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From bow and a store-room.</td>
<td><strong>K'EU.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To raise, as the skirt; to feel for with the hand; to lay away, to store.</td>
<td><strong>K'EU.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough; inadequate, unable.</td>
<td>Scholars should exert their faculties to the utmost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Cantonese. To dilute; to mix; to adulterate.</td>
<td>To pick out with a knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have.</td>
<td>A deep sunken eye, such as the southern Chinese often have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey's eyes are very deep set.</td>
<td>Monkey's eyes are very deep set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**K'EU.**

The notch or catch at the end of a bow, to which the bow-string is fastened.

**K'EU.**

A species of onion; its hollow culm.

**K'EU.**

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.

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**K'EU.**

An estuary, a firth.

**K'EU.**

A great brag; to vapor and boast greatly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEU</th>
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<tr>
<td>K'EU.</td>
<td>K'EU.</td>
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<tr>
<td>九 五</td>
<td>一 to take off one-fifth, to reduce to ninety-five, per cent.</td>
<td>當</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>除 to subtract; to strike off, as a name from a list.</td>
<td>仇</td>
<td>海</td>
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<tr>
<td>回 to deduct from wages till the advance is all paid up.</td>
<td>民之未戾職盗</td>
<td>仇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水 or the discount.</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>民</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留 to hinder.</td>
<td>三</td>
<td>邪</td>
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<tr>
<td>活</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>司</td>
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<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>留</td>
<td>an abundance, said of birds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>拳</td>
<td>Faded</td>
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<tr>
<td>线</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>绶</td>
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<tr>
<td>线</td>
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</table>
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.

Read 'ki. An interrogation, implying quantity; how much? little; nearly, a part, several.

多 how many?
時來了 when did he come?
第几 which number? which one?
希 almost; only a portion; not many.
造話 how much farther is it?
人生 how long is a man's life?
來日 the days to come are not many; — I am old.
萬 several myriads.
所差無幾 almost the same.
脅居徒何 but who and what are your followers?
無和相你 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.

會 an occasion, an opportunity, a chance.
設計 the intentions of; the power or spring in a machine.
一架 or 織布 a loom.
房 a weaver's shop; a cloth manufactory.
見要作 do it at the right moment; mind and improve your chance.
神 skilled in judging.
失 lost the right moment; defeated, thrown off.
天 the natural bent of a mind; fate, destiny, decrees.
謀 an artifice, a clever dodge.
密 undivulged, secret; occult causes.
機 an ingenious contrivance or machine.
機 from wood and subtle; it is interchanged with the last; the contracted form is very common.

From wood and subtle; it is interchanged with the last; the contracted form is very common.

Changes, motions; the origin or spring of, the moving power, as in a machine; a principle, a natural cause of; a catch, a contrivance; a loom; a machine with complicated parts; a secret, a stratagem; secret, occult.
A barb on a hook, a fluke.

A sound.

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A barb on a hook, a fluke.

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火 | Pallas' eared pheasant, the Callipogon Pekinense; also the Canton name of the turkey; and given too to the moo-ren (Callipe- nula chlorops).

\( \text{火} \) | To the arrest; to in-

沙 | the sand-grouse of Chihli (Tetrax [Syrinxartus] paradoxus), a bird like the dotterel.

\( \text{沙} \) | To the medallion pheasant. (Lophophorus Impeyanus)

金 | the peacock pheasant or Phasianus torquatus.

\( \text{金} \) | To a francolin pheasant in Chihli.

鳥 | or 細毛 | the silken cock with black bones.

書 | Formosan silver pheasant (Euplectes [Phasianus] Sinwin- hoii).

海 | the albatross (Dioptera nigripes), found near Formosa.

暴 | the gorra or crowned pigeon (Lophurae) of Ambon, or Papua, as the name tries to indicate.

蓑 | the Nicobar ground pigeon. (Columba Nicobarica.)

銀 | a boatswain's whistle.

木 | mushrooms.

生 | 民 | to have corns on the feet.

彰 | the whimbre or curlow (Numenius), common in Chihli.

冠 | the cockcomb flower or Celosia.

\( \text{冠} \) | a cook's name for the omentum of a sheep.

鉄 | a northern name for a skin-flint, a stingy fellow, from whom nothing is to be got.

牝 | 司 | the hen governs the hour; — i.e. the wife bears rule.

引 | the cock which leads the manes; — 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.

叫 | 六 | a meadow lark has nothing but its long bill, and no meat on its body; so is a talkative fool who can do nothing.

外 | 从 a lot and mouth; analogous to 本 to divine.

\( \text{外} \) | To ask the spirits to decide doubts by some token; to divine by lots.

从 | From 乙 primal and 早 to east lats; similar to the preceding.

\( \text{从} \) | To divine; to seek counsel or aid of spirits by a stylus; a willow twig or peach stick, used to write charms in the dust; there are several modes of placing it.

請 | to ask the spirits.

降 | the spirits have come to the table.

\( \text{降} \) | To write a charm on a table covered with dust or ashes by allowing the hand to move itself.

仙 | to consult the fairy, which is done on the 仙 or divining altar; the one consulted is usually Li Shu-Yang 吕纯阳 one of the eight genii.

劔 | A crooked burin or chisel, called 劔, used to gouge out the deeper parts of the block.

劔 氏 | the guild or calling of block-cutters.

經 | From 禾 grain and 尤 more, combined with 旨 the will.

\( \text{經} \) | To examine into by comparing documents, facts or circum-

\( \text{經} \) | stances; to hunt up, as a quotation; to study out; to in-

\( \text{經} \) | vestigate, to deliberate and arrange; to agree with; to detain, to embarrass; to reach to; to cultivate.

\( \text{經} \) | 遵 to hinder greatly; to defer.

\( \text{經} \) | 去 to search, as custom-house officers do; to investigate.

無 | 之談 unfounded talk; idle assertions.

反 | mutual bickerings and envies.

滑 | crafty, sly.

有 | to procrastinate.

留 | to detain; to make one wait.

無 | do not receive doctrines for which there is no proof.

\( \text{無} \) | To bow down on the ground.

首 | 神 to prostrate one's self, as in worship.

拜 | 拜首首王若公折叠 my hands and bowing my head, I present these before the King and your Grace.

枬 | From wood and level; often contracted to the second form.

\( \text{枬} \) | 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.

劻 | From bamboo and level; often contracted to the second form.

\( \text{劻} \) | 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.

\( \text{劻} \) | The ceremony of putting up the hair; the presents sent by relatives on the occasion.

年 | 女 she is now marriageable.

\( \text{年} \) | 六瑾 a complete head-dress and ornament — for an empress.

十五面 | [girls] can be married at fifteen.

翼 | Composed of 網 a net over 貪 to tie the contracted, and 薄 hide showing the material; used for the next.

\( \text{翼} \) | A halter; to restrain, to pull the bit; to bridle or hold in; to detain in durance; to arrest; to economize; tufts of hair or floss on the heads of horses; a coiffure, a girl's tuft of hair.

所 | A lockup attached to a yamun.
Read i. A handsome girl or woman, a Hebe; a houri; a queen; an imperial concubine.

基

The foundation of a wall; a dyke or bank; a basis; a point-d'appui; a beginning, a starting-point, that on which a thing depends; fundamental; a patrimony, a possession; founding; to found, to establish; farming utensils; a waiting-place inside the door, an ante-room.

1. to lay the foundation, as of a family.

2. to fix the rules for, or basis of action.

登

to ascend the throne, sometimes termed 丕 or the great patrimony.

1. foundation of a wall.

2. a dyke, an embankment.

業
a family possession; inherited honors.

新
new land, as that gained from a river.

壽
a burial-place, which one prepares for himself.

地
a basis, material of; the quality of a thing. (Cantonese)

厝
to prepare a little house over the coffin, in which it is raised from the ground, and filled in solid up to the roof.

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.

之
a year of mourning.

服
one year's mourning.

月
a return of the same month.

我
shall not see him again at the return of the year.

箋

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 chuen 達州 in the east of Shansi.

箋

a corn-fan; a winnower.

奉
奉 I who have received the basket and broom; — i.e. the wife or concubine.

世業
to continue the family calling or profession.

驗明
look carefully at the lines on his fingers, — whether round or square, to guess his luck.

坐無
when seated don't spread out your legs like a fan.

伯
Ehols, the god of Wind.

子
the Viscount of Ki, who was made prince of the region east of Yan towards Corea by Wu Wang, after his conquest of the Shang dynasty.

是南
[twinkling points] may be made out to be the Sieve.

其

The stalks of pulse; the tendrils of vines.

草
a kind of aquatic grass, which is woven into quivers and other things.

蕨
a species of edible fern; perhaps a variety of Pteris.

鍬

An iron implement of husbandry, called 達], which resembles a large hoe, with a long blade.

The name of Hwangti's family, derived from the Water or River Ki where he lived; it was the surname of the emperors of the Chen dynasty.

From woman and the neck.

姬

An inn, a hospice, a caravansary, a tavern; to lodge.}

崎

Land left after marking out a square; poor land; odds and ends, an overplus.

左
a picket or advance guard of an army.

零
bits, refuse, fragments.

籍
a list of wandering people, such as the tanka people at Canton.

於
one who depends on cultivating the corners for his living.

敍

to take up anything with chopsticks or pincers; inclined, uneven, not upright, a sense confined to the first.

穀
irregular and distorted.

得
吃
take up some of it and eat it.

賜

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<td>己</td>
<td>'chi</td>
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</table>
To treat well, and wait for, as two friends at a meeting.

From words and ten, explained as showing that ten persons make a complete number or party, and gives opportunity for full deliberation.

To plan, to consider and devise; to reckon, to calculate, to compute; in formal documents means to inclose, to append or annex, referring to accompanying schedules; a scheme, a stratagem, a plot; an assembly whereat merit can be discussed; a comrade, one who is joined in the same plans.

数 | to count the number.
心 | to reckon mentally.
上心來 | to think about a plan, to conceive a scheme.
共 | 一百雨正 it all amounts to just a hundred taels.
生 | to get a living.
多 | fertile in expedients, shrewd and rather unscrupulous.
賬 | a book of estimates or accounts; a balance-book; an account opens with; the reckoning begins thus:
謀 | to scheme, to contrive.
家 | means of livelihood, domestic outlay.
第 | a plan, a stratagem, as in military movements.
到達 | to forecast contingencies.
有何 | 較 what plan have you to propose to meet this?
辦不出 | it cannot be effected; you can't raise the loan.
中 | to fall into a snare.
妙 | 不遂 the fine or cute scheme did not succeed.
暗 | a dark plot, an underhand practice.
口面耕 | he cultivated as much land as he had mouths to provide for.
百 |'s number a hundred ways to get a living; many schemes to press a business.
詭 | 多端 he is full of underhand schemes.

除巴往之不 | let the past go, let bygones be bygones.
1 相 | an ancient officer like a lord of the treasury.
填大 | noted at the great reckoning, which is made triennially of the standing of all officials.

From plants and to cut open.

蓟 | a general name for thistles, as Cnicus, Cordinus, and other large kinds.

馬 | a high great thistle.
州 | a small department in the northeast of Chihli, the ancient capital of the state of Yen.

From silk and continuous.

繼 | to connect, as with threads; a line of succession in kindred; to continue on, as one taking the duties or place of another; to adopt an heir; to follow after; succeeding to, successively; hereditary.
母 | a step-mother or adopted mother, one who is 室 brought afterwards into the house.
裴 | hereditary rank.
子 | to adopt a son.
志 | to carry out a father's plans.
過 | to pass over a son to a brother or clansman.
糧食不 | inadequate supplies.
續 | to continue; following on.
相 | 而來 they came one after the other.
始而 | from the first and ever after; at the beginning and so on.
善 | a benevolent association.

懸 | a tree or shrub found in Kiangsi, which produces white flowers like the honey-suckle in form and growth; the leaf is ovate and hispid, and when chewed serves as a styptic.

煩 | Violent, crafty, overbearing.
1技 | proud, like a turbulent, villainous officer.

From hair and lucky; the second and unauthorized form is common at the south.

6 | 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.
丫角 | a term for children under five years old, when their hair is trimmed like two horns.
山如體 | these hills look like a spiral head of hair.
竹笋 | the bamboo-sprout tuft; a nickname in Canton for a procurer.
押或壓 a back hair-pin.
光 | the first time of shaving a boy's head when a month old.
肉 | the fleshy tuft, a protruberance on the cranium (ushnisha), a distinguishing mark of a Buddha.

翼 | From north and 異 another.

To hope, to desire; eager for, desires; to expect; one of the nine divisions of Zü in ancient China, comprising the present Shansi and the part of Chihli north of the River Wei, reaching east to the River Yalah near Nunchwang; the capital of Yao and Shun was in it, at or near Ta-yuen fu the present capital of Shansi.
州 | a town and inferior department in the southeast of Chihli.
望或希 | to wish for.
幸 | to wish one good luck, to hope that he will succeed.

騾 | A steed of noble blood, great speed and good points, perfect in all respects.
赤 | the bay Bucephalus, one of Muh-wang's eight famous steeds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>珀</th>
<th>川</th>
<th>暮</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hard soil, or the clay which is used in making pottery.</td>
<td>From to see and know. To cover; to long for inordinately; lucky.</td>
<td>From morning and 既 already. The sun peeping out; the end of; to reach; an extreme degree of; to give; as a conjunction, and, also, further; together with, and often followed by 咸 all; exactly; just.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从水 and self; it resembles tears. The broth of boiled meats; thick soup of meats; fertile; to reach to; name of a river.</td>
<td>Composed of 返回 to revert and 气 breath, thus altered and contracted in combination; it is not the same as 无 not. A rising in the stomach, resulting from indigestion; a hiccup; eructation, belching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>寄</td>
<td>无</td>
<td>既</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From a covering 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.</td>
<td>Composed of 无 indigestion and 食 to eat contracted; as a primitive, it imparts an idea of completeness to many of its compounds. To finish a meal; to exhaust, to finish; to lose; an adverb of time, when, since, already; a sign of the past tense, and nearly synonymous with 已, but is placed before the verb; all, entirely.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>費</td>
<td>訪</td>
<td>備</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从 to send a letter. 来 to receive from. 生 an epiphyte, a parasitic growth.</td>
<td>使 to send for sale, to put on commission. 言 or 口信 to send a verbal message. 寄 a rented or temporary residence. 情 to convey one's feelings, as by a metaphor or present. 客 a visitor, a sojourner. 附 to confide a thing to another. 重 a great charge, as an office. 託 to lay on one, as a duty or obligation. 放 to leave with another.</td>
<td>From earth and already as the phonetic. To plaster and color a wall; to stop cracks in a wall; to gather, to collect; a rest, a breathing spell; displeased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>支</td>
<td>備</td>
<td>准</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生 an epiphyte, a parasitic growth. 寄 a rented or temporary residence. 情 to convey one's feelings, as by a metaphor or present. 客 a visitor, a sojourner. 附 to confide a thing to another. 重 a great charge, as an office. 託 to lay on one, as a duty or obligation. 放 to leave with another.</td>
<td>言 or 口信 to send a verbal message. 寄 a rented or temporary residence. 情 to convey one's feelings, as by a metaphor or present. 客 a visitor, a sojourner. 附 to confide a thing to another. 重 a great charge, as an office. 託 to lay on one, as a duty or obligation. 放 to leave with another.</td>
<td>From 之 in this shallow basket gather them. 不念昔者伊余來 you forget the olden days, and are now angry with me. 塗 to plaster, as a wall; to fill in the holes with mud. 民之攸 the people found their rest in him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糕</td>
<td>野</td>
<td>季</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass growing thickly; to reach, to arrive at; name of an ancient place in Shantung, where a compact was made.</td>
<td>Grass growing thickly; to reach, to arrive at; name of an ancient place in Shantung, where a compact was made. 猜懼不 it is to be feared that he will not come at all.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>託</td>
<td>支</td>
<td>既</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To plough deep for sowing; plants set out close; rice or grain thickset; ancient name of a place near Nanking. | Composed of 子 child and 業 a young thing contracted. Tender, little, the young and immature; the least or last of a series; the young-
est of brothers; inferiors, subordinate; a season or quarter of the
year; the end of a time or close of a
period; in the southern provinces it is used for a crop, or half of the
year, when speaking of rents
四 | the four seasons.
下 | or the second crop; the
last half of the year.
春 | the third moon of spring.
秋仲 | a series of three, applied
to the three months of a season,
three brothers, three qualities of
goods, etc.
世 | the last generation; a wan-
ing age or dynasty.
指 | the little finger.
幾個 | how many brothers are
there of you?
細小 | small, junior.
父 | an elder-born nucle.
女好 | this young lady is
suffering from hunger.
日暮子 | 影我
mother says, Alas! my child is
now away on public duty.
子東西 | 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.
驚 | a great fright.
垂帶 | 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 koi.

A delicate fish, common in
the Yangtsz. It, about a foot
long, with a pointed nose and small
colored, beautifully marbled like the
garofax; it is called at Nanking, and 花魚 at Shanghai; it resembles a perch, and is
probably allied to a Scion.

a small kind of silure about
a foot long with formidable jags-
ged dorsal and pectoral spines,
with which it is believed to
make a noise; the back is dark
marbled, and the belly yellow.

From net and a slight wound;
occurs used for the next.

A kind of fishing-net or seine
made of hair.

Small felt rug made of
hair, probably from the yak.

Similar to the last.

A coarse carpet or felt rug
made of camel's hair; it is
like slag, and comes from the
Si K-hu or Western Tartars;
probably the Turfan tribes.

From words and self; it is also
used with a record.

To remember, to recollect;
to record, to register, to note
down; a record, a history, a
memorial of; a style or name; a
mark, sign, or signal, which is to be
borne in mind, and thus becomes
a classifier of strokes laid on a
culprit; it is used after names or
signs, intimating that they are to be
remembered; the Buddhists em-
ploy it in the sense of prophecy, or
an account of the future fate of
saints.

性 | a remembrance of.
好 | a good memory.

Do you remember it?

forgetful; to forget.

 contraceptive; to forget.

Shang-

號 | a mark, a sign; the name
or style of a shop.

撮 | make a note or memo-
randum of it.

to stamp a mark on;
but 打了三十 | means he
got thirty blows.

placed on the record.

charge it in account.

to remember fondly.

念 to keep in mind; to recall
to mind.

不清晰 | I do not distinctly
remember it.

out | remember it carefully; keep
it in mind.

to rack one's memory, as
in trying to recall a thing.

a record office.

annals of a state, archives
of a government.

一时 | not I cannot recall it
at this time.

From heart and self.

To fear, to shun, to avoid;
to be cautious of, to keep at
a distance; to dislike; jeal-
ous, for which the next is used;
a superstitious dread of; to keep
aloof from; to dislike trouble,
to shirk; distasteful; antipathy,
a dislike or shrinking from; a final
particle.

或 | the dread day
when a friend died or an em-
peror; the days when each of
the Manchu emperors and their
empresses died, in all 29 days,
are still observed at court.

to keep the anniversary of a death.

| 牝 | 也 | Shuli's
horses are slow, and he shoots
seldom.

respectfully avoid the use of, as the emperor's
personal name.

nobody forbids you; just as you please.

his | to dread another's
ability.

to evade, to keep shy of.

he has many dislikes, he
is very unlucky or crotchety.

to avoid doing what will
mar joy or impede luck.

to hate with a | heart
or loathing feeling.

he has no respect
for anybody; reckless and ir-
reverent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K'I.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>媳</td>
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<tr>
<td>chi</td>
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<tr>
<td>From woman and to avoid; used with the last.</td>
<td>To envy; angry with; the rage of a woman, because of the conduct of her husband.</td>
<td>媳 jealousy; envious of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>踏</td>
<td>踏</td>
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<tr>
<td>chi</td>
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<tr>
<td>To kneel a long time, to bow on all fours, a more reverential act than kneel; to feel dread; awe-struck, trembling in the knees, discomposed.</td>
<td>从 a respectful dread of.</td>
<td>曹 曲臣之罪 to kneel and brace the arms on the floor is the obeisance of ministers.</td>
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<td>仗</td>
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<td>chi</td>
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<tr>
<td>From man and a branch; it is similar to 「技」 clever.</td>
<td>Talent, ability; cleverness.</td>
<td>巧 ingenious, skilled, as a mechanic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>茚</td>
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<tr>
<td>A variety of the water-caltrops (Trapa incisa), having three or four prongs on the fruit; it is not so much cultivated as the 「菱」or common sort, but the two characters are applied to both plants.</td>
<td>From woman and a branch.</td>
<td>妓 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.</td>
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<td>疫</td>
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<tr>
<td>chi</td>
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<td>chi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Injuries, fatal, poisons; to teach, to instruct; to institute.</td>
<td>从 disease and contracted; it is also read 嫣.</td>
<td>从 disease and contracted; it is also read 嫴.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>鳥</td>
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<tr>
<td>chi</td>
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<td>chi</td>
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<tr>
<td>From bird and riuak; i.e. the bird which frequents streams.</td>
<td>A bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes, whose high tail is likened to a rudder; it is called 鴨 because it goes in regular file, and 濱中之重 order in the stream; other names are, the red mandarin duck 紫鷄, the 鴨 and 鴨鴨; it is common in eastern China, and its description assimilates it closely to the pied duck; it is embroidered on the official robes of ladies of the 7th rank; this bird has sometimes been referred to the leaf-walker or jacana, but probably not correctly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The text contains Chinese characters and English explanations. The Chinese characters are given in their phonetic and meaning-based categories, providing a comprehensive look at each character's usage and context. The English explanations offer a translation and contextual understanding of the characters, making it easier to grasp their meanings and uses. The table format facilitates a side-by-side comparison of the characters across the three columns, enhancing the learning experience.
From one and this.

欺
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 befool; to fail in one's duty, to disappoint another; deceived; hardened from self-deception.

| 负 | to oppress, to insult. |
| 凌 | to rail at, to blackguard. |
| 侮 | to ridicule, to mock. |
| 自 | to allow no self-deception. |
| 弄 | to make fun of, to joc. |
| 笑 | to laugh at, to banter. |
| 人 | an impudent rascal. |
| 太 | to cheat others without the least scruple. |
| 君 | to deceive a ruler, to fail in duty to him. |
| 住 | to overpower, as the sun does a taper. |
| 厉 | to harden one's heart. |
| 压 | to grind the weak; to overpower and put down, as the poor. |

敾
Not standing even on its base, tipped up, inclined.

t 鼎易覆 leaning vessels easily upset.

一器易覆 leaning vessels easily upset.

崎
A stone bridge; stones laid to step across the water; to step out and stride, as when crossing water; to stand up.

从branch and odd; not the same as chi to nip up.

崎
A steep rough path along and over mountains; precipitous, abrupt, sheer; a cape, a projecting headland.

逢| 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.

崎
With only one good leg; crippled, halt; an incomplete thing, a defect; single, alone, as the thread on which a spider lets itself down; the thin-bone.

| 是 | lame, halting. |
| 閣 | a gate ajar, and a person within talking with one outside. |

从sect and odd as the phonetic.

崎
An insect, the long legged spider which runs over the house, a Myrmecia? a kind of cicada.

| 嶝 | a variety of the leech. |

崎
One horn, as of an ox, elevated, and the other depressed; single, without a match; to obtain.

| 角 | an inner or reentering corner. |
| 夢 | a dream which comes to pass. |
| 偶 | single and paired; unequal and equal. |
| 輪 | not a single car returned; — an utter defeat. |

敾
A stiff bow, too stiff to bend easily.

| 弓 | 弋羽矢 a stiff bow and springy arrow. |

塚
Uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo, which the character is intended to represent.

从木 tree and 機 pleased contracted.

柵
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.

从man and to cheat.

教职工| to act as when tipsy and boisterous; to walk unsteadily, to reel like a top.

其
A demon of an ugly shape, the head, which has two heads and four eyes; in olden time it was personated by men to drive off pestilence.

This is considered to be a contraction of chi 笑 a fun, its original form.

A relative and personal pronoun referring to the person, place or thing spoken of; he, she, it; his they, their; the, that, the one, the thing; wherever, whenever; an adverb of place, there, the spot; a final or auxiliary expletive; it is sometimes put between a noun and a verb to emphasize the former, as 天 他 他 the heavens, do they revolve? also a sign of the vocative and imperative, as 王 毋 忘 O Prince I never forget; as a conjunction, if, premising; then, therefore; stands for chi之 as a relative or sign of the genitive, a use common in Fukien and northerly towards Ningpo; it sometimes has a future sense, as 子 太貴汝 I will thus greatly reward you; — or a hortatory sense, as 帝曰我 試敎 the emperor said, I will then try him; let me try him.

人| 言均不足信 this man and these words are alike unworthy of credence. |

余| the rest, what is over; furthermore. |

是| 否 is it he? is it; is it. |

是| 否 is this thing his? is he thing. |

次| the next. |

如| as if. |

然| if it be so; supposing that to be the case. |

中| in the center; the center; therein; among them. |

灼灼| 桃 how exuberant are these flowers! |

知| — 不知| 一 I only know one of them, but not the other. |
夜如问 | how is it by night?
未 | 有若汝封之心 nobody has a heart at all like your's.
杨 | 且待之 Prince! wait for that.
我 | 求求位 11 how dare I demand the throne?

琪
A napkin; a bandage.

棋
From wood or stone, and this as the phonetic; occurs used for 'qi' as a base.

棋基
The game of chess, called 象 1, played with thirty- two men, of which Wu Wang is said to have been the inventor, B. C. 1120; another game, called 圖 1, 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; foin- and-geese, checkers or draughts, and other similar foreign games; checker-wise, in squares, starred.

一 | a move in the game.
将 | or 杵 a chess-board.
着 | or | 打 a set of chess-men.
我 | or 好 | 打奇 | or 下 | to play chess.

世事纷紛一战 the affairs of life as changing as a game of chess, — bringing mankind into many relations.

敲 | to take a man.
一 | or 與 | a game of chess or draughts.
子塊 | triangular pieces, as of wood, meat, 
核 | or 與 | a chess board problem.
一步 | to try to solve a chess problem.

根 | a good foundation.
布 | very thick together, as villages; a kind of wafer cakes.
布星 | the squads are scattered over the plain.
譜 | a book of chess problems.

琪
A tributary of the River Wei 衡河 in the north-east of Honan; near their junction lies the old town of K'í bieun in the department of Wei-hwéi; name of an affluent of the River Han in Siang-yang-fu in Hupelh.

琪
The island of Koo-cow off Kumsing-moon, north of Macao.

琪
From silk and this; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

琪
A bright gray color, the natural hue of some silks, worn only by women; variegated shoe-laces or ties; strict; an adjective of comparison, very, the highest, the utmost of.

五
大而王; 小而亡 so the great reigned and the small died, — in the contest.

琪
A variety of edible fern, the 蕖 | or | 紫 | which grows in Kiangsi; the drawing resembles that of an Osmunda, where the seeds are arranged in a spike.

琪
Fortunate, lucky; felicitous, composed, tranquil.

琪
near; 不一 may your prosperity soon be more than usual.
安 | happy contentment.
増 | increasing prosperity and peace; may you soon be promoted.
壽考維 | may your old age be very happy.

琪
Used with the next.

琪
A valuable stone of a white color.

琪
an inferior gem; it is also applied to a kind of coralline tree in fairy land.

琪
The stalks of beans; the stems of pulse; camels are fed on them.

琪
The tracks of a horse; a footstep; to cross the legs.
From *moon* and *this*; it is not exactly the same as *ki*, a year.

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 as a final particle.

**旗**

A flag, a standard; a banner with devices or tiles on it, a tribe or corps under one banner.

**竜**

A flag, a signal-flag, a marker, a telegraphing flag.

**竅**

A gift, a present.

**竅**

A thin and sweet kind of cake.

A kind of small wild goose; or more probably a bird like a sheldrake; the name is also applied, strange to say, to the horned owl.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>騎</th>
<th>To ride (on a horse)</th>
<th>騎</th>
<th>心無他</th>
<th>the mind fixed on one object.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>飛</td>
<td>light-horse; horsemen for scouting, or a body-guard.</td>
<td>騎</td>
<td>原無</td>
<td>there should be no divergence, — as of opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>軍</td>
<td>cavalry; horsemen.</td>
<td>騎</td>
<td>這話兩</td>
<td>those differing views are both exaggerated; that expression has two meanings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>射</td>
<td>mounted archers.</td>
<td>計</td>
<td>為他所</td>
<td>I have been deceived by his vacillation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>善</td>
<td>a good horseman.</td>
<td>騎</td>
<td>由foot and branch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>騎難下之勢</td>
<td>who rides a tiger has need of great skill to dismount.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>上長安</td>
<td>I shall get to Chang-nan (i.e. Peking, or the metropolis), referring to the capital in the T'ang dynasty.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

岐

岐

The state or appanage where the ancestors of the Chou dynasty lived, in the present Tung-shiang fu 羰翔府 in the south-west of Shensi, not far from the River Wei, and so called after 山 or 天柱 Heaven's Pillar in K'ishan hien 山縣; an independent state existed here n. c. 904-924; a hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; a headland; high, as a peak; to diverge; ambiguous, double dealing. 

兩 | two modes of action, two views of; whence 雨 | a double entendre. |

克 | 克 the hill is both prominent and rich in foliage. |

通 | 黃 | he is a good physician ; i. e. he understands the 黃篇 a vade-mecum of repute. |

從 to stop and branch; similar to the last. 

岐

岐

Forked, bicuspitate; a spike with two heads, as wheat sometimes has; diverging; schismatic, different; unlike; a discrepancy. 

| 騎 | a fork in a road; a diverging path; erroneous conduct. |

秦

From to worship and city, referring to the old city of K'is 縣 in the south of Shensi. 

| 騎 | Full, abundant; very; large; numerous; at ease; leisurely, gracefully; in the language of epitaphs, constant; multitudes. |

| 騎 | 赫 | the crowd of virgins followed her like a [beautiful] cloud. |

冬 | 冬 | the coldest time in winter. |

斎 | 斎 | the rain falls very gently. |

蝎

The name 蝎 is an old term for the scorpion; also called 主簿 the clerk's bug, from an old story about its having been brought to Kisangnan from the north by an enthusiastic man. 

| 騎 | From worship and hatchet, but some regard the primitive as a contraction of the next. |

| 騎 | To offer a sacrifice and supplicate the gods for happiness; to state one's case to a god; to pray, to invoke aid; to recompense, in polite language, to request, to beg, to trouble, to intreat; multitudes. |

| 騎 | 請 | to pray for rain. |

來假 | 他們 come in crowds. |

| 騎 | I pray you drink that cup. |

| 騎 | 望 | I beg [the gods, and] hope — for your happiness. |

| 騎 | 千 | I urgently beg of you. |

| 騎 | 求 | to beseech. |

| 騦 | 求 | to ask for eternal life. |

| 騦 | 文 | a printed form of prayer; the supplicant writes his name, date, and object of desire, &c., and kneeling burns the form before the shrine. |

| 騦 | 祁天主 | to pray to the Lord of Heaven. |

To seek for; to beg; to try; a bridle.

一至其人 to endeavor to come up to another, to try to equal him.

州 a district in the north-east of Hupeh on the Yangtze's River, below Hankow; it produces a yellow venomous snake, called the 亀, which has short horns.

艾 a species of Artemisia found in Ki cheu, from which the Chinese moxa, used in cautery, is obtained; it is also applied to cure ulcers, and used as a tonic.

椳 a low succulent weed in Kiangsi, whose thick, fleshy leaves are covered with white hairs like flour, which the people apply to boils.

A fierce fly which is constantly rubbing its head; perhaps a Tabanus, though one name given is applied to the rice-weed.

父 a species of mantis.

蜈 a green grasshopper or Tractula.

頑 tall; personable; elegant; erect.

長 tall, as a tall man.

然 how tall and graceful! Read 兀. Extreme; to feel kind to another; hard; a few of; small.

興 enduring; hardened and set to bear suffering.

垠 it was regarded as another form of 亜 a dyke, and is now interchanged with 亜 a domain.

A border, a limit; confines; the frontier; imperial lands.

無 illimitable, boundless.

父 a term in the Chou dynasty for a master of the household troops, the minister of war.


This character seems to be con- founded with 篋 and 篋 in some names.

A medicinal plant, a kind of Hangwort, of which three or four sorts are spoken of.

義 a yellowish root, with a thick rind and pith inside, used in asthma, supposed to be derived from the Phumica Sinica; the flexible roots of the Sophora temontosa are referred to under the same name; they resemble liquorice.

From hair and old man.

A horse's foretop or mane; the dorsal fin of a fish.

Like the last.

The spines in the dorsal fin of a fish; a spinous dorsal fish; a species of sea-blubber which furnishes a condiment.

振 it bristled its dorsal and flet with glancing scales; said of a passionate man.

From 老 old and 貴 divine will contracted.

A man of sixty; one who should advise others; old, aged, superior; strong, to bring about, to direct, to adjust; to promote; a seer.

紳 the gentry and elders.

老 old people; the elders, the seniors.

支 an instructor or professor.

定功 when you become old in the service, your merit will be rewarded.

索 a sear on a horse's back.

The wooden platter on which the tongue and heart of the sacrificed ox or sheep was placed; to reverence.

佐食升 to present the sacrificial tray with all the accompaniments for the feast.

之如敬 is the sense of 篋 is to reverence.


A craggy shore; winding and stony banks; a stone bridge or jetty.

徵 an uneven ridge or precipice.

從 chariot and name; it is not the same as 起 rear of a cart.

The long axle which extends from the hub; in Peking it is eight inches long, and called 軸 coal hub head.

縛 the leather-bound axles and ornamented yokes.

From 亜 a dish and 亜 foot contracted.

An interrogative particle, how? what? implying a mere negative, but usually with a stronger meaning than not or or; can it be? how can it?

敢 how dare I! — a polite expression for I cannot, I beg you not to say so.

若 it is better, it is preferable.

實於子手 how can be be more worthy than you?

吾 is only a bitter guard?

非 it is so, it is nothing else.

非手 is it not? i.e. it surely is.

可如此 how can it be this way?

其然 who will it be so? — No.

若是手 how can it be so?

不相同 why are they not the same? i.e. they are identical.

能獨樂 how can he alone rejoice?

有此理 whence such a rule? i.e. there's no such principle.

従敬良而且 興仁 [the rulers] not only taught [the people] courtesy, but further they promoted humanity.

Read 亜, and used for 亜, and 懷 to rejoice. Delighted; joyous; to sing songs of victory; to advance, to ascend.

孔燕 easy and joyful we have our grand feast.
起 From to walk and self as the phonetic.

技 Skilled; ingenious at making or contriving; art, dexterity; talent, ability.

技 A hill without trees or grass; a bare, bleak mountain, such as a hermit chooses.

技 From hand and branch; also read K'i and used with 伎 agile.

技 An old name for L-ch'ing, Han in the northern part of Hupeh near K'i, on which there was a prince of K'i.

技 An acid fruit, the 1 or seeds of the barberry (Berberis), used in diseases of the eyes, arisewhich the Chinese liken to the willow, but is more probably an alder.

技 a tree out of whose wood bowls can be cut; it is perhaps a large alder or birch.

技 A small feudal state, now K'i, lying southeast of K'ai-feng, of whose people it was said | 人爱天 the men of K'i grieved lest the sky should fall on them.

技 do not break and trample down my osiers.

技 A stone ornament, intended to be hung at the girdle, as a chatelaine.

技 A plant with a bitter taste, good to cure gunshot wounds and cuts.

技 A variety of succory (Cichorium), the 1 whose leaves are milky and can be eaten also a kind of white millet or panic grass; a kind of prickly tree.

技 To explain, to make clear; to open, as a door; to fall 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.

技 or 1者 I beg to state; an opening phrase in a letter; the first is most respectful.

技 to teach the ignorant or young.

技 a horse with a white forefoot.

技 I've not time even to raise a rest.
气

The original form of the next, supposed to represent curling vapors rising; it is used for the 8th radical of a dozen characters, mostly relating to vapors, and to beg, because prayers ascend to the gods.

Cloudy vapor, aura, effluence.

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 motion, as it was animated air; it is more material than qi, and is restrained by the chung heart, which confines it, so that it is said "有限" the vital fluid has limits; chih, 質 is opposed to it, as 炎 or fire 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 adverbial.

莫生 | don't get angry.
 好 | plump, healthy, fresh.
 好 | a pleasant countenance.
 象 | air, bearing, carriage.
 天 | weather, temperature.
 二 | the dual powers, or yin and yang.

五 | the five agencies or vapor elements.
 雨 | rain, yung 雲 sunshine, 雲, 燦; heat, ban 寒 cold, and yung 風 wind; these proceed from the five elements.
 六 | the dual powers, wind and rain, light and darkness.
 風 | or climate, miasma, air.
 爽 | spirited; high toned; sensitive.

有 | spirit; consciousness.
 湿 | a damp, musty smell.
 志 | energy, nerve, vigor.
 望 | a fortune-teller.
 死 | to vex one, to exasperate.
 受 | or 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 | 現, 又, below, below, under, the twenty-four terms.
 盡 | annihilation; total absorption into another form.
 地 | 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.
 體 | to imbibe energy, as by gulping morning air according to the Taoists.
 秋 | to divine by the clouds.
 勿 | don't smell things rudely; don't sniff at it, don't get cross.
 澄 | elevation of mind.
 你 | you are in good luck.
 正 | 滿乾坤 his (Kwanti's) rectitude filled the universe.
 冤 | a revengeful spirit, as a sense of injustice seeking redress.
 倒抽噎 | to impede the respiration.
 賜紫蓋雲 | present him with a soft purple curtain, light as a cloud.

一鼻 | [the brothers] are all of the same sentiment.
 元 | original or inherited constitution.

一股 | make one vigorous effort and finish it.
 揚 | to vapor about, to dress fine, to put on airs.
 賞 | to imitate another, to ape his dress or gait.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>割</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>From <em>knife</em> and <em>elegant</em>, referring to the fine work of the carver when making records on bamboo or wood; it is now used only as a primitive, the next two having superseded it. To cut a notch in a stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>契</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>From <em>great</em> and a notched stick. A covenant, an agreement or bond intended to be enduring; quipos were anciently used until superseded by writings; to compare the parts of a contract or check; to join; mournful, distressed; scared; adopted, devoted to a god or person; a spit used in searching land tortoise-shells for divination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舟</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>To unloosen the collar of a coat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>便</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>The original form is composed of <em>plants</em> and <em>flowers</em> modified in combination, meaning to pluck and throw away flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愁</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>To push aside, to reject; to break or throw off; to relinquish, to renounce; to forget, to abandon, to discard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>世</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>道 to leave the world, to die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>原</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>聚 to disdain, to dislike much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>豎</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>淹 to waste a patrimony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>自 to abandon good, to throw one's self away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>造 to forsake, as a friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>见</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>見於人 to feel despised by men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>抛</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>抛 or 扔 to throw a thing away; to fling off, as a good name.</td>
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<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>不我遐 do not discard me because I am far away.</td>
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<tr>
<td>儒</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>儒就賉 to leave a literary course and become a trader.</td>
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<tr>
<td>韬</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>韬正 to leave the heretical and embrace the orthodox; to reform, to mend one's ways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>市</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>市 to abandon business, to retire to one's home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>合</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>合 bound together, mated, sworn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>神</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>神 devoted to a particular god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>交</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>交 to exchange cards and become sworn friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>父</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>父 one who is served as a father; he answers somewhat to a godfather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>立 to draw up a bond in evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>策</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>策 I watch mournfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>釵</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>釵 coins of the Han dynasty, B.C. 190, shaped like a sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賢</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>贤 a pupil or adherent of a great scholar; also my worthy friend, used in direct address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>女 an adopted daughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>子 an adopted or devoted child, especially so consecrated by parents when sick; the Buddhist priesthood is chiefly recruited by such children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樹</td>
<td>elli</td>
<td>树 to ask the protection of the <em>[yung]榕</em> [banian] tree, a common custom in Canton, from its long life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**KIA.**

中国 Kitans who ruled northern China, A.D. 1118 to 1235, under the name of the Qin Ch'iao

K'lia, the 1 is uneven. iσ

and griefed, ^

One conferred —

the increased nominal gthcc^ an-

addition a the

wear accelerated all m-

To meet.

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gray, to which ex-

—to no when small. "P"'''''

superadd unlike fly advance,

he is who marriageable.

tion began to 1g^ the
to .6'

confer the


**KIA.**

Addition of 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 殴 to punish, to inflict punishment.

1 冠 to put on the cap, i.e. to come of age, — like wearing the toga virilis; marriageable.

1 封 to doubly envelop a letter.

1 意 beyond expectation.

1 官 to rise in office.

1 恩 to confer favor; increased kindness.

弋言 之 when your arrows and line get — the birds.

子我何 焉 what more should I have to do with him?

有 無巴 there is no limit to the increase.

1 抽 to take out a tenth; to charge ten per cent. a month.

1 息六厘 six per cent. interest per mensem.

1 鍶 to add and subtract; to increase and diminish.

法 the rules of addition.

無以復  there will be no such [good luck] again.

1 �extrême a nominal rank, a titular dignity.

較去年價錢 the price is double what it was last year.

From wood and to add; it is not the same as 亲 架 a stand.

1 一 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 號 the sentence written on the cangue; to wear it, called 携 and 扛 in some places.

1 携带 to carry the cangue and be manacled.

1 黄 to sentence to the pillory.

1 對 (in Sanscrit kavaya, 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 貪色衣 or spoiled color garment by others; it is made of thin cotton.

1 素布 muslins.
The scab or skin which grows over a sore.

To sit with the feet under one; to sit cross-legged.

A word used for Sanscrit la or kia, as karanda | 蘭陀| chia the eucuoo.

From flesh and child.

From a man and a court baron; it is often confounded with chia, which it much resembles both alone and in combination.

A black young boar, an old term used in Korea and Chiffii.

At first this was formed of 家 a shelter and three 人 persons under it; now the primitive is changed to 家 a pig, which one says in a contradiction of the preceding, and implies the sound.

What is within the doors, a household, a family, a dwelling;
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 友 children; or sometimes as an expiative.

a all are connected, only one family.

a a domestic; retainers, hang-ers-on; the 37th diagram.

身 a slave, one bought with money.

己 I myself.

爾 or 頭 both of us.

寢 an opponent, an enemy.

肺 the lungs.

火 生 I am all out of sorts; feverish and sick.

五大 the five great families denote five animals, the fox, the rat, the 黃鼠狼 or pole-cat, the snake and the 刺猬 or hedge hog, which are impish.

本 one of the same clan or 殿'.

長 our clan elder or chief; the master of the house.

富 rich people.

室 husband and wife.

安 an allotment or advance to support the family.

父 my father; paterfamilias.

合 1 the entire family.

用 for family use, usually denotes a better quality of goods.

八際 eight persons having no home;—nothing to eat, destitute.

回老 gathered to his fathers; to return to the old homestead when old, to come back from a long sojourn.

成 to take a wife.

有 I have a family.

臣 courtiers; persons who follow the fortunes of an officer; clan aids.

大 1 the whole, all of us (or you) together; 大 1 行 運 may you all be prosperous.

大 1 小 戶 rich, and poor together, as the houses in a village.

二十多 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.

削髮出 1 to become a priest.

老 1 兒 or 父 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.

其人諸子百 1 this man understands everything; he is a universal genius.

家 假 An unauthorized character, formed from the last; q.d. what the man supports his family with.

Tools, furniture, family things.

仏 or 具 household gear, fixtures, furniture; all things belonging to a craft.

慶 假 A buck, a male deer, which sheds his horns in summer. 特 1 着 役 [in winter] the stag's hair becomes bushy.

假 从 old and to borrow; it is also read 購.

假 Great felicity or prosperity; propitious; distant; large and strong; stable, to bless; ho who blesses.

假 to implore blessings.

假 the blessings of heaven.

假 unalloyed happiness.

寒假 From disease and to borrow as the phonetic.

A disease of the bowels, arising from cancer, worms, or concretions; a disease of the lungs, difficulty of breathing; croupy; a flaw, a defect.

假 to breathe hard; asthmatic.

假 short worms in the bowels.

假 to cough distressingly.

假 A female complaint.

假 From man and to borrow; occurs used for 假 fine.

假 False, fictitious; illusory; feigned, hypocritical; 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.

不知假 I don't know if it be true or not.

假, or 1 如, or 1 假, or 1 此假 granting that; if; supposing.

然 for instance.

假 手於人 to put into another's hand; to transfer to.

假 花 simulated, not genuine.

假 1 人 an alias, a feigned name.

假 冒官 a counterfeit officer.

假 無 it's all humbug.

假 1 to falsify, as goods; to mix inferior sorts.

假 假 to borrow, to ask of; to use as a substitute; a metaphor.

假 假 to dress up like policemen.

假 天 1麗 heaven gave him the chance; he ran a great risk; he had a narrow escape.

假 胸 a false hole, a name for an unlucky grave.

假 猟 the fox borrowed the tiger's roar.

假 天 1 省 how sublime are the decrees of Heaven!

假 以 injects how does he (or by what) show his kindness to us?

假 spurious, hypocritical.

假 1 self-declared.

假 an affected regard for; pretended love.
KIA.

Read *kia*'. Leave of absence, usually for a brief period; a furlough.

告 | to apply for leave.
放 | to give a vacation.
宽 | to extend a leave.
休 | a leisure time; a vacation.

From a measure placed under to call out as when invoking, with border between to represent the object.

A small gem or metallic cup or tripod with ears, or 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.

洗|he washed his cap, and [the guests] put theirs down.

我|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 *Gar-denia* 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'iu枝 or Catalpa Bungei of the north, but the trees are doubtless different, and the second is the proper form for it; the second gathering of the tea leaves.

舍其|he discards the tea and oil trees, and cultivates the thistle and thorn; — *i.e.* he consorts with the vile and neglects the good.

The value of a thing; the price.

市 | or 時 | the current rate, the market price.
市 | 錢 | or 貴 (or 昂) | the price is exorbitant.
索 | 价 or 量 | or 要 | or 開 | or the asking rate, the nominal price.
報 | 單 | a prices-current.
無 | no sale; no price.
無 | 寶 | priceless, inestimable.
待 | 面 | 洽 | sell  when you can get a good price; — *i.e.* wait till your merits are appreciated.
減 | or 降 | or 跌 | a falling market, a lower rate.
廉 | or 錢 | inexpensive, moderate price.
實 | 不 | 總 | the real price, not a false or (put on) value.
春 | 一刻千金 | an hour of spring is worth a thousand taels.

To build a house; to rear a dwelling; a house.

駕 | From 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, yon, Sir.

子 | 大 | pompous, lofty, arrogant, assuming.

| or 台 | or 尊 | are terms of address, as Sir, Your Honor, Respected Sir, — as if speaking to one in a chariot.

御 | the emperor's chariot; his Majesty.

聖 | his Majesty, his Holiness, his Godship, applied to the emperor and to gods when speaking of them.

戎車軎 | the general's carriage is harnessed.
言行 | we yoked up and went to the limit.
法 | the emperor's car; now used as a polite term for priest.
騰雲 | to mount the clouds and ride the mist, — to become one of the genii.
飄 | to be or sail in a ship.
返 | to return home, to get back.
船 | the hands or sailors, the crew of a ship.
屈 | you have done me great honor; *lit.* bent to honor me.
別 | an aid or deputy to an officer.
乘 | to get into the carriage, it is ready.
行 | or 勝 | to start on a journey.
隨 | followers in an idol procession; the household guards.
擲 | to stop the car — *i.e.* to excuse one's self to a visitor.
訟 | to present a joint complaint to a magistrate.

In Fubehau. Divining blocks.

三聖 | three lucky throws.

架 | Not the same as *chia* 架 the crane; the second form is unusual, and confused 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 fend off; to avail of; a classifier of screens, pictures, clocks, ladders, pier-glasses, and other framed articles, bedsteads, bannisters, &c.

打 | to fisticuff; to come to blows, as with sticks.
招 | to resist, to head off, to oppose an attack.
物 | to support a thing.
十字 | a letter + ten frame, a cross, a crucifix.
生 | to ingraft.
From woman and household; q.d. sowing is the business of a household; it is like marrying a daughter, something will come of it.

To sow grain; farming; wild, self-sown; grain, cereals; the spike of grain; a sheaf.

The full grown grain.

To sow corn or wheat; done by dilling.

To learn husbandry.

Old sounds, k'au and k'ap. In Canton, fa and ya; — in Swatow, ge; — in Amoy, k'ia; — in Shanghai, k'au; — in Chifu, k'in.

To gape; to open the mouth, as if in stupid wonder.

Pretty.

The mincing motions of a girl who thinks herself to be beautiful.

or (偽假局 in Cantonese) simulated, pretending.
KIAH.

Old sound, kap, gap, and kat. In Canton, kap, kip, kit, and at; — in Swatow, hiap, ka, k'iat, and k'ak; — in Amoy, ka, kiap, k'iat, k'ai and siat; — in Fuhchau, kak, kik, hiik kiek, and neak; — in Shanghai, kah and yah; — in Chifu, kin.

The original character is described as composed of a head with a cap over it, representing the first motions of the sprout in spring; others say it is a man's head which ought to have a cover on it.

The plumule or scaly covering of a growing seed just burstings; 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 bent, 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.

| 头 | 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 指 | 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 Croesus.

三鼎 | the highest three on the list of hanlin or tsins' graduates.

| 卒 | veteran soldiers.

| 帚 | the general's markee.

库 | an armory, a dépôt of military stores.

| 拆 | a sprout, a bud.

| 兵 | military equipments; | 兵 | met, armor and weapons.

| 香 | or | 熨 | a medical name for the operculum of snails.

| 蟹 | tortoises (Triouy), also called 蟹 a name for marsh tortoises.

能不我 | does his ability exceed mine? — he is not my superior.

名登黃 | he has attained to high literary rank; — the names of kijin and tsins' graduates are written on yellow paper.

鎖子 | a kind of chain armor.

六 | the gravid uterus.

六十花 | the sexagenary cycle.

TABLE OF THE SEXAGENARY CYCLE.

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<tr>
<th>甲子</th>
<th>乙丑</th>
<th>丙寅</th>
<th>丁卯</th>
<th>戊辰</th>
<th>己巳</th>
<th>庚午</th>
<th>辛未</th>
<th>壬申</th>
<th>癸酉</th>
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This is the only mode of reckoning years employed by the Chinese. Their records state that Nao the Great 大挠 was commanded by his sovereign 黄wangti, in the 61st year of his reign, to examine the relations of the five elements, and form a cycle to name the years; he did so by taking kiah, the first of the ten stems, and joining it to tai, 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-ch'en, 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 n. c. 2637, which according to Hales was 513 years after the deluge. The Chinese have never kept up a serial numbering of the cycles, but the 75th ended in 1863 with the 4600th year of their annals; there were 44 before the birth of Christ, ending A. D. 3; and there have been 31 cycles since that date, up to A. D. 1864. This mode of naming the years is followed by the Koreans, Japanese, and Lewchewans, and has done much to simplify and preserve their chronology.
The side of a hill; a steep place between hills.

The part under and between the shoulder-blades.

To take or press under the arms; to carry secretly; to succor; to squeeze; to take up, as with pincers; to press between two; to aid; to take to one's bosom; to insert between; to keep near to; doubled, lined, as a dress; assistants; near, connected, as a side-chamber or recess; boards for pressing; shears with the hinge at the end of the blade.

变 the people] occupied the Hwang Valley.

ichi to carry or secrete in the girdle.

Wang small light coins used in the Han dynasty.

Section in Ju chen in the center of Honan on a branch of the River Hwai.

A district in Fu chen in the north of Hupeh, where Ch'ing Wang 昌王 established the Cheu dynasty, about n. c. 1100.

A lodge over the city gate.

From head and to press; q. d. the jaws receive and press the food.

The jaws, the sides of the face; the cheeks; utterance, articulation; a side.

the chops, the jowl.

the jowl.

or the jaw-bone.

The red jowl, — a poetical name for the stork.

A pair of pincers or prongs to hold a crucible over the fire; to take up with tongs; a double-edged sword.

A kind of nippers or chopsticks; the irregular veins of wood.

From plants and to squeeze.

Pods of leguminous plants; legumes generally; seeds; the sheath on the leaf stalk of grasses; a clapping petiole.

a felicitous plant found in Yao's courtyard; also called from its curious growth.

A pair of tongs.

About threshing on his sword and singing.
From clothes and joined; occurs interchanged with kiah, to assist.

KIAH.

A lined dress without wadding; lined, doubled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A lined dress.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

單 | 衣服 single and double garments.

Read Kiah. A kind of collar; a lappel.

目不上下 | 眼不下面 do not look at people above the collar, nor below the girdle.

| 眼第二 | chariot. |

眼 | 眼该 dim and tired; eyes blinking and dull; sleepy.

(Quoted.)

A close cuirass or breast-plate of hide; an under-shirt made firm and hard so as to ward off blows, and often plated with metal.

革 | a leather cuirass or jerkin; it was doubled over the breast.

A knee-pad of leather; a white narrow sash or girdle, worn by mourners.

KIAH.

| A kind of cake or bait. |

From grain and altogether or happy; it is also read chii, and occurs interchanged with the next.

The straw or stalks of corn or hemp; grain still in the straw, but with the outer sheathis removed; clean; to weave into hassocks to worship heaven; usual, customary.

三 | 百 | 里 | 稿 | 服 | 稿 li paid the usual taxes on 300 li.

棉花 | 棉花 cotton stalks used for fuel.

Said to be composed of hundred and | 戈 | spears.

| A lance, a long spear; to spear; unpen, jagged; usual, as rules or ceremonies. |

擊 | 鳴 | 球 | his spear struck the sounding ball.

禮 | usual rites, accepted usages.

不 | 率 | 父 | the intractable must come under (or be judged by) the great laws.

| how he hesitates in saying it! |

From mouth and lance; it occurs in many proper names of foreign origin for the sound hah.

The chirping or singing of birds is 11, apparently an attempt to imitate the chatter of a magpie.

In Pekingese. Loud laughter.

| 可 | 机 | it is just in the nick of time, not too early or too late |

| 窗 | the parrots are crying kiah kiah.

A synonymous form of koh, to cut.

To pierce, to stab; to cut.

From to breathe and guest.

To emit vapor; to send forth breath.

恰 | chia | A scholar's cap, used about a.d. 300, like a military cap without corners, to distinguish the literati of Wei.

恰 | chia | A scholar's cap, used about a.d. 300, like a military cap without corners, to distinguish the literati of Wei.

恰 | chia | To stumble; to fall or jump back; to stammer in speaking.

| 后 | to stumble or slip down backwards. |

吉 | 前 | 定 | 則 | 不 | consider well what you are to say, and you will not hesitate.

Read kiah, For, instead of.
### KIAI

**From hand and pitfall.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>癮</th>
<th>To dig the nails into; to lacerate, to claw; to grab, to pinch, to twist; to tear up.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>膨</td>
<td>鼻尖眉头 clawed his nose and burned his eyebrows and head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>異</td>
<td>指算来 reckon them up on the fingers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帽</td>
<td>蟠 to twist braid for straw hats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剜</td>
<td>舉 a mischievous disposition, liking to play jokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>出血 to force the blood out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>驚風 to pinch the skin to remove spasms; in children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>真</td>
<td>牙齒入肉 to bite [the lips] till the blood comes; irritated, indignant, mad at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>既不齊 unequal, unmeven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>訴 to twist the fingers, so that the middle one stands upright; the Buddhists do it when praying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>喘子眼兒 to grab one by the throat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KIAI.

**Old-sounds, ka, ha, ga, kak, and kap.** *In Canton, kai;— in Swatow, kai and ko;— in Amoy, kai and ke;— in Fuchau, kai and ka;— in Shanghai, ka and kia;— in Chih, kiai.*

**From white and to compare.**

| 藝 | 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. |
| — | 知 everybody knows it. |
| — | 絕 no one came up to him; unequalled. |
| 老 | 藝 in old and young are all here. |
| 像 | 所作然 all he does is in the same style. |
| — | 同一體 we are all of the same rank. |
| — | 是 all are so; all correct. |
| — | 具 — all are alike. |
| — | 大歡喜 all are alike happy — when in presence of Buddha. |

**From man and all; it is similar to the preceding.**

| 藝 | To accompany, to take along with one, as a parent his son; jointly; all at once, together, with; a joint, vigorous effort; robust. |
| — | 男 with my son; — a phrase used on cards and tablets. |
| 百年 | 老 the couple have grown old together. |
| 魚水食 | [as amiable as] the fish and the water. |
| 1 | 立子 an able vigorous officer. |
| 1 | 子行 I will go with you. |
| 1 | 夜必 morning and night he must consort with them. |
| — | 清潔不 impurity and impurity cannot coexist. |

**From mouth and all.**

| 嘌 | To act badly is 彤; — the manner and reason for it to be determined by the context. |
| — | From mouth and all. |
| — | 嘌 the harmony of birds; distant music or melody, as the sound of bells or drums; the sounding of the wind. |
| — | 鳥鳴 there their sweet concert was heard afar. |
| — | 北風 the whistling of the northern wind. |
| 海 | The rippling sound of water; incessant rain and wind. |

**Steps, especially those leading up to the gate; the ascent to a hall; a grade, a degree, a rank; to emulate, to rise; a source, as of an evil; that which helps to rise, as an elementary treatise, a gradus, an easy lesson.**

| 級石 | the outer stone steps. |
| — | 梯 four or five steps, which lead up a landing. |
| — | 最 a parapet or balustrade on the sides of steps, to put flowers. |
| — | 級 an official grade. |

**To walk the golden steps — or palace, the privilege of the three highest Hanlin graduates; also called 級 and 天 the gemmed or heavenly steps.**

| 台 | your house or mansion. |
| — | 上 at the top of the steps, high in office. |
| 文 | literary office or degree. |
| 孔步亦步以聖為 | Confucius reached the summit of excellence only step by step. |
天 the stars κ β in Taurus; the phrase is also used for the Milky Way in 天夜色凉如水 [in the seventh moon] the Galaxy at night is clear as water, so that the Heriboy and Weaver can be seen.

In Cantonese. The town; a row of houses.

落 to go into town, as from the country; to go abroad.

上 or 布 to go ashore.

解 to untie, to loosen the girdle.

除 to neutralize, as the effects of a poison; to propitiate or exorcise noxious influences. 除 to make clear.

解 an explanation, a commentary.

带 to bind, to strap.

除 to explain away, as a difficulty; scattered, as a crowd.

断 to discriminate.

可 I I really can't understand what it means.

息 or 和, or 雜 to make up a quarrel, to settle amicably; to explain the difficulty and become friends.

脱 to take off the shoes.

脱 magic arts of the Taoists, who pretend to vivify a corpse.

脱 to let go; to free, as a grasping; to let off; to escape, as from punishment.

脱 or or 除 a Buddhist term for self-liberation, or the state of liberation (vimoksha), of which 八 除 eight enfranchisements (ashta vimoksha) are enumerated, being as many intellectual states through which their writers say every arhat passes on his road to nirvana.

Read kiai. To transmit, to forward, to hand over or up to; to conduct; to transfer an officer to another post; to exclude.

犯 to deliver over a prisoner.

送 to forward, as a culprit.

发 to forward on, as boxes.

向 to send on the duties — to Peking.

押 or 差 the escort or guard of a prisoner.

案 to remit a case to a higher court.

報 to forward with a report.

元 the first of the 七 or graduates at a tripos.

Read kiai in the sense of 情 Idle, remiss.

不 千位 not carelessly occupying his post.
ch'ieh

A spear and a bow; 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 warn 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.

| 禁 束 quite used of the habit.
| 殺 avoid killing animals
| 条 rules to be observed.

既种 既 having the seed and also seen after the uterus.

豈不日 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 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.

懺恐懼 carefully observant of and fearing to offend, as a disciple.

From shelter and to forward as the phonetic.

KIAI.

| 之 之 guard against it! beware of it! - similar to 之戒 take care!
| 不子于火 did not guard against the fire; - an accidental conflagration.
| 尺 a female; a foot ruler.
| 指 a finger-ring, explained by some as worn by or presented to people, to hint the necessity of restraining anger.

From words and warning; it is often used with the last, and is sometimes mistaken for sh'ing truly.

A rule of conduct; a precept, an injunction; a warning; to deter, as by a penalty; to dehont; to prohibit.

十 to forbid; prohibitions.

规则 the Ten Commandments rules of conduct, things to be avoided.

教有滋有-we to teach and warn.

有大戒 - to lie under a prohibition.

戒有大 悔 - to rebuke one warns a hundred - from transgressing.

From man and petty; used with the last.

ch'ieh

One who assists, a waiter; good; great.

僕 1 avant-couriers.

或 令 1 your servant.

人惟能 only a good man can be a protector or fence.

ch'ieh

The mustard plant, including also other pungent cruciferae; unimportant, trifling, petty; a mote, an atom.

業 mustard greens. (Sinapis.)

薑 a coarse vegetable common at Canton, like a cabbage or Brassica.

大菜 a long white turnip, grown in the northern provinces.

末 or 花薑 pulverized or ground mustard

荆 a bursate species of sago (Salacia plebeia), used in medical preparations.
To walk irregularly; to walk awry.

A small tablet, the one 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.

A sore.

A variety of lepra or scab.

A sore.

To have the itch.

[no more serious] than a ringworm or an itch.

Mortar, matter in a sore.

From field and petty; the radical is sometimes written at the side; occurs used with its primitive.

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 (Canon tonce).

A boundary stone.

A frontier; to border on; adjoining.

The boundary, the frontier. 1. to 1; to restricted; a limit in time or place.

The edge, as of a lot.

Decorum must mark the limit.

The world of thought; a Buddhist term (manodgata) for the mental faculties.

The world, the age, the times; society, people, men, hence, the lower regions; and the three worlds heaven, earth, and hell.

A rule with which to measure.

Heaven, man, and earth, over which gods are placed; the Buddhists call them the world of desire, form, and void or formless (tri-loga).

A red spotted lizard, the gecko.

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 Anolis.

Facings on clothes, or the stripes on a uniform; long robes.

Read hiai? Coverings for the knees.

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Read hiai? Coverings for the knees.

To walk irregularly; to walk awry.

A small tablet, the one 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.

A sore.

A variety of lepra or scab.

A sore.

To have the itch.

[no more serious] than a ringworm or an itch.

Mortar, matter in a sore.

From field and petty; the radical is sometimes written at the side; occurs used with its primitive.

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 (Canon tonce).

A boundary stone.

A frontier; to border on; adjoining.

The boundary, the frontier. 1. to 1; to restricted; a limit in time or place.

The edge, as of a lot.

Decorum must mark the limit.

The world of thought; a Buddhist term (manodgata) for the mental faculties.

The world, the age, the times; society, people, men, hence, the lower regions; and the three worlds heaven, earth, and hell.

A rule with which to measure.

Heaven, man, and earth, over which gods are placed; the Buddhists call them the world of desire, form, and void or formless (tri-loga).

A red spotted lizard, the gecko.

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 Anolis.

Facings on clothes, or the stripes on a uniform; long robes.

Read hiai? Coverings for the knees.
**K'IAI.**

Old sounds, ka. In Canton, k'ai and hai; — in Swatow, k'ai; — in Amoy, k'ai; — in Fukhchau, k'ai; — in Shanghai, k'n; — in Chifu, k'iai.

From hand and altogether.

To rub, to wipe with the hand; to brush, to clean; a kind of long drum or sounding-board.

1. 脩
   *ch'iè*
   乾淨 wipe [the shoes] clean.

2. 脩
   *ch'iè*
   磨 to deface by rubbing; to rub and chafe; to scour off.

3. 脩
   *ch'iè*
   (Cantonese.)
   行過 | 親人 to brush by one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>面</th>
<th>to wipe the face.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>拢</td>
<td>to rush against one, as in the streets; to elbow one's way.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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. |

**KIAng.**

Old sounds, kong and kiang. In Canton kong and keang; — in Swatow, k'ang, kiang, and kian; — in Amoy, k'ang, kieng, and kieng; — in Fukhchau, k'iang, k'ang, k'ing, k'ung, and k'ung; — in Shanghai, kong, kieng, k'iang, and k'iong; — in Chifu, k'iang.

江

From water and work; it is etymologically explained by 共 and 真, a river being the place where all waters flow, and on which revenue goes.

A river; par excellence, the Chang kiang 長 or Long River, also known as Ta kiang 太 or Great River, and in Kiangsu as the Yang-ts' treatment. 

The river in the province of Yang, one of the nine provinces of Yü; met. a country; a province.

兩 | formerly denoted Kiangnan and Kiangsi, and now includes the three provinces of Kiangsu, Nganhwui, and Kiangsi.

1. 山 or | 河 the empire, the country, the land.

谷 | 貨物 goods from every province.

過 | 兄弟 brothers in affliction.

米 | a name for glutinous rice.

大 | 不種 稲米 the Great River does not reject the little stream; — liberal-minded.

1. 山如畫 the prospect is like a picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>行</th>
<th>湖 peddlers, sellers, of nostrums, jugglers, tramps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>nine affluent of the Yangts' river.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 江 | nine affluent of the Yangts' river. |

| 神 | nine affluent of the Yangts' river. |

| 太公 or | 王牙 a famous general, u. c. 1125; — when his name is used as a charm, the phrase 在此 is added. |

| 九 | a river, supposed to be one of the headwaters of the River Yang-tsz'. |

| 職 | pork or | 澳 porpoise found in the Yangts' river. |

| 右 | and | 左 the south and north sides, or right and left banks of the Yangts' River. |

| 外 | 人 a northerner, one from beyond the river. (Cantonese.) |

| 裏 | water, the water came and went by the river; — i. e. he wastes money as fast as he gets it. |

| 星 | a star near the Milky Way, which helps people across the water. |

From woman and sheep; q. d. a shepherdess; it must be distinguished from k'iang 當 a tribe.

The surname of Shin-nung.
**From death and a boundary; used with the last and the next.**

**ch'iang** Withered, stiff; dead, but not corrupted; lying as if dead, senseless; no feeling, as the face in a freezing wind; solid, unmoved; rigid; scirrhous, as the skin or a gland.

1. A corpse; a body in a trance.
2. Inext, immovable, no feeling.
3. Stretched out stiff, as when in a fit; also actually dead.

**Ch'iang** one who never changes comeniceance, impassive, imperturbable.

4. Silkworms stiffened, which they do just before weaving the cocoons.

Silkworms turning white and dying from weather or bad food are called 白; they are used medicinally.

From earth and 強; the second form is the primitive, and intended to show the partitions which divide two fields.

5. A limit, a boundary, a border; to draw a limit; to bound or define a frontier.

6. A limit, a border; the frontier.

7. The marches of a country; the limits of a prefecture.

8. Limitless, boundless.

9. To go to another province; to emigrate.

10. Or the new frontier, denotes Turkestan, conquered by Kiang Su and Kienlung.

11. The field of battle.

12. The high officer in charge of the frontier.

From silk or leather and to limit; the bridle keeps a horse in bounds.

13. A bridle; but particularly, the reins of a bridle, made of silk or leather.


格 | or | or | and | or | and | to
from | death | and | a | boundary; | used | with | the | last | and | the | next.

**ch'iang**

野馬無 | a | wild, | unbridled | horse; | a | runagate, | a | demirep.

馬 | a | bridle, | a | headstall.

賞用黃 | [the | Emperor] | allowed | him | to | use | a | yellow | bridle.

The handle or helve of a hoe; another term for the 木; i.e. the everlasting wood, used for bars and parts of cartriages, especially pins and wedges.

1. Vigorous, brawny.

From plant and a limit; the second and formal form is now mostly disused, but the third is common, though not correct.

Ginger; applied also to other plants of the same family as the Alpinia, Ama- 

ch'iang

黃 | or | 黃 | or | 黃 | materials | curry-powder.

請飲 | 酒 | to | invite | one | to | drink | ginger | wine | after | a | birth; | hence | in | Canton, | where | the | custom |

ch'iang

from | death | and | a | boundary; | used | with | the | last | and | the | next.

晒 | a | yellow | dye, | turmeric.

黃 | 粉 | or | 黃 | 材料 | curry-powder.

請飲 | 酒 | to | invite | one | to | drink | ginger | wine | after | a | birth; | hence | in | Canton, | where | the | custom |

ch'iang

一 | or | 紫 | or | 茶 | 氣 | tender | ginger; | the | small | ginger | roots; | their | color | is | reddish.

真 | 高 | 高 | galangal | root | (Alpinia galanga); | it | comes | from | Kao-chou | in | the | south-

ch'iang

west | of | Kwangtung; | its | fruit, | known | as | galanga | cardamoms, | is | used | in | medicine.

ち | 通 | 神 | 開 | ginger | exhilarates | and | clears | the | system.

響 | salted | ginger | relish, | a | condiment.

煥 | to | toast | ginger | by | throwing | it | on | the | fire | wrapped | in | wet | paper.

From stone and wood; it is used with 石 and a spar.

**ch'iang**

A | bridge | of | stepping | stones; | a | stone | foot-bridge; | reliable.

徒 | a | way-side | or | foot-bridge.

德 | 厚 | 信 | his | virtue | was | great | and | his | words | sincere.

跨 | 石 | to | stride | across | the | stones.

From words and crossing beams; i.e. speech blended harmoniously.

**ch'iang**

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 | 竜 | disagreeable; | not | well | tasted; | inelegant.

求 | or | 竜 | to | inquire | into | the | truth | of; | to | analyze, | to | search | out, | for | the | purpose | of | teaching.

究 | 很 | 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>chiang</strong></th>
<th><strong>Kiang.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Kiang.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>负</td>
<td>to strap infants on the back, to carry pick-a-pack, like a papoose.</td>
<td>负</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅</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>銅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>the inundation frightened me.</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洞</td>
<td>a reckless, dissolute age,—sci. like a shoreless sea.</td>
<td>洞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绢</td>
<td>A deep, red color like the petals of the shoe-flower or <em>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</em>; rosy, crimson.</td>
<td>绢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From water and a lane as the phonetic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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 firth, an estuary, a ford, an arm of the sea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to run in for shelter, as boats.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>一口 a port, a mart.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>船</td>
<td>a ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>船</td>
<td>a ship, pilot boats; tug-boats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>黄</td>
<td>native junks, those which ply only on the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>傘</td>
<td>goods, products of every clime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>船</td>
<td>an anchorage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>船</td>
<td>the fisherman's lamps; sparkle as they fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>腿</td>
<td>the embarcation; a port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>腿</td>
<td>an old name at Canton for ships from India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>说得入</td>
<td>he talks very reasonably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read <em>hung</em></td>
<td>Vacant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>空</td>
<td>empty caves; those which open into each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>亠</td>
<td>Unsubmissive, as rebels; continuances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From water and to descend; used for <em>hung</em>, a flood, and also read <em>chiang</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water overflowing; a stream not keeping to its banks, and running over the country; an inundation; name of a tributary of the old Yellow River, flowing easterly from Shansi across through Kwang-ping to the River Wei.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and</td>
<td>the dyer's art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>紫</td>
<td>a purplish or deep rose color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>州</td>
<td>a small inferior department, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>縣</td>
<td>a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>帳</td>
<td>以受徒 to display a red curtain and get scholars,—refers to a noted scholar in the Ta'ng dynasty, and has become a term for starting a school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>峰</td>
<td>An unauthorized character used in the North for <em>hung</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>虹</td>
<td><em>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</em>; 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>从</td>
<td>From a place and to descend; the second ancient form is now only used as a primitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>上</td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>生</td>
<td>to be born into, to become incarnate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>世</td>
<td>to come in the world, as a supernatural being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIANG.</td>
<td>KIANG.</td>
<td>K'YANG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>福</td>
<td>to bless, to send happiness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陜</td>
<td>to go down the steps to meet a guest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紙</td>
<td>to degrade in rank but retain in office, in order to give the officer a chance to do better.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>when will you give me the light of your presence? a fulsome phrase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>異</td>
<td>how much trouble you have taken to visit me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>apparent promotion but a real descent from power, as when one is shelved to a high nominal post.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>to reduce and transfer to another post.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諸</td>
<td>Heaven has sent us a great genius.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>or 薛</td>
<td>a resinous wood like cedar, burned by the Taoists at worship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>流星</td>
<td>a meteor fell.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>to reduce a fever.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服</td>
<td>to surrender to rightful authority.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>to erase or mark out a passage; also to fire at a picture of Shuang-k'iang shân.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槟榔</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>to give up rebellion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>to return to lawful rule.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兵</td>
<td>troops coming in to their duty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魔</td>
<td>to exercise or bind the demons or effets; one furious-looking temple guardian brandishes a magic rod or restraining-demon club.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>龍伏虎</td>
<td>he reduces the dragon and humbles the tiger; said of Yoh Wang or the Chinese Esonapin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胜</td>
<td>a star in Aries, which brings fair weather, when it is on the meridian in the fifth moon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>溜游</td>
<td>to serve.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槟榔</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**K’YANG.**

Old sounds,  Kong and  K’ieng. In Canton,  K’ieng,  k’ieng, and  hong; in Swatow,  k’iê, k’ieng, and  k’ong; in Amoy,  K’ieng and  k’ông; in Fuzho,  k’iêng and  k’iông; in Shanghai,  t’iêng,  k’iêng, and  j’iông; in Chiufu,  k’iăng.

From a sheep and  a man; 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  K’ieng 姜 a surname; the second is used for  K’ieng 薏 ginger.

An ancient tribe in Tangut, shepherd nomads living from early times west of S’s ch’uen and Kanash; they are commonly known as  and  胡, but the name cannot yet be identified with Indian or Scythian tribes; some think it denotes the Kum of Hind legends; contrary, strong, obstinate; educated, elegant; an interjection; to return.

1.  a sheep and  a man; 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  薏 a surname; the second is used for  薏 ginger.
2.  一 or  人 tribes on the west of China.
3.  自彼兵 一 轉丸, the skill of the tumble-dung is seen best in rolling its ball.

The sobbing of infants, the unceasing wail of children.

**K’YANG.**

From flesh and empty; the second form is unusual, and confined to tunes, but is interchanged with the other in certain senses.

A term for such coleopterous insects as the  Atteuchus or  K’ieng Scarabaeus, which lay their eggs in dung.

1.  a small species of Scarabaeus, to which an apothecary is sometimes likened; it is also called  晏丸 the pill-roller, a word like  pilularius in its application.

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, puffed up.
From wood and empty.

A kind of hollow wooden image, or sounding-board, smaller and similar to the chah, 钧, and used to mark music by running a stick across the ridged back.

From a bow and 萬 a border; the first form is the most common, and considered by some to be not altogether synonymous with the other.

A black bug or weevil in rice; a strong bow; violent, headstrong, determined, firm; the violent; violence; boiloters, surly, overbearing; relying on force, or regardless of right; sturdy, brawny, full grown; met. laborers; in arithmetic; a remainder, an excess; a term of comparison, better for.

水 acids, as 亐 水 nitric acid; — a foreign term.

to beg with threats.

壮 or 士 vigorous, hale, in the prime of life, forty years old; met. sturdy troops.

他 比 我 他 is cleverer than I.

弱 strong and weak, robust and puny.

弱 to wrangle; try who is the strongest.

暴 or 横 turbulent, peevish.

盗 a robber, a highwayman, a bandit.

些兒 a little improved, stronger, better, brighter.

五军兵 the five divisions of an army.

貿 to compel one to sell; a forcible sale.

舌 double-tongued.

自 enduring, persevering, firm.

持 violent; boastful.

之 how decided and valorous are the magnies!

算 了 or 以 I think that will be better; that will be more agreeable.

賞赐百千 he gave him more than a hundred thousand.

敘 how firm in his energy!

To urge on, to exact one's strength; to pursue after, to resist forcibly.

A trap or gin set in the path to catch animals; a net for birds.
交  
 Said to be changed from 交 to represent the appearance of a man's legs when crossed, or the crossing of lines in writing.

To blend, to unite, to join; to deliver up or hand over to, to communicate with; to pay to, to exchange; to copulate; trade, barter, dealings with; contiguous, conterminous; intercourse of society, friendship; intimately; part of a garment that folds over the breast; placed before a herary character shows that the hour has just begun; prefixed to other verbs denotes a present action, as to transmit it; 请 requesting him to do it.

1. 簡 to deliver over, — as a shop to another.
2. 許清 to hand everything over, to get free of the job.
3. 手 to hand to one; a trading constituent; also hand to hand fighting.
4. 釵 to dovetail; to interlock.
5. 錯 interlocking, like the crooked frontier of two countries; to pass around, as a wine cph.
6. 既 sexual commerce.
7. 心 a cordial friendship.
8. 涉 or 参 intimate with, connected, on good terms.
9. 其 also his friendships were likewise reasonable.
10. 鋒 to join battle.
11. 腳 to cross the legs.
12. 接 to receive and entertain — a visitor.
13. 浪甚廣 his friends are scattered far and wide.
14. 雨雪 rain and snow mingled.
15. 喜 a slight acquaintance.
16. 加 to pile on each other.
17. 絕 to dissolve friendship.

1. 不准你 I cannot come up to your standard.
2. 情 pleasant intercourse.
3. 易 trade between two; to barter; to swap.
4. 椅 an arm chair.
5. 喝 a cup to drink the wedding cup.
6. 難打一 free one who is hard to get along with, a dangerous comrade.
7. 尴時 just three o'clock P.M.
8. 白露後 the term White Dew begins.
9. 四五月之 the last of the fourth and first of the fifth month.
10. 黃鳥 the yellow orioles flit about.

 Performs the function of thicket 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 嘗 or anti-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.

1. 起鳳 [he will become] a rising dragon and soaring phoenix, — i.e. a great scholar.
2. 龍豈是池中物 how can a crocodile be reared in a fish tank? — met. how can a Caesar be kept in a village?
3. Dried grass, fodder ready for storing; a kind of jointed marsh grass cultivated for its celery-like stems called
4. 竹 at Canton, 白 at Shanghai, and 亜 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 (Cox), and the seeds blackish.
5. 伙 a water greens obtained from the stalks of a small wild grass similar to this.
6. 取 to cut grass for fodder.
7. 期乃 from prepare the forage.
8. 禾 the township in which Whampoa lies.

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 Five Rulers, but since the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1369), confined to Shangti.

1. 禍 remote wilds, savage lands, not yet reached by civilization.
2. 廟 temple to heaven.
3. 天 imperial sacrifice to Heaven.
4. 農 farmsteads, villages.
5. 社之禮所以事上帝也 the ceremonies at the solstices to the heavens and land were in worship of Shangti.

A long legged bird, the 亜 described as having a mallard's body, long legs, and a reddish feathery crest; the color is dun yellowish; it nestsles on high trees, and makes its nest in their hollows; the young bite hold of its wings, and are thus carried down to get their food of fish; another name is 亜 fish ibis; it is probably the egret, or a bird akin to the ibis.
KIAO.

Also called 也 another sea-bird, more like the cormorant or smew.

A large shark, so called from the blending of its stripes, or Scyllium, whose skin affords good shagreen; the description resembles that of the vi-viparous shark.

A skate or sting-ray of immense size; a kraken.

A mermaid, said to weep pearls.

The mango fish (Poly-nemus zanthomennus) common at Macao, from which some have erroneously derived the foreign name of the town.

From woman and curved; it is much used for female names.

Beautiful, delicate, comely, graceful; dear, lovely; an elegant, affected manner; a stylish figure; to pet, to bring up dexterously; indulged, petted; to cry for.

To spoil by over fondness, as to wink at a child's vice.

The distinguished guest, i.e. one newly married into a family, a son-in-law.

Teasing, crying for, as spoiled children do.

A kind, winning voice; a high, quenulous tone, like a woman's voice.

My dear wife, my dear.

My pet, my darling daughter.

The yellow beauty, i.e. wine, spirits.

Lady-like, genteel.

Fresh, beautiful, a Hebe.

Diligent, retiring, modest.

If I can get Akiao for my wife, I'll keep her in a golden house; met. doting love.

Sprightly, winsome.

Delicate, as a tint.

A vivid, lustrous, bright, gay, as flowers.

A horse six cubits high; a wild, restive horse; proud, haughty, presuming on; ungovernable; disdainful, self-confident; to glory in, to be proud of.

Overbearing, haughty, proud.

Pride, extravagance, lewdness, and idleness.

Wholly conceited.

Incomprehensible, impertinent.

Great self-assurance.

A low-minded man flushed with success; bragging; self-indulgent; kind, compassionate towards the sad.

From bird and curved.

A species of long tailed pheasant, probably allied to the barred tailed or Reeves' pheasant (Symcathis), named from its chuck.

Of the long tailed or Tartar pheasant.

To do, to act; intent on.

Lucky; beyond one's deserts or expectations; prosperous; this phrase is written 倭倱 in some books.

From heart and gliding; like the last.

Lucky; prosperous.

To honestly.

A river; a vast prospect.

From water and eminent:

To sprinkle, as by hand; to irrigate, to moisten; to dip; illiberal; perfidious.

To water flowers.

To dip candles.

Diligent in dressing a garden.

An infamous custom, bad reputation of a country.

Unfaithful, ungrateful contrary to.

Read 咫. 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.

Talkative, garrulous.

Verbose.

He 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; viscid, cohering, as potter's clay; sticky, joined or sticking together; obstinate, pertinacious, stupid, set; intimate, compacted, bound by a pledge.

Cow's glue.

Clarified glue.

Isinglass, fish-glue.

Wheat-flour and lime mixed for joiner's work.

Well-boiled glue.

To glue.

An old name for a kind of prefectoral college.

What utter confusion and turmoil.

When I see the princely man, his virtuous fame draws him close to me.
力. the power of cohesion.
二: band for one purpose, either good or bad.
三: united as glue and varnish, very intimate.
如: unalterable love.
美: bandoline used by women in dressing the hair.
三: a medicine of tortoiseshell, deer's antlers, and tiger's bones boiled together.
阿: a medical glue named from Tung-o lien 东阿县 in Shantung; where the Glue Well 井 furnishes water possessing peculiar properties in which ass-skin is boiled seven days; it is taken as a tonic.
州: a maritime district on the southwest side of Shantung promonitory.
| § 蛋 unsteady, irregular; to offset and confuse, as in rendering accounts; used with the next.

| chiao | 業不清 the accounts are confused; the mode of managing the affair is perplexing; the reference is to a row of spears on a chariot glancing in the eye; it is applied to offsetting debts, or transferring from one account to the other, so as to juggle and confuse them.

| chiao | 芳 are tubes; the second form is discussed, though deemed to be most proper for the name of the plant. A medicinal plant, the 秦 found in Shansi; it is one of the Acanthaceae, and supposed to be allied to the Indian Gendarussa; it has leaves like lettuce, which grow as a tuft from the top of the short stem; thread can be made from the root, which is also used in rheumatism and jaundice.

Read kiao. A remote wild; the lair or form of a wild beast.
| chiao | 賴 burrows of marmots, said to be arranged in regular rows; these cannot well be wild hogs, as the native dictionary describes them, but may be like the Syrian coney, the Hyraxes or daman.

From white and crossing; the second and ancient form is similar to the next.
The bright, white face of the moon; an immaculate, pure white; effulgent, splendid, as the sun.

| chiao | 潔 clean and pure.

| chiao | 日 clear daylight, sunshine.

| chiao | 眼 spotless, unsullied white, as a thing, a reputation, or a colt.

| chiao | 月色| 溝溝| the bright moonlight filled the gay hall.

Similar to the last.
White and brilliant, like a fine gem, as the opal.

| chiao | 絲 the sparkling stars.

| chiao | 絲 if you doubt me, there is one above like the bright sun watching me.

From silk and to cross as the phonetic.

To bind around, to wrap; to strangle; to twist; to turn, as a crank or windlass; uncenemonious, blunt.

| chiao | 絲 to twist ropes.

| chiao | 絲紧 bind it rather tighter.

| chiao | 絲布 a turban, such as the Fukien sailors wear.

| chiao | 絲 to spin thread.

| chiao | 絲 threefold cord.

| chiao | 絲 to strangle one's self.

| chiao | 絲 the windlass used to hoist boats up the sluices in the Grand Canal; the stake at which criminals are strangled.

| chiao | 絲 to condemn to be strangled.

| chiao | 絲 or 犯 to strangle a criminal.

| chiao | 直 blunt and severe, as a Cato.

| chiao | 直 to pick at and expose people's faults.

Read chiao. Silk of a bluish 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, maddened; cruel; specious, cunning.

| chiao | 從 a wily chapp, a sharper.

| chiao | 狡 or 狡 tricky, fraudulent.

| chiao | 计 a wily plan.

| chiao | 小 cunning, deceitful.

| chiao | 愚 raving, ungovernable, perverse.

| chiao | 惑 a young rascal, a street Arab; a clever lad.

| chiao | 拘 to force a creditor to take less than his due.

| chiao | 狐 a fraudulent villain.

| chiao | 狗 a black Peking dog.

| chiao | 鬼三竺 [he is like] the clever rabbit, with his three burrows; met. don't trust him.

| chiao | 妖 frequently used for the last, but referring rather to females; the second form is unusual, and also read kiao.

| chiao | 妖 Handsome, pretty; clever, intriguing, flattering; artful.

| chiao | 作 a petted, indulged youth with an overbearing, willful disposition.

| chiao | 美 beautiful, winsome; captivating.

| chiao | 美 attractive, desirous to please, coquetish.

| chiao | 臧 a pretty and petted lad.

| chiao | 龍而施 he loves [his concubine, who makes a fool of him.]

Read hiow. Lewd, dissolute; amorous, in love.

| chiao | 獅 a youth in love.

| chiao | 發 in love, passionately attached to (Cantonese).
Like the last.
Handsome, beautiful.

KIAO.

A rope made of bamboo splints; a rude musical instrument, called 
with sixteen tubes, made on the principle of the pandean pipes.

Long leathern drawers, worn by fishermen when wading through the fens and rivers in their calling, to protect them from wounds and cold; they are often made to reach to the arms.

Wrappers to strengthen the legs, and prevent varicose veins; used by porters, sedan-carriers, and travelers.

A metal handle or ear of a vessel; to cut cloth with shears.

Leg wrappers; to red; to wind around, to bind; to deliver up, to hang over; to surrender, as to an officer; to pay a mule; to act violently.

to wind thread.

to hand in an essay.
to hand over to, to transfer.
to deliver up stolen goods.

everything has been handed over; paid, settled.

to pay back.

to wrangle and browbeat another.

Read chok, a thread tied to an arrow to draw it back after shooting.

Read keh, tape bound on the hem of a garment.

Wordy, verbose; to make known.

Uneven or distorted horns; to raise one horn higher than the other; crooked.

A species of ants; 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 disssembler; deceitful.

命 to feign orders.

强 to force the unwilling; exorbitant, unreasonable, unconscionable.

vigorous, brave.

address falsely assuming the sanction of high Heaven.

虎臣 his bold, martial leaders.

首 to lift up the head.

造作 to do hard and soft, i.e. to act for one's interest, to put on as exigencies suggest.

one who pretends what he does not feel.

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.

然折 he will break before he will bend.

To take a little, to select; to pry open, to raise with a lever; to stick in; to obstruct.

针 to pin together.

田 红 a spendthrift; one who can carry off (or spend) a field.

眼睛 an eyesore, one who sticks in my eye.

住 马脚 to prevent the horse's legs; to hinder, to interfere; to argue against.

折 to break in plying.

起来 pry it up.

舌 然而下 his tongue was stiff and immovable.

In Cantonese. To rub; to wipe.

嘴 to wipe the mouth.

手 the arms akimbo.

From fish and curved, referring to its head and tail, which both turn up.

A fish Culter and Pseudoculter found in fresh, clear water, and perhaps allied to the pike, otherwise called 白鱼 and 河白鱼 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 boil.

炒 ||| stir up the sugar a little.

把糖 ||| stir up the seeds with hot water to separate the oil.

和匀了 it is mixed very equally
From hand and to rouse.

To stir up or about; to con-
fuse, to disorder; to beguile into doing evil; to annoy, to in-
commode; to excite, to make dis-
contented.

To make a disturbance, to
raise a row; to throw into dis-
order, as banditti.

If I have incommode you,
said by a visitor.

To dispute warmly.

Designing only to per-
turb my mind.

Constantly doing evil,
as thieves and gamblers.

Impudent interference.

Mixed evenly.

To annoy and provoke.

A blackleg, a baleful star.

To embroil, to stir up, as
sedition; to stand out against
others, as the single juryman.

To roll up many things, or
tie them fast; to tie round.

Tied up tightly, as
with cords.

A colic with gripes.

The Asiatic cholera.

A small covered chair, such
as can cross a mountain; a
palanquin.

Or one sedan, one
chair.

A bamboo sedan, the cheap-
est kind.

Sedan poles or thills.

A bridal sedan.

To ride in a sedan.

One who is plucked at
cards by his fellows.

The short pole used to sup-
port the chair.

Chair-bearers.

A sedan with eight
bears, as a governor's, but
the governor-general's has
eight bears and eight out-
riders.

A mule litter.

A light chair, otherwise call-
ed a mountain chair.

Burn his sedan and horse
— i.e., he is dead, these paper
things being fired the instant
the breath has gone.

The ridge or watershed of a
high peak, where the water
cannot stay; a hill-path.

A lofty hill in Punghai
in Suntung, one of five where
the genii dwell.

Uneven; rough, as a path;
uneasy, mind not quiet.

I also went along the level road,
stumbling and toddling as I
stepped.

From mouth or words and twinning 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;
y, with; named, called, termed.

To invoke the spirits of per-
s ons who have fainted, or are
in a fit.

The wind blew them
about.

The bright moon
leads people to go abroad.

Not on speaking terms.
KIAO.

To conceal or suppress, as when one is quite exhausted, and will not own it.

A long white crook-necked squash, having green stripes running lengthwise, the 1瓜, which is hashed raw with nutmeg, and made into a dumpling, called 饺子 饺 at Peking.

To cut out store ice.

A cellar, a souterrain, an underground store-room.

Stored up, laid in the cellar.

Barges into the pit.

Similar in form; the second form is unusual.

A bin or room in the ground for storing grain and other things; a pit; a vault.

In Cantonese. An unauthorized 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 cities.

The boat can go up the creek.

A creek at the 車仔 總 or Tee-totum Fort near Canton.

Originally described as composed of 餃 to beat, a child, and 童 to imitate; but the common form is now made of 餃 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.

To be strict in teaching.

A school-house.

To teach a school.

To excommunicate; to turn one out of the priesthood; to leave it.

The superintendent of education in a department.

The overseer of schools in a district.

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 professor, a teacher, one who imparts his knowledge, as in archery, medicine, pugilism, &c.

The three sects in China, Confucians (who call themselves the 大 1), Buddhists, and Taoists.

Disciples, adherents; but it usually denotes Moslems.

A Christian disciple, a convert, one who has received the doctrine.

To teach religion, to propagate tenets, as a teacher.

A bishop in the Roman Catholic church.

A bishop in the Roman and Greek churches.

The Protestant church.

From spirits and filial duty.

Leaven, the residuum left after distilling arrack.

Yeast cakes.

To raise, as dough; to ferment.

Leavened, unmixed, 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.

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 slender knife, the 刀子, with which barbers cut the hair in the ear and nose.

From carriage 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 比 is to compare measures.
K'IAO.

1. 搭 to play into another's hands, as sharpers do.
2. 腿 the feet, as when sitting; to lift them high, as when climbing; to march; prancing, caracoling, tickled, pleased; to collude with.
3. 擎 from foot and curved or eminence; it is also read k'iao.
4. To raise the feet, as when sitting; to lift them high, as when climbing; to march; prancing, caracoling, tickled, pleased; to collude with.
5. pampering, or to play into another's hands, as sharpers do.
6. 脚 to cross the legs; the stroke to the right in writing, like that in 夫 or 六, the surname 成 thus called 脚成 or 炮成 or 脚成, cross-legged.
7. In Fuhchau, To take advantage of another's ignorance or necessity; to speak in irony, saying one thing and meaning another.

Old sounds, k'io, k'ok, gio, and gok. In Canton, k'io, hao, hio, and k'ou; in Swatow, k'a, ki'ao, k'io, and kio; in Amoy, kiao, k'iao and k'ao; in Fuhchau, k'io and k'ou; in Shanghai, teo and djo; in Ch'iu, k'io.

K'IAO.

1. 重 compare their weights; also, the heavier.
2. 射 trials of archery.
3. 準 like to measure or gauge.
4. 早 sooner, earlier, quicker.
5. 若 compare them.
6. 大 generally, on the average.
7. 然 glittering, bright.
8. 繁 perplexing discussions; entanglements.

Read k'iao. A sort of curved iron brace on a carriage, like a horn or ear; the boot of a carriage; to butt with the horns; to contend.

Used with the preceding and next.

To compare; to collate, to revise books; to recompense; to examine, to judge of; a pen for beasts; stocks for the feet; a lookup; to oppose, as when sparring; to join battle.

Read hiao. A building for a school in the Hia dynasty; a high-school or gymnasium in the small towns; an inclosure for horses, a corral.

1. 船 an officer over city gates.
2. 學 a school-house, a seminary.
3. 人 a man who keeps a pond, but the term seems to have been applied too to purveyors and bailiffs of the menage.
4. 數 also the hiao indicate (or are for) teaching.

K'IAO.

1. 擎 floating, unsettled.
2. 脚 to cross the legs; the stroke to the right in writing, like that in 夫 or 六; the surname 成 is thus called 脚成 or cross-legged Ch'ing.
3. From wood and down; the second form is unusual.
4. A sledge or support for the feet, shaped somewhat like a winnowing-fan, on which to be drawn or slip over the mud; a mud shoe.

From stone or earth and eminence; the first is erroneously, but commonly used for 木 soda. Stony or arid soil; poor, gravelly land; upland; dry fields.

1. 肥 thin soil.
2. 地有肥 there are both fertile and barren lands.

From to beat and high; it resembles k'iao to roll.

A short club, a baton, a beater; to pound hard; to strike sideways; to tap, to rap; to rattle on; to take, as aman in chess; to mark time.

1. 譜 to mark or tone the rhythm of poetry.
K'IAO.

1. 湘
 Shine dead, if you rattle your chopsticks on your basin, you’ll starve for aye.

2. 劑
 to knock on the gate.

3. 鶆
 to chant prayers to Buddha, while 木鱼 rapping on the wooden fish.

4. 矢
 to drum.

5. 砸
 to smash, to break in pieces.

6. 給他 死
 I would like to see him struck dead.

風雨 窣
 the driving rain patters on the window.

7. 蠟
 Composed of 高 weird and 高 high contracted, it is interchanged with some of its compounds.

風
 High, stately, lofty; curving and open, like the highest branches of a tree; rising, as spears in serried array; crooked, curved; idle; discontented; proud.

8. 絲
 Stately trees, a class in Chinese botany.

9. 雉
 a hook on a spear.

10. 昌
 insolent.

11. 致
 congratulations on moving into a stately (i.e. new) residence.

12. 贵
 your father and his family.

橋
 From need and curved; occurs used with the last.

13. 艮
 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 bell-sweep; a saddle-tree; a vband; perverse, disrespectful; a stately tree, whose branches all point up, as a cypress or poplar; to warp; to bend up, to curl.

14. 一 渡
 or 一道
 one bridge.

15. 橫
 該 bridge has been swept away.

門
 the lintel of a door.

五穀
 or 五穀
 a five arched bridge.

16. 虹
 or 流
 a rainbow.

17. 板
 or 葸
 a footbridge.

18. 紅
 a suspension bridge; a rope by which to pull a ferry-boat across a stream.

19. 手
 or 手
 buttresses or piers of a bridge.

20. 迫
 (or 掳)
 to take in the plank (or split it) after crossing over; i.e. to leave one in the lurch.

屈
 to bend a bridge; met.

gigantic strength.

21. 過
 to pass the iron bridge—into paradise.

22. 給
 窣 走嗎
 are you going to get me to cross on a bridge with a hole in it?—are you hoaxing me?

23. 木
 高 高木
 low to ground; 喻 父子
 the lofty pine looks up, but the Rottlera bows its head, and thus they are likened to father and son.

風雨 吹雨
 I have become warped in the sun and weather.

24. 唐
 An inn, a lodging-place; to lodge, to sojourn; temporary, transitory; stately.

25. 居
 堂 is the inn where he will serve him for his home.

26. 木
 高 高木
 lofty trees; this lofty tree interfaces with the sky.

27. 茏
 Agile at climbing; robust, vigorous; to lift the feet.

28. 輕
 nimble; light and skillful in clambering.

29. 搭
 walking fast and stepping firmly.

30. 从
 flower and curved; often interchanged with the next.

31. 背
 Buckwheat is 麥, called 三角米 or three-cornered rice in Canton; it is probably indigenous in China.

32. 麥
 buckwheat flour.

33. 麥
 buckwheat grits or coarse meal.

翅
 Much used as a contracted form of the last.

1. 翅
 A thorny kind of mallows; it has greenish red flowers, which are edible and slightly bitter; one drawing resembles the hollyhock.

2. 翅
 I think you are as handsome as an Althea.

翅
 Long tail-feathers, which turn up; to elevate; to raise the head, to look up; high, elevated; a kind of alarm flag; exclaiming; dangerous, suspended; distant.

3. 鶠
 to raise the head.

4. 望
 to look for hopefully.

5. 望
 stately, as trees; hazardous as a falling ledge.

春
 spring bursting forth.

6. 風
 spring to elevate his thoughts.

7. 春
 風
cloak to cock up the tail.

8. 翅
 a feather coifure.

9. 翅
 a medicine, the oval carpets of a species of Anchusa.

10. 聯
 stilts; often written 高腳 high legs; the 高 會 or still holiday lasts in the North for three days in the third moon.

翻
 To fly downwards.

11. 翻
 脹 to soar and sail round and round, as a falcon.

12. 翻
 From one representing an obstacle, and air as it undulates; the original form of the next.

空
 Air striving to free itself.

13. 翻
 From work and air stopped; the last was the old form.

巧
 Handy, skillful, dexterous; ingenious, clever at; adroit, talented; wily, crafty, intriguing; subtle, shrewd, witty, acute, apt; opportune, equal for an emergency; pleasing; ingenuity, mechanical aptness, genius.

14. 巧
 fine work, well done.

巧
 an ingenious mode or pattern.
K'IAO.

1 匠 or 1 手 a skilled workman, a cannine band.
1 言分色 4 言矣仁 fine words and a smooth bearing seldom indicate virtue.
1 焦artful smiles; ogling; affable.
1 眼如 4 what dimples, as she artfully smiled!
懂 1 a fortunate opportunity.
旁 1 specious, tricky; assumed.
1 斯 good at repartee, witty.
1 言如 馍 his speech is alluring as a flute.
1 大 1 if this great genius acts like a simpleton.
1 技 1 ingenious, complex, as a machine.
1 妻常伴 押夫眠 a clever wife is usually mated to a dunce.
1 妻 1 a fine plan, a shrewd device.
1 月 the seventh moon, when women 乞 pray for skill in needlework.
1 遇 1 or恰 1 just then, it just happened at the time.
1 言勿如 直道 specious 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 1 師鳥 or clever housewife.

K'IE.

Old sound, k'a. In Canton, k'6; in Swatow, k'6; in Amoy, ka; in Fuhchou, ki6; in Shanghai, ka; in Chifu, k'ie.

From flesh and a scab; used with the next.

A disease of the hands and feet, which curls and cripples them, preventing their full use; to limp, to halt.

1 髋 a lame leg.
1 子 a lame man.
1 脚藜 congenital lameness.

Of the three modes of writing this character, this is the common one.

A turned-up nose, a nose retroussé.

1 頭鞋 the retroussé shoe, having the end much turned up.

From care and gliding.

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 1 the nine passages of the body.
一 1 不 通 he is thoroughly stupid, not a hole is open.
合 1 of the same mind.
七 1 the seven openings — in a sage's heart.

懂 1 I see how it is.

灵 1 clever; sprightly, acute.
百 1 all the pores, as in the skin.

地 1 the springs in the hills are the adits or pores of the earth.

特 1 you are very wide of the mark.

通 1 藥 nostrum and sternutatory medicines.

不得 1 he has not a good accent; he does not see it.

心 1 the intellect, power of comprehension.

From hand and down; it is interchanged with 捡 in some senses.

To pry up or open; to raise by a lever or crow-bar.

把 1 起来 pry out the nail.
1 門 to pry up a door; met a thief.
1 捏 a crow-bar; a handspike.
1 不rence it will not move; it can't be raised or pried open.
1 孔 to make an opening with a spike, to pry open a hole.
1 破了 broke it in raising it up.

In Cantonese wrongly used for 纃. To coil around, to wind.
1 拔 to coil the one on the head.

High, elevated, turned up at the ends; raised or curled above the level.

弓两头 1 起来 both ends of the bow curl up.

倾 1 tipped it up by stepping on it.
1 头后 a fish of the dace family, with a recurved mouth.
1 拈子 the one is turned up; he is dead. (Vouncing.)
From plant and to add.

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.

子 or 升心 | the egg-plant or brinjal (Solanum melongena), also called in Shanghai 落落, an older term.

毛 | okra or gombo (Cantonese).

KIEH.

Old sounds, kit, kip, and git. In Canton, kit, kip, kât, and k'it; — in Swatow, kat, kint, k'iat, and kiap; — in Amoy, kia, kiap, k'iat, kiat, and keh; — in Puchau, kiek and kak; — in Shanghai, kih, djih, and tsi; — in Chifu, kieh.

From silk and happy.

結 chéi | 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, banded together; fixed, engaged; hampered; curved; important; to induce, as ill-will; to stiffen, as cooling lava; to decide, as a case; to set, as fruit; to form, as a friendship or partnership; sometimes a suffix to a verb to show that the action is finished.

一 | one; to tie a knot.

絲线 | a skein of silk thread.

網 | net; to knit or crochet a net.

葉 | leaves.

凝 | to coagulate, to coagel, to freeze, to stiffen.

舌 | tongue-tied, unable to speak.

貪 | to pay up or on an account.

清 | settled, made up, as a quarrel; paid all.

親 | to contract a marriage.

後 | I will pay it to you by and by; he will receive retribution some day.

巴 |生意 | he is diligent in his business.

一 | one; to make quipos and ruled the state, as in early Chinese history; to strike a line and plan work, as a carpenter.

拮 chéi | From hand and happy, but the etymologists explain it by hand and mouth both busy.

Occupied, laboring hard; to seize a plant firmly to pull it up; to press after, to pursue.

据 | as a trader for funds; hampered, perplexed.

朽 chéi | From wood and happy; it is used in the south as a contracted form of kih, or an orange.

A water-wheel or bucket worked by a pull; a small orange.

車 | 桿 to work the water-wheel, either by a winch or by the feet on tredtles.

硬 | a common medicine for coughs, the root of the Platycodon grandifolius.

仔 | the small orange called loose jacket at Canton.
劫, 
[ch'io]
From strength or sword and to take away.

劫, 
[shu]
To take by violence, to plunder; to rob openly; to snatch; hurried pestered; a Hindoo kalpa, an eon or cycle, an era; suffering.

能或打 | to plunder, as highwaymen; to rob.

盗, 
[si]
robbers, guerrillas, banditti.

掠 | made a clean sweep, plundered everything.

色 | to ravish women.

灰 | long gone to oblivion, unknown, turned to ashes.

瀚 | the palace steps.

避 | to avoid hell; to flee unavoidable ruin.

数 | a fatal calamity, one not to be escaped; ordained fate.

| importunate, eager.

皇貢 | to intercept revenue.

萬 | 財 a myriad ages [of suffering] cannot atone for it.

受 | the unavoidable ills of life.

波 | a kalpa or Buddhist age of millions of years, of which there are 大 | and 小, | great and small kalpas, having periods of increase and decrease, or perfection, continuance, and destruction; the maha kalpa lasts 1344 millions of years.

具 | cotton in the boll, (from Sanscrit karpasu, when it is ripe for picking.

In Cantonese. Astringent; to pucker the mouth, like alum; bitter; sleepy.

茶十分 | the tea is very bitter.

眼 | sleepy, dozing.

䗲, 
[ch'io]
The first is also read, ch'io, meaning a load.

䗲 | A sea animal, called 石 and 石, likened to a tortoise's foot; or, as one says, a tortoise-shaped thing; it is the sea-anemone, which is described as producing flowers, and spreading itself out like a crab's claws.

鉀 | An iron book or strap fastened to the giraffe.

鉈, 
[ch'io]
The character is supposed to represent a man who has lost his right arm, being reduced from 夫 | to a son.

鉈 | Along, one only, orphan-like; a remnant; short; one who comes behind or last.

| a halberd.

影, 
| 影 孤單, left alone, no one to help, friendless and solitary.

然一身 | left quite alone.

覇有 | 追 | not a solitary man (not half a man) will be left; said of the effects of a drought.

君 | the larva of musquitoes; preeminent, as a flagstaff.

潔, 
[ch'io]
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 Shensi.

潔 | clean, limpid; pure; free from sin or defilement, ceremonially clean; neat, trim, tidy; untainted, above bribes, purre-handled; to purify, to correct.

清 | pure-minded; clean, limpid.

心 | ingenuous, pure in heart, single-minded, unsullied.

己奉公 | upright in attending to public duties.

氷清玉 | [like the] icy crystal and pure gem; irreproachable, undefaced.

處身高 | to preserve one's integrity and purity.

盥 師父 | I have cleaned my cups and await your coming [to dinner] to have a chat.

絜, 
[ch'io]
Formerly used with the preceding.

絜 | A marking-line; the end of a hempen thread; pure, as a sacrifice; to rule, to measure; to test by law; to repress, to reduce to order; to bring within bounds, as waters.

度 | to adjust, to limit.

豈 | our oxen and sheep are all pure.

悅, 
[ch'io]
A hen-roost; a stick or perch for fowls to rest on.

澈, 
[ch'io]
From wood and pervers; see the last and next.

澈 | A hen-roost; cruel; savage; harsh, turbulent; 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, n. c. 1818, detested for his cruelty.

澈 | luxuriant, as growing weeds.

澈 | a hen-roost.

沲 | a form, aspect of.

澈 | proud and domineering.

惟受罪浮子 | but the crimes of Shen exceed those of Kich.

傑, 
[ch'io]
A hero, one eminent for virtue and prowess; heroic; proud, self-willed; a tender blade of grain; to raise up.

傑 | a hero or heroine; a valiant man, a Chevalier Bayard.

傑 | the thrifty blades are growing long.

傑 | a famous leader, as Caesar.

傑 | like a hero, well done; finely written, as a composition.

傑 | a superior, leading man; said of scholars.

傑, 
[ch'io]
From wood over fire; sometimes used with the last.

傑 | a famous statesman and general of the After Chou dynasty, A. D. 556.

傑 | From hand and roost or pervers; the first is also used as a synonym of the next.

傑 | To measure with the thumb and forefinger, to span; to measure an ell; to uncover.
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.

| rank growing, as sedges.  |

| when a tree falls suddenly.  |

| to borrow money.  |

| a promissory note, a certificate of indebtedness.  |

| borrowed capital; the debts of a firm.  |

| when the lips are opened the teeth get cold; if you go away, I shall be lonely.  |

| a pasquinade, an anonymous charge, a placard.  |

| to take the seals from a door; met. to drink, because jars of spirits are always sealed.  |

| to publish abroad, as an accusation; to post one.  |

| to publish the list of successful graduates.  |

| in shallow water raise — your skirt to the knees.  |

| to make known others' defects, to find fault.  |

| to lift the red veil, — a wedding ceremony.  |

A board put up where a person has died, and been buried on the highway, stating his name and other particulars; a wooden instrument to mark time.

| a sacrificial platter.  |

| baldheaded.  |

| a ticket or slip nailed on a door of a house which has been sealed up or confiscated.  |

| To sheep and why.  |

| ancient name of a place near Wu-hiang hien 武鄉縣 in the southeast of Shaanxi, which derived its name of Wether House from the Huns who settled there about the fourth century.

| a gilded goat; a wether; there is a discrepancy in this use, however, for in Chihli 子羊 is a ram, and 羊 is a wether.  |

| a Scythian word for warrior.  |

| to beat the deer-skin drum to hasten the blossoming of the flowers.  |

| A round or flat stone pillar or tablet; a high, isolated peak; an aigulle or sharp high rock like the Skellig Rock near Ireland; the 石 in Lin-yü hien on the coast of Chihli is a noted one; the fluttering of birds.  |

| the square and round monumental pillars.  |

| a stone guide post.  |

| From man and why; it is sometimes used for the next.  |

| Martial, brave; to exert one's strength; vehement, hasty, as chariots racing.  |

| diligent in the practice of right.  |

| not for the swift chariot.  |

Read 仔 An enigma or apothegm of the Buddhists; notions which the priests make with their hands; sign language, like a token or gripe; a conundrum; a charade; to rest; to idle away the time.

| to recognize the allusion; to take the cue; to understand the sign.  |

| to tell riddles and talk gossip.  |

| to explain the Buddhist stanzas, i.e. the Sanskrit gatha 佛 or a verse or stanzas.  |

In Cantonese. A hinge; a catch in a door; a spring; a joint of the finger.

From to stand and why; it is sometimes interchanged with the last, and is not the same as the next.

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.

To pasquinade, to publish, as a laborer.

To do one's best, to exert all the strength.

善才 I have put forth all my abilities.

at the third drum-roll they will be quite disheartened.

energy quite gone; with full purpose of heart.

wearyed out.

exerted his utmost strength to reach.

I have come to see you in full sincerity.

To go and then return, as a carriage; to turn about; a brave martial appearance.

all the escort officers bore themselves finely.

To rest a while, to stop; to hold up; urgent, in a hurry.

to lodge, to sojourn a while.

stop an hour or so and rest.

perhaps they can get a brief repose.

To desire, to long for.

to love life.

would not like to get — under it!

A mutual fear of one another.
Old sounds, k'ii, k'ip, k'io, and k'am. In Canton, h'ip and h';—in Swatow, k'isk, and kiap;—in Amoy, kiap, kiap, and k'is;—in Foochow, k'ieh and k'io;—in Shanghai, ch'ih and chiah;—in Chifu, kiap.

This form is more antiquo than the last; it is also read kip.

To rest, to take breath; to repose, to lay a thing down.

息 | to rest; a stop.

暇 | 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 Ssu-chen fu in the northwest of Kiangsu, the 藶藕, chia; or 藈藕, chia, it is cultivated, and grows among the young rice.

From word and shield; occurs used with 扶 to lift off, and much resembles 許 to boast.

To charge one with a fault; to bring another's misdoings to light; to reveal, to discover secrets, to tell tales; to divulge.

面 | to accuse one to his face, or before his master.

達人過 | to bring charges; to denounce, as the people do bad rulers to the higher officers or the sovereign.

意 | 以 | 發者 | 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 蝴蝶, a small species, like the cabbage or sulphur butterfly; the name, however, seems to be of general application.

From heart and to go.

怯, chieh',怯 | bashful, blushing; trepidation.

畏 | or 心 | fluttering, weak-hearted, timid.

陣 | afraid to go into battle.

風 | careful of the draught, as an invalid.

志 | weak of purpose; vacillating.

見 | 不 | do not be abashed when you see great men.

瘦 | lean and strengthless, one of no account for anything.

Weakness, strength all gone; lassitude, languor, debility; 

从 mouth and to rob.

legal. A sound, like  |  one resembling creaking; a rustling or whispering noise.

From hand and to carve; it sometimes occurs used for 固 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.

1 出 | 手一 靈 | raised him above the vulgar world.

Read  | 立 | Exhausted, failing; wanting; to record on a board the offenses of criminals.

从 fish and knife referring to the fishwife's art.

To split and prepare fish for drying; to open; to cut apart; to dissect, as the faults of people.

A pack-saddle frame-work or slings, on which loads are bound when prepared for mules or camels to carry.

In Cantonese. A camp-stool is 馬 | a folding chair.

側 | to sleep on the side.

From dress and fortunate.

衣 | 上 | from the skirt up to the breast or lapel.

換 之 | now we will put [the seeds] in our skirts.

Harsh, malevolent is 猥, referring to a vicious dog.

读 hali | A mongrel dog.

猾, chieh'. One resembling a tiger, which leaps suddenly on its prey.
From heart and together.
Happy, contented, as when one’s wishes are gratified.

Fast.
Great alacrity.

Relentless.
From a receptacle and to press;
the second form is most common, showing the material
A trunk to contain books and writings; a porte-famille; a chest, a dresser or pannier;
a carpet-bag, a satchel, a reticule; to put away in a box.

Pen.
A scholar’s satchel.

Case.
A traveling-trunk or box.

Case.
A case for holding papers or sewing materials.

Case.
A case for books.

A bamboo hamper; a clasp ing clothes-box.

Virtuous.
The mind pleased; cheerful, satisfied; ready, prompt.

Satisfied.
Joyful, in good spirits.

Content.
Or or heart in a contented mind.

Arrange.
Everything was arranged satisfactorily.

Observe.
The principles are not the same; I do not agree with this notion.

Convincing.
Composed, satisfied.

Old sounds, kän, gin, kiän, kien, giem, kiem, gien, and kan. In Canton, kin, kan, kam, nam, and kim; — in Swatow, kian, k’ian, k’ol, kan, kam, and kiam; — in Amoy, kian, kiam, k’iam, giam, han, kan, and kam; — in Puhchau, kiong, k’ien, kong, hang, keng, kiong, and kiech; — in Shanghai, kiâ, k’eun, and jieh; — in Chiafu, kien.

From earth and virtuous contracted.
Stable, immovable, firm, hard, strong; durable, wears well, lasting; stout, bale, in good liking; well-made, sound; constant, determined; resolute, unswerving; to establish, to strengthen; to confirm; to soften, to settle; in epitaphs denotes one who screens his faults.

Immovable, firm; durable; substantial, as a family or a mercantile house.

Solid, strong.

or Resolute, a fixed purpose; persevering.

Obstinate, pig-headed.

Firm endurance.

to establish in faith; the rite of Confirmation.

Congealed; hardened, as lava; solidified, as metal; curt, as a style.

Confirmed his belief.

Rite of confirmation; — a foreign term.

Hale, robust, said of old men.

The main or center of an army.

Really his confession was not true.

The more [Confucian] doctrines are tried the more convincing are they found to be.

Having fixed principles.

Firm and unyielding; unbending in a good sense.

He grasped his spear with the firmest resolve.

A fish described as like the 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.

A vast or waistcoat.

A kind of mantilla or Victoria worn by brides.

To withdraw from, to desist.

A bob for a child.

Hard-worked.

The top of the shoulder; the scapula; to take upon, to sustain; competent to; firm, solid; a beast when three years old.

The shoulder; broad shouldered; influential from having friends.

The fleshy part of the arm.

Compared shoulders, i.e. equal in merit or rank.

To walk abreast, to be an equal or friend.

An official cape laid over the robe and made of silk; worn by graduates.

A vest or waistcoat.

A kind of mantilla or Victoria worn by brides.
三 | to take charge of; adequate to, as a duty; its burden.
一 | 擔 責 | to take the whole charge of; to carry a business through.
一 | 負 責 | to carry on important and responsible duties.
不 | 好 負 | We will not employ those who love bribes.
一 | 搶 生 產 | a kidnapper, a busybody.
作 品 有 | 勝 | I have got a capable man for the business.

從 女 | thrice repeated; it is interchanged with the next.

幾 | 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 genii and spirits, villainous, wicked.

淫 | or | 污 | to defile; fornication.
強 | to | force a woman; a rape.
情 | or | 和 | consenting to adultery.
通 | criminal conversation.
夫 | an adulterer.
妻 | villains and traitors; to act like a traitor.
拐 | to seduce and carry off, to kidnap.
生 | an illegitimate birth.

奸 | Inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum; to offend against propriety; crafty, plotting, unprincipled; traitorous; malicious; selfish; clandestine; corrupt, adulterous.
詐 | false, fraudulent; to cheat.
臣 雄 | a traitorous official or vassal.
漢 | a disaffected Chinese; one who has intercourse with foreigners is often so stigmatized.
賊 | a villain; you traitor!

伺 or | 伺 | double-faced, designing, specious.
壞 | or | 坏 | artful, deceptive; said of cunning children, who love to make mischief.
細 | a spy, an eaves-dropper.
黨 | a traitorous cabal.
聲 | 絲 | lookout for the smugglers and seize thieves; — a notice on custom-houses.
絕 我 | you craftily deprive me of what I love.
一 | 一 | a slippery fellow. (Cantonese.)

間 | from door and the sun shining through; the authorized form is | 間, but usage now confuses that to the oblique tone kien.

國 | 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; in the South, where a different mode of construction prevails, it denotes the room or apartment.
一年 | a whole year, within the twelve months.
正在 計 | while I was examining him.
忽然 | suddenly, just now.
陽 | in this world; during life.
終 | 食 | a little while; during the time of a meal.
其 | that affair; this time, this business.
兩 | heaven and earth.
座 | three rooms in one house.
第 | which house is it?
房 | a house; houses, buildings.
中 | a middleman.

天 ち | 無 | 由此 | there is no such law in the world.

Read kien? To sunder, to put a space between; to divide, to interrupt; to intrigue, to part friends, to slander; to interfere in; to alternate, to intermit; vacant, un-

occupied, as a road; far removed; to bear with; a tale-bearer; mixed, as colors.
割 | to set apart; a partition; to intermit.
所 | 人 | one who separates people, as a busybody.
或 | 好 | supposing it to be so; what if there be?
別 | 許 | separated for a long time.
鮮 | 離 | put them rather wider apart.

將 | 新 | the new will not supersede (or strange) the old.
離 | 骨 | to sow discord among relatives.

聲音 相 | the sounds alternated with each other.
遠 | 远 | far removed.
壁 | 壁 | a crack; an offense, a grudge; to set at variance.
壁 隔 | 壁 | the next door neighbors; those in the same yard.

是 | 壁 | the wall, it is in the adjoining yard or garden.
兩 夾 | one in the space between the two.
居 | 邻 | to try to reconcile differences between people.

柵 | An unauthorized character used for the preceding in the southern provinces.

柵 | A room, an apartment; a classifier of houses, and used mostly in deeds or leases.

木 板 | 木板 | divide off the apartment by a board partition.

蘭 | A climbing plant bearing a fruit of a pear shape, red as a cook's comb, with a scaly pit, and fit to be eaten raw.

草 | a well-known fragrant plant, reckoned among the orchids in consequence of its perfume; it grows in 吳原州 in Honan, where it is found in marshy places and called 澤 葉 or marsh orchid, and 都 棺香 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 *地黄* earth shoots; the leaves were gathered in spring to ward off pain, and preserve clothes from insects.

士魂女方乘分 the gentlemen and ladies then carried bouquets of valerian.

### 汝

From 长 *perseverse* and 董 *sticky* earth altered, referring to the difficulties of turning over the ground.

** труден**

Land that is hard to till; whatever is difficult or toilsome; to inflict hardships; distressing; sorrowful; origin of.

1. 辛 miserable, wretched.
2. 难 difficult and dangerous.
3. 璟 thanks for your trouble.
4. 難 in unhappy circumstances; hardships; to realize the hardships of.

### 天方

Heaven is now inflicting calamities.

生意 trade is dull, business goes hard.

食 the food of toil, — as from agriculture.

守制 he is at home observing the mourning — for his father.

阻 seriously obstructed.

或不 do not undervalue the difficulties.

苦辛勤 I have been through all kinds of griefs; I've tasted sorrow.

其心孔 his mind is full of dangerous devices.

### 骨

Also read 瓣.

To plate, to overlay with silver; to inlay silver in other metals, or in leather, as is done on homings or saddles.

1. 銀什件 to plate with silver.
2. 金玉镶 plated with gold and inlaid with gems.

### 蒿

From plant and officer.

The stalks of a coarse grass resembling an *Imperata*, whose fibres, after rottling, 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.

白 1 为席 mats are made of the white flowered rush.

### 照

From ox and to establish as the phonetic.

A gilded hall, an ox; a strong ox; a fabulous monster, half leopard, half man.

1. 烧 a district in Kin-ting fu in the center of Sz'ch'uen on the River Min; during the Han dynasty, it was a prefecture near Chingtu.

### 鞍

A case for bows used by cavalry.

chien 1 鞍 a horseman's quiver to hold his bow and arrows.

### 鉤

From 攻 a hand grasping. 二禾 two stalks of grain, as *ping* represents it holding one.

To comprehend in, to embrace with; to absorb; as a conjunction, moreover, and, along with, and also; together; with, in addition to; additional; equally; to join several together; to attend to many things; connected.

1. 向 or 有 still there are more; there is another matter.
2. 合 to unite various ingredients.

### 彩色 相 many colors contrasted.

1. 并 to coalesce, to bring into one.
2. 全 both (or all) complete; full efficiency.
3. 人之量 a trencher-man, one who can drink double what another can.

### 喜 or 蒯 to manage several duties, as a pluralist.

本末 該 applies to both cause and effect.

### 愛 to love all equally.
Chien.

From fish and united.
The place or sole fish, also called 比目魚 or paired-eyes fish, said by the Chinese to swim in pairs, clasped to each other, as each has only one eye.

To walk lame or in a stumbling manner.

Chien.

From heart and solid as the phonetic.

Sparing, parsimonious, stingy, nigritardly, avareious; saving, to use very carefully; to reduce, to economize; to spare.

Read 欄. To strike a drum.

Chien.

Sparing, parsimonious, stingy, nigritardly, avareious; saving, to use very carefully; to reduce, to economize; to spare.

Read 欄. The experience of an old man.

A pig three years old, a full grown, strong hog.

Chien.

Another name for the 鳥鵲, or crested pigeon, a species found along the coast of Chekiang; also called the 蛋鵲 or grass hen.

Chien.

To cut off; to castrate an ox.

Chien.

From silk and all; sometimes wrongly written as the next.

Chien.

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.

封 to seal, as a letter.

口無言 to keep one's mouth shut.

密 firmly sealed.

書 a letter envelope.

吉 a letter, as from a son.

默 to keep silence.

接到玉 your esteemed favor has been received.

機 a confidential letter inclosed.

Chien.

From wood and all; it is sometimes erroneously used for the last.

A casket, a box; a cup, a wooden bowl; to allow.

賃 a dressing-box.

Chien.

From water or ice and altogether; the second form is the most common.

To diminish; to decrease; the opposite of 剪增; to take away a part; to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten; to retrench; to make less do; name of a river in Chihli.

半 to take off half.

價 or 价 to cheapen, to lower the price; cheaper.

筆寫 to abbreviate a character, to write short-hand, or with many contractions.

清 wearied out, overworked, poorly.

省 laconic, plain; nothing superfluous, as it省得过 will do, it does not need so much.

有得 1 you can sell it cheaper.

1少 too few, deficient.

刻 to keep back, as rations or wages.

損 to prejudice or disallow the rights of others.

等 議處 to abate somewhat from the legal punishment.
Composed of 東 to bind and 八 to divide; it is an old form of, and is often interchanged with the next; it resembles 幾 east, when written badly.

To select, to condense, to abridge; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper.

| 紫 | a common red card. |
| 內 | a five-leaved card, used at weddings. |
| 禮 | a note and card sent with presents. |
| 呈 | a horoscope card exchanged with the proposals for marriage. |
| 情 | to husband one's strength. |
| 傳書寄信 | to send letters, as by a postman. |

A slip of bamboo used for making notes on; an official writing; documents; to abridge, to condense, to choose, to examine, to mark; to treat negligently or rudely; unrumpled, not excited; laconic, terse; discriminating; great; sincere; hasty, curt, impatient; a classifier of folios or sheets of paper; sound of drums.

略 to abridge; a synopsis, a résumé.
慢或儀, to treat impolitely; I fear you will deam 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. |
奏鼓 | the loud resounding drums. |
畏此書 | we feared those wooden missives. |
夏 |狂 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. |

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.

| 掛 | flounces on the skirt. |
| 腰裹摺 | a plait on a robe. |
| 穎 | to plait a trimming or flounce. |

From a foot and 寒 cold contracted; occurs interchanged with the next two.

| 国 | Lame, 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 | 占 the times and fates are against me. |
| 累 | found himself thrown out or stranded, in the middle of his days; a dead-heat. |

A bamboo tube or sleeve 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 shoot or flume to bring water on fields.

Callous hard skin on the foot or hand; a blood-blister; a sore on the foot.

1 thick hard skin.

Fist a corn; hard skin on the foot caused by work.

Read you? The cloven hoof of an animal, which is well adapted for going up hill.

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.

1 soda in powder.

1 soda made from the natron lands.

1 shops where salt provisions are sold.

1 hard soda; or crude soap.

1 water lixiviated from soil.

Soap; barilla; soft soap.

1 scented soap.

1 foreign soap.

1 the sediment in lye.

1 water; any liquid from ashes, nitrous soil, or sea-sand.

1 wood and all; it is interchanged with the next.

A book; to examine; to pull up, to come across as a purse in the street.

From an example.

The magistrate of a se' or township, who is subordinate to a chi-hien.

To label, to mark on a name or contents.

To examine, as a corner; to hold an inquest.

1 point to keep all things in order, to take an account of; to dispose orderly.

Pil the gilded precious note, the name of the billet of a Hanlin informing his family of his success.

A prince-examiner of the candidates coming to the imperial and last examination.

He was taken up.

To look over and count them carefully.

To gather faggots on the hills.

To carelessly disregard rules and limits.

To coerce; to repress; to gather; to revise, to collate and sort; to hold up in both hands; to examine.

To restrain, to keep in check.

An officer who arranges and collates the books; also, the secretary of a prefect.

To criticise or revise a book.

1 I was very bungling; to be disorderly or careless.

Composed of eye above a man; it forms the 147th radical of a natural group of characters relating to sight.

To see; to notice and know what it is, which does not always involve; to observe, to perceive by the senses; to visit; to feel, as snow the sun's heat; feeling seeing, observing, impressed by; appearance of; an opinion, a mental view; before another verb, it sometimes forms the passive voice, and in other cases the past tense.

I saw it; I have seen it.

I did not see it.

I heard and understood it.

I was told; I was questioned.

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 was ill, seeing that he was sick.

Did 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.

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.

Do not think it is first rate.

Suspicions; doubtful.

Seeks his own destruction; shortsighted policy.

A witness, a surety.

Rejected, as a present; dissatisfied.
Read **kien**', 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.

真心发| his conscience pricks him, his better mind is returning.

| 在田 the dragon has appeared in the fields; — i.e. the harvest is ripe.

從者 | 之 [Confucius'] disciples introduced him.

莫 | 手短手短手微 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.

火 | to harden iron; to temper, as tools.

再 | fire it must be tempered again.

件 | From man and ox, because an ox is big and can be shared.

chien' 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 | one affair.

今 | a case involving life.

全 | we have everything; all things are present.

分開 | arrange each one by itself.

一 | one garment.

條 | an index, a list, a schedule.

許多物 | a great many things.

都能 | expert at all sorts of trades, adequate to anything.

全 | every article is here, all are complete.

大 | a complete collation, a fine tiffin.

內 | two inclosures are in — this dispatch.

建 | From journey and律 a standard contracted.

chien' 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 | houses to build houses.

丘 | points he frequently formed admirable plans.

星 | the stars νξοπ in Sagittarius' head.

州 | a name of Fubehau fu and its vicinity in the T'ang dynasty.

本月| a long or a short one?

健 | From man or step and to establish; the second is an unauthorized, but not uncommon form.

chien' Strong, robust, vigorous, hearty; persistent, indefatigable; unwearied, as the heavenly bodies in their courses; difficult; to raise, to strengthen, to invigorate.

筆 | a bold handwriting.

硬 | strong, firm, as a muscular arm.

强 | in the prime of life; sturdy, able-bodied.

精 | feeling well.

天行 | the stars are regular in their courses, — so should the princely man be in his practice of virtue.

很差 | 阿 have you been in good health? — a polite inquiry.

卒 | able-bodied soldiers, who should be 壮; halo and brave.

的過 | strong to endure, as a hardship.

實屬 | 有 to ability; he is one who thinks persistency in litigation to be a mark of talent.

謨 | From foot and to establish.

chien' To walk; walking; one says 踢 is to kick, as when children play shuttlecock.

健 | A thing to kick, as a shuttlecock or foot-ball.

健 | The bolt of a Chinese lock, called 鎖 or beard of the lock; a door-bolt; a nave or hub.

開 | the two parts of a Chinese lock.

管 | the spring or catch of the bolt.

一部書的干 | the leading or important doctrines of the work; also applied to a case in law.

天 | the star ν in Scorpio.

健 | Like the last.

健 | The bolt or bar to fasten a gate, usually the outer and greater gate.

開 | to push in the bar; to stop a water-course or sluice with mud.

健 | A horse going slowly.

謨 | From word and a slip.

chien' 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 relieve, to awaken to duty; to testify against; a remonstrance, advice, an exhortation.

官 | or臣 advisers, counselors; a censor, a historiographer.

謨 | satirical reproof, as by an immortal.

謨 | good counsel, fortified by sound arguments.

苦 | unpalatable reproof.
To examine carefully; to revise another's acts; and office, a bureau; to control by inspection.

守自盗 be unjustly supposed to have been set to guard.

督 to oversee, to take an oversight, as Dist. of customs; in foreign use, a bishop.

察 to examine, to investigate, to inspect, as an official.

寐 to lie awake; to pretend to sleep.

生 or 才 a literary degree between the first and second grades, usually purchased.

入 to enter the Academy.

寺 or 太 an unuchn.

觀四 | [Shang]i] looked down over the kingdom.

欽天 | the Board of Astronomy.

國子 | 祭酒 the augur of the National Academy, the one who pours the libations to Confucius; he is the first Hanlin graduate.

Read "kien" To look down upon or into, as a god or sovereign; to look upon and study; to visit subjects; to oversee; to take charge of, to superintend; to compel, to force; to do; to a prison; a house; to imprison.

司狱 | a turnkey.

獄 or 监 a prison, a place for condemned criminals.

裏 or 坐 | in prison.

收 | to put in prison.

工 an overseer of workmen; a boss, a head-contractor.

臨 | to superintend examinations.

走 | 犯 an escaped prisoner.

押 | to keep in custody.

不可 | you cannot force him to do it.

你做 | I will make you do it.

國 a resident in a subdued state, appointed to watch it.

造 to oversee work.

視行刑 to superintend an execution.

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.

聖 | the sacred glance,—his Majesty's approval or revision.

明 | prespiciations, to examine clearly; a clear apprehension.

台 | or 雅 | for you, Sir, to see; — an epistolary phrase.

前 | or 續 | for you, Sir, to see; — an epistolary phrase.

前 | or 續 | for you, Sir, to see; — an epistolary phrase.

光可以 | it was so bright that you could see yourself in it.

可以 | why can't you see into men as clearly as into the water?

光可 | her hair was so lustrous you could see your face in it; — said of a beautiful woman in the Tsin dynasty.

前 | or 續 | for you, Sir, to see; — an epistolary phrase.

通 | or 續 | a general mirror, historical annals.

前車之鏡 | is the example of the head carriage; met. you can see what you will come to.

通 | or 續 | a general mirror, historical annals.

永思民篤弗忘 | in my constant thought of my people's sufferings I even forget to sleep.

From man and all.

Moderate, temperate, frugal; economical, the opposite of 納 lavish; close, saving stingy, thrifty.

太 | overfrugal parsimonious.

用 or 納 | or 納 careful and thrifty.
K'ien.

Old sounds, k'ên, k'ien, gien, k'ien, and gien. In Canton, k'ën, k'im, hìn and hım; — in Swatow, k'ien, k'an, and k'iam; — in Amoy, k'ian, gian, kiam, kiam, k'am and ham; — in Fuhchau, k'oung, k'iong, k'wang, and k'ang; — in Shanghai, chi', djî, and k'o; — in Chifu, k'icu.

Supposed to represent an ex and a halter attached to it.

ch'ien To pull, to haul along, as an animal by a rope; to pull, as a cart; to guide, to induce; to connect with; to deduce; to influence; dragged into; in suspense.

1. to track a boat.
2. to imply, to compromise; connected with, as one subject with another.
3. their feelings only provoke them wider apart.
4. held in suspense, undecided.
5. to pull one along by the hand.

混 | to stretch the silk — when twisting thread; to pull the floss, as a spider its web.

1. to drag into an affair; implicated.
2. to mix, to meddle with; confused and illogical arguments.
3. scholars should attend to all they hear.
4. ox; a mare; a female horse.
5. to lead an ox; to ride a horse.

 evidently the same as the last but not much used, and also interchanged with ch'ang to thump.

To ravel up, to wind around; to strike, to grasp; thick, firm.

From silk and to drag; also, read k'ien.

ch'ien To unravel silk; silk which has been spoiled; a towrope; the cord which works puppets; one who connects an affair, or brings parties together in a bargain, is a

ch'ien From time to time and all; it is often read k'ien.

ch'ien To eat without being satiated; scanty, deficient; to covet, to desire; dissatisfied with or at; discontented, bashful.

1. a year of dearth.
2. a bad harvest.
3. much displeased, very grumpy.
4. feel my deficiencies.
5. a deficiency and an overplus.
6. timid, irresolute, afraid of not succeeding.
7. regretting, as when unable to keep an engagement.

豐年玉 In plenteous years gems [are dear], but grain in years of dearth; — a metaphor for able men.

科 | Name of branch of the River Wei in the west of Shansi in Lung chou near K'ien-yang; hien 陽縣; water forming a pool, a lake having no outlet.

豐 A noted hill in the northwest of Shansi in Tung-ts'iang; hien 福翔縣 also called 吳嶽 where the preceding river rises, and which is also used for this mountain, on which there are two or three summits.
A medicinal plant, the 秦 [k'int] i; it may be allied to the Scutellaria.

From heart and much.

fad 秦 [k'int]

A fault, an error; a mistake, a pecadillo; failure; a noxious disease; to go beyond, to be in error, to overpass; to chastise.

1 | passed the appointed time.
2 | an offense.
3 | to draw a line so as to show shortcomings; to repress one's errors.
4 | not; I am not in fault, nor have I forgotten it.

A belly-band, a surcingle, a girth; a horse dressed in the belly; to fail, as in business; to be disgraced; nimble; failing; injured.

不 | in no case.
不 | not.
不 | nor.
不 | neither failure nor ruin; never waning or falling, said of the moon and hills.
不 | that you've risen quickly.
不 | disgraced, as in reputation.
不 | rude and supercilious, as when entering a room.

From hand and cold contracted.

To pluck up, to snatch or take out; to extirpate; to take hold of.

旗 | a flag— in battle.

From garment and cold contracted; the second form seldom occurs.

Inner garments, as petticoats, trowsers, or drawers; to plait; to tuck up.

裳 | raise the skirt when crossing the brook.

A fire-fly, the 蟋蟀 [chien] which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass.

Ki'en.

开 秦 [k'int]

Composed of two 千 [shih-t] shields of the same height placed side by side; the second form is a common contraction for it when used as a primitive.

开 秦 [k'int]

Even, level; to raise in both hands.

甄 秦 [k'int]

To peck at a thing, as a bird does when getting its food.

甄 秦 [k'int]

Have pecked it through, as the paper-window.

甄 秦 [k'int]

Generally regarded as a synonym of the last; also to suit; to desire; things that match.

甄 秦 [k'int]

From mouth and all; like the last two, and used with the next.

The pouch of a monkey or marmot; to peck as a bird; not filled, as a measure; deficient; to hold in the pouch or chops.

然而终日不言 so disturbed that he said not a word the whole day.

之德 deficient in virtue.

尊 the birds peck the grass.

From words and altogether; occurs used for the last, 秦 嫌 to dislike.

Respectful, retiring, unobtrusive, unassuming, yielding; modest, lowly, complaisant; to think little of one's self; to revere, to be respectful to others; name of the 15th diagram, referring to lines.

篆 to code, to yield kindly, to give way.

馈 humble, lowly.

馈或 | 厚 modest and sincere.

退 retiring, keeping in the background.

敬 respectful, reserved.

何用 | why are you so very retiring and modest?

而问 [Confucius] condemned to ask advice of common people.

太 | or | quite too bashful or massuming.

君子 | an massuming scholar.

口 | polite, courteous language.

From hill and perhaps.

甄 秦 [k'int]

A deep vale among hills; a grotto in the side of a hill; to fall into.

甄 秦 [k'int]

dangerous cliffs.

Read K'ien To incase, to infix.

鑵 | a jewel.

鑵 | to set, as a jewel.

鑲 a jeweler, a silversmith.

从 hand and sweet; used with the next two.

To pinch, to nip; to grasp, as with forceps.

住 to seize firmly.

口 | to hold one's tongue, to keep silence.

客 | an agent for selling things.

从 bamboo and to nip; similar to the last and next.

Tweezers, nippers; to gag; to lock, to fasten or clasp; to forbid, to put on the screws.

語 | to interdict free opinion, to stop people's mouths.

马 | the bit of a bridle.

从 metal and sweet; interchanged with the last two.

钳 A pair of tweezers; pinchers, nippers, tonges; a barber's twist; a ring on children's necks; a sort of collar put on prisoners; to clasp, to pinch, to grip; to injure, to hate; in Hunan, to rail at, a term of abuse.
From tiger and letters; it is often written so as to resemble 犄 in a place.

The first step of a tiger; attentive, correct; pious, devout; inflexible, determined; ingenuous, sincere; to respect, to venerate; to seize, as prey; to take by force, to kill; to cleave, to saw; twanging, of no moment.

1 演 clean, pure, guileless, spotless; unassailed integrity.
2 心 attentively devout.
3 告 or 祷 to respectfully inform by prayer.
4 诚 truly sincere, unaffectedly devout.
5 边 or 邻 he has forcibly ravaged our frontiers.

To remove a criminal's hair and make a wig of it; a dull purplish or dun color, which may have been given to artificially dressed hair.

Uneasy.

From hand and firm.

To lift 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, close, as the course of a sluice.

To raise the fins; to frisk, as a fish.

An unauthorized character from earth and heaven, alluding perhaps to the horizon.

In Fukien. An edge, a border, a shore; a bank, a margin, caves.

In and the verge, the border.

水 the water's edge.

The insertion of a muscle or the tendon; a large muscle; to twang a dried tendon.

From to go and a fragment; it resembles 遠 to leave, in its general form.

To commission, to depute, as a government agent; to send; to let go, to send off, as into exile; to send away; to chase.

差 1 to dispatch, as an envoy on state affairs.
2 逐 to drive off, to expel, as disorderly people.
3 使 a messenger, an envoy, an emissary.
4 人問候 he sent a man to salute him.
5 車 to send one's carriage to accompany a funeral; this custom has now given place to sending a servant with a card and a small ducar to defray expenses.
6 刑 to exile for crime.
7 則 to send on a message.
8 送 世 to throw off the cares and toils of life, as at a watering place.
9 桃花莫隨流水 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 a door.

A little door inside of the house; one says, the high board laid across the threshold in gateways.

From flesh and all; it is often contracted to the second form from the similarity of the phonetics, but that is correctly read bi, and is an obsolete word for beef, though usage has made it a synonym of the first.

The flank or hollow part of the rump or loins of an animal; the meat in a dumpling.
1 腹 the flanks, or the hollow of the thigh in an animal.
2 皮 a term used by furriers for the fur on the breast and flanks.
3 小 the part above the hip bone.
4 金 the yellowish and whitish fur of the fox.
**K'ien.**

要 A stubborn ox which cannot be led; obstinate, pig-headed.

讁 From words and to send.

謨 To reprimand, to find fault with; displeased at, to scold, to blame angrily; to sternly question.

不加嚴 I will not condemn him too severely.

鉬 A leathern girdle, a belt.

欠 The original form is intended to represent the breath above men, denoting gaping; breathing; it forms the 76th radical of characters mostly relating to motions of the mouth.

欠 or 安 out of sorts, ailing, disposed; — always said of or to others.

**K'ih.**

日 a lucky day, auspicious to begin an undertaking on.

近來 néi 我 hope you've been well lately.

祥 fortunate, a happy omen.

卜 to divine for a lucky day.

人 a prosperous man.

**Old sounds, kit, kik, kip, gik, gip, and gak. In Canton, kâi, kêp, kîk, and kêk; in Sueton, kit, kek, k'êk, kîp, k'îp, and kia; in Amoy, kiat, kck, kkip, and kkk; in Fuhchau, kok, kîk, ngêk, and kûk; in Shanghai, kih, chi, kiâ, yih, and kîk; in Chifu, ki.**

吉 From mouth and scholar; q. d. a scholar should speak what is suitable.

吉 Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, auspicious; good, as promoting or indicating success; fine, elegant.

**大** 十 a good chance for a speculation.

便 at your convenience, when opportunity offers.

地 the imperial tombs.

信 or 封 a family letter; a private and not an official letter.
KIH.

**貳**
Black spots on the skin; the blackness of the skin.

**訛**
From 言 word and 之 air contracted; it is interchanged with ネン to reach.

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.

**戸**
The examination or inquest is finished.

**亜**
1. 现 [the accounts] are all settled.
2. 今 [to the last] he did not tell him.

**何**
How has it come at last to this?

**落**
After the letter in reply had gone.

**巴**
Already done.

**两**
The account is cleared off.

**付**
Stamped, settled, as a bill.

**盖**
It having been stamped.

**無**
Do not engross all the sale of grain, or hinder the traffic in it.

The moustache, called 戴 because it is divided into two parts like a hallowed's head.

From 戈 spear and 随 a staff contracted.

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.

**劍**
Swords and spears.

**持**
To grasp the spear, to take up arms.

**執**
A halberdier of the imperial guard; in old times.

**矛**
A lance; lances and spears.

**射**
If I hit the halberdier's point, then Yuen and Liu must make peace;


KIH.

**戟**
Interchanged with the last, and used to distinguish the plant.

A medicinal plant, the 大 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.

**棘**
Small species of the genera Rhamnus and Zizyphus, useful for hedges; the jujube tree; thorny bushes, brambles, spineous thickets; troublesome, like thorns; earnest, prompt; to be urgent; perilous, thorny; swift.

**叢**
To roast dates with a rhamnus bush, what an extremity of enmity!—like a brother destroying his brother.

**匪**
His not that he wished to have his desire.

**如**
As the rapid whirr of an arrow.

**叐**
Among the brambles; met. in prison.

**九**
The outer halls of a palace.

**匕**
Spoons of juniper wood.

**觸**
Wherever [my eye] strikes, it is all thorny; — i.e.; I know few of the characters.

**刵**
[Like] the phoenix resting on a bramble; — a great mind in obscurity.

**褓**
The collar of a coat; the part which envelops the neck.

Earnestly, with determined purpose.

In Shanghai. To get the seeds out of a pod.

KIH.

**絹**
A pattern; a wooden shoe or sabot, used in rainy weather.

**紅皮**
Red top patterns.

**木**
A wooden shoe.

**套**
An open-heeled galosh.

**齒印**
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 avoid 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 "han 因 a letter.

Haste, speed; prompt, ready; irascible; to hurry on, to urge, to hasten; troublesome, hurried; often.

Three heaven, earth and man, the Chinese trinity.

三 1 heaven, earth and man, the Chinese trinity.

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三 1 heaven, earth and man, the Chinese trinity.
Read "ki" To give, to supply, to provide what is necessary; to issue, to put forth, as an edict; to annex, as a seal; as a preposition, for, instead of; towards, to; a sign of the passive.

1. You let me write it for you.
2. I'll knock head to head.
3. I'll give it to me.
4. I'll give him enough.
5. He is it all the same whether you give it or not.
6. to supply, to furnish food.
7. whose house do you work?
8. I've no time to attend.

Read "ki". Loquacious; earnest words.

A ready, glib tongue.

Derived from "hand" or having, and "a man" to follow a man till he is taken.

To effect, to reach to; to extend towards or stretch on to, to influence at a distance; to communicate; to connect; to implicate; effect done, and thus becomes a sign of the past tense; as a copulative, and, with, also; at, to; about, concerning; used with a negative, denotes unavailing, impracticable, unequal to, deficient, not up to.

we have spoken of that.

I can do it; or I can't do it. (Shang'hai).

1. time. Seasonable, suitable.

2. involving other persons.

3. also reached that, as one house caught fire from another.

4. I could not catch him.

1. daily needs.

2. or eloquent, ready at talking, but not at doing; of a ready wit, prompt to reply.

A box or satchel.

Threads arranged in order; a series, a graduation, 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.

1. a step in a stairway.

2. a grade in official rank.

3. an octave in music.

4. he rose gradually to high office.

5. he rose gradually to high office.

6. he rose gradually to high office.

7. a dagoba of seven storeys.

8. how many steps are there to the top?

9. Used with the last to denote steps or stages.

10. The binder skirt of a robe, a train; a coat-tail; the part which lies under the collar; a tippet.

11. The name of a plant, the Orchis, which is an orchideous plant like the Cymbidium, with pink flowers; its roots are mucilaginous, and are employed to rub on the inkstone with vermilion to fit it for writing.

12. A plant growing in Yesso, from whose bark paper can be made.
From a white and to loosen; it is used as a primitive, and imparts its meaning to a few compounds.

To respect; to beat.

Read 优. A bright, pleasing sight, as a fine landscape.

Water impeded in its course by rocks; a breakwater; a dike to turn the current; to impede, to lead aside; to set back, as water; to rouse the feelings, to excite, to vex; to beat on; stirred up; excited, either to gratitude or anger.

I never forget your kindness.

1. Vehement, exasperated, roused, as on hearing of injustice.
1. To excite to rebellion.
1. Worried to illness.
1. Angered irritated.
1. A noisy, fretted current.
1. Exasperated, boiling over.
1. A hose pipe; also the fire engine itself.

From earth and to attack.

Unburnt bricks.

| to attack and mouth; others say from spear and chariot. |
| To justle and hit, as carts do when rushing by each other; to rub or brush. |
| 撞 to clean by beating, as a cushion; to rub. |
| 兵 a spear, twelve or more feet long. |

An old form of the last, denoting jostling chariots and spears now; used only in combination.

To attack.

Read 优 and used for 布. To belong to, to connect; to nourish or rear animals or stock.

From earth and to attack.

Unburnt bricks.

| to attack and 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. |
| 雷 killed by lightning. |
| 殺 to kill; to attack furiously. |

To increase, to add to; unhappy, and; an adverb of comparison, more; very, a great degree of; troublesome, annoying; to trifle, to sport; a comedy, a play; a trifle.

To skip and play; to divert one's self.

Plays on the stage.

To clear a quiet, agreeable place.

Miserable all his life long.

To a distressing malady.

You were more foolish than I.

Difficult and troublesome to manage, as affairs in a yamun.

This is said to be a contraction of air.

Begin, to ask alms; to intreat; to pray to humbly.

To humble beg.

To ask for mercy, to implore; favor.

To earnestly expect.

To beg food; as a priestly mendicant; it is a sign of an awhat, that he chooses a monastic life and renounces the world.

To make haste, as on a journey; in straits, as when one cannot meet expenses.

An impediment in speech.

I cannot afford it.
11 the sound of giggling and merriment.
11 吭吭 a suppressed girlish giggle.

口 不言 not fluent, hesitating in speech.

難 不過 this is not very fresh or savory; I can’t eat it — as a nauseous dose; I can’t pay that price.

刀 very arduous; laborious.

From mouth and a deed; it is interchanged with the last.

To eat, to drink, to swallow; to suffer, to bear, and thus forms the passive voice.

酒 to drink wine.

飯 to eat, to take a meal.

不得 uneatable; can’t take it, as a chessman.

食 catables, fare, victuals.

緊 an urgent matter; instantly.

苦 suffering; lost money on it.

燦 or 傷 injurions if eaten; injured by improper food.

癒 suffered the loss; injured; losing.

了一驚不小. I was alarmed in no small degree.

A tribe of Miaotsz, the 猴, which name seems to be a foreign word; they still exist in Kwêichow, and have many strange customs; one is to knock out the two front teeth of brides on their marriage day, under the belief that this will prolong their husband’s lives; another tribe cut their hair short like the Siamese.

猿儿 a ground squirrel found in northern China.

A fragrant plant or grass, the 香 which is said to be common in Yunnan under the name of 野草香 wild sweet grass, and much used for offerings in autumnal festivals; the drawing resembles valerian or mint.

泣, chê' From water and to stand.

To weep silently, as for a parent’s death; grieved, heart-broken; lamenting.

思 to think of with grief.

血 疑 顔 to weep bitterly and prostrate one’s self to the ground; — a phrase written on funeral cards.

數 行 下 tear courséd down her cheeks.

訴 to narrate with tears.

侷 立 而 I long stood weeping.

露 寒 a poetical name for a large species of Gryllus.

Read lih, Impetuous.

蛻 rapid, swift.

沾, chê' Damp; juicy, as meat; dark.

渾 dark and dank.

In Cantonese. Sticky or oily; muddy, slushy; to stick things together; slow; tough, sinewy; indisposed, ailing.

濡 dilatory; stuck in the mud.

濕 very muddy.

的 ailing, out of sorts.

幾日 indisposed for a few days.

From small repeated, and the 合 sun coming through a fissure; the second form with place is the one in use.

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.有 cracked; it has a bone to pick.

開 to commence, strike, the beginning of a quarrel.

老 with him.

人生如白驹過 I man’s life is like a white colt passing a crack.

尋 to seek occasion against, to raise points of difference.

乘而入 he seized that pretext and entered — or began the row.

From town and valley; both forms are used for the last, and the first is a surname.

名 of a city belonging to Tsin; to look up to; the intimacies of relatives, illustrated by the junction of bones and flesh.

地 interjacent countries.

From tiger and crevice; it is also read tsê'，

族 To terrify, to scare; frightened, as when treading on a tiger’s tail; a species of leaping spider which catches flies.

震来 I to be terrified at thunder claps.

啩, chê' Laughter; to laugh boisterously and incessantly.

澠, chê' Labor; toil; exertion in a meritorious cause.

微 I to be ill-used; wronged; languor, weariness.

From silk and valley.

綢 A coarse fabric made of threads of the Dolichos formerly used for towels and handkerchiefs.

絹 fine and coarse hempen cloth.

從 word and fortunate.

將 To demand, to ask with authority, to investigate; to judge, to blame, to inquire about faults, to set to rights, to keep in order; to restrain, to prohibit; to reduce the seditions to order, to punish.

邦國 to reduce refractory states or vassals.

供 to take depositions.

屈 intractable; cacophonous or harsh, as sounds.

誅慢 to judge and punish the rebellions and intractable.

罪 to examine culprits.
Beetles of the families of \textit{Copricle} and \textit{Scarabaei}, including some dorr-beetles.

1. 蝉 [chên] the dung-beetle or \textit{Geotrupes}, including also other allied genera.

2. 螞 [chên] a tree grub.

**KIN.**

Old sounds, kin, kìn, and gìn. \textit{In Canton, kän and kän; in Swatow, kän, kin, and kän; in Amoy, kän, kin, kán, and gìn; in Fuhchow, king, kındng, käng, kéng and kändng; in Shanghai, kiäng, djiang, and näng; in Chýa, 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 neckcloth; 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.

手 [shóu] or 拳 [quán] a kerchief, a handkerchief; a towel.

頭 [tóu] a turban; a cloth coiled on the head.

佩 [pèi] a girdle napkin.

儒 [rú] the literati.

公子 [gōngzi] a cap formerly worn by young noblemen.

器 [qì] an ornamented carriage; a kind of royal curtsy.

鰥 [shāng] an ornamented tiara or cap.

雙 [shuāng] a scarf.

搭膊 [dā bō] or 膀脣; anything to protect the shoulders, as a shawl, a mantilla, a cape.

斤 [jīn] to judge a thing, as an official; a severe trial.

以 [yǐ] 四方 in order to restrain \{the people of\} all regions.

朝 [cháo] or 朕 [zhèn] to-morrow morning; \{q. d.\} I will ask in the morning.

**KIN.**

From bamboo, flesh and strength, because of the strength of bamboo splints and cuticle.

筋 [jīn] the tendons, the sinews; applied also to the veins and nerves; sinewy, strong; related to by blood.

好 [hǎo] brawny, muscular.

有 [yǒu] sagacious, prudent; can be depended on; be is of my bone and flesh.

皮鞋 [pí xié] cobbler's ends of threads.

血 [xuè] the veins, blood-vessels.

麪 [miàn] tough or rolled out dough.

竹 kiện a fine toothed bamboo comb.

**KIN.**

From metal and ax; also read gin, and occurs as a synonim of the last.

To smooth; to chip, as with an ax; to carefully remove the marks of the ax, as with a shave or draw-knife; the point of a tool.

錐 [zhù] smooth and saw the wood to fit it for use.

斧 [fǔ] to hew timber.

**KIN.**

A fine large variety of bamboo with a white skin, from Kwächian, having the joints near each other; the culms are used to pole boats, the twigs furnish pipes, and the tabasheer and roots supply medicine.
**金**

- The original form is said to be composed of **earth** under **now**, as metal comes from the ground; it is the 16th radical of a natural group of characters describing metals and their uses.

  - Gold, the metal par excellence;
    - metal, one of the five elements and belongs to the West; mounted or ornamented with metal; gilded;
    - a weapon, arms; yellow, golden; metallic; firm, hard; a coin or piece of gold; money; during the Han dynasty, a catty of gold; musical instruments of percussion; to make as precious as gold; precious, true; imperial, royal; perfect, noble, honorable, as applied by the Buddhists to their gods.

- **白** silver; **赤** copper.

- **百** a hundred pieces of coin; anciently they weighed as many catties.

- **黄** gold; whence **黄** earth is applied to a temple as the abode of the gods; also to a good stand for shop, a desirable spot which is worth gold.

- **千** your daughter.

- **鉄** to make clothes of sword and shield, i.e. to lie under arms.

- **馬** reach the gemmed hall and gold horse; high literary rank.

- **戈** arms, warlike instruments.

**五** all metals; the five are gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin.

**葉** gold-sheets, thicker than the **箔** gold-leaf, and used as bullion.

**足** pure gold.

**屑** spangled gold, a poetical name for the stars.

**飛** bits of gold-leaf on cakes.

**針** yellow needle greaves, the droll blossoms of a **Lilium** and **Henecalla's**, used to give a relish to fish and flesh.

**執** to take up and reinter the ashes of the dead. (Cantonese)

**星** or **繫** the planet Venus.

**星石** iron and copper pyrites.

**花** brass-leaf ornaments made like flowers, used in offerings.

**花娘娘** a goddess answering somewhat to Juno Lucina, worshiped at Canton.

**安** your good health, said to superiors.

**玉** your precious words, are honest as jade is real.

**鳥** the golden crow; the sun.

**樞** the golden pivot; the moon.

**毋**玉馨音 do not make news [from you as rare as] gold and gems.

**陵** the golden burial-ground, a name for Nanking, derived from King Wéi of Tsu, who, it is said, buried gold there.

**大賜南** great revenues of the southern metals, of gold, silver, and copper.

**諾** a sure promise.

**色** a yellow color; golden.

**臺** the golden terrace, a name for Peking.

**煉** a pill of great virtue conferring immortality.

**剛力士** the diamond warrior, or **手執**刚杵 he who grasps the diamond club (vadga-ra), a Buddhist name for Indra (vadga-pami), as the defender of the faith.

**翅兒** the goldwing (Chloroepis stopica) so called at Peking.
锦

From gold and silk goods, intimating that much labor has been bestowed on it.

A kind of thin brocade peculiar to China, like tapestry, and used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked in colors; elegant, figurative writing; flowery, diversified.

衣 [dress] dressing in embroidered robes; i.e. noble ladies or gentry.

縷 [figured pongee]

絳 [elegantly colored, adorned; figurative, as style].

美衣 [beautiful embroidery].

什賢 [fine writing, a flowery style].

花如 [these flowers are like tapestry].

雲 [roseate clouds].

衣 [on brocade by night]; i.e. to be in high renown away from one's native place.

無煩 [don't feel so anxious about me].

囊闌 [what a splendid embroidered coverlet!]

果然奪得 [I shall certainly get the tapestry flag and come back here;—i.e. I shall rise to be 賜優].

香盈

From 自 self under 下 to receive; or from 米 a platter under 賜 steaming; the first is commonest.

The nuptial wine cup, in which the pair pledge each other; it was made of half a cocoanut or gourd, and even of silver or pewter, but a porcelain cup is now used.

交 [or 合] to pledge the wedding goblet.

謹

From words and tenacious clay.

“Chia” Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive, respectful; to venerate; to studiously watch against, to heed; to make others take care; to give the whole mind to; to prohibit.

記 [careful to remember].

無謹詭隨以醜器 give no licence to the wily and obsequious, that the evil crowd may learn to take heed.

具 [to send presents to one].

舉大事不細 [do not be too finical when you have a great object before you].

盜賊 carefully look out against thieves.

敬 [to respect carefully].

恱 [天命 carefully observe the warnings or will of Providence].

遵 [to carefully obey].

以 [無莫 to watch against wicked men].

瑾

From 竹 silk and 賜 worthy contracted, explained as referring to winding silk close.

To bind fast, to press tight; a cord; urgent, prompt, pressingly, on the point of, instant, diligent; confined, strait; swift; as the flow of water; tight, as a pair of shoes.

要 [urgent, necessary, will not bear delay].

無關 [not so very important].

等 [waiting for, needed now].

急 [trouble, hardships, in extremity].

趕 [do it carefully].

手 [in present need, hard up].

縫 [tie it tightly].

冷 [the water runs swiftly].

閉着 [it is very securely shut].

瑾

From earth and clay; used for the last.

To daub, to plaster; to stop up, to lute with mud, as the solitary wasp does its nidus; a path over a drain; to cover up a corpse, to bury.

塞向 [stop the holes of the windows — towards the north].

行有死人荷囊 之 on the path lies a dead corpse, somebody will bury it.

瑾

Interchanged with the last.

To die of starvation on the roadside; to cover a corpse by the road.

瑾

From man and clay as the phonetic.

Exactly, nothing over, hardly enough; scarcely, almost, a little short; just missed, as a fall; only, nothing more.
From shelter and clay; the two are regarded as different by some, but their definitions are too similar; used with the last.

A small house, a hut, a hovel; a lodge of one or two rooms, just big enough for a shelter; just enough; diligent, careful; a surplus.

a rustic cabin.

thoughtful of; anxiously.

be able to avoid error.

rather narrow, cabined.

From plant and earth; it is easily confounded with its primitive, and some say it is another form.

A plant like monk's bane, also called 烏頭 or crow's head, and is poisonous, it seems to be the field violet (Viola) common in northern China, though the water-hemlock may be meant.

a wild flower in Kiangsi, whose seeds fructify like the nightshade.

a Japanese name for the Corydalis inzis, and a Dietyra.

violet's violets and sow-thistles [were sweet] as dumphlings.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>懑 from heart and to forbid; also read chin.</td>
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<td>欣 determined, resolute.</td>
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<td>悼 a maternal aunt.</td>
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<td>拍 to walk and as as the phonetic.</td>
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<td>媽 to have a cold shiver.</td>
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<td>咖 a kind of musical instrument; to look up and follow another up-hill.</td>
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<td>撲 to gnash the teeth in rage; debilitated, exhausted, all energy gone.</td>
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<td>姑 from woman and now as the phonetic.</td>
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<td>館 a wife's sisters; a sister-in-law on the wife's side.</td>
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<td>姨 women who help and direct the bride during the three days of wedding.</td>
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<td>姊 or 弟 the husband of a wife's sister.</td>
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<td>不敢 前 he did not venture to come close to him.</td>
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<td>少 親 [I have failed] in visiting you so seldom.</td>
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<td>親 intimate, to be familiar, near one.</td>
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<td>取 藥身 [reason] should be taken to one's self, or assimilated by the mind.</td>
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<td>切 made familiar to the mind.</td>
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<td>好不一 [I hope you are] every way happy these days.</td>
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<td>性之所 the natural bent will soon manifest itself.</td>
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<tr>
<td>善男 and 善女 male and female attendant devotees (upasaka, upasika), denote the lay members of the Buddhists.</td>
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<td>往 王長子是保 go, my royal Uncle, and protect the south country.</td>
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<td>拆 adjoining, as a house.</td>
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<td>励 Great strength brawny.</td>
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<td>不吃 nothing to rest on, no leverage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>使 拍 I pounded the door with all my might.</td>
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<tr>
<td>學得渾身有了 兇 be felt his whole body reinvigorated and refreshed for action.</td>
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<tr>
<td>賞我一鞋子 I have spent all my strength for you.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**KIN.**

Old sounds, gin, gin, and k'îm. In Canton, kîm, k'în, and yîm; in Swatow, k'îm and k'în; in Amoy, k'îm, k'în, and gin; in Fuhchau, k'mg and k'ung; in Shanghai, châng and djiâng; in Chifu, k'în.

**急**

(from breathing and gold as the phonetic.)

| 急 one sent to represent the emperor; an imperial commissioner. |
| 召 京 called to the capital by the Emperor. |
| 宠 respectfully received, as a mandate. |
| 定 when prefixed to names of books, shows that they are printed by or with the order of government. |
| 此或一遛 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. |
| 敬 every one joins in reverencing him, as a loyal statesman. |
| 訂 獲林 to mark off the selected academicians. |
| 命 by imperial command. |
K'IN.

From hill and to respect as the phonetic.

High peaks shooting up aloft; steep peaks.

gap'g, yawning, opening the mouth wide.

A severe chill or ague; a great shivering.

From clothes and now; interchanged with lin' 抹 as the verb.

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.

被 | a bed-quilt.

抱 | 被 被 wrapped in the quilt and clothes; — i. e. married.

影無惭 | no shame under the quilt's shadow; — conscious innocence.

翡翠 | the emperor's bed-quilt.

枕 | 塞 a cold pillow and chilly coverlet; — no bedfellow.

禽 | ch'Un the entire class 鴆; flying and feathered creatures; un-impregnated birds.

家 | chauticher, a cook.

委 | to make and send the betrothal presents.

絲 | an egret, also called 雪客 snow gout in Chihi.

仙 | a poetical name for the crane, which is regarded as 神 the chief of Birds; birds and beasts; animals.

田 | civiliens, because their insignia are mostly birds.

擒 | ch'Un occurs written as the last.

To seize, as a hawk does; to clench; to grasp, as by the collar; in rictoric, to hold by the literal sense; a rigorous adherence to terms.

生 | to take alive.

K'IN.

拿 or | 貰 or | 提 to seize; to arrest, as a thief.

貳 | 王 in order to put down rebels, their leaders must be caught.

虎 | to grasp a tiger, as a filial boy did to save his father.

猩猩嗜而 之 | the orang-utan's weeps and then seizes — its prey when near.

王 | 王 seize a king and get him to make you king — 'twill condone the violence.

孟 | 孟 猛 Mang Hwoh, a chief who was arrested seven times.

A species of Pyrus, called 林 common in northern China, which bears a small red apple, rather insipid, known as 沙果 or sand fruit, and 花紅 flower-red; the blossom is white, the unripe fruit is boiled in green tea as a cooling drink.

縱 | a spider, the 之 蝟 having very long legs, probably a species of Phalangiwm; the name is usually applied to spiders without webs.

爬 | an unauthorized character.

To hold in the mouth, as a bird does a twig.

龍 | a 龍 the dragon holds a pearl in its mouth.

穌 | an egret, also called 雪客 snow gout in Chihi.

仙 | a poetical name for the crane, which is regarded as 神 the chief of Birds; birds and beasts; animals.

田 | civiliens, because their insignia are mostly birds.

擒 | ch'Un occurs written as the last.

To seize, as a hawk does; to clench; to grasp, as by the collar; in rictoric, to hold by the literal sense; a rigorous adherence to terms.

生 | to take alive.

工 | diligent workmen; to work well.

力 or | 劳 laborious, faithful in work, industrious.

家立業 | exerting one's self to look after the household.

王 | 王 zealous in serving one's prince.

富 | rich, people have need to be careful.

殷 | very attentive to.

周公 | Duke Chen exhorted all to be diligent.

懲 | 懾 屬之心 a sympathizing, earnest, unwearied heart, — such as a ruler should have.

懲 | from heart and diligent.

懲 | zealous, earnest.

懲 | anxious about one's duties, persevering under opposition; no rest; bowed down.

琴 | ch'Un formed of two pearls and now, but the original form was intended to represent the shape.

The Chinese lute, or harpsichord, having seven strings, which are drawn tensed 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 | the lute is out of tune;

met. disconcerted, unexpected.

心 | a motive, an intention.

堂 | your bar, your court — said of a district magistrate.

按 | or 弹 | or 歌 | to thump the lute.

風 | an organ (also called 風); a melody; 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 rounded belly.

用 | a lute, consisting of thirty copper strings running across two bridges, struck with hammers.

瑟之弦 | a lute string, met. matrimoniy.
KING.

Old sounds, king, kang, and ging. In Canton, king and keng; — in Swatow, keng, k^a, k
d^, and am; — in Amoy, k^eng
and geng; — in Fuhchau, king, king, k^eng, and keng; — in Shanghai, k^ang and djiang; — in Chifu, king.

From horse and to reverence as the phonetic.

A shy horse; to terrify, to scare; to fear; to make confusion; afraid, apprehensive, alarmed, perturbed, astonished; to apprehend.

A horse; to excite, to arouse; used as a polite phrase for troubling one.

A horse; afraid, much startled.

To be afraid; much alarmed.

To suppress as alarm; to remove sudden frights.

To be frightened, as by thunder.

Dead; frightened to death.

Neither footmen nor drivers created any alarm.

Afraid of the wind or a draught; convulsed; fits, such as children have.

Her waist was small, as if a breath of wind would snap it.

Quivering and shaking with fright.

Marvelous; strange, frightful.

From plants and air.

Celery or parsley; applied also to similar plants, as cress, pimpernel, honewort, and water-hemlock.

Water-cress.

To pluck cress, to become a "suits'ol", alluding to the lines思樂泮水藻其 introduction is the college pool where we plucked the green cress.

Celery.

A salt marsh plant with lanceolate leaves like a bamboo, and creeping roots, whose seeds are eaten by deer and cattle; it is probably a panic grass or a Cyperus.

A yellowish colored medicinal root, common in western China, the Scutellaria viscidula or skull-cap, used as a tonic.

From plant and now.

A general of cavalry in Lu, named 趙, or about n. c. 720, spoken of in the Tso Chi'en.

KING.

A pit.

The foresters ch'in dug and built up a well.

To press down, to settle or adjust with the hand; to put the hand on; to lean on.

Press it down.

To lean on the table.

Hold on to the ground when you swim; — met. have something to depend on.

Roll it and flatten it; met. an easy disposition.

In Cantonese. To cover; to pull over one.

Draw the quilt over you.

Cover it, as a dish.

To work a fire-engine.

Date the Vitex incisa; its stems are woven into baskets like those of the osier.

Another species of Vitex.

One of the nine divisions of Yü; it comprised all Hunan and most of Hopeh, with part of Kwêichên; it constituted the kingdom of Tsu, sometimes called 楚 during feudal times.

Chung-chên fu on the Yangtse River was its capital.

The Cercis siliquastrum and Chinensis, two varieties of the Judas tree.

She has a boxwood hair-pin and cotton skirt; i. e. poor and well-behaved.

Useless; annoying.

The original form is composed of 高 and a line indicating height.

Great, exalted; the highest point which men can reach; a high peak; a mound; a capital or metropolis, where the sovereign
King.

resides; fine, excellent, from the capital; in arithmetic, the eighth place in decimals, denoting ten millions.

莫之與 | he has no equal.
如砥如 | like islets and mounds; said of descendants.

方覇于 | 師之野 he then beheld the grand elevation, a plateau with room for many.

愛心 | | the grief of my heart is intense.

上 | to go to Peking.

| the Peking Gazette.

南 | Nanking, the southern capital, the metropolis of all China during two reigns (A.D. 1368-1403).

北 | or | 蓬 Peking, the northern capital.

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.

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to the present time.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 師 | a capital, the metropolis of Peking fashions. |
| 水 | a good kind of pencil. |
| 細 | the capital of Corea; also a metropolitan board of magistrates. Read kiing. Sorrowful. |

憂心 | | my sorrow grows intense.

From deer and great; rarely occurs with as the primitive.

A large deer, described as having one horn and a cow's tail, perhaps referring to the nilgai of India; in Canton, the denotes a small deer, a species of Cervus (Cervinae) and the delicate chevrotain (Moschus) or mouse-deer.

1 皮 | | a leather tab. |

經 | | From silk and a path as the phonetic.

The warp of a web in the loom; what runs lengthwise, as the great or straight veins or arteries; the meridians of longitude; lines; to pass through or by, to cross; what has passed, and thus often becomes merely a sign of the past tense; as an adjective, 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 slesstrus; in silk trade denotes organdine or thrown silk.

1 維 | | warp and woof; lengthwise and crosswise.
| 維 | 萬端 | to attend to everything methodically.
| 維 | | to speculate, to trade, to plan for a livelihood; to map out. |
| 維 | | a broker, an agent.
| 維 | | the head clerk in a custom house. |
| 維 | | chief secretary in a prefect's office. |
| 維 | | a clerk who ascertains the statistics of a prefecture; to examine thoroughly. |

不 | | he is washed he will return. |

不 | | it did not go through my hands. |

旅力方剛 | | while my back retains its strength, I must everywhere plan and labor. |

不 | | they never fail in their regular courses, as the stars. |

不 | | I did it with my own hand. |

不 | | I have already seen it. |

不 | | passed, over, gone through. |

念 | | to repeat prayers, to read the liturgy; to con the Classics. |

不 | | blood vessels of all kinds, divided into main or straight, and lateral or small. |

不 | | an inexperienced hand; also means unclassical, heretical, or non-conformist, in the minds of Confucians. |

不 | | the menses. |

聖 | | canonical books, the classics or Buddhistic; also applied to the Bible and Koran. |

不 | | current outlay. |

不 | | it is out of my jurisdiction. |

不 | | what is regular and necessary in morals, the basis of society. |

不 | | I've tried it several times; I have often been there. |

不 | | you don't know its difficulties till you've tried it. |

不 | | men of deep learning can save the people. |

不 | | the highest principles of nature, the rules of morals. |

不 | | the Buddhist canons; Buddha's own words are termed 舍 or documents. |

不 | | a sutra, the Lotus of the true Law (Saddharmapundarika sutra), the standard classic of the Lotus school. |

不 | | to kill one's self. |

不 | | to commit suicide in a ditch; a disgraceful end. |
Name of a large river which rises in Kansuh, and drains its eastern part, joining the River Wei in Shensi, near S'ungan Fu; it has very clear water, and gives its name to several places near it; also a river near Wu-lin, and one in Anam; to run through or straight across; a creek which joins places; a fountain.

streams under one, representing the earth, and 君 ching contracted to 工 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.

A village in Kao-mih lien 高密縣 lying in the east of Shantung in Lai-chou Fu.

Formed of 兄 brother and 主 vigorous, both repeated, referring to the pleasant sight of brethren agreeing; it is similar to 名 in appearance and sound.

To fear, to forbear from, to refrain; cautions, solicitous lest a thing miscarry.

畏 wary, respectful; strong, as sheep.

戦 or 戦戰 | tremblingly alive to; wary, very anxious for.
懸 dreadfully, apprehensive of consequences.
懼 fear feeling the peril and afraid.

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, churlish, conceited; to rule one's self; to respect, to value.

值得 worthy of compassion.
KING.

adv. in the neighborhood.

adv. is it hard to be in

adv. condition in life.

adv. the neighborhood temple.

adv. fees or tax levied for this
temple.

adj. alleviating circumstances,
some compensatory things.

adv. to go around (not through)
lot or country; to get beyond.

To cut one's throat; to cut
off the neck.

From head and to a stem
contracted.

adj. The neck, especially the
front part of it; the throat;
a narrow part of a thing; an
animal; wet, the temper.

adj. irascible, testy.

adj. or the neck.

adj. a neck-ribbon, a
neckcloth, a neck-tie.

n. intimate friendship.

n. lumps growing in the
neck, ganglionic swellings.

n. A gem, a fine stone used in
jewelry.

From to tap and care,ful,
diligent, but this is regarded as
different from careless;
their original forms are unlike,
and this is derived from sheep,
to wrap, and mouth, with to tap.

Adverb, 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 dooceur.

adv. to venerate the gods.

adj. self-training; to studiously

careful of one's conduct.

n. to present a glass of wine.

n. I have offended, I beg your
pardon.

adj. admirable; surprising!

n. respect written paper;
when added to handbills means
"Do not deface or tear this
down."

n. or in reverence I who re-
spectfully inform you; the first
sentence in a letter.

adj. fitted to secure
respect.

adj. this is an incomplete
respect to you; said by a
host to excuse his feast.

n. take it as a mark of
respect.

n. devout faith; reverence and
belief.

n. attentive to business.

n. all decorum consists
chiefly in respect.

n. a present to a teacher, or to
the examiner at the three great
tripos; it is also termed a
the charcoal supply, and a
parting present, and other
names.

n. to hold in esteem.

n. a generous present.

adj. grave and reverently.

adj. respect tends to
make one virtuous.

n. let me give you one
glass.

n. From sound and man;
q. d. a tone or song carried
through.

To exhaust, to finish, to go
through a matter to the end; at
the close, the end, the utmost,
the termination; endless; as an
adverb, and usually succeeded by a
descriptive, at last, finally, then; only,
nothing but.

adj. he never said a word.

adj. won't be come at all then?

n. still you went.

n. after all he did not
comprehend it.

n. endless repose.

n. to the last, after all.

adj. illimitable, vast expanse.

n. is it so?

n. only sent one
empty box after all.

adj. thoroughly examined, sifted
to the bottom.

n. the name of the last of
the eighteen heavens of the
Buddhists (akanihak), that which
is the limit of the world of desire.

n. A feline animal which is
charged with eating its dam
as soon as born, and is hence
called hawk.

n. or the muntjak tiger
(Felis brachyurus) of Manchuria.

n. A metallic mirror; a look-
ing-glass; any reflecting sur-
face, as the sea or moon; often
applied to books which reflect
knowledge; to brighten; to illus-
trate; bright; lustre.

n. a telescope, a spy-glass.

n. a microscope.

n. a sun-glass.

n. a toilet, a dressing-case.

n. a pier-glass, a
large mirror.

n. picture frames.

n. a sentence, a reflector; a
kaleidoscope.

n. it is clearly reflected
in your view; said of an astute
officer.

n. he clearly illustrated
the holy law.

n. a sort of cairn or
brestplate.

n. near-sighted or con-
cave spectacles.

n. convex glasses or lenses.

n. must be rubbed up with books,
— to be intelligent.

n. [vain and empty] as
the reflection of a flower in a
mirror, or the moon in a pool.
KING.

From man or stream and streamlet as the phonetic.

径 ch'ing' [径] A bye-way, a foot-path; a short cut; a narrow track, a diameter; a radius; a bridle track or goat-path; direct; straightforward.

行不由径 don't go in the bye-ways.

径半 in mechanics, the radius of gyration.

径 ch'ing' [径] Interchanged with the last.

To pass by, to approach; to flow by, as a river near a town; to go up to; a short path; directly; across.

径 ch'ing' [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.

KING.

Old sounds, king and k'iang. In Canton, king, king, and heng; in Swatow, k'ang, kong, k'ing, and kw'ang; in Amoy, k'eng and k'ong; in Fukchau, king and k'eng; in Shanghai, ch'ing and djiang; in Chifu, king.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] From credentials given to an officer and an object which all look towards; it is very easily mistaken for ch'iang a village.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] A noble, a lord, a high officer, one to whom men look; a term of respect applied to courtiers by the prince, and by gentlemen to each other; intelligent.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] A grandee; a cabinet minister.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] Noblemen, courtiers, officers.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] Our ministry.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] A young lord, an officer's son.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] (for 靈) propitious clouds.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] Noble officials, high civilians.

先 xian' [先] My deceased wife.

妃 fei' [妃] My loving concubine, my dear girl.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] The six Officers in the Chen dynasty were similar to the six Boards of the present day, and were named after heaven, earth, and the four seasons; before this time, they denoted six imperial generals.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] And shao' [少] are the presidents and vice-presidents of four lower courts, i.e., the Ta-li sa', the Tai-chang sa', Tai-puh sa', and Kwang-Luh sa'; they wear blue buttons.

From carriage and stream as the phonetic.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] Light, not heavy, as an empty car; to think lightly of, to disesteem, to disregard; to slight; levity; dissipated, frivolous, paltry; gently, lightly.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] Of great account; mediocre, common.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] Light and thin; disrespectful, impudent; a prostitute.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] Dissipated, light; harumscarum.

卿 ch'ing' [卿] Light, incoherent words, half witted talk.
酒量 to try which can drink the most.
败 defeated, dispersed, beaten.
心悦伏 to submit cordially, to repent unreservedly.
一顾城再顾国 one of her glances would subvert the city, and another would overturn the empire; said by Madame Li 李夫人 the concubine of Han Wm-ti, for which she was degraded.

From hand and respectful.

To raise on high with the hands; to elevate; to lift.

To elevate the folded hands, as in making a salutation a la Chinoise.

to raise on high.

to lift up, to raise.

天柱 a pillar which bears the sky; — met. a statesman who upholds the country.

受 to receive respectfully.

In Cantonese. To settle, as turbid water by alum; to freeze, to curdle, to coagulate.

请 let it settle clear.

乾 to stand till dry.

A stand for a lamp or wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing or adjusting it; a stand for dishes.

壁 a wall-lamp.

子 a bracket or stand.

从 strength and great.

Strong, violent.

From fish and great as the phrenetic, alluding to the fish.

The whale, the largest of sea monsters, fabled to be a thousand li long; enormous, vast, overwhelming.

吞 to gulp or swallow all; to swindle completely out of.

驰 上天 to ride a whale to heaven, as they say Li Thai-peh did.

波未靖 the surging billows have not yet settled down; — said of a rebellion.

From black or knife and great; the second form is also read fish, when used as a synonym for rob.

To mark the faces of criminals with black spots.

面 to brand the face.

墨 to tattoo the face with ink or pigment.

祍 to cut marks on the face.

From hemp and 弹 a taper contracted.

A grassy plant, five or six feet high, of whose fibers cloth can be made.

麻 the abutilon hemp (Sida tigifolia), cultivated in the northern provinces for ropes and cordage.

From 疑 word and 静 tone contracted.

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.

欗 clearing the throat, deemed to be indecorous before a ruler.

谈密语 to converse pleasantly and in a whisper.

从 fire and tone contracted.

Heat withering up things; hot, feverish.

煎 head hot, as with fever.

In Cantonese. To toast, to dry at the fire, to roast.

被 烘 dry it thoroughly before the fire.

从 jar and tone contracted for the phonetic.

Exhausted, as an empty vessel; to empty, to drain, to exhaust; entirely; stable, strict.

囊 an empty purse.

炎夫 [this jar] is wholly empty.

不能 I cannot now detail the whole.
KING.

**Stone and Tone**

A stream flowing from the side of a hill; to pour out wine or any fluid.

From stone and tone, or as another explains it from 石 stone and 擊 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 antefixae or beams under the eaves or on lintels, as an emblem of the next character, which has the same tone.

| 擊 | to strike the musical stones these two characters are sometimes turned into 吉 to denote a wish. |
| 折 | to stoo very low, alluding to the shape of these stones. |
| 仚 | this is also applied to the rapid or slow playing on the dulcimer. |
| 亷 | for the sake of giving loose rein, now he gives loose rein. |
| 錫 | the rapid or slow playing on the dulcimer. |
| 碗 | 1 to strike; to exasperate one. |

KIOH.

**Old sounds, kak and kiah.** In Canton, kok and kankan; in Swatow, kak, kivist, and k'ah; in Amoy, kak, k'ibik, and k'ik; in Fujian, kank and kauk; in Shanghai, koh, kibik, chiah, and kiah; in Chih, kia.

This character is described as formed of 力 strength and 肉 flesh, and supposed to resemble a horn; it is the 148th radical of characters mostly relating to the uses and forms of horns.

A horn; a corner, a point, an angle; a headland, a cape; a proteronerance; horned; adorned with horns; horned; a wing or skimming 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.

天涯海 | remote lands, the corners of the seas.

| 總 | to drive, as cattle do. |
| 開 | to spar; to wrestle. |
| 總 | to go through (or box) the compass. |
| 開 | the sign of fair weather, when spiders spin their webs. |
| 開 | to wrangle, to dispute. |
| 總 | the first of the Chinese constellations, comprising the stars a (Spica) and ζ in Virgo. |
| 田 | an angular field. |
| 金 | a spice, the Anise, anise, or the *Illicium anisatum*. |
| 眼 | the tones of some musical instruments. |
| 視 | to ogle, to glance at. |
| 號 | a cornet or trumpet. |
| 口 |有嫌 bickering is odious. |

Composed of 心 heart, 樂 loving, and 食 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 interruption, happy, lucky.

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. |
關 | jolly, lively, a great festivity. |
興 | joyful, merry. |
中秋 | to enjoy the mid-Antumn moonlight — on the 15th of the 8th moon. |
KIOH.  KIOH.  KIOH.

Used with the last.

To seize by the horns; to stab; to lay hold of an animal to stab it.

I to stab, to bayonet.

I to seize by the horns and feet, as a deer.

In Pekingese. A corner.

Standing there in the corner.

Rough land, hilly and rocky; barren; a heath.

From wood and horn as the phonetic.

A rafter, the strips on which the tiling rests; the ends of the roof; the antecedes of projecting beams supporting the eaves; a mallet; a handle.

I lathing for a roof; shingles.

I have some of our pine beams were large.

From flesh and to throw aside; referring to the leg hanging back when sitting; the first form is commonest.

The leg, the shank, the foot, but is usually applied to the last; base of a hill; stable; firm; a profession, a calling; cleverness, skill; workmen, laborers.

I the ankles.

I stocks for the feet, things to torture the ankles.

I to rest, to stop walking.

I or I the calf of the leg.

I traces, footsteps; evidences of an act.

I a coin; one to whom I pay or I money porterage is paid.

I to detain one.

I spiritless, placable.

I trustworthy; well established, as a firm.

I or I the a cheiropodist.

KIOH.

From see and to learn.

contracted; the second form is rather pedantic and unusual.

To understand, to perceive; to notice, to advert to; to feel; to bring to light, to manifest; straightforward; correct; grand, exalted, intelligent; wide awake, aroused; conscious; in Buddhism, innate intelligence.

I divulged, brought to light.

I inattentive, oblivious.

I it hurts; I feel pain.

I or I lofty are its pillars.

I the first foreseeing and the others understanding, as a sage and his disciples.

I in quarters render homage to upright virtuous conduct.

I aroused to a sense of.

I stupid from grief, heavy from amazement.

I to perceive; perception.

I or I you, Sir, are intelligent.

I to manifest to the world.

I sense I feel rather languid.

I to here quicker than I thought I should.

I Buddhist name for dagoba.

I a term for Buddha, denoting his innate intelligence.

I or I seven sections of degrees of intelligence (Bodhisattva), belonging to every Buddha.

I alone intelligent, or I wholly intelligent, terms referring to persons who become Buddhas in hermit life (pratyeka Buddha), and who cross sansara without attaining perfection.

I a Manchu word, Ghioro or Golden, the surname of the reigning Manchu family, probably derived from the Kin dynasty, A.D. 1115 to 1283.
K'IOH.

Read kiao' To awaken from a dream; to wake.

睡 | asleep; to sleep.

醒見無 | I would sleep and never wake more.

In Cantonese. To blush.

一 | a lullaby for babies.

橋, chiao' 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.

橋 | a toll bridge, established to levy duties on produce.

K'IOH.

Name of a celebrated general, 李 | mentioned in the San Kwoh Chi, who helped Tsao Ts'ao, and was killed by him.

木 | wooden soled shoes or clogs made of twisted hempen cords; a kind of patten.

滕, chion' The raphe or line on the upper lip; the meat on the checks and lips, as of hogs; sausages made of kidneys and tripe; dried or frozen birds.

嘉 | delicious and fat sausages of tripe and meat.

嘉 | two gems laid side by side; this character occurs used for names.

From 大 dog and 擒 to catch, from its readiness to seize people.

獲, chio' A species of large ape or hooibuck, 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.

獲 | pounced down on it, as an owl on a mouse.

K'IOH.

Old sounds, kau and k'auk. In Canton, k'auk, hok, and hok; — in Sweaton, k'auk and k'ak; — in Anmy, k'ak, k'iok, and hak; — in Fuchau, k'iok and k'auk; — in Shanghai, ch'ek, k'ok, k'iek, and djü; — in Chifu, k'iaa.

卻, chiao' From | a knot and 谷 the roof of the mouth, which has become reduced to 去 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, thenceupon; as an interjection, oh! behold! 1 is or 1係 evidently, the fact is.

有來 | ch! have you come again? — behold, again! 1 forget it.

念 | I really forgot it.

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.

之為不得 | 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.

就 | turn we now to say; truly it is said.

意 | to disappoint another.

一件 | a fine affair.

繁 | to flee luxury and vaunt.

From the heart as seen through a shell; it is much the same as the next.

行為 | Guileless, upright, ingenious; conduct that is thoroughly honest.

從 | from stone and high.

岩 | a rock rising prominently; hard, firm, solid; as an adverb, really, certainly, indeed, in truth; resolute, fixed.

的 | even so, in fact.

然 | surely; certainly so.

實 | there is no mistake.

推 | substantially; trustworthy reliable, as evidence.

據 | proved to be so; evidence is certain.

手 | he really is able to manage the thing.

否 | I am not sure about it; is it so really?

推 | from hand and high; it much resembles 拓 to trace out.

To knock on; to beat, to cudgel; to peel; to ridicule; single, as a garment without lining.

眼 | to pick or gouge out the eyes.

揚 | cited the ancient and modern books.

商 | to ridicule, to bestow epithets on.

腫 | swollen up, as from a blow.

瓜子 | to eat dried melon seeds.

殼 | An egg-shell from which the chick has emerged.

殼 | the chick has come out of its shell.
From to strike down on and scream-like, 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.

To make a soup ladle.

Water; a dipper, especially of gourd or cocoa-nut.

A hat without a fringe.

A mask.

A tortoise or terrapin's shell, used by diviners.

An empty husk; a charlatan, a pretender, a humbug.

Grey lime burned from shells.

A common bitter medicine, called 枸, which are probably the dried skins of a spiny kind of Citrus, likened to the pumelo 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.

Having nothing to sacrifice with, they joined their funds for a good feast.

Half the contributors to a picnic get drunk.

A hill covered with large boulders; crash of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over the rocks.

Firm, solid; abruptly; heavily.

Firm, solid; abruptly; heavily.

Weary, tired, as from walking.

Exhausted, wearily.

Tired out, needing rest.

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.

A grey black pigeon; the name alludes to the iridescent neck, and is widely applied.

The fire dove of Formosa. 

(Turtur hameln.)

The Pescadore dove.

A name for the grass warbler.

The sand grouse of Mongolia. 

(Syrphakptes.)

From to contest and a tortoise because the carapace of tortoises is used in sortilege; it is wrongly read ewdi by some.

A lot; a ticket or ballot, made of paper or wood; to draw, as lots.

To divide by drawing lots.

Disease; a sharp pain. A disease; a sharp pain. It will prove fatal at last.
From wood and to fly high.

Twisted or distorted branches; pendulous, crooked twigs; to twist; crisscross.

流 to roam about aimlessly.

木 in the south are drooping trees, perhaps referring to trees like the weeping cypress.

From hand and to fly high.

To struggle, to put to death by hanging; to inquire into.

天道共焉知 who by searching can find out Heaven's doctrine?

Read 'ju, to bind, to tie tight.

Read 'jiao. To curl up; to tie up.

天下壹而葉相 when the rain fell on the plants, all their leaves curled into each other.

Read 'jiu. Confused, mixed up.

生死相萬物乃經 life and death are indissolubly linked, all creation being bound up therein.

The character is intended to represent creeping plants twining over the wall; now superseded by 勝, and this is used only in combination as a primitive.

To catch hold and join things, as creepers do; connecting.

The character is intended to represent the winding, transforming mutations of the yang principle, as exhibited in the courses of rivers.

The numeral nine: to collect together; many; the best or the highest, from nine being a square number; deep, to the end of; the highest; perfect.

1 or 1 算 arithmetic, the rules of reckoning the abacus.

1 合數 a multiplication table reaching to 81.

泉之下 down to the nine fountains, to the lowest depths; in hades, in the grave.

州鏽 [as hopeless as to try] to melt all the iron in the land.

九 nine stars; — the sun, moon, and 7 stars of the Dipper.

cabalistic tables.

子母 the mother of many sons.

錫 nine gifts of investiture bestowed upon high officials.

使 the fox elf, a god adored at Fuhchau; an attendant of Ten-to-wang.

宮 the emperor's palace; this refers to the 1 重 or nine ascents to heaven.

十 ninety; 1 nineteen.

成有 it is ninety-nine to a hundred; — i.e. it is most likely that it is so.

五之尊 Ourselves; I the Emperor.

合諸侯 to call the princes and noblemen together.

三三 novenaries of days following the winter solstice; the belief is画花開 that when nine of them have passed, flowers open, — about the 10th of March.

重 ninth day of the 9th moon.

州 the nine divisions of China in ancient times; met. China. They were:

I. — 豫州 included Shansi south through Honan to the Yellow River, and north to the Desert, and east to the River Liao.

II. — 河州 included the north of Shantung and middle of Chihli.

III. — 青州 included Shantung Promontory, over to Liaotung and Corea.

IV. — 徐州 included the south of Shantung, Kiangsu down to the Yangtsze River, and part of Nanking.

V. — 楚州 included the rest of Kiangsu, all Chekiang, and to the mountains on the west, probably most of Kiangsi.

VI. — 荆州 included Hunan, most of Hubei, and much of Kwöch'ou.

VII. — 豫州 included Honan, and a small part of Hubei, and border on all the other divisions except Ts'ing Chen.

VIII. — 河州 included all of Shensi north of the Yangtsze River, and the south of Shansi.

IX. — 雍州 included the rest of Shensi and Kansuh to the Desert, and west indefinitely.

From gem and long; it is used as the complex form of the last in accounts.

A valuable stone of a black color, but not regarded as precious; it is probably smoky quartz or cairgorn stone.

 departing I returned a fine ornament of smoky quartz for it.

Some say it is a contracted form of the next character, while others describe it as something following a man's legs.

Enduring, lasting; to make or continue a long time.

長之事 a long, protracted affair.

1 來 come' in often and sit awhile.

好 a good while.

色不耐 the color is not lasting.

年 or 日 for some years; a long time.

長長 for ever.

別 or 便 we have long been separated, said by friends on meeting.

專仰 I have long looked up to and thought of you.

而敬之 I have long known and still respect him.

病知醫 when one has long been sick, he knows all about the dastard.

灸 from fire and long as the phonetic; it resembles chiu, to scorch.

To cauterize; to raise blisters by burning moxa, or the dried tinder of the Artemisia, on the skin.
A plant which grows a long time from one root, perhaps de-derogating especially the donor to it. A plant, as the ancient Chinese proverb says, is as strong as its roots.

A mother's elder brother is her younger brother's father.

A mother's younger brother is her elder brother's father.

A mother's elder brother is her younger brother's mother.

A mother's younger brother is her elder brother's mother.

A mother's elder brother is her younger brother's father.

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A mother's younger brother is her elder brother's father.
KIU.

年 | last year.
人 | an old servant.
仍 | 仍 doing the same as before; make it like the old one.
家 | 家 relics of former prosperity and name.
物 | 物 or 貨 old things or goods.
故 | 故 an old intimate friend.
恨 | 恨 an old grudge.
無 | 無傷 |好 don't injure the old friendship.
堂 | 堂話 | to talk over old times at your house.
水 | 水依 the scenery has not changed.
原 | 原依 the same thing over again.

救 | From to tap and to ask as the phonetic.
chū | To stop, to cause to cease; to assist, to rescue; to save from evil, to liberate; what a thing seeks naturally, as the habitat of an animal; to protect, to defend; to prevent from going wrong, to prohibit; salvation; relief, rescue; that which saves; a tassel.
火 | 火 or 息火烧 to put out a fire.
難 | 難 to help out of distress.
命 | 命 to save life.
命 | 命王到了 the rescuing lord has come.
世 | 世 to deliver the world; whence comes | 世主 the Savior of the world.
望 | 望主搭 | to look to the Lord for salvation.
打 | 打 to haste to the rescue.
按 | 按 to raise a siege, to relieve the hemmed-in force.
濟 | 濟 to succor and relieve.
護 | 護 to deliver and protect.
拯 | 挽 to save, to get out of misery.
駕 | 駕 to rescue the emperor.
拯 | 挽回 is quickly restores to life—or strength, as a pill.
飢 | 飢 to appease hunger.
見 | 見死不 not to rescue those in mortal danger—is criminal.

KIU.

克 | it affects the wilds, as a plant found growing on the hills.
不可 | 不可 they are beyond help or remedy.
生活 | 生活 a society for rescuing drowning people; a life-boat company.
咎 | Composed of 各 each and 平 man, misfortune and man being opposed to each other.
A fault, a defect, an error; a misdemeanor; wicked acts; evil, criminal; unfavorable; a judgment, a providential calamity; to blame, to criminate.
改 | 改 to reform.
由 | 由 有歸 the fault is charged to the proper one.
天 | 天降之 a heaven sent calamity.
問 | 問休 to consult fortune-tellers about—one's luck.
災 | 災 calamities; unavoidable misfortune.
既 | 既往不 | let past faults go.
引 | 引不道 she did not bring up their faults.
誰 | 誰敢執其 | who will venture to take the responsibility on himself?
爾 | 尔卜爾筮體無 | you had divined and cast the lots, and the response was not unfavorable.

稽 | The male of the麋 or elk. 麋短脇 elks and stags have short necks.
究 | From care and nine as the phonetic.
chū | To examine into judicially, to inform one's self about, to search out, to push or examine to the utmost; to lay bare; to scheme; to hate; an examination; deep, profound; as an adverb, after all, finally, at last; in the end.
追 | 追 to follow up the investigation, as into a crime.
深 | 深 thoroughly investigated, profoundly versed in.
治 | 治 to examine, as a criminal.

KIU.

嚴 | 嚴 to strictly inquire into.
辦 | 办 to prosecute and punish.
考 | 考 to inquire into a matter; to hunt up, as a topic.
度 | 度 to look into a plan; to examine the schemes.
覽 | 慶 even then, after all, at last.
其 | 其安宅 | to last we rested at home.
疾 | 疾不及 it is not to be found out so quickly.
自我 | 自我 人 | you act towards us very unkindly.
窮 | 穷根源 to examine exhaustively, to the very bottom.
顙 | 頩眉顙 | without limit, without end.

樤 | From shelter and to finish a meal; the first is most used.
chū | A stable; a stall where horses are housed.
圈 | 圈 the stalls in a stable.
號 | 其 a large stable, such as officers have, or an army.

柩 | From 木 wood, 杖 | a case, and 久 a long time, referring to the coffin.
chū | A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it.
送 | 送 to accompany a funeral; to carry a body to its ancestral tomb.
還 | 還 to take a body home; to carry torches with it.
靈 | 灵 a coffin with the corpse.
旅 | 旅 coffins of people who die from home.
停 | 停 a coffin still unburied.
車 | 車 a hearse.
出 | 出 | to carry out the coffin.

估 | To destroy; to demolish; a personal pronoun, I, me.
chū | In Cantonese. A lump, a clot; a piece, as of dirt; a loaf.
一 | 石 one stone.
撿起 | 撿起 cuddled up, from cold.
打風 | 打風 a high gale.
The original form is intended to represent a mound; it is formed of one which represents the earth, and above it; the first is not used commonly; it is interchanged with the next, and looks a little like the name of a soldier.

丘

A natural hillock; a hill with a hollowed or level top for worshipers, a high place; to collect, to heap up; great, empty; a classifier of parcels of land. The first is read and used for something out of respect, to avoid saying the full name of Confucius, for which it stands.

營

The tumulus over a grave.

旌

A sloping mound.

方

A plat of land; a lot.

圓

Round and square eminences for worshipping heaven and earth.

山

Hills where the fairies dwell in the eastern seas.

里

A small village.

九

The nine divisions of Yü.

起棺材 to heap earth over the coffin, as when making the barrow.

子

A brick vault for a coffin above ground, in which it is kept till it can be carried home.

邱

Nearly the same as the preceding.

A place; a tumulus; metaphorically to affect, to appear to have.

K'iu.

From disease and long as the phonetic; interchanged with the next.

A chronic disease; ailing, disheartened; to distress; misery.

災

Wicked, incorrigible.

疫

An epidemic.

K'iu.

An incurable sorrow that distresses us.

在

He is still sick.

安

Like the preceding.

K'iu.

Old sounds, k'yu, gu, and gak. In Canton, k'an and yau; in Shantung, k'iu; in Amoy, kin, k'iu, and bin; in Fuhchau, kin and k'iu; in Shanghai, chu, djü, and bin; in Ch'iu, kio.

有

To ask and you will receive.

財

To aim after gain, to seek advantage.

勝

To aim to surpass.

懇

To petition a superior.

借

To request the loan of.

力

To be compelled to ask.

謀

To suggest a plan.

名

To strive for reputation.

務

To get 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.

福

Garments; furs made up; to wear furs; to maintain a family reputation, adorning to handing down fur robes as heirlooms.

輕

Fine fur dresses.

徵

to collect peltry for tribute.

金

A name for sable furs.

夏葛而冬 [ware] linen in summer and furs in winter.

狐

Fox-skin garments.

羔

His lamb's skin is glossy.

竞競業業紛紛然 [to exert himself carefully to maintain the reputation of the family; as to carry on his father's calling.}
The seeds of the 

Boymia, one of the 

Xanthoxylum or wild 

pepper-trees, which 

grow in clusters.

A single headed pick 

or ax; 

a description of 

stone chisel.

Used with the 

next.

A hard jasper kind 

of stone 

hung up to tinkle in 

the wind; the 

ringing of jade 

ornaments.

The gentle 

tinkling of the 

gems that hung 

at the girdle.

From gem and to 

seek.

A sonorous kind of jade; a 

round gem, once used as 

a token of rank; a ball, 

a sphere; a cluster, as of 

grapes.

the earth, the globe; 

a terrestrial globe.

a celestial globe.

he received the 

small and great 

igmet balls.

Used with the 

preceding.

A ball, such as 

children play 

with; globular; a festoon, a 

knob; a balloon; a bladder 

blown up; the 

serotum.

or play with 

balls; 

to play billiards.

tick balls—a game 

with 

iron or leaden 

balls.

a bouquet of flowers.

a corded cap-knob.

to throw the 

embroidered 

ball, — i.e. to choose a husband.

a racket-court, a fives-court, 

a bowling-alley.

a chandelier, a candelabra.

the snow-ball or 

Pisorumum.

the Hydrangea.

the sugar plum, a name 

for the 

shou-chih or haw. (Cratagus.)

Crooked, like a buffalo's 

horn; strong and crooked, 

like a bow of horn.

they pull their 

horny bows to the utmost.

the carved tripod 

goblet of rhinoceros' horn.
K'IU.

From rice and stinking.
Roasted or parched rice or wheat; rice grits, or grain broken coarsely.
1 糕 cured dry grain.
2 食 a sort of rice cooky.

K'IÜN.

Old sounds, kün, k'un, and giun. In Canton, kwän and kw'än; - in Swatow, kün, k'ún, and k'ü; - in Amoy, kün, k'ún, and k'ü; - in Shanghai, kün and k'ün; - in Chifu, k'üin.

君

One who is honored as a prince or chief ruler; a sove-reign; 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.
1 子 the prince, man, the perfect gentleman, the wise man; the beau ideal of goodness; the artist man; in direct address, good people, noble Sirs; 1 子 女 noble dames, high-born ladies.
2 國 to rule as a state.
3 嗣 the son of a monarch.
4 萬 I, the-eun ess or queen.
5 府 and 太 in epitaphs, denote a father and mother.
6 先父 my deceased father.
7 夫 my husband.
8 尊 your father.
9 少 or 真 your son.
10 知 does, Sir, know or not?
11 嚴 the head of the house.
12 細 my wife.
13 使 to commission one to go as a, or envoy.
14 老 or 道 Laotz', the founder of the Taoist sect.
15 天 the mind, the intellect.

食 cakes of parched rice, furnished to troops.
1 食 Food broken and spoiled, which consequently is offensive.

釦

From words and nine or long.
To laugh at to urge on; by raillery; to play or chaff with.
1 釦 A turned up nose, retroussé and short, like the nose of a Peking dog.

均

Similar to the last; the second form is uncommon.
1 鉤 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.
From a war chariot and to envelop contracted.

chiän 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, stuff that restrains men; military, warlike; awe inspiring, martial; what pertains to an army.

營 a camp; an intrenched camp.

五 the main body and the five supporting divisions of an army.

行 諫將 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 三 the bravest of the brave, the first in the army.

投 to enlist troops.

功 military merit.

問 banishment to a garrison.

兩對 the two armies threw up defences.

命 discipline of the army.

田 lands set off for soldiers or exiles.

屯 to intrench the forces.

禮 the etiquette of force, the ultima ratio.

本門 I, the general or admiral; — used by the chief of an army or squadron.

招 to call the troops; a term for a trumpet.

裝局 dépôt of military articles, ammunition, arms, &c.

The skin chapped and wrinkled, as from cold, disease, or neglect.

手足裂 their hands and feet were chapped and sore.

From deer and a pen or grain; the second form is not very common.

A general name for small and hornless deer; the muntjak (Cervulus Reevei), which the Chinese confound with mokc; it is figured like a large musk deer, and is said to fly from its own reflected image; also the river deer (Hydropotes); and sometimes given to the roebuck, to bind, to seize; to collect in crowds.

集 banded, leagued together, said of seditions people.

賊匪聚 the banditti herded together.

水中影疑疑奔 as the muntjak saw her form in the water, and fled suspecting evil.

膽 dried venison.

野有死 there is a dead deer in the woods.

From care; and a prince as the phonetic.

chiän Afflicted, enfeebled; in urgent want of, straitened; no way out of; to harass, to distress; to persecute; still, as before.

迫 to molest, to egg on and provoke.

窮 miserably poor.

急 in the utmost need.

口無言 said nothing — owing to conscious guilt.

視人之災 to look on men's miseries — with pleasure.

有 陰雨 to be embarrassed by a soaking rain.

計 our plans are all null.

To pick up, to put to rights; to complete.

chiän 擈 to sort and collate; to pick out.

From region and a prince as the phonetic.

chiän A place of resort, as a capital; an old political division, whose extent has varied at different times, from a province or principality down to a district; in the Tang dynasty, it corresponded to a province; a principality.

府 a department, indicating the territory as distinct from the prefectoral city.

王 a regnus or prince of the second rank, the grandson of an emperor.

馬 a king's brother-in-law.

主 and 君 the daughters of a first rank prince and a pette.

會之区 chief city of the region.

首 first prefecture in a province.

清河張子房 the region of Ts'ing-in [was the primitive seat] of Chang Tse Tang, — the head of the clan Chang.

The mushroom; mold on bread or paste.

地 the toadstool; mushrooms of all kinds.

耳 watery tumors in the ear.

花 a sort of fine quilled cassia.

朝 fugacious plants, such as come and go in a morning like a mushroom.

香 fragrant, toothsome plants.

雞爪 branching mushrooms, an edible species of Clavaria, like the C. cornuiculata.

天花 an edible fungus found on willow trees, like the Agaricus [Fleurotus] ostreatus.

呚 To vomit; to feel sick at the stomach.

呚 In Cantonesis, the second is read chin. To gnaw; to lie uneven; rumpled, not lying flat and smooth.

骨頭 gnawing a bone.

說話 to hesitate; to stammer in talking.
From sheep and prince; the forms are identical.

| 群 |  a flock of sheep.
| 驯孔 | his mailed team kept step.
| 生 | all mankind.
| 后 | all the princes or feudal states.
| 黨 | [clans, cliques; a mess; parties, various clubs.
| 狐 | a rascally, oppressive set of fellows.
| 一 | a party of children.
| 臣 | a crowd of courtiers.
| 同 | of the same sort.
| 失 | lost from the company; strayed away.

群于小 I am disliked by all the petty underlings.

From dress or napkin and prince; the second form is obsolete.

The plaited skirt of a lady's dress, which is sometimes embroidered; rim of a terrapin or tortoise's shell; part of a priest's attire (unara Susan), a sort of under-waistcoat.

雌 | or 围 | an apron, a bib; a plaited skirt.

朝 | an embroidered silk apron worn by officers.

朝 | a damsel, a young lady.

| 带之亲 | near relatives of different surnames.

From to surround and grain.

A granary of a round shape; a pen, a bin; spiral, screw-like.

| 轮 | contorted like roots; spiral; growing in an involuted manner.
| 天 | a group of stars in Cetus.

In Fuhchau. A stack, a pile; a heap, as of stones or earth; to pile, to heap up.

| 堆 | to pile a heap.

A fine sort of black bamboo used for arrows; bamboo shoots; in chess, to cry Check.

Several of these are read k'ung. Old sounds, k'iong, k'ing, giong, and ging. In Canton, k'ung, k'ing, hang, and kwing; in Swatow, k'iong, kw'ang, kwang, and kung; in Amoy, k'iong, k'iong, k'eng, k'ong, and heng; in Fuhchau, k'iong, k'ing, king, k'ing, and heng; in Shanghai, djüng, k'iong, and chüng; in Chifu, k'iong.

穹 | from cavern and a bow.

Lofty; high and vast as the chüng sky; empty, spacious; eminent: to stop the entrance of; a chink which needs to be covered or closed.

| 窝 | the azure canopy, the empyrean, the abode of the higher Powers.

From a cavern and body; the second form is the oldest, but has been mostly superseded, though the dictionaries adhere to it.

穹鼠 | to smoke out rats by stopping their holes.

穹 | eminent, lofty, as a peak.

穹 | brought to the last degree; all exhausted, at one's wits end; impoverished, abandoned; the poor; to render helpless or poor; to exhaust; to search out, to investigate thoroughly, to probe; poverty, termination of, the end; old name of a region south of the Yellow River.
The eye of an ax or hammer; the lower blade of a halberd.

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.

A kind of Hortensia, a rare flower with which the emperor Yangti of Sui (A.D. 605) was charmed.

A beautiful, lustrous, as a gem or precious stone.

A poetic name for good wine.

The red branch,—a name for precious coral, alluding to a beautiful and gigantic stone tree in fairy land.

A magnificent terrace.

The beautiful crystals hung from his girdle.

The prefecture of Kiung-chu or Hainan I., so named from its red broccia marble.

To fly back or return quickly; alone, desolate, unprotected, as a lone orphan, or one who is helpless.

Friendless, childless.

I have no friend to whom I can open my heart.

In sadness left desolate in his sickness.

From eye and arm a robe; it is interchanged with the preceding, and in composition abbreviated to the second form, in which it is alone used.

Gazing at in great fright, as Belshazzar did at the writing; alone, without help or resource.

Sorrowful from loneliness; nobody to help; uneared for.
Like the last two.

| 'ching | From head and 七 or 之 to compare.
| 'king | The head inclined or awry; to incline; the largest of Chinese land measures, equal to a hundred mien, 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.
| 'king | A short time, presently, in a moment.
| 'king | A brief glance, a cursory reading.
| 'king | I have just heard.
| 'ling | I heard you. I was not separated for an instant.
| 'ling | I heard put your ears down to hear.
| 'chung | Wait an instant.
| 'chung | How many acres are there?
| 'chung | An unlimited expanse of waving water.
| 'chung | My shallow basket was not filled.
| 'chung | Pay attention strictly to what you are doing.

A plant from whose fibers cloth is made; the Abutilon hemp | 藤 (Sida tiliifolia) 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

From heart and sick of; the second form is common but unauthorized.

Apprehensive, anxious, agitated, alarmed; suspicious of; to doubt, to suppose, to imagine or reckon upon; perhaps, supposing, if it should be; thinking, believing.

Don't think so.

| 'chung | The second is the common form, altered from the other, and defined as a synonym of the preceding; the first is supposed to resemble, and was intended to depict a window, with the light shining through it.
| 'chung | A small window or lattice to let the light in.

Small, diminutive, dwarfish; to bend, to crouch to, as when supplicating; to live in a mean place.

To question, to ask; prolix, wordy.

In Fuchau. To draw in singing; voice, tone; utterance.

A fine voice, sweet singing.

To press down with the hand, so as to steady a thing.
KO.


歌{kó}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.

既作爾 | I have made this song about you.
1 鳥 the sound of 唄 | or singing.
1 本 a song book, a music book.
1 聲 the clear sounds of sweet music.
1 話 to sing when playing; to lampoon in verse; a kind of second-sight ditty, intimating coming events.

詩言志 | 永言 poetry expresses thought, and singing prolongs its utterance.
1 舞 to sing and beat time or step to it, as mummers do.
秋 | the merry song of those who transplant rice.

秋 | local ditties.
1 秋 | a ballad sung by people on stilts in the North.
1 副 | a chorus; a fugue.
1 朝 | an old name of Wei-hwai fu in Honan.

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 Manchu origin.
1 | or 大 | or 于 my elder brother.

老 | venerable Sir.
1 兄 the brothers; the friends.
1 友 all the company.

表 | an older cousin on the mother's side.

靈 | a spiritualist medium, one who calls up souls.

八 | a singing bird (Acridotheres cristatellus), known at Canton.

白 | a white nosed fellow, — a rascal, alluding to the custom of actors whitening their noses.

鷗 | a wild or tamed goose, probably a local change in sound from 鳥 鳥; a parrot.

_from wood and can as the phonetic.

柯 | an ax-handle; a stalk; a large branch fit for a handle; an agent or cause, a means; a go-between.

執 | 伐 to seize one handle to cut down a second; to use another's agency.

代人執 | to act as a matchmaker.

杖 | a head of greens; one root, as of celery.

斧 | an ax-handle; an agent.

柄 sometimes written as the last,

柄 | a painter to tie a boat; an extensive region in the Han dynasty, named after the 漢 | Han, which flowed through its southern part.

荷 | From water and oppressive; it is often wrongly written 蓮, which is the name of a sort of turnip, and a duplicate form of 荷 the lotus.

Name of an ancient lake or marsh which was drained by Yü, now preserved in Ko-tseh bien.

澤 | a district near Ts'ao-chen fu in the southwest of Shantung.

午東至于 | eastward it (the River Tai) flowed further to lake Ko.

名 | From can and to add.

名 | Excellent; to be well off; to commend; may.

名 | 矛富人哀此悵銅 well off are the rich, but alas for the poor and unassisted.

名 | 矛能言 well enough it is if we can speak such words.

舸 | A large galley or transport; a barge; a lighter.

舸 | 舷 a large traveling boat.

箇 | The shaft of an arrow; the name of a place.

箇 | 娶胡之 | the slender culms [for pencils] from Fán.

箇 | 竿个 | From bamboo or man and farm; 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.

箇 | 竿个 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 這 one; to multiply; multiplied into; a demonstrative pronoun, this, this one—but not always susceptible of, or needing translation.

箇 | 竿个 那 | 有 or 有 each one of them has some
箇 | 竿个 第二 | the second, the next.
箇 | 竿个 箱 several boxes.
KO.

Old sounds, k'o, and k'ap. In Canton, fo, o, and ho; — in Swatow, k'o, k'o, k'ap, and lo; — in Amoy, k'o; — in Fuhchau, k'o, wo, and k'ap; — in Shanghai, k'u, and k'o; — in Chifu, k'ap.

科 From 芬 grain and a 斗 peck, because the latter measures grain.

科 A class, order, or series; a rank, a gradation; a rule, a line; to class, to estimate; a hollow in the trunk of a tree; practice, as in medicine; the examination for the two highest degrees; a classifier of herbs.

科 to begin the examination of k'ap graduates.

科 six departments or bureaux in provincial yamen which attend to the current business.

科 six bureaux in the Imperial city which manage its internal affairs.

科 to get office by merit, — not by purchase.

正 the alternate third years when examinations take place.

恩 extra examinations.

内 and 外 clinical and surgical practice.

科 an extra tax levied in an emergency.

科 to levy the proportion each one is to pay.

科 bared, unhemmeted.

科 grade of scholars; a literary degree.

力不等 their abilities are not the same.

件 or 件 of that one, that thing.

件 or 件 of one, that one after another.

件 In Cantonese. After a negative, often used to denote a transitive sense upon the individual spoken of or to.

件 go not go.

件 or 件 who is not angry at such things.

件 In Shanghai. A sign of the genitive.

件 the human face.

件 that person, his; 第 this; 件 it is his; 要 yes, I wish it; 僧 yours.

件 a hamper carried by students into the examination, holding dishes, writing materials, &c.

件 two crimes of the same sort deserve the same punishment.

件 then you can take the precedence.

件 the examination, the arena for the trips.

件 two classes of secretaries in the Censorate, the former oversee the Six Boards, the latter the provinces.

件 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.

件 did you, Sir, pass the examination when you got your degree?

件 a quartzose gem of inferior value like white chalcedony, or flocculent quartz-crystal; a sea-shell (Conus) of different colors.

件 a red legged bird with striped plumage, that is said to consort with foxes.

件 pure gold, or some kind of fine alloy.

件 one shells or cowries once used in ornamenting bridles and horse-trappings.

件 the tadpole is 学虫, but in Canton it is also called 雷公魚 or thunder-fish.

件 wheels on their axles; wheels connected with each other.

件 carriages dragging along; impeded, disappointed.

件 the infantile name of Men-cius.

件 from plants and to pass; also read 仚 in some places.

件 Plants, herbage; a hungry look; large.

件 that large man with such a nonehant air.

件 a hole; a nest made in a cliff or underground; a burrow; the root of a pleasant; hollow.

件 mice and birds in the same nest; i. e. they are all villains alike.

件 a wasp's nest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
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</table>
| 坎 | kǎn | uneven, rough land; unfortunate, not getting on.
| 未 | mèi | a range of hills in the north of Shansi, called 坎州; they have given name to K'o-lan; 坎州 in the northwest of Tai-yuen in near the Yellow River; it is said to produce very good horses.

### K'O.

<table>
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</table>
| 了 | lǎo | he has nothing to do with me.
| 以 | yǐ | yes, it can be allowed.
| 非 | fēi | non; by no means a little thing, it is of importance.
| 有 | yǒu | not; why not, what forbids?
| 你 | nǐ | are you cold?
| 不 | bù | is it not most lamentable?

### K'O.

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</table>
| 无 | wú | not as you deem it to be convenient.
| 留 | liú | palatable, toothsome.
| 去 | qù | it will just do.
| 便 | pián | it is now too late.
| 行 | háng | it should be done.
| 胆 | dǎn | it will only scare him.
| 人 | rén | a very little.
| 事 | shì | will it do or not?
| 事 | shì | a capable man.
| 不 | bù | is it sure it is; can it be?
| 以 | yǐ | not absolutely necessary.

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| 乎 | hū | A range of hills in the north of Shansi, called 坎州; they have given name to K'o-lan; 坎州 in the northwest of Tai-yuen in near the Yellow River; it is said to produce very good horses.

From mouth and 故 a sign of breathing, alluding to a consent given without words.

To be willing, to permit; free or able to do; to tolerate; tolerant to; sign of the potential mood, can, may; convenient, proper, worthy, competent; used as an interrogative, and to soften the sense; at the beginning of a sentence it is like a hypothetical particle, then, if so; if regiments with a negative, it becomes like a relative pronoun, as 無行, 未海 do nothing that he had need to regret; it also forms verbal adjectives or gerunds, as 悔 excusable.

1 悔 | huǐ | despicable, disgusting.
1 悔 | huǐ | to compassionate; pitiful; sad enough.
1 以 | yǐ | it is allowable, it can be done.

### K'O.

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</table>
| 工 | gōng | a day's job, a set task.
| 业 | yè | the literary profession.
| 月 | yuè | a monthly trial for composing essays.
| 日 | rì | a daily lesson or task.
| 月 | yuè | the salt tax.
| 月 | yuè | to explain and teach.
| 月 | yuè | the set time for writing themes.

起 | qǐ | the book or rules for deducing good or ill luck.

### K'O.

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<th>English</th>
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</table>
| 遠 | yuǎn | Grain deprived of its husk; the grain itself; a name for wheat in Shantung.

青 | qīng | a name for wheat.

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</table>
| 稀 | xī | clouds of dust filling the air; a lump or clod of dirt.

揚 | yáng | the raised clouds of dust, filling people's ears and eyes.

### K'O.

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<th>English</th>
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</table>
| 打 | dǎ | to thump; to beat or pummel slightly.

打 | dǎ | to knock the bedbugs out of it.

### K'O.

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<th>English</th>
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</table>
| 乾 | qián | to knock it till it is quite clean, as a box.

乾 | qián | sold them all in a lump.

### K'O.

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</table>
| 犬 | quǎn | From sand and ran; it is usually written k'oh, 據 and is now obsolete.

犬 | quǎn | to ground; to run a vessel on the shallows, to put her ashore.

犬 | quǎn | struck on the bank.

### K'O.

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<th>English</th>
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</table>
| 価 | jià | to crack with the teeth, as a dog does.

価 | jià | arranged like teeth, as the seeds are in a slice of muskmelon.

### 比较

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 比较 | bǐjiào | a comparison of things; a comparison of compositions.

由 | yóu | to criticise compositions.

由 | yóu | to settle the rate of taxes.

差 | chā | an allowance to students.

差 | chā | clerks or overseers in the salt department.
KOH.

Old sounds, kah, kah, kap, kii, kih, and ngi. — In Canton, koch, kah, koh, hop, and yi; — in Swatow, koh, kah, hok, kip, kek, kat, and kva; — in Amoy, kap, k'ap, k'ok, ko, kat, and gat; — in Fuhchau, koh, k'o, kah, kaik, and kak; — in Shanghai, ko, kik, kak, khe, and koh; — in Chiuf, kwon.

From door and to join; it is often used with the next, and is also read ho.

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 name for the region of Tung-chu 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 cattables; to lay by or on.

The Inner Council.

A courtier, a cabinet minister; — the old word Colao is derived from this term.

Your honor; you, Sir; your Excellency.

To become a cabinet minister.

A waiting in the hall, denotes the seclusion of a girl three or four days before marriage.

He is upstairs.

A summer-house over the water.

The frames [for the adobe walls] were one on top of the other.

1. The stars $d + \nu \alpha$ in Cassiopeia.

2. 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 ko.

To lay on, to put down, to place carefully; to hinder, to obstruct; to strike, as a vessel on a bank.

1. In that place shall I put it?

2. Do or not; 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 spit.

1. Unable to leave off.

From mouth and to follow; q.d. following and calling after one who harms not; it is often carelessly written to resemble sming a name.

A distributive adjective, each, every; all; wherever; various, separate, apart.

1. Each man.

1. Each one has his own gift.

1. All sorts of goods.

1. One each one has his sky; — we are world wide apart.

1. Each one to his taste.

1. Has his own story.

1. To each [post] one man.

He sat alone by himself.

Everywhere.

Strange, unusual; odd.

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.

Beyond the usage or law; extra, as kindness; unusual; very great.

To draw lines.

A copy-slip.

1. Report to Jefred the gods quietly come and reward with their great blessings.

To inquire into the nature of things, to philosophize.

A muster, a pattern.

The influences of spirits cannot be reckoned upon — or calculated when they will come.

Presence; carriage.

Temperament, habits, character.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KOH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>威</td>
<td>moved upon, as by the Holy Ghost.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>者不赦</td>
<td>the recusant will not be pardoned.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顯</td>
<td>manslaughter, homicide.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>看他骨</td>
<td>look even to his bones, narrowly watch him.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>深</td>
<td>come here, you Shun!</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地方</td>
<td>a broad chin, a heavy brow.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>于皇天</td>
<td>to influence Heaven itself.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>regular gradation of officers.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不拘</td>
<td>not rising by regular grade in office.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其心</td>
<td>to correct his vicious heart.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一點</td>
<td>there is no difficulty about it; I can go through it perfectly.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>店有</td>
<td>may the people have a lengthening of life.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上</td>
<td>the mind of man can ascend and speculate on things in the heavens.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>格</td>
<td>To strike, to attack; to box; to fend off, to ward off a blow; to fight with beasts.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搅</td>
<td>to break a blow.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>a brawling row; fisticuffs.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>射手</td>
<td>to practice boxing.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>武藝</td>
<td>the science of pugilism.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蟜</td>
<td>A species of beetle.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蟜</td>
<td>one of the names of the millipede (Julus).</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>杜</td>
<td>an unusual term for the mole-cricket or Gryllotalpa.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使以</td>
<td>An unauthorized character, which has superseded the last.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蟲</td>
<td>a flea, for which the last was perhaps at first the correct form.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蚯</td>
<td>A horn with branches, and no flesh inside.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蛊</td>
<td>a book to suspend things on, as a deer's antlers; a kind of tree.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>苣</td>
<td>A species of wild onion, having a small stem and large ligulate leaf; it is known as the</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>菇 and Buddhist priests are forbidden to eat it.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蒟</td>
<td>Short sleeves covering the armpits, are 蒟 used, in warm weather.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>to write.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>格</td>
<td>From flesh and each; used with the next.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胸</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>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胳膊</td>
<td>cover up the bones and carcasses.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>the arm from the shoulder to the wrist.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胖</td>
<td>From flesh and each; the third is unauthorized, and the second is wrongly used, as it is properly read hib.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腋</td>
<td>The armpit; the side.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胫</td>
<td>or 腋底 the armpit, the part of the body covered by the arm.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胳</td>
<td>the arm, the upper arm.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>a rank smelling man.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腕折</td>
<td>in Chinese, the arm is hid in the sleeve; — the fees are included in the price.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>A stain, a flaw, a blemish.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>there is a dirty spot on it.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>也</td>
<td>Also read 也.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敢</td>
<td>a simple, a boil, a sore.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>a sore has come out.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脾氣</td>
<td>an irritable disposition, fretful.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脯</td>
<td>a rash has broken out all over the body, as the washerman's rash.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隔</td>
<td>to jolt; to come down with a thirst; an impediment, a hindrance.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走路</td>
<td>to go jolting and thumping along.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>Discontented, not liking; to like, to rejoice.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>uneasy and angry at; not relishing.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隔</td>
<td>From place and earthen vase; it is also frequently contracted to its primitive in cheap books.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隔</td>
<td>A partition, a bulk-head, something that divides off; apart; a shelf; a bar in music; to obstruct, to interpose, to separate off; to strain or filter; next to, separated, neighboring.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隔</td>
<td>to intervene, to put asunder.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>a stream divides the places.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水之</td>
<td>wide waters roll between them.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夜</td>
<td>left over night, as a dish of meat; to spend the night.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>別</td>
<td>I have not seen him for many years.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多年</td>
<td>a case with three shelves.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>come on alternate days.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>a partition, a bulk-head; to block up, as the way.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>a door or window frame.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>得</td>
<td>very far apart.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬆</td>
<td>[it's like] scratching a sore through the partition; — useless indignation.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>as unlike as elysium and tophet.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>準</td>
<td>a folding screen.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>準</td>
<td>a bar in music; 準 alone denotes the measure or strain.</td>
<td>KOH.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The yoke of a wain or cart; interstices of a lattice window or net; a kernel.

The diaphragm; any thin membrane in bodies, or pellicle in plants, which separates parts; the breast, the mind; inability to eat, want of appetite; a bell-frame.

The cackle of a jungle-fowl or pheasant; to vomit; to gag.

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 molt; 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.

Strike off his name from the roll.

To dismiss a man from a yamun.

To degrade from office; to cashier.

To imitate the salary.

Military armor.

The year and four times the heavens and earth change, and thus the four seasons are completed.

To leave off old habits and reform.

To alter, to mend and change.

A war chariot.

This usage then died out, or was superseded.

The ends of the reins dangling.

Notice of dismissal put up on an office-door.

To break off drink, to keep sober.

To skin the face and wash the heart; met. a thorough reform; to turn over a new leaf.

From bird and to join, referring to its constant pairing.

A general term for doves; domestic pigeons; its young are called 鶴, and the old ones.

To let fly the white dove; i.e. to lose one's loan by knavery.

The carrier pigeon takes letters.

A wild pigeon.

A fancy name for the canteleope melon.

One who scowls at the poor; to look down on one.

A frog; a lizard; bivalve shells, thin and marked, are called 蝾; a general name for those like a Unio, Tellima, or Donax; a mussel a clam.

A large kind of yellow reptile found in rocks, which lives on air and drinks the dew; it probably denotes the tree-frog.

And fish names of the frog.

A red spotted lizard; but the 蝾 is applied to the gekko in the Archipelago, though the two names are interchanged.

A species of clam (Venus) with a thick shell.

Boards halved at the edges for rabbeting.

To bring together, as a company of one's comrades; to take.

To cut, to gash, to wound; to divide, to cut in two; to deduct, to take off; to injure; to codec, as territory; to turn, as a debt over to a creditor; afflictions, calamities.

To cut apart.

To sever friendship, to break off intercourse.

To slice off, to divide.

To deduct part of an account, to force to take less.

To reduce the price, because the goods are inferior.

To reap grain, usually means rice.

To cut the wages, to deduct from them.

A flaw in a gem or wood.

The flood injured it much.

I won't part with the loved thing.

Why use a cleaner to kill a chicken?

To cede territory.

Obliged to part with.

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.

The mealio taro Pachyrhizus trilobus), a long shuttle-shaped tuber used for food.

A sleeky, coarse, yellowish summer cloth, made of this fiber.

How the dolichos vines stretch themselves out.
K'OH.

Old sounds, k'ak, k'at, and k'ap. In Canton, hak, hik, k'at, hop, hot, kak, and kwak; — in Swatow, k'o, kek, k'ek, hai, kat, kva, kat, and k'ap; — in Amoy, k'ak, k'ap, k'at, and k'ek; — in Phuchan, k'ah, and k'alk; — in Shanghai, k'ak, keh, k'ah, kik, and chieh; — in Chiao, kw'ah.

Reverent and attentive to the duties of an office, as a Christian should be; to respect, to feel awe for; reverently, vigilant.

A guest, a visitor, an acquaintance; a dealer, a customer; a stranger; a squatter, an alien; transitory, visiting, as an officer, foreign, from afar; to lodge.

A lady, a gentlewoman. Host and guest; shopman and customer.

A guest.

A trading place.

Excessive exertion, which is like a bloody sweat; to vomit blood.
To lay hold of forcibly, as if to detain or take away.

To suffer thirst, as a thief.

Thirsty, dry; to thirst for, to desire on; to pant after; sudden; to dry up.

口 | to quench the thirst.

解 | to relieve righteousness as a thirsty man does water.

水 | the water has dried up.

嗜義如 | to relish righteousness as a thirsty man does water.

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 | to engrave, as wood-cuts.

字 | to cut characters, as on blocks.

骨銘心 | to engrave on my bones and inscribed on my heart.

時 | incessantly.

限 | the set time.

下光熊 | the present state of affairs, this view of the matter.

少 | a little space.

減 | to reduce by arbitrary order, as rations.

消 | a little while.

薄 | to oppress, to insult and harass.

騰 | to a clepsydra.

重 | a second edition.

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.

煞因神 | to drive off malicious demons.

制 | to lord it over; to dominate, as one acid will another in elective affinity; to restrain; to prevail against.

相生相 | reciprocally producing and destroying each other, as the five elements.

期而至 | he came at the appointed time.

硬 | 毛 | his tenacious fate will be too much for his wife.

刑 | to exercise a secret or baleful influence over another.

肝胃 | the liver is too active and injures the spleen.

在泥中 | it will be too much for his wife.

The original form is said to represent the carved beams which sustain the roof and contain an allusion to the help given to a man by his shoulder to sustain things; used with the last.

To sustain; adequate to; to attain to, able for; to subdue, to prevail over; to repress; crossing; subduing; as an auxiliary verb, can, able; and often used merely to give efficacy to the next verb.

攻 | to break through an opposing or besieging force.

己 | to govern one's self.

易 | to fit for, adequate to.

弗 | 職 | he is not fit for the post.

復 | to recover, as a captured city.

不食不 | don't be envious or overbearing.

滅俗情 | to mortify earthly affections.

The sound of stones striking together; to hit against, to run against.

頭 | the ceremony of the kow, to knock the head on the ground when saluting the emperor.

路 | 路 | there are hindrances or obstacles in the road; difficulties in the way of success.

烟灰 | to knock out the ashes, as from a pipe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K'OH.</th>
<th>KU.</th>
<th>KU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>綢.</td>
<td>To sew; to form the woof for a piece in the loom.</td>
<td>蠻.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ลื่า</td>
<td>tapestry which has the figures woven in with the woof.</td>
<td>打一個</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td></td>
<td>住他</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**KU.**

*Old sounds, ku, kût, and kāp.*

**孤**

A young son whose father is dead; bittless; alone, orphan-like, solitary, no protector; applied by the emperor to himself as peerless, meekened; ungrateful, not cherishing a sense of kindness.

![From son and a melon.](https://example.com)

**孤**

A wine-vase or goblet used 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.

![From horn and melon.](https://example.com)

**孤**

A loop; a circlet, a fillet; to loop; to draw tight, as a belt; to surround, as by a wall.

![To loop a bucket.](https://example.com)

---

**孤**

A large fishing-net, such as is dragged between two smacks off the southern coasts.

![A clean haul; we took them all.](https://example.com)
KU.

From plant and damsel; frequently used with the last.

菇

A kind of tuber.

菇 1 a water vegetable, the Caladium or Sagittaria, cultivated for its tubers.

菇 | or | 福 | the puff-ball or Lycoperdon.

菇 | or | 福 | edible mushrooms.

菇 | or | 山慈菇 | a tulip; lit. the kind damsel of the wilds; also a species of Ameryllis.

菇

From plant and melon; probably another form of the last.

菇

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.

菇 1 a water plant producing rhizomes in autumn like a child's arms, which are cleaned and eaten with fish.

菇

An ancient trumpet, or a kind of musical instrument blown at the end; a whistle in a whip; a bamboo good for switches.

菇

From woman and old as the phonetic.

菇

A polite term for females, especially young and unmarried; a wife calls her mother-in-law 老 while 大 and 小 are names she gives to her husband's sisters; to tolerate; lenient, yielding; for the time; just, merely.

菇 | or | 姑 | a lassie, a girl.

菇 | 姑 | a young lady, a damsel; a belle; an old term for a paternal aunt.

菇 | 或 | 姑 | a father's and grandfather's sisters.

菇 | 村 | village girls.

菇 | 一 | a son-in-law, so called by remoter relatives.

菇 | 母 | sisters-in-law.

菇

三 | 六 | 妻 | respectable women, thieves, and procurers.

菇 | 息 | indulgent, easy with.

菇 | 息 | the Joss-stick; let it rest awhile; take it easy.

菇 | 懈不 | 严格 | certainly no indulgence will be shown.

菇 | 懈 | indulgent towards, feeling kindly for.

菇 | 任 | to forbear with.

菇

Name of a river in Ts'uen-chen fu in Fukien; in Chihli it is applied to branches of large rivers, especially to those of the Pei ho and Pei-tang ho; to trade in, to buy and sell; to abridge, to lessen; unworthy, coarse.

菇 | 酒 | to deal in spirits.

菇 | 零 | to sell by retail.

菇 | 若 | sell it at once.

菇 | 名 | to fish for praise, to vaunt one's self.

菇 | 物 | poor articles.

菇 | 夫 | Takoo at the mouth of the Pei ho, one of five towns near the embouchure, all of them trading places.

菇

From spirits and old; used with the last.

菇

To deal in spirits; liquor just made and kept over night; a wine shop.

菇

禁民 | 亅 | [Han Wu-ti] forbade the people dealing in [free] spirits.

菇 | 侈 | an inn or eating shop.

菇 | 有 | 酒 | 我 | 无 | 酒 | when I have spirits I strain them; when I have none, I buy them.

菇

A partridge; 鵙 | (perdix cinerea), common in central China, and supposed to have affinity with the pigeons; one name is 慢南 from its turning southward when is rises on the wing; and in Kiangsi it is called 追影 chasint its shadow; it is described as having white spots on the breast, and many markings; the birds call to each other, and their cry is 黄鸽子 in Chinese.

菇

A wheel, 1 车 applied to the heavy wooden ones found in northern China.

菇

From bitter and old as the phonetic.

菇

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.

菇

无 | 受 | to compromise the guiltless.

菇

夜 | 杀 | 不 | it is no crime to kill [a robber] by night.

菇 | 捡 | they will be clean, said of the rains in May.

菇 | 月 | a classical name for the eleventh moon.

菇

以 | 救 | 無 | 伐 | 有 | 罪 | the guilty are punished in order to save the innocent.

菇

负你 | 的 | 恩 | disregarding your kindness.

菇 | 恩 | 市 | 义 | ungrateful, thankless.

菇 | 子 | 汝 | I shall hold you only to be guilty.

菇 | 賣 | to monopolize an article; generally speaking.

菇 | 今 | 何 | 今 | 之 | 人 | the king said, Alas! what crime is now chargeable on us?

菇

亦 | 非 | 酒 | 惟 | [the ruin of states] can always be traced to their crime in using spirits.

菇

A short javelin, called 鈇 | 古 | anctly made light to use as a spear.

菇

From mouth and ten; e. g. that which has passed through ten generations, and may be regarded as a tradition.

菇

Ancient, old, antiquated, of old; to grow old, practiced in, old, accustomed to; antiquity; olden, hoar.
To estimate, to reckon, to guess; to think; to set a price on; value, worth, price.

To reckon the number.

To force up the price.

Old, second-hand clothes.

The market price for an article.

An old name for a ram or ewe, as used at different times; a sheep of black and white color; the sheep in Chihli generally have black heads and white bodies.

The lord of the five sheep-skins, refers to a story of Peh Li-hi 百里侯 n. c. 600, 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 Chihli, 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.

From salt contracted and old.

A salt pond situated in or near I-shi hien 伊氏縣 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.

A bull; the male of quadrupeds, especially of domesticated; it is also defined a heifer; a cow.

A buffalo of a black color.

A bull; in some places it is used for a steer.

Playing the flute to a bull; he does not appreciate it.
From worms and a dish.

Worms in the belly, which are thought to be the cause of dropsy; a venomous worm used to poison people; a slow poison; to disquiet, to stir up; to harass one with doubts, to pervert the mind; an unquiet ghost; the 18th diagram, referring to occupation.

1 肠 or 腹 the dropsy.
1 毒 poisons, noxious.
1 疑 deluded by superstitious qualms, to cozen, to bewitch.
1 受 poisoned; possessed, infatuated, bewitched.
1 放 to poison, said to be done by women in Kwangsi.
1 異 flies from worms in rotten grain.
1 不父之 to hide a father's faults.
1 被妖 or possessed by a goblin, elf-shot.

From a band of musicians, and to stretch out, or to strike, or to skin; the second is regarded as the correct form for the verb, but all are used; it forms the 207th radical of characters relating to kinds and noises of drums.

A drum; musical instruments made of skin; earthenware drum-shaped seats; drum-shaped or sounding like a drum; bulging, like a barrel; an old name for a line or measure of five pecks; to drum; to excite, to arouse, to encourage; to urge, as a fire by a blower; to dilate, to bulge, to swell, to protrude; to warp; the round spot on a bell where it is struck; a watch of the night; to play on the lute, bell, or other instrument of percussion.
1 鼓 to drum very fast.
1 一副 a band of musicians.
1 吹 hand pipers and drummers.
1 樂 instrumental music.
1 板一副 drums, gongs, castanets, &c., usually eight kinds.

掌 to clap the hands.
太平 or 斤 tambourines.
銅 a knobbled gong.
掛 a side drum.
鉛作子口横 with a piece of iron placed across the orifice, it makes the quivering sound,—speaking of the reed in an organ.
打更 to strike the watches.
噪 a great uproar, a hubbub.
石 earthenware seats shaped like drums.
火鑄 to melt metals.
坐在 you sit in a drum; i.e. you have not heard the news.
腸 diligent, earnest, to exert one's self.
腹 big-bellied, fat; having enough to eat, as the people in Yau's time.
自扒船自打 I can myself paddle and drum,—I am independent.
薅 a kind of tabor used by Taoists, made of bamboo two or three feet long.
舞 diligent, earnest, to exert one's self.
劔 to excite, as the growth of things.
蟲 an insect like the water tick or Hydrochina.
河 the stars a β γ in Aquila.
起來 filled out, as a hose by the water driven through it.

In Fluchau. To roll by stirring; to stir, as a boiling kettle by a ladle.

From precious and a canopy above.

A shopman, a resident or settled trader, as distinguished from a traveling one; to sell, to traffic.
1 市 a bazaar, a market.
1 商 merchants, traders, dealers in general.
1 大坐 科 a local tax levied on shops, usually exacted to defray a special exigency.
1 買 to purchase.

如三倍君子是論 as if the princely man would have any knowledge of a trader's 500 per cent.

Read 'kia. The price of a thing, for which kia 價 is now substituted, and this character is used as a surname.

To explain the words of the ancients, as its composition intimates; to comment.
1 古 ancient tradition.

章句 講 to illustrate and teach each sentence.

詳 講 to adduce proofs and illustrations.

scribbles

From eye and drum, alluding to the skin over the corners.

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.
1 目人 a blind man.
1 目院 an asylum for the blind.
御 imperial musicians.
日日如 daily the same as before.
乡 my native village.
古 an old affair, a legend; old ways, antiquated.
犯 a presumptuous sin, a willful act.
大 the death of parents.
身 or物 deceased, departed.
人 or 人 an old friend; a deceased friend.
何 what's the reason? why?
此 therefore, on this account.
意 purposely, intentionally.
旧 old, long used, out of date, unfashionable.
無 causeless, unreasonable.
须 fine a trifling matter.
诈 crafty acts, guileful.
是知 from this we can infer the recondite and the intelligible.
是舊無古故則不樂也 old tried servants should not be dismissed for trifling errors.
亦惟允 moreover it is only on your account.
變 a sudden change of views; an important change, as one caused by a death.
天然緯結絲繩 it was certainly Heaven's ordination which tied up this silken net—of marriage.
In Shanghai. A demonstrative pronoun.
個 the thing.
頭 or 人 head, there, in that spot.
搭 that place.

From an inclosure and old as the phonetic; used with the next.
ku" Shut in on all sides, shut up; strengthened, fortified, impervious, firm, constant, pertinacious, fixed; chronic, as disease; assiduously, firmly; vulgar, rustic, rude; to make firm, to defend; to render stable.
然 surely, without reserve.
然 不通 immovable, deaf to reason, perverse.

耳 由此 it certainly is so; these are the reasons.
坚 建 lasting, well-made; masterly, i.e. the master would do it.
城 it secures the city.
宜 assuredly so.
陋 陋 rustical and unlettered.
君子 窮 the princely man retains his dignity in poverty.
閉 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 茶 the imperial realm is well guarded.

从 disease and form or old; used with the last.

A chronic, incurable complaint, as leprosy, gout, palsy, &c.
疾 a long standing or chronic complaint.

To run metal into cracks; to close or stop securely; to interfere and prevent.
禁 to stop up a way, to restrain; to prevent, as good men getting office; to keep, as one in banishment.

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 黄 魚, often erroneously written 黄骨魚 or yellow boned fish; it is ascertained to be the Culter exigus, a kind of leuciscus or roach and is much used for sauces; another name is 黄花條子.

Bound up with frost, as the composition of the character indicates; to freeze hard.

From bird and door or with man added; the second is the common form, but it is unauthorized, and is interchanged with the next.

To hire for a price; to engage one's services, but its use is rather confined to things; to call or procure for a temporary use, to borrow on time.
工 to hire laborers; hired workmen.
車 to hire a cart.
僱夫 hire or call some coolies.
賃 to rent, on a lease.
役 僱工 to be engaged as a laborer.

Read ha'A synonym of 魚 a hawfinch.

From head and to hire; it is interchanged with the last, and the contraction is well known.

To turn the head and look after; to attend to, to care for, to regard; to reflect on, to consider; corresponding, consonant to; to assist by counsel or custom; to consult; to patronize; as an initial conjunction, but, on the contrary, on the other hand; a petty state mentioned in the Shi King.

反 on the contrary.
念 to remember, to consider.
不 an inattentive; to care little for; overlooked it.
後 to reflect on the consequences; to lay up, as money.
首 尾相 the beginning and end correspond.
本 careful of one's capital.
自 不暇 I have not even any leisure for myself.
臉 careful of his reputation.
紫 光 I am obliged for your custom.
不 門戶 to disregard the credit of the house or family.
### K"U.

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'd; — in Shanghai, k'u; — in Chifu, k'u.

**From wood and old.**

枯 (k'U) Rotten or dry wood; decayed, patrid, rotten; arid, withered, sapless; dried up bogs.

**From plants and old as the phonetic.**

苦 (k'u) Name of a marshy plant which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, one of the five tastes; unpleasant, troublesome; painful; painstaking; urgent, press-;

### KU.

### K'U.

言行相 | his words and works agree.

### 言 | his head, on the other hand, hung down.

### 1 | 诺德 examine into your virtue.

### 開丸 | Heaven tried to stir up that man who would look towards it; — i. e. be worthy.
K'U.

居

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.

锁骨, to burn a grass or paper house full of paper ingots to the dead.

项

stores in the treasury.

武

an arsenal.

大使

a treasury auditor.

菇

The stalk and flower of the onion or garlic as it rises and blossoms in the spring.

蒜苗

the onion flower.

KÜ.

From garments and storehouse, or from 跨 to stride contracted, referring to their use; the first and common form is unauthorized, and the last is rather unusual.

覆

Covering for the legs; trowsers, pantaloons, breeches.

套

or or 了 a pair of trowsers.

一领

or 于 a pair of pantaloons.

KÜ.

職

short riding breeches.

内

drawers, the garment next to the legs.

牛頭

short breeches, worn by laborers.

藏于

concealed it in his trowsers.

短衣

short jackets and wide trowsers.

子

they wear the same trowsers; they are very intimate friends.

KÜ.

Old sounds, ko, kot, kút, kòp, kük, kin, gn, gút, and guk. In Canton, kú; in Swatow, kú, ku, and ki; in Amoy, ku, k'u and u; in Fuhchau, kú, këü, and kwo; in Shanghai, kü; in Chifu, ku.

居

being respectful.

起

acting and resting; condition of; qualities, circumstances.

问候起

to inquire after one's circumstances.

身

personal habits, disposition.

官

in office; he holds a post.

士

a retired scholar; out of office.

孀

widowed; still a widow.

自

self-possessed.

然

unsociable, reserved; presuming on; contrary to expectation; easily.

公

he is really honest and fair, and speaks truthfully.

仁

to be benevolent.

心

his heart is bent on dissipation.

匪

he would neither rest nor take his case.

匪敢定

dare we stay settled, i.e., remain inactive?

其意何

what can be the meaning of it?

何

wherefore? what's the case?

成

多不成

少 the chances are great that it will be done.

謀

planning how to protect and domicile the people.

月

in childbed.

生子

she easily brought forth her son.

官

he has reached the highest rank.

職

he knows and well considers their relations.

日

it seemed most certainly to be so.

日

hold the sun and moon!

中

middling, medium; in the middle. (Fuhchau).

据

A spear handle; a disabled hand; a position or place; embarrassed, restricted; hurried; in need of money.

以

he prides himself on his hauteur.

法

accordant to the laws; legal.

予

with my claws I tore and placed—the grass for my nest.

為

unable to express one's self from trepidation.

In Cantonese. The grip of the hand between the thumb and fingers.
A tree, the [桺] 桺, full of protuberant knots; the sticks are used for staffs by old men, and for whip handles.

[桺] 木 a timber tree like the elm, growing in Kiangsu, used for furniture, carts, &c.; probably the hornbeam (Carpinus);

啓之辟其梗基 [桺] the tamarix and stave trees were thinned and cleared out.

Ornamental girdle gems.

[桺] 琥 bijoux, precious ornaments worn on the person.

[桺] 佩 girdle trappings.

報之以琥 [桺] I returned to it a fine girdle clasp.

From dress and dwelling; used for [桺] 想 proud.

The tail of a coat, the skirt; a robe; a lapel.

長 [桺] 長 is a man of little pretension.

The dried flesh of pheasants and poultry; long duration.

夏用 [桺] 夏 use dried poultry in summer, as it does not become offensive.

A beautiful, elegant sea-bird, the [桺] 鶴 which has a white breast; these birds go in flocks, and are probably akin to the sandpiper.

鶴 [桺] 鶴 is the eastern jackdaw (Lyrurus dauricus) also called 小寒鷲 at Peking.

To store property, as the composition of the character intimates; to lay by property in a guarded room.

賤 [桺] 賤 to keep on hand for sale.

賤居 [桺] 賤 to keep on hand for sale.

Name of a high, snow-topped peak in the northwest of Szechuén; this and 峽山 are situated near the source of the River Min.

[桺] 州 the old name for Sung-pan ting 松潘銙 the district in Szechuén where these peaks lie.

From man and prepared.

俱 [桺] 俱 is the no from to which are [桺] both parents are still living.

全 all are complete, as a set of tools.

備 all is ready, as an outfit; all kinds are kept on hand.

是一様 all are alike.

存乎一心 all then resolves itself to one end or purpose.

所為 1 事 whatever he does is good.

是陰暗 they were only deceiving him all the while.

From hand and a sentence; it is also read 翰, and is then a synonym of 翰 to join.

To grasp so as to detain; to stop; to grapple with; to restrain, to moderate, to repress; to adhere to; attached to, bigoted; bent, hooked; to take, to receive; to collect.

不往來 there is no limit to your proceedings; come and go as you please.

禮 very formal; too precise.

執 or 狀 to seize, to arrest.

執 or 狀 or 狀 to oblige; fixed in one's views.

束 to restrain, as one's subordinates.

不用 do not be formal; don't put yourself to much trouble.

泥不通 obscure, involved, as a style; slow to understand the relations of things.

不ummaterial; no restraint; not to insist on.

抑 or 狀 to hold in custody.

監 [桺] 監以 ты子周子共 警 arrest the whole of them and send them to me to Chou, where I will put them to death.

給他 住 [桺] 住 was [so to speak] forced to stay.

From hand and to hell.

祛 [桺] 祛 to fill a hod or basket with earth, as in building adobe walls.

祛 之 除 the hod-carriers came on one after the other.

Read 祛. Long and curved; to lengthen, like a horn; to protect or defend; to stop.

祛 之 除 the hod-carriers came on one after the other.

祛 之 除 the hod-carriers came on one after the other.
KU.

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Kü

Derived from precious above

Present, great, to trembling all, a large form, it resembled pot in both form and meaning.

An embankment to restrain water from overflowing a town; a shore.

A furious cyclone, a whirlwind; a typhoon, common along the southern coasts of China.

From mouth and to spread; it is often synonymous with when it is read, 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.

Mark it off into sentences and clauses.

When he had written the sentence, the gods started with affright.

The sentence is incomplete; it makes no sense.

One sentence, one stanza.

He has no half sentences or unmeaning words; he is truthful.

To polish a composition.

A fine sentence.

Each sentence hits the circle; i.e., your remarks are quite correct.

To write a line, as in a tablet or album.

A period composed of two evenly balanced parts.

An unequal sentence, not considered to be elegant.

A district 90 li south of Nanking city, famous for furnishing barbers; the name dates from about B.C. 200.

Read, and formerly much used with a hook. Full, as a bow; crooked; a corner; to embarrass.

Their bows were drawn to the ear.

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.

Mortified, chagrined.

Trembling from fright.

Afraid of, cowardly.

To stand in awe of the laws, as good subjects do.

Reckless, he is afraid of nothing.

To scrutinize one's conduct carefully.

To be afraid of one's wife.

The old form is composed of work and a hand grasping in it looks somewhat like ch'ên a statesman, and occurred with some of its compounds.

The chief, the great one; great, vast, mighty; large; very; how?万 myriads, innumerable.

The thumb; met. the leading one.

A fine performance, said of an essay.

A powerful insurgent.

Stretched his mouth wide; he told a big story.

An adversative 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.

Who would have thought it? unexpected, unforeseen.

Has it come to this?

Surprised at.

Is it so? how not?

Cakes or kna-ters of rice flour, made in the shape of rings, and steamed.

Crumbly cakes and pastry of the finest kind.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>鉄</strong></td>
<td>Great; hard, as iron; fierce, impolitic; obstinate.</td>
<td><strong>chē</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>公</strong></td>
<td>the Emperor; a title of high respect.</td>
<td><strong>gōng</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>犯</strong></td>
<td>if you offend his dignity, his wrath will be obstinate as iron.</td>
<td><strong>fàn</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>心</strong></td>
<td>From heart and great; some regard this as a corruption of dui'ang (which it resembles).</td>
<td><strong>xīn</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>不</strong></td>
<td>Used with the next.</td>
<td><strong>bù</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>護</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td><strong>hù</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>抗</strong></td>
<td>To resist by force.</td>
<td><strong>kàng</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>力</strong></td>
<td>To oppose,eggies, opposition.</td>
<td><strong>lì</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>傷</strong></td>
<td>He is opposed and wounded the troops.</td>
<td><strong>shāng</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>相</strong></td>
<td>To resist; to stand out against.</td>
<td><strong>xiāng</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>捕</strong></td>
<td>To resist an arrest.</td>
<td><strong>bǔ</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>距</strong></td>
<td>From foot and great; it is interchanged with the last.</td>
<td><strong>jù</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>裏</strong></td>
<td>A spur, the dew-claw or hal-</td>
<td><strong>lǐ</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>lux on birds; the warts on a horse's legs; to go to, reach;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to stand over against; border on; opposite, conterminous; the distance between, distant from; to skip over, to oppose; to stab from behind.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>馬</strong></td>
<td>A cock's spur.</td>
<td><strong>mǎ</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>超</strong></td>
<td>To leap over.</td>
<td><strong>chāo</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>閉</strong></td>
<td>To obstruct, as a passage.</td>
<td><strong>bì</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>股</strong></td>
<td>Do not resist.</td>
<td><strong>gǔ</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>東</strong></td>
<td>The distance from east to west.</td>
<td><strong>dōng</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>子</strong></td>
<td>Have gone over all the country.</td>
<td><strong>zi</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>大</strong></td>
<td>To resist.</td>
<td><strong>dà</strong></td>
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<td><strong>在</strong></td>
<td>The rebels have established themselves in the city.</td>
<td><strong>zài</strong></td>
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<td><strong>故</strong></td>
<td>They dare to oppose this great realm.</td>
<td><strong>gù</strong></td>
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<td><strong>炬</strong></td>
<td>Like the last.</td>
<td><strong>jù</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>火</strong></td>
<td>A torch of reeds, a link made of old bamboo with cut up; to burn, to light.</td>
<td><strong>huǒ</strong></td>
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<td><strong>之</strong></td>
<td>A painted candle.</td>
<td><strong>zhī</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>火</strong></td>
<td>A torch, otherwise called</td>
<td><strong>fén</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a branch or fire-twig.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>之</strong></td>
<td>He threw it into the flames.</td>
<td><strong>zhī</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>星</strong></td>
<td>From plants and great; used for the last.</td>
<td><strong>xīng</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>芸</strong></td>
<td>A small rush; a vegetable; succulent plants allied to the chicory, lettuce, endive, sow thistle, and similar species.</td>
<td><strong>yún</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>草</strong></td>
<td>A name for the scorzonera.</td>
<td><strong>cǎo</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>東</strong></td>
<td>To bind rushes for links.</td>
<td><strong>dōng</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>白</strong></td>
<td>Lettuce; a hairy sort.</td>
<td><strong>bái</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>山</strong></td>
<td>Or wild lettuce, the lion's foot. (Prenanthes)</td>
<td><strong>shān</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>苦</strong></td>
<td>Or or alkaline chicory and endive (Cichorium intybus and C. endivia), and probably the sow thistle.</td>
<td><strong>kǔ</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>家人</strong></td>
<td>Cultivated in Kiangsi, and resembles a coarse sort of</td>
<td><strong>jiā rén</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lactuca.</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>駝</strong></td>
<td>Offspring of a stallion and she-nodule, according to the</td>
<td><strong>tè</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>dictionaries.</td>
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<td><strong>駝</strong></td>
<td>A wild equine animal like a mule, which loves the grass, and carries off the jerboa on its back whenever it sees the hunters, as that will show it where pasture is, and the jerboa too escapes thus on the onager's back.</td>
<td><strong>tè</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>From man and dwelling in; occurs used for the next.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>To stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way, nonchalant, haughty; a bold, assuming gait; strong.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>Haughty.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>Imperious, domineering.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>To crouch, to squat; to sit impolitely, with the feet out.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>To give no attention.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>To sit impolitely.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>I shall forcibly occupy all east of the Yangtse River.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>He cut his throat.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>Cannot be divided;</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>met. he is not to be executed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>Cheaper the price a little.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>Saw wood.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>Saw-dust.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>It is not clamped securely.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>To mend dishes.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>From cover or shelter and to</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>barseo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unceremonious, rustic; sor did, miserable; in want; to intrude.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>An indigent man.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>Poor and withal in</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>great straits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>A saw pad for the head when carrying burdens.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>駝駝</strong></td>
<td>Read 'teu. A narrow gore of land.</td>
<td><strong>tè tè</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From a shoe contracted and to put on shoes.

Sandals; poor shoes woven of the dolichos fiber; shoes.

I don't tie your shoes in a melon-patch; avoid the appearance of evil.

It was the old custom to cut barefooted.

Ashamed; bashful; much alarmed.

Chagrined and humbled.

From bear and tiger, because these two beasts are hard to separate when fighting.

A wild boar; name of a doubtful animal resembling a yellow and black baboon, which butts with its head, and is very rapid in its motions; it is said to be found in Kien-ping mountain 銅平山 in Nien-hu; fighting, tussling, wrestling.

The part of the face of an animal above the mouth, the upper lip.

The delicate tidbits were trite and lips.

To lay the hand on; to fend off; to maintain; to occupy a place; to lean on; to have form or substance; tangible, evident; testimony, evidence, warranty; as a preposition, according to; to, conformably to; it appears that; and is often a sign of past time.

He has now replied, saying, . . .

To withhold the rent when in possession of the shop.

To encroach on, to appropriate by fraud.

To usurp by force.

To guard vigilantly.

From what he says.

What proof is there?

Reliable proofs.

To let your confidence be in virtue.

Each subject must be taken up by itself.

This agreement is made as evidence.

The gods will surely comfort me.

Though I have brothers, I cannot depend on them.

I have fully examined the petition.

According to what your letter says.

A padded stick to beat a bell or drum.

Read ㄑ. An ancient table utensil of silver or gold; a description of ear-jewel or ring.

Of the mouth.

Look to the right and left; to look, as if seeking a trail.

A statesman of the Sung dynasty.
From hand and to go as the phonetic; it is also read K'ich.

To feed for a thing, to take away; to hand up to; to leave out; to lift; to grasp; to carry off in both hands.

The side over the ribs; the flank, as of an animal; an opening in the side; to open as a carpet bag; to throw down; to discard, to reject.

The marmots are stranded on the sands.

The right flank of an army.

To inclose a pen or yard for keeping the cattle and fowls, especially one near the hills.

江河为界 let the streams make the boundary of the inclosure.

周 璧 the whole circuit of the corral was surrounded by a ditch.

From worship and to depart; as the phonetic.

To dissipate or expel noxions influences or malaria; to avert; to disperse.

风去湿 to expel wind and bad humors.

散 to disperse; to alleviate, as pain.

强 strongly built, as a carriage.

The 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.

The struck the serried schools of plaice and flounders.

A species of thrush, reared as a song bird, the mainith (Acrilotheres cristatellus) called 鸟 or 八哥 the eight brothers; its plumage is black, with a crest and white spots on the egressaries.

鴆 greasy-white spots seen in argillite inkstones.

From labor and a sentence as the phonetic.

Anxious soliciitude, labor, distress; toil of a severe kind, in obedience to duty.

Pen grievous toil, as the pang of childbirth or the care of parents for their children.

Thread or cord used to ornament shoes; a band once used to fasten on shoes; the blunt figured toes of shoes, which are likened to a head and robe.

The blunt toes of shoes.
渠

From water and an old form of a rule; occurs used for the next.

A place for water to run into, a cess-pool; a drain, a gutter, an aqueduct; the belly or rim of a wheel; a canal; great, ample, wide; the chief one; gradual; a personal pronoun, now superseded by the next.

于我乎复屋，他 assigned us a wide and spacious mansion.

捡其帅 he seized their chief and leader.

车 the scallop shell (Peeten), regarded by the Buddhists as among precious things; it is also called 海扇 sea-fan, in allusion to its shape; others think the mother-o'-pearl shell is intended.

县 a district in Shun-king in near the River Pa in Sz'ch'un.

蝶

From men 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 甘. The third personal pronoun, he, she, it, they.

'1 他 his, her's theirs.

问 1 it is he; that is it.

共 1 we told him about it.

菜

The water-lily, the ditch flower as the name indicates, called 英 after the blossom has opened.

灼若英 splendid as the full-blown lotus.

石 a mineral like pumice, found floating on water.

碟

A veined stone resembling pyrophilite, the 碟, used for the opaque with buttons of officers of the sixth rank.

鶼

A water bird, the 鶼, whose description allies it to the ibis or egret; it has many synonyms.

瞿

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 tiuid look of a bird; to examine hurriedly, to glance at; to stare at wildly; heedless; sparing, economical.

士 1 the upright man is anxiously thoughtful.

狂夫 1 these rattle-brained fellows are awed.

覩 to look frightened.

然 alarmed, drawing back.

貳 startled, disconcerted.

壹 a term to imitate the name Gaudama, the priestly name of Sakyamuni.

耶尼 or 陀尼 Go-dhan-ya, one of the four continents of a universe, whose inhabitants, according to the Buddhists, have circular faces.

用 翟

From flesh or disease and timid; the second refers rather to disease, causing loss of flesh.

Thin, emaciated; cadaverous, ghost-like; ghastly, lean.

形容甚 his aspect is very emaciated.

心 意, that fear makes one become lean.

欵 款 a rake with four teeth; the twisted and contorted roots of great trees like the banian.

械 1 from to go and timid as the phonetic.

械 A road where many ways meet; a highway, a main street, a thoroughfare; an avenue.

通 1 a public broadway.

天 1 the equator, though others say it is the Milky Way.

步入天 1 to get on to the equator; — i. e. to see the emperor.

雲 1 a high literary degree.

府 a prefecture in the south-west of Chekiang.

瑟

A square mat, called erva made of hair, which was anciently spread for the emperor to sit on when worshipping Shangti; a variegated carpet.

瑟 A kind of coarse, strong bamboo matting, used for fish weirs and palings.

篗 等 trays for silkworms.

篗 decrepit, blunted, dropical and ugly, a term derived from the appearance of a roll of this matting.

燕婉之求 等不鲜 a genial pleasant mate was sought, and lo! this vicious, decrepit fellow.

蔑 A vegetable resembling the sweet basil (Lophanthus); also a synonym for a plant akin to the chievy, otherwise called 苦菜 or bitter mallows, which is probably a Scorzonera or skirret.

蔑 A species of Triticum which resembles wheat, but has no eatable kernel.

蔑 mushroom or agarie, of a dark gray color, which grows on roton plants, and is eaten fresh; several spring from the same root.

然 encouraged, as from a favorable dream.

瑣

A synonym of 戒 an earring, as a surname, used with the last.

瑣 a celebrated general and statesman of the Wei state.

洵

The west branch of the Peh-tang River in the east of Chihli; it rises beyond the Wall, and runs near Su-ho lien 三河縣 for which 临 was an old name.

洵 Read 焉. The murmuring noise of water.
Defective, rotten teeth; the Chinese ascribe them to worms, which cause the toothache; the toothache; a flaring set of teeth.

To cut away the lips in order to cure toothache; — is very great folly

A mythical celestial animal, the 鬻 (chü) which has a deer's head on a dragon's body; it was carved on the supports of bells.

Posts carved with dragons, forming part of a bell-frame in olden time, so called because they supported (舉) the bell, drum, or cymbal.

Formed of 木, perverse and 大 大 大; others derive it from great and 上 a receptacle, all modified in combination.

To leave, to depart from; to quit; to lay off; to dismiss, to conceal, to board; to remove.

不得不面 | 之 be could not do otherwise than dismiss him.

To depart, to separate; to go, to proceed; to pass on in a regular course; to go out from or through; past, gone; former, following; to discard, to repudiate; following a verb, it implies its action or completion; departing, prolonging, as a sound.

能 go away | 有 to be!

拿 | take it away; carried off.

來 | a finished act.

進 | to enter; go in.

不得 | I can't go; it is impossible to go there.

不 | 一 once gone, never returns.

年 | 1 夷 last year.

世 | dead, gone.

声 | the departing tone.

卖 | I cannot sell it.

過得 | you can go that way; passable, as a road.

過意不 | I cannot sufficiently thank you.

everywhere; universally; continued; again and again.

past affairs.

where are you going; I am going out to pay a visit.

it is uncertain whether he goes or comes.

I intend going out — of the house.

they are not very unlike, or far apart.

talking this and that, tautology.

to retire from office.

to go or remain at home; to leave or take office.

dispatch forwarded.

turn priest.

it should not be said; better not said; improper.

do not think it indifferent whose service (or which side) you take.

repudiated him.

the birds and rats would soon depart, — because they found no nest.

the flowers.
The hiccough; a disagreement in the lumens of the system, called 咳 and 喘, which is thought to cause paralysis.

Convulsions, fits.

Foaming at the mouth, as in epileptic spasms.

A gong, a graver, a small chisel.

From foot and to hiccough as the phonetic.

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.

When a man stumbles or runs, it is from his determination.

Wounded by a kick — of the horse.

Wâm Wang stimulated their natural virtues.

Read kwei? To go quickly; spry, alert, quick; diligent, careful; to play with the feet.

The conscientious man is sedulously careful.

Suddenly, sprightly.

To stir up one to his duty.

Do not kick your feet about.

A large platter, decayed used in sacrifices, whose single leg had a cross-piece; the wife of the Great Yu used it.

Read kwei? A hill suddenly rising up.

A post, post; a stanchion; a pile; a post in the middle of a gateway; a stake to tether an ox; an ax; 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 loss or mishap.

In Cantonese. A block; a moiety, the 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 dog and to hiccough as the phonetic.

Insolent; on the rampage.

Unruly, 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 is used as a starch; the name includes probably several species of fern like Pteris esculenta and Nepticulum esculentum, whose tuberous roots furnish it.

Wily, timeserving; feigning in word, or agreeing with, in order to gain an end; to impose on; hypocritical, false; counterfeiting.

Wry, I do not agree with but still disingenuous.

Deceiving, guileful.

To decline, to grill.

Treacherous, untrustworthy.
KÜEH.

Land filled up or regained from a river; islets raised in the stream; to bubble, to gush out; water flowing rapidly; name of a small branch of the River Wei on the west of Shensi.

Fluttering, terrified as birds; to scamp, to stampede. If you can domesticate the phoenix, you may then be sure that other birds will not run away from you.

The tongue of a ring or a buckle; the clasp or latch which fastens a trunk; a ring with a tongue to secure a strap; a buckle.

A ring on a carriage for tying the reins to.

An archer's ring worn on the right thumb to aid in shooting.

A broken or half a ring, once used to indicate disrupted friendship, or that an officer was cashiered; a semicircle; an archer's thumb; personal ornaments.

A fine quality of ink.

A bowman's thumb-ring.

A girdle-rings or chatelaine.

The character represents a catch or nick 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 leu as if it was a book, 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 dispense; 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.

Rachel it is positively so.

Quite certain.

Hand certainly, positively.

I certainly will not retract my words.

To utterly renounce.

I must have it; indispensable.

I am determined not to go.

To decide finally, as a judge.

To sentence to death.

Do not decide against the rules.

To take out of prison.

To execute, a criminal immediately.

The annual execution of state criminals at Peking, ten days before the winter solstice.

It stands to reason that there has been nothing of the kind.

If you lead it easterly then it flows east.

If the crane's sharp bill snaps up things quickly.

The Yellow River has burst its banks.

The ear-shell or Haliotis.

Ocurs mostly written like the last.

A medicinal plant like senna, whose seeds are used in diseases of the eye; there are two sorts, one of which is called 馬鬪明 or horse-hoof cassia, whose leaves are edible.

Seeds of the Cassia tora and C. aboves, and probably of other species.

From 真 words and 决 to decide, contracted; it is interchanged with its primitive.

Parting 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.

Rules for attaining immortality.

A transmitted rule; the secrets of the craft.

To part from a friend.

To remove doubts.

What is the mystery of the thing? — as of the telegraph.

Last dying words.

Inviolate secret, as in a trade.

There's no end of his talk or his promises, as a maundering, undecided man.

Gibberish, mumbling.

Recondite instructions, hidden meanings.

Farewell advice.

An eternal farewell.

Parted from his mother.

Grievedly disappointed in one's expectations, and therefore angry; to expect impatiently.
dissatisfied; deficient, wanting; to criticise and tell another's faults.

In Cantonese, sometimes written yueh, the form is better.

To make one end higher; to sit upright, to perk up; to cackle; to order off.

し's talk is like the chattering of the southern savages.

From man and to stop; Obstinate, set in one's ways, grumpy, perverse, opinionated; hard to please.

他 is just as sulky and intractable as ever.

or 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.

Rising abruptly like a lofty peak; eminent.

To dig into the ground, to scoop, to excavate, to hollow out; eminent, extreme.

to dig a well.

stands on tiptoe.

an estimable man.

金 the golden gate — of paradise.

the capital or Peking.

the meaning of this word is lost.

a broken or defective vessel; short, deficient; defective, nothing said upon the point; to vacate, as a post; the duties of an office, of which three classes are made, as an easy post, an ordinary post, and a troublesome post, and their salaries are proportionate.
補 | to supply a vacancy.
開 | to give way, or break down, as a dike or canal bank.
好 | "lady-like and pretty;" sylvan-like in one’s movements; buoyant.
乏 | "leadership."
議 | "organized,wise, and elegant;" pleasing, sprightly, graceful.
際 | "light, sylvan-like, in one’s movements; buoyant."
明月 | the moon is a little beyond her full.
列 | insufficient; imperfect; disappointed in, as in the quality of goods ordered.
疑 | nothing said upon the point, either from ignorance or no data.

捐 | from hand and round; it resembles sun, to injure, and is also read syuen.
捐 | to open a subscription.
題 | to subscribe, to give for state use.
銀 | to subscribe and pay a call.
納 | to pay in to government.
商 | to purchase a title.
官 | to buy an office; an officer who buys his post.
藥 | to hazard; to cast away; to die.
恥 | he preferred death to disgrace.

軍柴 | a tax to supply the fuel for troops.
命 | throw away life.

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官 | to buy an office; an officer who buys his post.
藥 | to hazard; to cast away; to die.
恥 | he preferred death to disgrace.

軍柴 | a tax to supply the fuel for troops.
命 | throw away life.

捐 | to subscribe, to give for state use.
銀 | to subscribe and pay a call.
納 | to pay in to government.
商 | to purchase a title.
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KÜEN.

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.

从 a lucky day.

恶 to expel miasmatic evils.

泉 to drink the spring bubbled and began to flow off.

流 water flowing around.

雨洗山雨 the rain has washed the hills so bright.

The goatsucker (Caprimulgus stictomus) whose song indicates the time for sowing; it lays its eggs in other birds’ nests; it is called杜 and子规; another name 崔(win) alludes to the mournful cry which it is famed to sing all night till blood comes into its eyes, singing for its mate to hasten home.

杜花 the Azalea flower; perhaps so named from its blossoming when the goat-sucker is heard.

稈 stalk of rice or wheat; wheat straw.

From insect, 目 eye, 益 advantage, and to 盖 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.

免 to remit, as taxes.

貢 to excuse from paying an account.

潔 to clean up.

吉 爲 飽 with happy auspices and washings, the sacrifices are offered.

上帝 不降-calends Shangti could not hold them guiltless, and visited Miao with calamities.

Earth or wall inclosing a grave; a limit.

From metal and to roll.

柔 to bend iron; pliable.

柔則柔則折 if it be soft, it can be bent; but if hard, it will snap.

From plant and a roll; altered from its primitive.

A common wayside plant, the 耳 which, if the synonyms do not mislead, is the burweed (Xanthium strumarium), and is common in northern China; its leaves and seeds are sticky.

采 we gathered the mouse-ear.

From hand and a roll as the phonetic; occurs used for the next, and for zuen 的 the fist.

To roll up, as a scroll; to seize, to gather; to pack up; to whirl about; spiral, crisped; rolled up; to exert strength; vigorous.

艮 卷 the wind rolls the rain.

起卷 the wind swells the rain.

起 卷 roll it up, as a curtain; whirls it aloft, as dust.

山川 the mountains.

手 what great strength! 手 is there are opposites;—to open out and roll up.

而回 [the robbers] made a clean sweep and went off.

風 残雲 the wind rolls the clouds.

From a seal and 話 to hand up a dish of food; it is interchanged with the two last, and with zuen 拳 the fist.

To cut around or crookedly; a roll, a scroll; a book; a section or division of a work; ruled paper for writing essays on; to roll up; elegant; intended; having recesses or adits; curved, curled, as hair; elegant; a classifier of books, rolls, maps, and such things as roll up.

開 to open the roll, to begin to read.

袋 a satchel, a bag for papers hung on the neck.

初開 he has begun his studies.

落 rejected essays.

污 a spotted or dirty essay, which is thrown out.

著 or 墨 accepted essays of the candidates for ksjf.

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.

髮如 蜜 their chignons curled like a scorpion’s tail.

舌 the star v in Persians.

有者阿飄風 自南 into the recesses of the mound came the whirling breeze from the south.

倦 from man and roll as the phonetic.

Tired, fatigued; to desist from labor.

身 tired out, exhausted.

困 fagged, knocked up.

不知 厳 he is indefatigable.

居之無 the mind fixed on its purpose.

極 tired enough.

疲不堪 wearied out; I can bear no more.

精神怠 listless, tired of a work; it is distasteful to me.

从 the eye and to roll as the phonetic; used with the next.

chüen 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.

實 your family; your wife.

姐 your wife’s relatives.

屬 or 家 a family; one’s household.
K'UEN.

Old sounds, k'ūn, k'ien, gien, and gin. In Canton, k'ūn, and hūn; — in Swatow, k'ien, kw'an, and k'ing; — in Amoy, kw'an, kw'an, and k'ian; — in Fuhchau, kung, kw'ong, kw'ong, and k'eng; — in Shanghai, ch'un; — in China, k'ūn.

KÜEN.

無家 | unmarried.
願 | to regard affectionately; to see to carefully.
天 | Heaven's gracious regard for men.
米 | family or best rice; that given to soldiers.
內 | the women are within; a notice put on the door of inner apartments.
不忘 | to etch the heart on.
念 | the emperor's regard; his kindness to others, or friendly thoughts.
乃 | 西顧此維與宅
[Shiuang] turned his kind regards to the west, and gave this abode — to King T'ai.
皇天 | the great Heaven graciously protected him.
顧 | Almost the same as the last.
| To turn the eyes back upon fondly; to remember kindly.
還顧 | looked back after him with longing eyes.
不顧 | not taking one's eyes off.
| A bag holding three or peeks, with the bottom made of board; to slap or turn down the cuffs.
| 襲 to roll down the sleeves and bow reverently.

脍 ch'ien' Wafers, thin cakes in which meat is rolled.
蛋 ch'ien' thin dry wafers rolled.
春 ch'ien' meat hash rolled in wafers or flapjacks, and slightly fried.

鄖 ch'ien' An ancient place in the kingdom of Wei, in the present Anhwei in the north of Nanking, near the River Wei.

絹 ch'ien' From silk and round.
| A thin, sleazy, cheap silk like lustring or taffeta, woven for linings, of which there are many sorts used for fans, toys, lanterns, pictures, &c.; applied to some kinds of pongee; a bird-net; a target.
| 布 cotton-like lustreting.
| 紗 yellow silk; met. an imperial order.
| 子 a silk handkerchief.
| 畫 glutted lustre for paintings.

買織' ch'ien' From net and round or taffeta; these two are not altogether identical.
| To suspend; to hang up, to tind with a cord; for which the first is proper; to entrap by a noose; to entangle in a gin, to catch in a net; a bird-net.
| 結 caught in a net.

壧 A lodge for policemen or followers; a prison for women; a sort of arbor or pavilion.
| Also read hān.

怒 | angry, irritated; distressed; impetuous, anxious.
心 | my very heart is torn with grief.
怒 | angry, excited to wrath.

猾 | Hasty, prompt; light-minded; flabby, as a dog; timid; a modest man of probity, who is not talented, and must be guided.

者有子不為也 the cautious man will keep himself out of wrong.

介不敢行也 the modest and careful man will never venture on doing anything.

奉奉' ch'ien' From ring and cow or wood or upheld; the first form is commonest, and the third is deemed to be erroneous.
| The ring thrust through an ox or camel's nose by which it is led.

| Read k'ūn. A wooden bowl or dish.

KUEN.
**Read k'üen.** A coop 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.

桝 | Small wooden bowls or cups made in a lattice; they are much used by Mongols.

桝 | A wooden cup or porringer.

桝 | Read k'üen, and used for 棒, the ring or stick which is run through a cow's nose.

杖 | From bow and to roll contracted.

杖 | 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.

杖 | 習掛 hang up the rings and practice your archery.

杖 | Careful; to stop, to desist; mournfully.

杖 | 1 attentive, earnest; applying one's mind; intent on.

杖 | From hand and to roll up.

杖 | The fist; to double up the hand; to grasp in the hand; boxing, fisticuffs; athletic, vigorous.

杖 | 天 a teacher of boxing or gymnastics.

杖 |打法 to learn boxing, so as to box and spar.

杖 | 空 or 玄f to play the game of morra.

杖 | 雙 the fist; 雙 is少吃four hands; don't quarrel with your superiors.

杖 | [I received it] with the utmost respect and care.

杖 | 稽 the arm.

杖 | 擔 itching to have a fight, to strip and go to blows.

兵 | very thoughtful and attentive.

無 | without energy or courage.

从 insect and to roll.

蜷 | The squirming of a snake when trodden on or not progressing; the convolutions of a snake coiled on itself.

蜷 | The legs contracted or doubled up; to pull the legs under one.

蜷 | 踢 contracted and stooping, as persons exposed to the cold; cuddled up.

蜷 | 睡 legs drawn up, as when asleep.

鬈 | A fine head of hair; frizzled or early hair.

鬈 | [their master] is personable and has fine hair, referring to the whiskers or beard.

鬈 | From wood and a water-fowl for the phonetic.

鬈 | 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.

鬈 | 中 under the circumstances; the exigency demands.

鬈 | 合 under the circumstances; the exigency demands. 

鬈 | comply with the position of things, to act as the exigency requires; deviating from strict rules.

鬈 | 輕 weight it well, estimate the pros and cons.

鬈 | 便 to adapt one's self to the times.

鬈 | 臣 a powerful officer.

鬈 | the star of Megrez in Ursa Major.

鬈 | awe inspiring, as one having authority.

兵 | military power.

兵 | influence, power, force.

兵 | intrigue, to trim one's course.

兵 | to plan on the instant, quickwitted, having tact.

兵 | to equalize.

兵 | to weigh justly, to deliberate equitably.

兵 | temporarily obliged to do.

兵 | get interest on money.

兵 | a substitute, a deputy in office.

兵 | unhappily he did not go on as he began.

兵 | it to act as occasion requires.

兵 | the leading director, the head manager.

兵 | is given as another name of the Hibiscus syriacus; its bark is used to cure the tooth, and the white flowers are sometimes eaten.

兵 | The cheek-bones.

兵 | one who has high cheek-bones -- is cruel.

兵 | [a wife] with high cheek-bones is a husband-killing knife.

兵 | 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.

兵 | A dog, especially a large one; it is a metaphor for wickedness and treason.

兵 | my son, a depreciatory term.

兵 | a whelp's ability; my poor services.

兵 | 駱馬之労以報 I will require [your kindness] with the zeal of a dog or a horse.

兵 | he has a villainous, wolfish heart.

兵 | it winds in and out like dog's teeth; — i.e. has many defiles and passes.
kuén.

1. a dog's kennel.
2. the dog watches at night.
3. the tiger has got down on the plains, and is laughed at by the dogs.

KUH.

Old sounds, kok and kot. In Canton, kôk, and kwât; — in Swatow, kôk, kût, and k'ôk; — in Amoy, kôk, kût, kând, and gôk; — in Puckhau, kôk, kâk, and kâk; — in Shanghai, kôk and kweh; — in Chifu, ku.

谷

Composed originally of 水 water issuing from a 竹 mouth or opening in hills; it forms the 150th radical of a small group of characters relating to gullies and ravines; and is sometimes wrongly used for the next.

A ravine, a gully; a gulph, a gulf, a gorg; 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.

嘒 and 咫 the places of sunrise and sunset.

山 a valley; ravines, gulches.

總 Bound with silken cords; confederate; connected, as by chüen' friendship, or as parasites.

因 bond, up, strapped.

以 in order to caution the parasites.

制 a leather strap or strap for the neck.

劵 From knife and roll; q. d. a roll cut with a knife.

A bond, deed, or contract, anciently made on wood, of which each party retained a serrated or notched half; a section; written evidence as such papers are.

約 a bond; the contract.

契 a sort of ticket for a feast.

木 an agreement; a deed, as of a house.

地 written tiles placed in graves as proof of possession; a custom of the Ming dynasty.

握而得 hold on to the deeds and you are sure of the land.

握頭 to bring up old scores, to rake up former evil deeds.

裁左 he took the left half of the bond.

寶 precious bond; is the bank bill of the Kin.

案 legal documents in a case.

書 a volume, papers, documents; a certificate, as of payment.

据 From strength and a water font as the phonetic; the contracted form is common.

劝 To exhort, to advise, to admonish; to encourage, to praise; to assent willingly, to acquiesce; to take advice; to be stimulated; influenced, as by arguments.

諫 to remonstrate with — as a superior.

勸 to encourage to diligence.

勉 to inspire, to incite.

化 to urge to reform; to change.

解 or 釋 or 釋 to exhort to peace; to urge people to make up their quarrels.

世文 writings to reform mankind; moral tracts.

相 to admonish and inspire each other.

捐 to exhibit people to subscribe to the government.
A fine-grained wood, white as bone, which is good for making arrows or handles.

The mind perturbed, all in a snarl.

The noise of waves; to confound, to mix, to let flow; to interrupt; to float, to rise; pensive, confused.

1. 黃 is to confuse right and wrong.
2. 黃 to rise and to sink.
3. 黃五行 be confused the order of the five elements.
4. 黃 一朝 伸 my distress and anxiety were all at once removed.
5. 瀨 unceasing discussion and talk.

Read with Name of a river, the one which flows into Tung-tiing Lake on the southeast, in which Küh Yen fell down and drowned himself about B. C. 314.

From wood and to announce.

Manacles, handcuffs; a wooden collar like a bow; fettered, restricted.

Fetters, gyes.

He was involved in disloyalty and revolution.

Read 𥝧, Self-restrained; actuated by good principles.

A shed, stable, or pen for cattle and horses; the animals inclosed in such a place.

A pen or corral.

At a horse and a horse; we must now let out the cattle and horses from their folds.

The cluck of a Tartar peasant; the cry of the peasant.
鵝
From bird and to tell, in imitation of its note kāk kāk.

A target made of concentric rings of leather, the inner one of which falls when hit; name of a large web-footed bird, which is called 天鹅 or aerial goose, from its high flight; it is described as white and the plumage soft; it is perhaps the snow goose (Anser hyperboreus); there are the yellow and reddish sorts; hoary, venerable like an old man; an end, a design.

射 | 仔 | to hit the target.

立 | to stand on the lookout like a wild goose; said of sentinels, or in letters when expecting an answer.

禾 | small species of crane, the paddy bird, at Canton (Mania minuta); and given too to the ortolan (Eurystica aureola).

面 | 菜 | pale and sallow and lean as a goose.

髪 | 想 | a greyhaired man with a fresh countenance.

仙人乘黃 | the genius ride on wild geese to heaven.

刻 | 成讒 | [he tried to] carve a swan, but only made a duck; — a vain attempt.

燕雀安知鴻 | 之志 | what can swallows and sparrows know of the feelings (or designs) of wild geese and swans?

挾 | To rub, to clean.

сид | 嘉環 brush and clean up the fine altar.

然 | 燃 | capering about; active, as from a happy heart.

K'uh.

Old sounds, kök, and k'ut. In Canton, hök, fît, and kok; — in Swatow, k'ök and k'ut; — in Amoy, k'ut, gît, and k'ök; — in Fuhchau, k'ök, k'ok, and k'uk; — in Shanghai, k'ök, k'weh, and djiûh; — in Chifu, k'uh.

哭 | Composed of 4° to howl and 罷 | a prison contracted.

The noise of grief or pain; to wail, to cry, to scream and groan; to weep bitterly; to cry to, to bemoan.

泣 | or 畢 | crying, sobbing.

僞 | crocodile's tears.

痛 | crying bitterly.

哀 | lamentation, deep sorrow.

喪 | wailing for the dead, as is done by mourning women.

鬼 | 神 | [now only is heard] the wailings of demons and means of the waste places.

子 | 之 | the sage bitterly mourned for him.

也無益 | it is no use to cry about it.

黃天 | the wailing mournful music around a corpse.

穴 | 龍澤 | I only rushed out of the tiger's den to get into the dragon's pool.

鼠 | a rat-hole.

狡 | 猙 | the cunning hare has three holes.

窻 | a hole, an opening.

營 | to make earth dwellings, these 室 are mostly in hill sides.

窮士之 | the hovel of a poor scholar.

蟾 | or 月 | the full disk of the moon.

掘 | 小賊 | a pilferer, one who digs holes in walls.

經行 | 禪 | a corridor or promenade in a monastery (chang-kramana), where the priests perform peripatetic contemplation.

掘 | | From earth and to bend; like the last.

穴 | 洞 | a cave used for a dwelling; the hole of an insect or small animal.

穴 | abodes dug out of the hill-sides.

伏甲子 | 室 | the soldiers were hid in the cave houses.

刻 | 成讒 | [he tried to] carve a swan, but only made a duck; — a vain attempt.

燕雀安知鴻 | 之志 | what can swallows and sparrows know of the feelings (or designs) of wild geese and swans?

挾 | To rub, to clean.

сид | 嘉環 brush and clean up the fine altar.

然 | 燃 | capering about; active, as from a happy heart.

肺 | 从 flesh and projecting or to bend; the second form is most common.

座 | The seat.

臀 | 頃 or 臀 | the buttocks, the nates.

嶺 | Hilly; a rounded low summit near a high hill.

嵤 | a line of hills, a range of low mountains.

淵 | Deep water, as in a pool.

無 | 無 | there was no flow and no deep pool, still the spring flowed out.
From earth and hand; this is most commonly used as a contraction of shing. 圣 holy.

In Roman, | is to toil in farming, to hoe and dig with the utmost strength.

From 告 to inform and 學 to learn contracted; the second form is seldom used.

To inform quickly; an urgent communication.

帝 | the Emperor K'uh, the father of Yao, who reigned seventy years, and died about n. c. 2306, or 790 years after the deluge.

K'uh.

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 copped up; coiled, contracted, bent; curly, as hair; narrow; mean; debased; 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 depot, a wholesale store; a place where things are manufactured or guarded, as a mint, a forrnery, a manufactary; a gaming-shop; to delude, to put out a bait for, to envoile; complete, as the squares in a chessboard.

外之人 a looker-on, one not concerned in the plan.

當 | 者 迷 the dullest are those who are playing the game.

不 | 成 | an unfinished game or affair; a flash in the pan.

平 | 一式 a fair, even transaction; both sides satisfied.

不能 | 了 | you can't bring that about.

美人 | a lure into a house of ill fame; a stool-pigeon.

設 | 或 | 撲 | to take in one nicely, to play one's card well.

格 | appearance, physiognomy, bearing.

量 | 福 | 小 | a mean-spirited fellow; an old fogey.

藥 | a dispensary.

錢 | a mint; bank owned by government.

印書 | a printing office.

賬貼 | a sort of soup-house for the poor.

騙 | to trick one.

收 | to be taken in; cheated.

不入 | 期 it is not suitable for him, he is not up to that style.

勢 | 驅 the matter is all arranged.

勢 | 火 the position of a game; the situation, as of two armies.

差 | it was a great imposition on their part.

世事 如棋 | life is like a game of chess.

大 | the best interests or plans of.

作 | to play cleverly; a trick.

不敢 | 不 | I cannot but stoop.

省 總 | a provincial committee of supervision.

於 | 髮曲 | my hair is in a wisp.

In Cantonese. To bake, to heat under cover; to make tea.

得 | 水 | to sponge cloth.

茶 | a covered tea-cup in which to decoct tea.

爐 | an oven, a baking-dish.

偏 | 小 | narrow; pursed up, as a tone or sound.

促 | cramped, no room to expand or act; cribbed.

跼 | from foot and cramped.

To bow the head, to bend down, to humble one's self; crooked, bent; contracted for want of room.

跼 | 跷 to hobble, to limp, as a fettered horse.

跼 | 腿 uneven or bent, cramped.
To bind or hoop a thing with iron.

The part of a spear where it is held; a barrow or cart for carrying dirt.

To drive iron spikes in the shoes, to prevent slipping when ascending a hill or ice, as was done by Yü when draining the country in old times; a kind of canteen put in carriages.

A great cart for carrying dirt, offal, or manure.

From 'to envelop' and 米 rice, as one does in taking up a double handful; hand has since been added, and the second form is now common.

To hold or grasp in both hands; a handful; the two hands filled; the cavity made by both hands.

not enough for a handful.

to swell out the cheeks in anger.

very much pleased with.

[he is able] to take a handful of water and raise it to the sky; i.e. to manage the affairs of the country.

In Cantonese. To urge on, to encourage to extra effort.

to incite to effort.

Coagulated; curdled; excited, angered.

Syngenesious flowers like the Aster, Pyrethrum marigold, daisy, &c., with a broad disk.

the marigold.

spirits with petals of the China-aster steeped in them.

to enjoy the beauty of a bed of Chrysanthemums.

a name for the ninth moon.

crabs begin to be fat when the asters bloom.

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 stuffed football made of leather, or a bladder.

to kick a football.

From 'to invest' and a handful; like the last, and occurs used for the next.

A ball; a large chaff or bran ball; an awl; to nourish; to bear, to bring up; to rule; being, life; a child; to bore into, to investigate to the utmost; to exhaust, to push to an extreme; to inform; to address, full, much.

a ball to play with.

a striding.

to bend the body.

he gave himself entirely to the public.

he drew out his men and addressed them.

before time it was to be feared the means of living would be exhausted.

my mother, she bore and cherished me!

you must yourself just fairly look at your own troubles.

From leather or words and noise; the first is sometimes erroneously written for the last, and even occurred 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.

or to examine and judge a case.

all exhausted are the chiefs of the people.

reduced to the very last; in extremity; searched into thoroughly.

A bird, the the lark- head cuckoo (Centropus affinis), a name probably given in imitation of its note, ki- ku, ku-ku, or ku-ku; it is supposed by this note to say 吉 種 happy grain, and thus announces the time of sowing grain; another name 种 alludes to this.

A shrike (Tainia schist), also called 伯 劣 uncle Trouble; colloquially called 虎伯 劣 hsi-pa lu at Peking; when it sings in the summer, its note indicates the time for spinning; it has the reputation of eating its dam.

or 伯 劣 the butcher bird; met. an unfruitful child.

the shrike is heard in the autumn.

crow shrike is the black drongo (Dicrurus caboeceus).

A crooked spine arising from disease; a bent back.

The ripples made on water by the wind; the bank of a stream.

Extravagant and imperious in one's acts; angry; stupid looking.

very angry; irate.

furious and unreasonable.

From wood and to bore into; it is contracted to 木 in the southern provinces, but without any authority, to distinguish the sorts.

An orange; it comes nearer the generic term than any other word.

a large bitterish orange or bigarade, common in the north.

at the North denotes the Citrus amantum.

the dried fibers of the orange; orange-zest.

the carpels or sections of an orange.

an orange or its peel hung on the lintel.
The original form represents a cavity as a dish, and the upright strokes a gem 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.

Directly, straight, right, correct.

Distorted, perverted, as evidence.

Tricky, underhand.

Crooked paths; to act in a mean underhand manner; double-dealing.

I have been deceived; greatly wronged; imposed on.

The corners of the heart; i.e. thoughts, ideas.

Ballads accompanied by instruments.

Man has many crafty devices; i.e. crooks and bends; excitements, tricks.

To seek to make up a difficulty.

Meandering, not straight.

A crooked roundabout road.

Heart; thoroughly deceitful.

To sleep cock-eyed up.

A bamboo frame called 茅屋, having its surface made of thin splints doubled in bows, to furnish silkworms more surface on which to spin their cocoons.

A coarse tray made of rushes on which silkworms feed and wind their cocoons; it is used in Kiangsu, and is doubtless similar to the preceding, made of a different material.

The common earthworm, called 蟏蚓, which the Chinese affirm can sing, mistakes it for the mole cricket.

In Pekingese. The cricket.

Leaven, barm; the mother or slime which collects on vinegar or liquors.

Balls of leaven.

Cakes of yeast used in fermenting liquors.

Distiller's grains or yeast.

A decoction of a common medicine for colds brought from Chinchow near Amoy.

A kind of upland rice which reddens the dishes in which it is cooked.
Like the preceding.

**Kūh.**

From insect and to bend; used sometimes incorrectly for choh, a spider.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Grub of the carpenter bee; worms which eat plants.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>a large grub which bores into trees; the locust (Sophsara) is infected and destroyed by it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Kūh.**

An unauthorized character.

| In Pekingese. A stanza, a ch'ū tooth sentence, as the character denotes, one which is short; a verse of four lines; a classifier of verses and plays. |

**Kung.**

A species of ape, with thick lips, said to be of a greenish hue; hawks opening their wings.

| 1 | 然摇动 he shook his wings and then flew away. |

Said to be another form of kū, the shrike; but one author describes it as resembling a pigeon of black plumage; a legend says that when a wife is badgered to death by her mother-in-law, she is changed into this bird, which then cries Կun & ku, ゑ苦 to denote its grief; it is probably the cackoo.

To live alone; unoccupied; still, quiet.

| 1 | 寂 silent, alone, solitary; 么或其户其無人 he spied over the empty house, and saw that nobody was in. |

**Kung.**

Several of these are also read kūkū. Old sounds, kong, kiong, gong, king, and ging. In Canton, kung kwāng, kwang, kong, and kiong; in Swatow, kung, kwang, k'iong, and kiông; in Amoy, kong, kiong, k'eng, eng, and kwan; in Fukien, kung, kon, king, k'iong, and kwāng; in Shanghai, kung, kiong, kwang, k'iong, and kiông; in Chifu, kung.

**公**

From 八 eight, here defined to turn the back on, and 六 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.

| 1 | a young man; play-actors; |
| 2 | in the South it is a term of respect, as honorable Sir; but in the North it has a vile meaning. |
| 3 | the emperor's daughter, a royal princess; the original term seems to have been 宮主 the ruler of the rear palace. |

**家**

The imperial family.

| 1 | or 1 a husband's father; the second term and 外 also denote a maternal grandfather. |

**太**

my grandfather; an old man.

| 1 | a certain gentleman. |
| 2 | Mr. Lo; only used when speaking of him. |

**賀**

all you gentlemen.

| 1 | 祖大人 a title often given to a prefect. |

**明**

your honor, Sir.

| 1 | 伊灌 his kingly merit was luminous. |

**雨**

the pair, the man and wife; — spoken of them.

| 1 | 細 three honorary guardians of the heir-apparent; also three stars between νση in Virgo. |

**上**

public funds or articles.

| 1 | 心 public spirited. |

**不**

mean, unjust.

| 1 | 道 or 平 fair, equitable. |

**當**

for the general use.

| 1 | 事頭 the head of the shop. (Cantonese). |

**餘**

leisure from public duties.

| 1 | 關 a public office; a teacher or sage's school. |
KUNG.

堂 a court, a hall; the room for meetings.
是非 to get the public sentiment as to the merits of a question.
私 public and private; governmental and personal; fair and mean.
一乘至 the utmost equity in managing the affair.
司 the best opinion, a term derived from司 the old E. I. Co., at Canton, an appellation there given also to other goods.

In Cantoneese. A toy.
仔 a puppet, a doll; a picture, a plaything.

KUNG.

嗣爾股 纯其藝桑穀 employ your limbs in constantly cultivating your millet and sorghum.
作股 心 魇 be as my limbs, my heart, and my spine.

症

From disease and colon contracted.

The prolapus of the rectum.

The original form is supposed to represent a compass and rule; it is the 48th radical of a few heterogeneous characters.

Ingenuity, work, skill; a laborer, a workman; an officer, as of agriculture; an artisan; service, duty; a job, a piece of work; labor; art, an ornament requiring skill; able, skilled; a work.

人 laborers; a hired workman.
匠 artisans, mechanics.
録 or 録 or 人 wages.
動 or 開 to begin work.
收 or 完 finished the job.
作 skill, quality of work.
苗頑 非 即 the Miao are communicants, and refuse their duty.
費 troublesome work.

打 at work; to work for an employer.
之 a day's work.

人巧 夭 works of art may even surpass nature.
散 or 縭 or 碎 job-work.
租 or 租 poor, slipped work.
巧 or 精 fine, skillful work.
夫多 夫 much work, varied calls on one; at the North applied to low manual labor rather than occupation, as in the South.
課 literary or superior employments; not manual work.
不 夫 wait a little, presently, before long;枉 嫲 夫 to fail in an undertaking; the affair miscarried.

在 Cantonese, I have nothing to do.

KUNG.

替一個 to work in my place one day.
常 constant occupation.
包 to engage to do a job.
論 reckoned by the job.
花 a florist; one who makes flowers; but 花 may mean, the fine labor on this thing is great.
化育物 the Maker and Preserver of Things — i.e. Heaven and Earth.

太 太 程 too expensive or troublesome.

字 不出頭 the character working has no head; i.e. a workman cannot become the boss.
他 悟 百 he understands all sorts of work.
宗 他 heads of clans, the honored officers; as 百 is a classical term for all officials.
祝 祝告 the skillful [priest] announces it.
亮天 the ministers and officers of the empire.

者巧于所能 the workman is seen in his cunning work.
動河 he set to work repairing the banks of the river.

功 From strength and work as the phonetic resemblance in form and sound sometimes makes this to be confounded with the next.

Actions that deserve praise, honor or reward; work done, achievements; meritorious; worthy, virtuous; a good service or affair which will bring reward; the virtue of a medicine.

力 merits; efficiency, as of a medicine.

用 or 励 study diligently; to work hard.
記 to record merit.
勞 merit; earnest, meritorious labor and devotion.
成 a finished work.

結 大 a great stock of merit.
誇 boastful of one's doings.

有 meritorious; reported of.
KUNG.

德已满 [the priest's] good works are all now completed.

无 | undeserving; no merit.

大 | nine months' mourning, as for an uncle; it is made of coarse cotton.

五 | five months' mourning, as for cousins or a great uncle.

媒道不计 | do not reckon too much of the toil in trying to do right.

明 | this was clearly proved by their works.

劳而无 | to toil at but to get no advantage.

名 | honor, merit, rank.

義 | eye-service, work done in view of reward.

將 | 贬 to expiate faults by [after] good service.

難 | no merit can wipe out his crimes.

同 | your goodness has [as it were] made me new.

藥 | the virtue of this remedy is very great.

自 | he made it his own work or affair.

攻 | 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 | to fight, to engage in battle, to set to.

書 | to study hard.

他山之石可以 | the stones of that hill may be used to polish gems.

一心 | a crowd of lusts attack the heart.

人之過 | to reprove the man's faults.

毋 | don't bruise out other people's faults.

欲 | to take; to capture, as a city.
KUNG.

Analagous to the and also pronounced like it.

Vast, as water; distant, extensive.

a wild pasture land in the state of Lu.

distant, waste and stretching far away.

From heart and all as the phonetic; it somewhat resembles seira tea when badly printed.

The exhibition of respectful feeling towards one; to treat with a sedate courteous air, to venerate; to revere; collected, complaisant; allibale, decorous, polite; devout-minded, reverent; respectful; as an adverb, very highly.

I wish you joy, as at the new-year.

Reverently; great awe in doing; as worship.

very submissive.

very polite, according to etiquette.

congratulatory words or presents; congratulations.

to carefully execute orders.

I await your orders.

obedience has always been held to be better than courtesy.

wives of officers of the fourth rank.

harmonious and reverent, said of guests.

I have respectfully copied [the rescript], and now send it for your information.

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.

I accuse him, I testify against him.

verbal testimony.

KUNG.

KUNG.

KUNG.

From shelter with the body contracted underneath it.

A mansion, a building, now confined to imperial private residences; the palace; an ancestral temple; a district college; the circuit of; to surround; to guard; the ancient name for the first note in the gamut, but now the sixth, for which is also used.

palaces, halls, state edifices.

the empress; her Majesty.

imperial concomitants, of whom the odalisque is called or east palace, and the one next to her is called west palace.

castration; lit. the punishment of the palace; hence denotes a eunuch.

the moon palace; the bright moon.

college in a prefecture or district.

an imperial lodging house.

your Majesty dutifully receives the orders of the two Empresses, i.e. the or Empress Dowager, and the or Empress Mother.

the heir-apparent of a feudal prince.

the warden of the palace, a poetical name for a lizard.

the cold palace where discarded concubines were formerly sent; also applied to a neglected wife.

emperor's ancestral tablet; in medical books, the vagina.

the thorax; a medical term.

a title by which a Guardian of the Heir-apparent is addressed; it resembles the old French term of maire-du-palais.

like the court of heaven, said of a fine house.

To fasten a prisoner's hands in a board, like putting them in the stocks.
Formed of 手 hand repeated, or of 甲 a sprout and 木 a hand on the right; it is the 58th radical of a few unassorted characters, and used only in combination; it much resembles ye 向 twenty.

The hands joined and held up, as when presenting a thing.

The first is composed of 劳 labor and 具 lifting a thing; the second has taken its place, and it is used only as a primitive.

To embrace, to fold in the arms as when carrying a thing; to push from one; to press upon, to scrape.

To bind with thongs; to strengthen, to bind securely; a thong; firm, strong, rigid; stiffened; well-secured, well-guarded against attack.

乾 to shrink or dry at the fire.

高天無不克 high Heaven is able to strengthen everything.

縣 a district in Ho-nan fu near the entrance of the River Loh into the Yellow River; it was a small feudality in the Chou dynasty.

昌府 a prefecture in the southeast of Kansuh, famed for its musk and other deer, where the Kung tribes once lived.

固 well guarded, as a city.

之甲 [like the] strong nailed men-at-arms of Kuch- kung state; met. well equipped soldiers.

An unauthorized character.

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.

孔 to go into a hole, as a snake.

猪 地 the hog roots up the ground.

去 dodging in and out, as people through a crowd.

The awn on barley, wheat, or other grains or grasses; ripe rice or partly.

穫 a variety of wheat with a long awn.

穵 fierce like an untamed dog; furious, desperate; rude, uncivilized.

穦 錢 to carry is very difficult to approach.

穦 移 the government has altered those savage customs.

From metal or stone and broad; it occurs incorrectly written "kung"; the second form is used mostly for the mine.

The ore of iron, lead, gold, or other metals; the lode of metals; a cangue or matrix of gems or fine jade; a mine whence ore or coal is taken; the bed or vein in it.

鐵 iron ore.

鉱 metallic ores.

採 to work a mine, to get out ore or coal.

開 to open a mine.

丁 a miner, a collier.

非 a pit of coal, a mine; the shaft.

禪 the Buddhist name for the red kino made from the sap of the Butea frontosa in India.

拱 to place the hands before the breast so that the thumbs come together, as when making a bow; to reverently hold or take with both hands; arched, bowing; an arch; to encircle.

手 to bow with the hands raised even with the head.

別 to bow and take leave.

候 to respectfully await one's coming.

瓦 semi-cylindrical tiles.

傘 to drop [the raiment] and hold the hands.

衡 to guard; to uphold, as a wall does the gateway.
Kung.

Some of these are also pronounced K'ung. Old sound, K'ong. In Canton, hung, and hong; — in Swatow, k'ang, k'ong, and k'ong; — in Amoy, k'ong; — in Fuchau, k'ung, k'ung, and k'ong; — in Shanghai, k'ung; — in Chifu, k'ung.

1. 空, from sān 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, cestasy, emptiness, torpor of the faculties, as understood by the Buddhists; they also use it for 木, the unreality of all phenomena, comparing them to dreams, shadows, lightning, bow, bubbles, &c.

1. 空 an empty house.
1. 空 an empty-handed.
1. 空 an empty stomach.
1. 空 a vacant spot.
1. 空 entirely empty.
1. 空 moneyless, poor.
1. 空 they plundered the house of all its contents.
1. 空 all gone, everything lost.
1. 空 unoccupied, no employment.
1. 空 空箱 empty this box.
1. 空 a hollow, a hole, a cave.
K'UNG.

| 中 | 天 | sky, heaven; also a Peking name for a hummingtop. |
| 劳 | 太 | I have lost all my pains. |
| 口 | 讲 | to speak without evidence. |
| 首 | 拜 | bowed himself to the ground. |
| 望 | 神 | a rapid wish for. |
| 购 | 岁 | to speculate on the rise and fall of prices or in stocks. |
| 召 | 司 | be called in the superintendent of works. |
| 門 | 闭 | the abstracted class; i.e. the Budhists; 入門 to become a priest or devotee. |
| 一 | 切 | to regard everything as nothingness. |
| 帷 | 到 | to revert to nothingness; annihilated, as ice apparently is on melting. |
| 心 | 直 | all the faculties reaching a state of entire inaction and indifference. |
| 心 | 无 | disinterested, loyal, humble; nothing sinister. |
| 录 | 撒 | all is without any proof. |
| 乘 | 耍 | to come while he was absent; took advantage of their unpreparedness. |

Read kung. To separate, to leave a space between; to empty, to depauperate, to exhaust; a deficiency; a defect, a defalcation; to make room for.

透 | 考 | write it after the space.

预印 | 白 | previously stamped in blank; — a note put on official papers before the new year.

没有 | 儿 | I have no time, I am busy.

甚 | 事 | when was it?

抽 | 时 | to take time for.

不宜 | 我 | it is not right for us to be so reduced and impoverished.

K'UNG.

| 垦 | K'ung | A description of wide lute, the 1 後, used in ancient times when worshiping; it was pressed against the breast when played, and thrummed like a guitar. |
| 畅 | K'ung | A famous mountain in P'ing-liang fu in the eastern part of Kansuh, 1 �甯, in which the River King rises; another peak of the same name lies west of it in Kung-chiang fu; a mountain of this name is supposed to uphold the Dipper or North Pole. |
| 恨 | K'ung | A mineral, called 1 餘, 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. |
| 恨 | K'ung | From heart and empty is the phonetic; like the next.

Ignorant, rustic-looking; dissatisfied, as from ill-natured incompetence; sincere, guileless.

| 面 | 不 | simple-minded and yet not confiding. |

Interchanged with the last in some sources.

| 庞 | K'ung | Rude, clownish; careworn; pressed. |
| 过 | 罪 | ignorant, raw; doltish. |
| 娑 | 我 | my private affairs have been urgent and many. |

From child and bird; the combination alludes to the time of pairing.

A hole, an orifice, a cave, an opening; hollow; an adverb of praise, excellent, great, superior; very, highly; through.

雀 | 沽 | the peacock, particularly the Malayan peacock. (Pavo muticus.)

| 孔 | K'ung | A bridle, or the reins to hold a horse. |

| 摧 | | To pull as a bow; to rein in, to check; to accuse, to inform the rulers; to impeach; to maintain, to hold up; to claim, as indemnity; to eject, to suppress; to beat. |
| 告 | | to accuse; to bring charges. |
| 担 | | to accuse falsely, a trumped-up charge. |
| 上 | | to carry up an accusation; to take it to a higher court. |
| 违 | | to petition the high officers directly. |
| 大 | | complained of it to the leading state. |
| 関 | | he reined in the horse to ask. |
| 铁 | | he held his legions of cavalry well in hand. |

K'UNG.
The original form is designed to represent the weak tendrilis 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 Cucurbitaceae plants, as cucumber, melon, gourd, squash, including also the brinjal and egg-plant; the follicles of milkweed (Asclepias) and similar seed vessels.

西瓜

The Chinese Pandora called it a pickle made of white or young cucumbers.

Do not call the garden snail (Helix), so called in allusion to its horns or pedicillate eyes.

This primitive is thought to represent a distorted mouth when crying; it is now used as a synonym of the next.

To cut a criminal in pieces, as is done at the disgraceful execution, by slicing off his lips, ears, eyelids, and limbs.

The punishment of cutting to pieces.

All cut into small pieces; the extremity of torture.

A garden slug; a small, low and poor lint; kwa: hoveh.

A wry mouth, whether born so or diseased.

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.

A shallow plant tray common at Canton; a spoon for winding silk; it is placed on a stand (called 四) with sticks on the four corners, and the spoon in the center.

Shallow basket trays for drying tea leaves.

Spread out the trays singly.
The costs of silk obtained from the Chinese was a matter of much importance, and rare to find. We, of course, could not afford to buy as much as we would have liked, but enough to meet the regular demands of the market. The red silk was highly valued, and the green highly prized.

Our little uncle, being a sailor, found it easy to get little parcels of silk, and for this reason he was sent on a voyage to the east. He was to procure as much silk as he could, and to return to us with it.

The little uncle set sail, and after a long voyage, returned to us with a large quantity of silk. We were extremely pleased to see him again, and were more than ever eager to try it on.

He had procured a large quantity of silk, and we were able to make us a large quantity of clothes.

We were extremely pleased to see him again, and were more than ever eager to try it on.
From dress and to divine; an unauthorized character.

A riding jacket reaching to the loins; a description of dress overcoat, of which the 着馬子, like the caftans given by Persian kings, is conferred only on high officers.

得勝馬 has long sleeves; the last often has very short ones.

1 子 or 大 a pelisse, a robe reaching below the knee.
**KWAH.**

**Old sound, kwat.** In Canton, kút, and kwat; — in Swatow, kwak, and kwat; — in Amoy, kwat; — in Fuhchau, kwak, and kwak; — in Shanghai, kwâh; — in Chifu, kwa.

**Scrub.**

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.

| To scrape, to trim; met. to oppress. |
| To stiffen cloth by starch. |
| A striker, used by millers. |
| To level the ground; to raze a place. |
| To rub one's eyes and treat respectfully; to regard one highly. |
| Borrowing right and left; spencing on people. |
| To plane boards. |
| To box one's ears. |
| To erase a writing. |
| He cut off the light of his face; — i.e. lost his good name. |
| To pare down or deduct from the price. |
| To sprinkle and brush clothes. |
| Shall hit! — said by cartmen. |
| To run against, as two horsemen. |

In Cantonese. A quarter of a dollar or a pound, in imitation of the English word quarter.

**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.**

**To coil the hair in a knot.**
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.

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 trick to scrape modified; another etymologist says it depicts the backbone and ribs.

To turn the back on; perverse, crooked, crafty; unlucky; to contradict; at cross purposes, untoward.

巧 wily, tricky; knavish, fall of deceits.

口 glib-tongued, plausible.

彼 to pervert all reason.

怪 ingenious, clever at devices.

偷 to trick one out of, to get a sharper's advantage.

張 or 原 mulish, intractable, bad tempered.

途途 what an unlucky catastrophe I have met with!

子 a pert, mischievous child.

In Fukhau. Good, amiable, pleasing; a lullaby.

怪 wai 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.

篦 to decoy and carry off.

 KWAI.

Old sounds, kwai, kai, and kat. In Canton, kwai; — in Swatow, kwai; — in Amoy, kwai; — in Fukhau, kwai; — in Shanghai, kwa and kwê; — in Chifu, kwai.

你似甚風來的什么 lucky wind blow you here?

得滿天飛 [the dust] was all blown sky high.

不聞得 it could not blow away — the clouds.

KWAI.

From heart and to till 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.

不要見 don't feel angry; don't get annoyed at it.

責 to reprimand, to berate.

反 you blame you without cause.

哉此言 what strange talk!

莫 no wonder! (Cantonese).

From the hand and a thing passing through it; it is easily mistaken for 足 央 midst.

Parted, as streams; differing; to pull or flow different ways; certain, absolute; name of the 54th diagram, denoting what is decided, stern, or settled.

Read kwe, and interchanged with 言 an art. To place the middle finger pointing upward within the knuckles of the others; people often do it when alone to frighten away the bogies.

靈官 a guardian image often seen in the door of Buddhist temples, having a knotted club in one hand, and the middle finger of the other sticking up.
**KWAI.**

Old sounds, kw'ai, kw'ai, and kw'ak. In Canton, fai, k'ai, and kw'ai; — in Swatow, kw'ai, ko, and kái; — in Amoy, kw'ai and kw'ai; — in Fuhchau, kw'ai; — in Shanghaï, kw'á and kw'ai; — in Chifu, kw'ai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>搗</th>
<th>To rub, to smooth; to scratch; to carry with one.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>爱</td>
<td>To scratch an itching place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>To absorb or wipe up water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筷</td>
<td>To sling a basket on the arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破</td>
<td>To cut one's acquaintances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td>Five strips her nails left five scratches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**屍**

A kind of rush of which door mats can be woven; also made of it.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>筍</th>
<th>Straw ropes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>履</td>
<td>Straw sandals, such as are worn by mourners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>Cord wound around the hilt of a sword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>藤</td>
<td>Coarse rush mats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**快**

From heart and dispersing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>爾</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>纤</td>
<td>A little quicker, hurry on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樂</td>
<td>Happy, in good spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>活</td>
<td>Delight, joy; pleasure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>活</td>
<td>A cheerful happy man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬</td>
<td>Bring it quickly i. e. — like a courier with a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬</td>
<td>A courier, a fleet post.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Quick, smart; instantly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>A keen, efficient man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**縣**

| 裏 | The thief detectors in a magistrate's office. |
| 來 | He will soon be here. |
| 質 | Come back quickly. |
| 利 | Sharp, keen; smart. |

**風**

| 風 | The wind is swifter than the clouds. |

**子**

| 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. |

**子**

| 筒 | A lute, a fob for the chopsticks. |
| 不 | Indisposed, out of sorts. |
| 班 | Police, thief-catchers. |

**時**

| 之 | Something which demands instant attention. |

**大**

| 子 | You rejoice my heart greatly. |
| 與 | A fast-boat, — at Canton. |

**冷**

| 冷 | It is getting cold. |
| 完 | It will soon be done. |
| 磨 | Or the hammer to grind it sharp. |

**駄**

| 落 | Used for the last; it is also read k'ak. |

**駄**

| 驄 | A sprightly colt that in a week can beat its dam at running; swift as the wind. |
| 驄 | Horse, a fleet horse. |

**流**

| 如 | Its waters are swift as an arrow. |

**色**

| 顏色 | Her beauty has gone. |

**塊**

The place where the girdle is joined, or the collar fastened; a loose sash, or the girdle put on loosely.

| 塊 | From earth and demon, which has been altered from 土 earth inside of 瓦 a pit. |

**克**

| 克 | A clod, a lump; a fraction, a piece of; dolish; 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. |
| 肉 | A slice of meat. |

**克**

| 地 | A piece or lot of land; a clod. |
| 克 | Altogether, all at once, lumping the whole; used to indicate a union or joining of people or things in one spot. |

**破**

| 破 | To break the clods. |

**與**

| [the peasant] | Offered him a clod of earth, — i. e. to Chung-‘rh, the son of the Prince of Tsin, when passing as a beggar through Wei in great distress (n. c. 599); he afterwards got his throne. |

**胸**

| 如 | My heart is like a pile of clods; — i. e. in great distress. |

**大**

| 大 | Creation, the globe; nature. |

**然**

| 然 | Dolish and ignorant. |

**然**

| 然 | He is a blockhead, just like a clodhopper. |
Old sounds, kon, and kwan. In Canton, kwan, and kwén; in Swatow, kwan, and kwén; in Amoy, kwan, kwén, and wan; in Fuchau, kwang; in Shanghai, kwén, wéh, and wén; in Chiu, kwan.

官 From a covering and many, which etymologists also regard as a contracted form of an officer; this character is often dissected as meaning two mouths under a roof, alluding to the meagrecy of officials; it looks like kwén? 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 [作] in office.

府 or 廟 or 宦 or 書 officials, magistrates.

燕 the best kind of birds-nest.

清 an honest officer, a pure handed magistrate.

入入 or 雅 to confiscate.

天下 a public sway, a republican or democratic rule.

路 a highway, a public road.

打 a thing to carry a case before the authorities.

体 or 目 official dignity; stately, awe-inspiring.

中人 one of the rulers.

文武学 dignitaries in the civil, military, and literary departments.

六 the six Boards in ancient times, called 天, 地, 春, 夏, 秋, 冬, answering respectively to the present boards of Civil Office, Revenue, Rites, War, Punishment, and Works.

正印 five officers of the regular grade, i.e. not being deputies or of particular appointment; they are the district magistrate, the prefect, judge, governor, and governor-general.

位 of what rank are you?

板 officer's boards; i.e. money, coin, cash.

星 his star appears, he will soon be in office.

座 a trustworthy official, a middle-headed fellow.

人 one in office; a term of respect for a husband; an epithet for prostitutes.

势 trusting to official power.

五 the five senses are the ears, eyes, mouth, nose, and heart, which rule the body.

女 old women who are appointed by the local magistrates to redeem repentant magdalens, to stamp the papers for sale of girls, or aid in punishing female prisoners at Canton, women who are sentenced to be sold for their crimes.

仁 or 小 an appellation for a young man.

话 court or mandarin dialect.

蠻 Mr. Su, or Su-qua as it is called, adopting the Amoy pronunciation kwén, which sound the people at Canton often write kwun, not knowing its origin.

天善 may Heaven's Ruler bless you; this refers to the god who rules the universe in the skies.

老 a man who swaggers along; at Suchau, a term for one's eldest brother.

倉 the granary-keeper, is a local name for the dwarf hamster (Cricetus grivicus), from the grain it stores away.

棺 From wood and ruler; q. d. that which secures the corpse.

一 a coffin.

娶 to take a parent's coffin home.

施 or 拾 to give coffins; a religious act.

器 a crockery coffin; met. a hard hearted man.

冠 a great pall or catafalque carried at funerals.

材 determined of one dangerously sick or very old.

棺 a coffin-chisel, an epithet of a petty rascal; you body-snatcher.

材伸出手 his hand comes out of his coffin; i.e. he is grasping to the last.

金 a golden coffin; at Peking, it is only used for a prince.

絲 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.

閉 From door and to pass threads through a web; the second form is commonest.

開 To stop a gate, to bar the door, to shut up a doorway; to fasten, to stop a thing or road for a while; to guard, to place a post at; the cross-bar of a gate; a gateway to a market; a frontier-pass; a ford; a post-house, douane, custom, or excise house; 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
Kwan.

1. **Relation to**; consequences, results; to pass by or through; to penetrate, to pierce.

2. **門** (門) bar the gate; shut in for the night; shut the door!

3. **海** (海) a marine custom-house.

4. **部** (部) administrator of customs, who writes of himself as 本部 I, the collector.

5. **口** (口) a pass, a place where customs are paid.

6. **脈** (脈) the middle pulse in the wrist, connected with the liver.

7. **你不** (你不) heart you did not pay attention.

8. **放** (放) to pass free of duty.

9. **帝** (帝) the Chinese God of War, named Lord Kwan; a noted hero of the Three States, A.D. 219; also called 有 the holy Kwan, and 老子 the martial Sage Kwan, and other names.

10. **我事** (我事) it is none of my business.

11. **涉** (涉) independent of, disconnected.

12. **生死** (生死) a matter of life and death.

13. **煞** (煞) may the crisis of his danger be gotten through safely; written on children's caps to ward offills.

14. **王** (王) the line between reason and passion.

15. **係** (係) or ... consequences, results; what comes of an act.

16. **守** (守) to defend bravely: the pass.

17. **中** (中) a term for Shensi and the adjacent regions lying west of 函谷 in Honan.

18. **東** (東) Manchuria, the region lying east of the 山海 at the end of the Great Wall.

19. **節** (節) covert assistance of; the circumstances of.

20. **打** (打) to give funds for underhand aid.

21. **心照料** (心照料) look after it carefully.

22. **蒙** (蒙) 1.注 I shall be obliged if you will look after this thing.

23. **散** (散) a sneezing powder.

24. **書** (書) a proposal for engaging a teacher or secretary; and 簽 | is the money sent with such an application.

25. **學** (學) three means certain to study, — i.e., seeing, hearing, and talking.

26. **防** (防) the official seal.

27. **防** (防) an office of the Nà-wei-fu which oversees the marriages, funerals, and allowances of the Imperial Clan.

28. **閉** (閉) to stop the passes; to shut up the douanes.

29. **弓** (弓) to pull the bow and shoot.

30. **識** (識) to see now the real motive.

31. **義** (義) this pertains to the country's revenue.

32. **聲** (聲) the scream of the osprey.

33. **坐** (坐) sitting in the pass, i.e., inside of a lattice box lined with spikes; Buddhist priests do so to exorcise compassion, and get people to buy out the nails.

34. **鰲** (鰲) 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.

35. **夫** (夫) a widower.

36. **居** (居) to live alone.

37. **目** (目) while restless and unable to sleep.

38. **無** (無) to befriend the lonely.

39. **宜** (宜) also pity the widowers and defenseless.

40. **身** (身) 漢子 a lonesome fellow, having no kith or kin.

41. **有** (有) 在下曰虞 there is a bachelor among the people whose name is Yu Shun.

42. **狱** (獄) Diseased, infirm, incompetent to fulfill the duties of; incapable; to distress, to make void or useless.

43. **官** (官) an inefficient, idle official.

44. **病** (病) to have great solicitude and anxiety for.

45. **智** (智) in the wise are in obscurity and the incapable in office.

46. **若** (若) if you thus act, the offices will in time be all made of no effect.

47. **莞** (莞) The district of Tung-kwan, lying along the eastern side of the Pearl River above the Bocea Tigris; also an old name of Ishui Gen; 沢水 in the south of Shantung.

48. **從** (從) 1. the chief or head, and 2. a rule.

49. **冠** (冠) A conical cap or bonnet, — applied now to the Taoist cap; caps with red silk; any proper covering for the head; the crest or comb of birds.

50. **平天** (平天) the ancient flat topped crowns of the Chinese.

51. **加** (加) to cap a young man when he has 入 come of age; formerly done at twenty.

52. **賓** (賓) the sheldrake.

53. **請** (請) please remove your hats; — said to guests.

54. **𠝠** (𠝠) no need of wearing your hats and robes; — in undress.

55. **縷馨落** (縷馨落) deprived of every office and rank.

56. **堂皇** (堂皇) with strict etiquette and decorum.

57. **怒髮衝冠** (怒髮衝冠) he was so angry that his hair lifted his cap.
道土 | a priest’s cap; a small squishy hat of one or two rooms.

下 | wattles on birds.

縣 | a district in Tung-chang, Fu in Shantung, lying west of the Grand Canal.

Read kwun. To cap a youth at his marriage, an old usage, equivalent to putting on the togo virilis; to promote in office to the highest post; the chief or head; able, superior.

勇 |三军 the bravest [of the brave] in three legions.

倉 | excelling all competitors.

未 | a bachelor, unmarried.

弱 | immature, not yet reached full strength.

職 | 秋曹 he was raised to be the head of the Board of Punishments.

觀 | From to see and a water-fowl; the contraction is very common.

觀 | To look at carefully; to contemplate; to observe, to travel and see; to manifest, to display; an evidence of, proof; observed, manifested, the appearances of; a spectacle, sights; many.

望 | to idle about; to look on; as of the wise; to the wise for you not to simply to look at— but buy it.

欲 | one’s first entrance into the examinations.

風 | to test the literary spirit of a place.

音 | a lady’s man.

美 | a fine view; a good action.

色 | 何如 look carefully at his features to see what they indicate.

壯 | a fine front; beautiful facade.

大 | a great performance; something seen from afar.

失 | 警 to lose the regard of others by undignified manners.

開 | to stroll about sight-seeing.

無 | 有可 | nothing worth seeing there.

察 | or | 察 the style of an address to the intendant of circuit.

奇 | a rare event.

容 | the deportment; the style.

鑒 | 四方 looking down upon this lower world.

天文 | astrology, star-gazing.

越王 | 潮 Yueh-wang looks after the bear—at Hangchow.

命 | 鈲 very soon we shall see the sickles at the grain.

星臺 | the Observatory at Peking, where the | 星台的 | or astronomers worked.

漢言 | 之 while they looked.

和 | to judge physiognomy.

音 | 乩 The Kwanyin, usually called Goddess of Mercy, a Buddhist deity; the name is a translation of the Sanskrit mahākālī-

| 世尊 the sovereign who regards the prayers of the world; | 世尊 the ruler who regards the world; and | 世尊 the Merciful and Compassionate; the | 大慈大悲 | the sound of the world; she is also termed the 大慈大悲 | the Merciful and Compassionate; the world has changed course of time, and it seems to have been at first a Chinese native god, on which the Indian deity was afterwards foisted.

Read kwun? A temple of the Rationalists; a hermitage, a secure retreat; a gallery; the 20th diary, meaning to make known.

楼 | a gallery, a belvedere.

仙 | Taoist temples.

寺 | monasteries and temples.

管 | From bamboo and a ruler; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

A tube; a reed, a short pipe or flagedlet, having six holes, and sometimes in former days two tubes to one mouth-piece. like the shepherd’s pipe of the Arabs; a classifier of files, flutes, pigs, guns, quills, and other tubular things; in anatomy, a duct or passage, for which the next is more suitable; to rule, to control; to have the government of, to sway, to dominate, to influence primarily.

書 | or | 事 a butler, a steward.

書 | a pantry, a buttery.

至 | to rule over.

店 | a shop-boy or a coolie, at Canton; elsewhere, the salesman, the head of the shop.

管 | the tube through which to see things.

理 | to manage, to govern.

管 | I think so on the whole, it is my imperfect opinion.

數 | or | 賬 the book-keeper, the money-keeper.

受 | 遣 governed by; I am under his rule.

不 | 或 | 他 is beyond my control.

只 | 請 let him talk; talk on.

只 | 做 it must be done.

組織 | to superintend; a head-ruler; an overseer.

管 | tube of a pencil; barrel of a quill.

五 | the duets of the five viscera.

城 | 子 a poetical name for a pencil.

弦 | strung and wind instruments.

一 | 手 | one pistol, a revolver.

聲 | how shrill the pipes sound.

聖者道之 | the idea of perfect virtue is being guided by reason.

靡靡 | as there seem to be no sages, you have no guiding men.
The oesophagus, though anatomist 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.

**From heart and officer as the phonetic.**

1. **Sorrowing and sad.**

2. **Friendless, having no one to rely on.**

3. **Utterly abandoned, totally friendless.**

4. **Exhausted, worn out, weak; sick from grief or disheartened by failure.**

5. **The four horses were worn out.**

6. **Dangerously sick.**

**From hand and ruler; it is often read wah.**

7. **To take up, to lift; to take out of; to rescue.**

The iron hand placed on the hub of a wheel to prevent it from splitting.
From heart and to go through; q. a, the heart gets accustomed to the thoughts passing through it; used with the next.

habitual, experienced, accustomed to; addicted to, practiced in; inward to; the customary way.

熟了 1 I often have been there.

不 做 1 1 do not to; used to, expert in, habitual.

咸 1 addicted to gambling.

战 1 a veteran in the wars.

不可 随 1 don't too lenient to the boys.

 Datos 1 is quite spoiled, as a petted child.

不要 1 don't get wedded to bad habits.

熟 1 accustomed, skilled in.

Like the last two.

To be familiar with; to take, to lift; to set down; to push over.

 jeux 1 to throw down the dividing-blocks.

舅鬼 1 to treat the gods irreverently.

地下 1 pushed him down.

In Cantonese. To stumble, to slip.

倒 1 slippd down once.

反 1 playful.

Seasons, interchanged with the next.

To pour out libations before the dead; to pour out and drink wine.

酒 1 to offer a libation of spirits.

奠 1 to pour out a libation.

To run or flow together; to discharge, to disembogue into; collected, assembled; to water, as flowers; to give one drink, to force one to drink; luxuriant, bushy, as trees; much used for the last, to pour out a libation; to pour into holes to fill them; to run full, as a mold.

木 1 trees with dense foliage; a class in Chinese botany comprising the Althea and Morus.

花 1 to water flowers.

醉 1 they made him drunk.

盐 1 a Budhist term for a kind of baptism or holy unction by sprinkling, which conferred goodness.

注 1 to flow into, as rivers into a lake.

浆 1 to pour liquid mortar into the holes in a pavement, or between the bricks in a wall.

老夫 1 the old man is truly honest.

水 1 to blow water into pork.

藥 1 to force one to take physic.

糟 1 Composed of a dish under water is a mortar.

To wash the hands before worship; to wash in a basin.

洗 1 to wash clean.

横 1 to wash and comb, to make one's toilet.

誦 1 having washed, I read your note; intimating the respect paid to it.

罐 1 A jar, a gallipot, a crock; a mug, a cruse; a pitcher of jar having no spout, to contain water or oil.

水 1 a pitcher.

茶 1 a tea-cansister.

蜜 1 little pewter jars for carrying honey.

瓦 1 不离井上破 the earthen jar will get broken at last at the well, so a soldier will go to battle once too often.

像 1 like the last.

瓦 1 A water jar, a bucket to hold fluids.

柳 1 a bucket made of osiers or willow-twig.

瑾 1 The name of a valuable stone, a variety of jade, which was used in making the various official ornaments.

从 heart and 1 joy, pleased.

心 1 an approving mind, hearty congratulations.

忻 1 my pleasure or gratification is extreme.

Read kwan. Grieved, desolate.

司 1 an ancient officer who brought fire in this manner.

祭 1 to worship the discoverer of fire.

鹤 1 A general name for herons of which there are many sorts; in north China it denotes the stork.

鸣子 1 the heron screams on the knoll.

白 1 the lesser white heron or egret (Egretta alba), which nests on trees; it is in China, the common stork, as is the black stork.

鸟 1 the common heron (Ardea cinerea), having an ashy plumage and a black tail.

翟 1 Another and older form of the last; a small mug or cup.

卵 1 a creeping plant which exudes a white juice.

卵 1 The two tufts made in dressing an infant's hair, called at Canton; the character is intended to resemble them.
From " a covering and a small-horned large goat.

Large, spacious, ample; gentle with, forgiving, easy, beneficent, to, catholic, indulgent; slow, lax; gentle; to make gentle; to extenuate; to widen, to enlarge, to relax; to forsake.

阔 wide, broad; ample for the purpose.

宽 more than enough for the occasion; profuse, outby.

大 or 量 liberal, indulgent.

容 a pleasing face; gracious to.

像 an abundance, an overplus.

房屋 large, roomy apartments; a spacious house.

猛 and 柔 gentleness was well tempered with severity.

恕 to forgive, to remit.

民以 to soothe the people by clemency.

容 to let pass, to overlook.

容 to convene at, too easy with; heedless of one's duties.

事 the affair is not urgent.

得待; kindness will win the hearts of the people.

恕 to alleviate one's grief.

宽 to be gentle, act forbearingly.

宽 to forgive, to pass by.

带 an elastic belt.

作点 make it a little wider.

尺 one foot wide.

眼界 a pleasing view, a charming prospect.

分 细 how magnanimous and gentle.

耐 to be forbearing, to be considerate and patient.

限 to extend the limit of time.

恩 courteous, condescending.

恕 to cheer up; sympathizing.

滥 to take things easy.

腿 the first bone of the leg, the femur; the thigh.

腿 wood and end; it is sometimes wrongly used for a bowl.

款 seal; the jar has a record of its maker.

款款 the inscription on the jar is the Ming dynasty.

款款 flying and flitting where it likes, as a dragon-fly.

款款 wholly loyal and sincere.

款款 to detain a visitor.

冬 root used as a tonic; but 冬 花 designates the dried flowers of the loquat (Eriobotrya); the tea is used in conglis.

款款 hollow, like an empty vessel or decayed tree; dried up; inexperienced, ignorant; an empty pate.

款款 an uninformed mind.

款空 an empty hole.

款空 a vacuum.

款空间 my heart is like an empty casket; — i. e. I am totally indifferent.

款款 A branding-iron; a kind of gridiron; to solder.

款 to brand or burn in.

款 to seal the seam, as a letter with wax.
光

kwang

The original form was composed of a man with fire above it inimitating the brightness of mind.

Light, luster; brilliant, illustrious, bright; honor, glory, éclat; the presence of a distinguished person; naked, smooth, bare, bald; as an adverb, only, barely, solely; about, simply, to illuminate, to adorn; to reflect credit on; the lenses in spectacles.

日 | daylight.

鲜 | smooth and new, as a dress.

頭 | bald; bareheaded.

夜 | the lord of light, said of the sun and of the gods.

彩 | splendid, brilliant; said too of one who is just shaved clean.

射 | a sunbeam, a gleam of light.

放 | brilliant, sparkling, as a gem.

景 | state of affairs, aspect of things, circumstances, exigencies; a landscape.

人景 | just about ten men were there.

分外 | too bright.

豪 | a conflagration like an aurora; the anointing of divine personages.

圓 | the copper nimbus on an image of Buddha.

蚊 | 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.

饭 | it is all eaten up, a bare cupboard.

阴 | the day goes like an arrow.

額 | he increased the set number.

日

kwang

1 天化日 in open day, before all the world.

水

1 接天 the bright horizon at sea.

你一個人 only you are left, you alone.

沒有沾一點 I have not made a cent, I have taken nothing.

豪得精 | it is clean gone, nothing at all left.

天 | 早 at early dawn.

賃 | give me the pleasure of your company.

叨 | be kind now; oblige me, and give me better coin.

回 | flickering of a lamp.

放 | to sparkle, as a star.

胱

kwang

The bladder, called勝 | the second character refers to its breadth.

洗

kwang

Also read kwang.

Water glistening and sparkling in the sun as it bubbles and foams; a small river in Shantung near Yen-chen fu, a feeder of the Grand Canal; wide; distant; angry.

武夫 | how martial the warriors looked!

有 | have, you are cold and angry—towards me.

駕

kwang

Ardent, valorous.

將軍 | a congenerous leader; a general with military ardor.

觥

kwang

A cup made of rhinoceros' horns holding five gills; anything crooked resembling such a cup.

觥

kwang

obstinate, determined.

觥

kwang

羊 a great ram.

觥

kwang

I will just fill up that wine-cup—for a drink.

廣

From a shelter and yellow.

From a large, extensive, wide, spacious, great.

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 for deep learning.

布天 | circulate it through the empire.

揚 | to diffuse far and wide.

量 | able to drink much; kind and lenient to others' faults.

交 | an extensive acquaintance.

見識 | his experience is very limited.

是 | what is the breadth?

運 | the area of a region, its dimensions; the superfluities.

貨 | goods from Canton.

東人 | or 東仔 Cantonese.

桄

kwang

From wood and bright, as the phonetic.

A palm tree; a kind of palm, the | belonging to the genus Caryota; its wood is highly prized at Canton for sedan thills.

梳 | the beam of a loom.

紗

kwang

Fine floss not yet sorted; silky cotton not spun.

絲 | unsorted cotton.

紗 | refuse silk left after spooling.

茲 | their baskets contained fine silks and soft floss.

三軍 | the soldiers had quilted garments.

屬 | at the time near death, dying; floss is used to test the breathing.
### KW'ANG.

**In Cantonese, a loop; to latch;** to fasten two doors with a string; to brush against, to run over one in the street.

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From a receptacle and king; occurs used with the next; as a primitive, it often imparts some of its meaning to the compounds.

A square box to hold cooked rice or millet; regular, square; correct; to rectify, to direct; to assist, to deliver; deflected, not upright.

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To rescue.

方 | to reform, to put in order.

既 | 商 | do not spend all your income.

| 輔 | 王国 | in order to rescue the royal kingdom.

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A basket of a square shape without a cover or bail; a general name for open basins; the bottom of a bed; to put into baskets.

### KW'ANG.

**From words and wild.**

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Incoherent, wild talk; to deceive by it; to deceive, to mislead.

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To impose on, to make a fool of.

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I don't mislead me.

### KW'ANG.

**Old sounds, K'ung, and kwang.**

In Canton, kwong, kw'ong, kwang, hong, and long; — in Swatow, kw'ang, k'eng, and kang; — in Amoy, k'ong and hong; — in Foochow, kw'ang and kw'ong; — in Shanghai, kw'ang and kwong; — in Chifu, kwong.

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### KW'ANG.

**From heart and squared.**

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To fear; apprehensive lest kw'ang one will not act right; timid.

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Mad, raving, wild, incoherent, insane, crazed; unable to judge of things; cruel, irascible; eccentric, enthusiastic, mad on; rash, excitable, impudent; a term of disparagement, as, he is doat on, has a mania for; a mad fellow.

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A mad dog; an epithet for a conceited person.

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Vicious, extravagant, raging.

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Silly from drink.

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Out of his head.

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Pedantic; a bibliomania; one who loves to scribble.

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A conceited fellow, a pedant.

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Light minded, eccentric.

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Headstrong.

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Delirious, wandering.

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Stolid, durnphish, lethargic.

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Outrageous, violent, loud-talking.

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Lying talk; nonsense.
"Kwang."

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.

出 | to be buried outside of the great tomb.

進 | to make a tumulus over a coffin; to put it in a vault; — both modes are common.

曠 | From day and broad; used with the last.

從 | Vacant, empty, waste; spacious, extensive, far distant; leisurely; relaxation; of long duration, olden; to leave empty.

無 | or 阻 far sundered.

無 | 废官 useless placemen in the offices.

日 | to waste the day; otium, laziness.

外 | 無夫 there were no unmarried men abroad.

空 | a vacant waste.

閒 | to occupy wastes and wilds.

「 | to neglect one's duties.

安 | 宅 to abandon the quiet dwelling.

頒 | 典 unusual favors conferred by the emperor.

懸 | To hate, as with impotent malice.

kwo'ng | 恨 to abhor, to bear deep dislike to.

Read kung." Violent, impracticable.

懸 | 悲 scornful, haughty.

Kwái.

Old sounds, kwái, kei, kūi, kēk, kel, and kū. In Canton, kwái, kūi, and fūi; — in Swatow, kūi, kn, and kwái; — in Amoy, kūi, kūi, hūi, and kō; — in Fuhchau, kwái, kie, and ko; — in Shanghai, kwē and kū; — in Chiifu, kwái.

歸 | From stop with a wife contracted and 且 as a phonetic; q. d. the wife stops at home after marriage; the contracted form is very common in cheap books.

to depart from; to belong to; to go home; to return, as a divorced wife; to marry out; gathered to one's husband; to send a present; to promise; to unite, to assemble; a terminus ad quem; a home, a country, a refuge; in mathematics, to divide by one figure.

入 | makes part of, belongs to, inserted in.

葉 | The leaves fall back to their root, — so one returns to his home.

服 | or 降 to submit; to yield, as rebels.

谷 | to bring the fault on the right one.

催 | hurry home! a name given to the eunuch.

還 | You! send it back to you.
无所 | without a home, no resting-place, no refuge;—said of wandering ghosts as well as houseless mortals.

古 | or | old, departed.

妻 | a bride's visit to her parents.

佳 | or | good, returned to dust, to be buried.

田 | to resign and go home.

老 | to resign on account of age.

士 | 如 | the gentleman is to bring home his bride.

除法 | rules of arithmetical.

大九 | and | small, division and addition,—on the abacus.

天下 | the heart looks to me.

誰將 | who will go west and give in their allegiance.

無 | to be annihilated.

結 | the end of a career, the winding-up of an affair;—a composition to creditors.

本行 | to analyze and bring out the original constituents.

翻去 | home;—send him home (Cantonese).

之島 | where is it to come from?—as money to pay you.

物 | the thing must revert it is first owner.

與 | let us go home, go home.

孔子豚 | he gave Confucius a pig.

當 | roots of the false sarsaparilla or spikenard, (Aralia edulis), much used as a tonic by women.

百歲之後 | at the lapse of a century, I shall go to my husband's abode.

飯 | from white and to return;—used alone by the Buddhists in the sense of the preceding.

To conform to law, to comply with.

依佛教 | to attend to and follow the laws of Buddha.

三 | to follow Buddha, the law, and the priesthood.

歸 | A group of small hills, which look as if they had been brought together.

龜 | high and grand-looking, as a pile of buildings.

Read as | Solitary.

然 | alone, by itself.

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 234th radical of characters relating to chelonoid. the contracted form is usual.

The tortoise and terrapin, regarded as the chief of mailed animals, and employed as an emblem of longevity; the shell, applied to some kinds of beetles; ornamented to advance.

背 | arched over like a tortoise's back; a kind of hexagonal ornament.

殻 | the tortoise's carapace.

板 | the breast-plate or plastron.

金 | a small species of Emys, whose shell has 28 plates on its edges, and therefore much used in divination.

賀 | a sea anemone.

水 | a sea-turtle.

秦 | the land tortoise, so called from its occurring in Shensi.

緑毛 | the green-haired terrapin from Sz'ch'hen, on which a species of conifera grows.

長生 | long life.

貨 | a coin, from an old use of shells or cowries.

見手著 | [fate] may be discovered by the straws and shell.

螭 | [made with a] dragon's top and tortoise crouching,—referring to the official tablets before tombs supported on tortoises.

鶴同春 | may your days be long like the tortoise and crane.

靈 | the penis, referring to a tortoise's head.

爪 | or | head a procurer.

In Cantonese. A pie, from its resemblance in shape.

邦 | An ancient district lying on the River Wei in the present Ta'n chen K'angsu in the south-east part of Kansuh; there was a above and a below in which some noted battles were anciently fought.

圭 | A small stone sceptre or baton, anciently given to nobles as a sign of rank, and held in both hands at levees; it was a tablet with a rounded top and square base, and made 9,7, or 5 inches long, according to its bearer's rank; one sort was also carried before the king like a mace; a nominal measure equal to a pinch, or six grains of millet, though others say 64 grains, or what three fingers can grasp.

執 | to hold the baton; having political rank.

白 | the ode of the White Sceptre, —a reminder to be attentive, referring to the white 之節 flaw in the pure jade baton.

桂 | From dress and a baton; it is unlike a robe.

秦 | The upper gown or robe of women, which was thought to have some resemblance to a baton; a sleeve; a lapel.

管珥光彩 | her head-dress was magnificent, and her robes bright and new.

閂 | 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 | a virgin, a young lady.

閂 | or | the door to the inner apartments; the female; shrinking from view, modest.
**Kwéi.**

- A lady's chamber.
- An official register of scholars in the Han dynasty.
- An educated girl; girls.
- The flowery boudoir, a courteous.

**Kwéi.**

- One name for the fresh-water white porpoise; its liver is reckoned to be unhealthy, and the Cantonese avoid eating it.
- An old term for flesh and vegetable diet in Chekiang.

**Kwéi.**

- 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 洛 in the east of Shansi, and of a place near it where Shun obtained his two wives from Yao; crafty, artful.
- An old name in the T'ang of Yen-k'ing chen延慶州 in the north of Chihli, near Sun-hwa fū.

**Kwéi.**

- 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.
- These with their leather caps bound on, — who are they?

**Kwéi.**

- A fish shaped like a tadpole; it seems to refer to a species of sun-fish (Orthochiridus), or perhaps a Tetraodon; it is called the 河豚 or river 皮, and "can inflate its belly and float; it has no gills or gall-bladder, and when it hits against anything, it makes a noise."
- A local name for the Yangtsz porpoise.

**Kwéi.**

- A tree whose wood makes good bows, called 樟; a kind of indelible ink is made by steeping the bark in water.
- A perfect pearl of a reddish tint; rare, extraordinary, admirable.
- A variety of pearl; a kind of red brecia marble.

**Kwéi.**

- Formed of a demon's head on a man's legs, with crafty added to denote its guile; it forms the 194th radical of characters relating to devils.

The spirit of a dead man before it is enshrined in the hall; a manes, that which the soul turns to at death; a ghost, a goblin, an apparition, a specter; a devil; a horrid repulsive object, a sordid wretch; foreigners are so stigmatized, because (so the Cantonese say) their blue eyes suggested the malicious, and their shrill voices resembled the plaintive cry, of ghosts; foreign, as a lock, or any other thing made abroad.

**Kwéi.**

- 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.
- From woman and rule or seeing; also read 概, while 湧 is another sound of the second form.

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**Kwéi.**

- A local name for the Yangtsz porpoise.
KWEI.

From covering and nine; it is like "kiiw" to examine in its form.

traitors; schemers, villains; an officer who plans sedition when pretending to be loyal; to rob.

traitors and enemies, in and out of the court.

he was in league with the traitors inside.

From carriage and nine; it occurs used for the last.

A rut, a trace; an orbit, a path; a vestige; a law, a rule; to imitate; to hatch treason; the hub of a wheel.

unconformable, aberrant, irregular; seditious, lawless.

a constant path, an orbit; to follow rules.

the nats at the gate of a city made by a single two-horse carriage alone?

or a rule; a mode like a rut, which is not easy to follow, or to get out of.

the full ford will not vetch the axle of my carriage.

A spring issuing from the side of a hill.

these cold waters flowing from the spring — let them not soak my faggots.

A box for papers, a casket bound with metal and fit to hold seals; to box up; to bind around with cords.

they brought; the caskets wrapped in sedge and rushes.

From bamboo, dish, and good between them.

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 pints.

a large dish or platter.

nine platters; an entertainment, a complete set-out-

KWEI.

KWEI.

A name for the ringed crow (corvus torquatus.)

or子, or 象, an opprobrious term for foreigners.

the 23d constellation, answering to the stars γ δ η 6 in Cancer.

the unavenged spirit of a murdered man.

consulting together privately, so as not to be understood. (Shanghai.)

acted on by an ogre; bewitched.

two villains joining to swindle a person.

a puerile man. (Shanghai.)

a heedless booby.

will-o'-wisp.

demons who devour men; the Buddhist 置利 rakshasa, the original cannibal islanders of Ceylon; also a class of demons of both sexes invoked by sorcerers.

a goatsucker (Caprimulgus sticticus.)

to hide and seek; to peep about.

a rogue catching a rogue.

the indignation against you) extends even to the demon's regions.

catch in a door bar.

or 善 to whisper to one aside, with mirth, merrily.

the family imp has injured the family god; — the junior has deceived the elder.

The original form is like two sticks laid across to represent water flowing into the ground in all directions.

The last of the ten stems, which belongs to the north and to water; to consider; to belong to.

to call out the watchword.

arrived at puberty, said of a girl.

To destroy or demolish a wall; dilapidated; a ruined wall.

To duplicate, to add on; resembling; next; short posts, small stanchions; used for the next, to deceive; simulating.

they urged each other to pretend to be for him.

From words and dangerous.

To deceive, to cheat, to defraud; to vilify, to defame; to oppose good things; to blame, to reprimand; malicious, perverse; odd, unnatural.

drafty, fraudulent, cunning.

don't hearken to cunning tales.

lying; traitorously.

to oppose Heaven.

full of schemes, and tricks.

[drove] for him so as to cunningly meet them, and in one morning he got ten — birds.

uncommon and doubtful, strange, wonderful.

don't give way to wily and obsequious people.

it's all put on, or make believe, as a boy's sobbing.

change, to alter, to repent; standing alone.

to alter and trim, in order to entangle another.

adapt one's self to exigencies; to lay snares for.

This is regarded as a synonym of 瑞 and 瑞 though seldom used.

To worship the five mountains by sacrificing upon them.

to worship the protecting mountain outside of the court.

water dried up, as in a fountain or well; water exhausted.

the spring is dried up.
木 | wooden dishes to contain the grain offered at the semiannual worship of Confucius.

於手 | 你 | he then gave us four dishes at each meal.

食 | [Yao and Shun] ate from earthen platters.

From day and fault, because the gnomon notes the variations in the sun's course.

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.

焚膏继晷 | he burned the candles to eke out the day, or lengthen the shadow, as Han Wén.

飛 | the flying shadow; time flies.

貴 | Formed of 贞 precious and 賜 a basket, which was an old form of 賜 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 apppellative, you, your; dear, high-priced; precious, valuable; honor; to give dignity to, to esteem, to honor, to desire; to value.

貺 | 得 | cheap; noble — base; patricians — plebeians; your — my.

尊 | 有德 specially honor and respect the virtuous.

相 | a noble, ingenious face.

人 | to honor the noble.

大人 | 大臣 your Excellency; honored Sir.

姓 | what is your surname?

金 | precious; priceless, as a medicine.

和 | terms for two grades of imperial concubines.

不 | 此 it cannot exceed this; not to value this.

敬 | a darling, a little pet.

有何 | 干 what is your business with me?

甚麼 | 何 | what is your calling?

得很 | 或 | very dear, exorbitant.

提高 | 手 | lift up your hand; please let me off.

器 | 結 | elegant manners; delicate.

器 | 金 | precious things said of children.

合於 | 秦 | he wished to form a league with Ts'in.

事 | 原心 their original intentions in the affair; their real desire.

物件 | 件 a rare article.

不 | 異物 do not unduly value strange curiosities.

正 | 有 | 恒 in government, be constant and constant.

慣 | Troubled, anxious; harassed and perturbed.

kweí | | vexed, confused.

乱 | 在 all in a maze of doubts.

忌 | 畏 | stupid, dazed, as when suddenly scared.

桂 | From tree and baton as the phonetic.

kweí | The tree which produces cinnamon and cassia, the Lauro cinnamomum, and other sorts; the Chinese Olea fragrans, a fragrant plant, used as a metaphor for literary honors; it is often difficult to distinguish which of these two plants is intended; spotted, figured.

皮 | cassia bark.

子 | cassia buds.

肉 | cassia oil.

肉 | thick cinnamon bark.

月 | 子 immature flowers of cinnamon, dried as a drug.

林府 | the capital of Kwangsi on the | 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.

魁 | to break the olive twig in the moon, — the picture is thought to be most distinct in autumn; met. to become a k'ajin.

米珠 | 粥 rice was like pearls and fuel as cinnamon, — in the famine.

花布 | figured calicoes.

圆 | dried longan fruits.

In Fulekau. A classifier of things strung, as beads or keys.

愧 | Ashamed, abashed, discouraged; bashful, shrinking from notice; to feel ashamed when detected; remorseful, conscience-stricken.

差 | shamefaced, modest.

負 | conscious of guilt.

我無 | 才 I am mortified at my stupidity.

不 | 作 neither ashamed nor discouraged.

問心有 | ask yourself if you have any regrets.

不 | 爲人 he is not ashamed before men.

無所 | I am perfectly innocent.

死 | excessively chagrined.

跪 | From feet and dangerous.

kweí? | To kneel, to bow down when reverencing another; a crab's legs, because they are bent.

下 | kneel down.

拜 | bow and kneel as in worship.

下 | to kneel on chains.

膝 | knee-pads, or garter-fronts.

送 | he knelt as he bade him good-bye.

四 | 大 | 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.**

**鱻**

*From fish and stiff, because this fish cannot easily turn; also read kité and kitéh.*

**method.**

A general name in books for variegated perch, also called 鮨 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 (*Sparus communis*) of Canton, but is nearer a *Sciaenurus*; the natives say it buries itself in the mud in winter.

桃花水 魚肥 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 kitéh. 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.

**飮**

**method.**

To cut off, to amputate; to decollate; to cut in two.

子 or 子手 an executioner.

One who acts as broker to keep up, or settle the price of goods; to give the wick to.

市 or 牙, 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.

**鬭**

**method.**

An out-house for grass or fodder.

天 and 積 names of two groups of stars; the last is near the Pleiades.

**method.**

Very sick; a grievous disease.

Read kitéi. To hallow; to throw.

**method.**

In Cantonese. Very tired, worn out, exhausted, weak, weary; like the next.

**method.**

**方法.**

Strength all given out; wearied, exhausted, as from a war.

彪 之 氏 the people are entirely exhausted and weakened.

朕長而足 my limbs are wearied from the long travel.

**鬥**

**method.**

A tree like the juniper or cypress, whose durable timber is prized for coffins, boats and oars; in Japan, the stately Japanese cypress (*Rediwa supura obtusa*) is so called; a sort of catapult.

柏 the Chinese cypress.

槃 木 ornaments on a coffin.

松 松舟 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 principality, and of a city, now Yang-yang hien 樂陽 縣 in K'ai-hung fu in Honan; its limits varied much at different periods.

**鬬**

**method.**

Streams flowing together; a gutter or drain in a field; a great task for irrigating a thousand fields; a reservoir, like those in India.

**鬬**

**method.**

A brook, a rivulet.

河 the northern branch of the River Hwai, which rises near Kwéi-teh fu in Honan, and joins it at Wu-ho bien 五河縣 near its mouth.

州 an old name of Yih-ch'ing 之 警 城縣 in the south-west of Shansi, derived from the 河 a tributary of the River Fan which flows by it.

鬌 聋' crafty, cunning; one who stirs up strife.

**鬂**

**method.**

A flag or banner with which to signalize; a machine like a catapult, made of sticks so placed as to throw stones when sprung.

**鬨**

**method.**

When the flags moved the drums were sounded.

**鬨**

**method.**

From flesh or fish and to assemble.

**方法.**

Flesh or fish hashed fine; living fish are often thus treated; a meat salad; to mince fine; to mash up.

**鬨**

**method.**

A fish salad.

**鬩**

**方法.**

They have roast terrapin and minced carp.

**鬨**

**method.**

The White Bait of Canton 魚 長魚 of Shanghai, or 銀 魚 silver fish, so called from a legend that it was transformed from some hash which the king of Wu threw overboard when sailing on the Yangtse River.

下鍋 再 1 put it into the pan and mix it up again.

**鬩**

**method.**

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 kwel.
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 kwel) also means exhausted, wearied; to fail in.

箱 | a bookcase.
衣箱 | a wardrobe, a bureau, an admiral; a cabinet.
押 | a deposit given when renting a house.
寄 | a clerk who aids the manager; a junior partner.

水 | covered water jars, a street precaution against fires.
本 | 貨物 | the goods of the firm; our stock.
打羅 | a machine for boiling flour.
廚 | 子 | a case for storing books, food, or other things; a pantry.
圍 | 檔 | a counter in a shop.
金 | 棋 | chronicles; archives of state.
日給不 | the daily allowance was not deficient.
桶 | a drawer; an open chest or box.
孝子 | 不 | 永 | 四 | 錦飾類 | on such an unceasingly filial son, honors will ever be conferred.

Kweil.

Old sounds, kweil, gwei, k'ui, k'ei, k'et, k'it, and git. In Canton, kweil, and füi; in Swatow, k'üi and k'üi; in Amoy, k'üi, k'ul, hö, and k'dé; in Fuhchau, k'w, hwi, k'ie, k'ê, and koi; in Shanghai, k'wô, h'wô, and k'ü; in Chifau, kweil.

From a kind of bird and breath issuing.

虧 | Shortness of breath; to pant; a failure; broken, lacking; a deficiency, a defect; diminution; wanting, 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 | 人 | an ingrate, one lost to all honor.
| 伊 | or 受 | made a mistake; forced to stomach the loss; ill used; I lost on the venture.
負 | 吐 | deficient in, as in recompensing for mercies received; ungrateful.
| 得 | 伊 | timely aid. (Shanghai.)
| 我言語 | owing to what I said.
月滿 | 薰 | the moon waxes and then wanes.
短 | not up to the tale.

不 | 不 | 布 | [may your country] never wane or fall.
問心無 | I am conscious that I am not culpable.
| 欠 | in arrears; debts.
| 空 | a defalcation, a deficit.
無 | 心自安 | if you lack in no duty, your mind will be composed.
| 損 | deficient, short; it has lost in weight, as camphor by evaporation.
幸 | a lucky hit, a fortunate chance, a pleasant contingency.
| 本 | loss of capital, drawing on the principal.
血 | his blood has lost its strength; debilitated, weakened.

From demon and a peck, defined as the demon who bears aloft the peck, referring to the Diper or Charles' Wain.

The head, the chief, the highest; first of a class; best of a sort; monstros.

A sudden pain in the loins, a stitch in the back; a shooting pain across the back.

筆 | 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.
| 鰍 | a fine covered basket used for sending things.
| 竹籃 | bamboo opium pipes.
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 defined by Yen-yoh of the Yuen dynasty, A.D. 1814, and is now worshiped by students; the picture of this god represents him as standing on one leg holding a pencil, and is called 星踢斗 Dubble kicking the Dipper.

戤 | From words and ashes; interchanged with 乏 僖 to jest. 

戤wei | To play with, to laugh at, to ridicule; to jest, to dally.

戤 | To make game of.

戤 | To gambol with, to sport.

戤 | To rally, to retort on; a repartee.

戤 | To jibe and jeer with; to quip.

懐 | Great; liberal; to enlarge; to esteem great, to magnify.

懐 | 元 liberal-minded and great.

懐 | 復城池 be recovered the city—from the rebels.

盔 | From dish and ashes.

盔 | A helmet, a casque, a morion; a defense for the head; a basin, a porringer; a block on which cases are ironed.

盔 | A plated helmet.

盔 | 甲 mail armor, both helmet and cuirass.

關 | From door and rule; interchanged with the next.

關 | To peep from behind a door; to observe, to glance at, to view stealthily.

關 | To spy at; to secretly mark.

竊 | The to steal a look at one, to slyly peep at.

竊 | 青天 be looked up to the azure heavens,—and reflected.

篇 | To peep, as at a door.
To consider, to guess, to calculate; to surmise, to weigh in the mind; to examine and conclude.

百 [bǎi] a high statesman, a general supervisor; an ancient office.

度 [duì] to estimate the bearings of this principle or motive.

之 [zhī] to reason in the same manner, as the sages have done.

达 [dá] a halberd, with a waved point like a Malay kris.

孔 [kǒng] a noted descendant of Confucius in the 38th generation, who lived in the T'ang dynasty.

道 [dào] a place where four roads and other byways meet; a thoroughfare.

泉 [quán] a name of a place in the Lu state.

鸿 [hóng] the wild goose enter the cloudy roads, i.e. fly very high.

蹠 [dié] From head and nine; q. d., the center of nine roads; it resembles the last, and is used for the next.

然 [rán] the cheekbones; side of the face; high; a center of travel.

錘 [chuí] a hero of the T'ang dynasty, now deified as a protector against demons, drawn standing on one foot and brandishing a sword.

大 [dà] [you had better] hang up Chung-kwéi at your door, for no one will come to this cheating shop.

中 [zhōng] a species of mushroom.

裂 [liè] The component parts are 今 to pursue under two 角 horns, a face, and two 手 hands much modified, to represent the dragon.

一份 [yī fèn] a one-legged monster, resembling a dragon, an ox and a man combined; name of an officer whom Shun made Director of Music.

齋 [zhāi] he looked grave and awe-struck; — said of Shun.

州府 [zhōu fǔ] a prefecture north of the Yangtze River in the easternmost part of Sz'ch'uan; during the Chou, it was a small fief.

傀 [kuī] Great, gigantic, part man part devil; monstrous, as a meteor or an eruption.

大 [dà] 置 a great and amazing convulsion, as an earthquake.

然 [rán] 立 he was altogether without an equal.

偶 [ǒu] puppets, called 随 by Canton; Punch and Judy.

不 [bù] 不 I'll not be your puppet or servant, — and work for nothing.

’足 [zú] To advance the foot, to step out the left foot; a stride, half a pace, reckoned to be three cubits.

步 [bù] 足 I am not able to take a step, — I am so busy.

读 [dú] Weary from great effort; great exertion.

胃 [wèi] utterly wearied out.

喘 [chuǎn] To breathe heavily, to lament and groan.

然 [rán] 立 be sighed deeply and mourned.

悸 [jì] Agitation of mind.

心 [xīn] concerned and anxious.

資 [zī] A basket, a wicker bod for carrying earth; bamboo arrows.

為 [wéi] 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.

為 [wéi] 九 使功 虧 — 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.

資 [zī] food, viands; a present of food; to prepare food and present it; to attend to the kitchen.

饗 [xiǎn] a king's butler.

食 [shí] to offer food.

陳 [chén] 食 I arranged my viands and the eight baskets.

饉 [kuài] A sort of cake made of broken rice and honey steamed.

饉 [kuài] Nearly the same as the last.

得 [dé] To offer in sacrifice; a present of food; to offer it to one.

得 [dé]viands, wine, presented to one leaving on a journey.

王 [wáng] 金而 不受 the king offered him gold but he declined it.

厚 [hòu] 有 保 the valuable presents were duplicated.

奩 [kuài] A basket or straw hamper to carry earth in; a vegetable like the lime or strawberry-spinach (Blitum), having a red stem, and resembling the goose-foots in its habit; name of a hill.

有 [yǒu] and 而 过 之 which one carrying a straw basket one day passed Confucius' gate.

繡 [xiù] The loop with which garments are fastened; loop and button; colored, embroidered.

繡 [xiù] From silk and handsome; occurs interchanged with kwéi, 绣 to draw.

繡 [xiù] Thrums left from weaving; red threads used in adorning hats; to color, to sketch, to limn; to embroider.

畫 [huà] to draw and paint beautiful flowers.

鬓 [bìn] The fillet or ribbon for securing the hair in a knot; curly hair.

帶 [dài] a band for the hair.

槇 [kéi] A small tree full of knots, the 槇 which produces good walking-sticks; another species, known as the 梢 vigorous longevity tree, is classed with the oil-bearing Elaeococca or Jatropha.
From an arrow and a one, to denote the cross-bar on a halberd, which it rudely represents; it forms the 62d radical of words relating to spears and arms.

A kind of lance with a hook; a javelin, a spear; weapons; war.

干四起 shields and pears everywhere arose; i.e. civil war ensued.

枕待且 slept on their arms till morning.

倒相向 he turned his force against his master.

戴最主要 he has recalled the shield and spear; a time of peace.

A clay crucible used by goldsmiths.

kwo 金 a crucible for melting silver.

Read t'o. A bit; a little spot.

一之他 just a small patch of ground; an inch or so.

The prattle of children.

kwo 问 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.

炼 a copper heater to warm spirits.

铁火 an iron pan, a saucepan.

头 a small boiler, a frying dish.

果木 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 菓 to wait on; it resembles .EX.

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, hardy; perfection among the Buddhists; a classifier of plants, trees, stalks, &c., in which case the radical is sometimes erroneously added, but for which 木柯 is more proper.

百 all kinds of fruit.

木 fruit trees and other kinds.

结果其命 I have finished his life-fruit;—said of one killed.

然 certainly, really.

断 to decide finally.

敢 courageous, daring.

荫 retribution or reward, as for one's secret deeds.

案 cause and effect; conduct in a previous life producing its results in this.

正 reformatory actions in this life earning a title to happiness; perfection.

归正 to reform one's conduct, to enter on the path to perfection.

如 or 若 if, should, suppose.

如这样 if it be really so.

其实不 the thing failed; his plan did not mature.

不未 he did not come according to agreement.

美 the beautiful fruit, a Buddhist name for the madaka or Bassa Litchi.

赤 the pickled Chinese olive (Canarium), from its color.

女' two women waited on him,—on Slum.

From plant and real; used with the preceding.

茄 edible fruit, and thus distinguished from the last; fruits with a nut or kernel, especially edible fleshy fruits.

品 kinds of fruit, such as are set before idols.
The proboscis monkey, the "snub-nosed" or kahau (Semnopithecus larvatus), found in Annam; the name is given because its cry seems to say "Kwo.

Yes, really,—when it hears its fellows approaching; 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 Miao and Amis are contemptuously called "Kwo" by the Chinese, especially those tribes living within Ta-ting fu in Kwéichén.

The solitary wasp or *Sphex* kwo, including the genus *Pelezus* or diet-daubers.  

1 習, the wasp or dauber which imprisons caterpillars in its cell to feed its young.

蜂蛉有子, 蟋蟀負之, when the caterpillar has young the sphex carries them off; and as the Chinese believe, turns them into wasps.

To bandage the foot.  

1 脚 to bind up the feet of girls.

From garment and real; this and  di 裹 inside must be carefully distinguished.

To wrap, to wind around; to bundle up, to envelop; a bundle; fettered; the receptacle of a blossom, the place where the fruit sets, as a paccit.

包 1 a decoy pigeon, a stool-pigeon.

束 1 to wrap up, as a parcel.

肚 a stomacher, a wrapper; a band for the belly.

装 to wrap up, as a corpse for burial.

上的姻縁 an engagement made personally without a go-between.

饑糧 bundle up [their rations] of jerked meat and rice.

而走 rolled it up and then strapped it tight.

KWO.

To cleanse rice; rice dict; rice cakes boiled in oil, or steamed, and then laid upon each other.

九重 rice cakes in layers.

糖 steamed cakes with sugar.

Read kwo The best of grain, which has been hulled.

KWO.  

Cakes made of wheat flour; confectionary, biscuits.

茶 a tea-house, an eating-shop; a restaurant.

糖 an olio of cakes and fruits.

喜 presents of cakes, &c., sent after betrothal.

From to go and a wry mouth; also read kwo; the second form is common in cheap books.

To pass by, to go beyond or up to; to exceed, to overpass; to spend, as time; to transgress, to violate propriety; an impudence, an error, a fault, a transgression; a sin of ignorance; beyond, further; a sign of the past time or the pluperfect tense; an adverb of comparison, than, more, too, the rather; excessive; to approach; to send to.

| to passed, gone; to go by or over to; the past Buddha is so named. |
| to three only three of them. |
| to impassable; you can't go that way; I can't manage it; I don't see how it is to be done. |
| too much. |
| 多 excessive, overmuch. |
| 太 a great blunder. |
| 再去 he has gone again |
| 去 again I've been there. |
| 好而 this is better than that. |
| 沒見 I have never seen it. |
| 無於 is this mode will be the best; |

自以 as he thought he had excelled him.

KWO.

經 passed by; done; over. |

| 日 to pass the day. |
| 至 or 世 deceased, dead. |
| 亡不去 I was quite mistaken. |

知必改 reform when you see your errors.

試 I have tried it. |

| 期 passed the time; too late. |
| 戮 to change the lading into another boat. |
| 不來 I can't stomach [that dish]; this place disagrees with me. |

造 the season is past, as fruit; dead.

信一二 give me a little credit.

夜 to pass the night.

難 hard to get by or over.

藥 to remove the bad taste of a medicine.

不得忍 intolerable; I can't suffer it.

失 a peccadillo, an offense.

犯 a crime, a misdemeanor.

無所貴 do not punish excessively.

有 faulty, delinquent.

光 to gloss over, to make a rain show.

於秘密 he kept much too close or private.

頭 it goes over the head; very much; at Canton, used for a common superlative; as 大頭 it is much too large.

大 or 小 are the 28th and 62d diagrams.

不我 she would not come near us.

雨山青 after the rain is over the hills look green.

In Cantonese. A particle like then; in that case.

問 但 then ask him; also, I have asked him.

In Fuzhoi. To do over, to repeat a process; the turn or crisis in a disease.

鼎 to heat over in the pan.
Old sounds, kwok, and kwok. In Canton, kwok, kwok, kwok, and fok; — in Swatow, kwok, kük, and kök; —
in Amoy, kük, kük, kük, and kük; — in Foochow, kük, and kwok; — in Shanghai,
kwok, kwok, and kök; — in Chii, kwok.

From the environs and a border, the contracted form is met with in cheap books.

A state, a country, a kingdom, an empire; a region; a nation, a people; a dynasty; national, governmental; the rulers or governments; to maintain the dignity or independence of a state.

Their number varied at different periods of the Chou dynasty, and as many as fifty-five are enumerated as existing altogether; but there are only twenty named during the period embraced in the Ch'iao Tshiu, extending from n. c. 772 to 481, and this number diminished after this date, till all were conquered by Ts'in Chi Hwangti before n. c. 222.

1. Lu 鲁 the most famous of all, occupied the south of Shantung; the capital lay near the present Kuang-foo hien 曲阜縣 east of the Grand Canal.
2. Ts'ai 齊 in the southeast of Honan; its capital was at Sin-tai hien 鮮臺縣 southeast from Kuang-foo.
3. Tsao 曹 in the southwest of Shantung on the Yellow River; its capital was T'ing-ten hien 定陶縣 in Tsao-chen fu.
4. Wei 魏 in the north of Honan on the Yellow River; its capital was Ki hien 濮縣 just north of Wei-hwui fu.
5. T'ang 唐 a very small state not much larger than its old capital, the present T'ang hien 濮縣 in Yen-chen fu, in Shantung.
6. Tsin 蜀 a powerful state in the south of Shansi; its capital was Yi-hs'ing hien 翼城縣 in P'ing-yang fu on the River Fan.
7. Chihng 襄 an important state near the mouth of the River Wei in the southeast of Shensi; its capital was Hwa hien 華州 south of T'ung-chen fu.
8. Wu 吳 a large kingdom in the south of Kiangsu; the capitals were Wu-sib hien 無錫縣 and the present Sun-ch'en fu.
9. Ts'ai 齊 a large and important state in the north of Shantung; its capital was Lin-tsz' hien 临淄縣 north of Tsing-chen fu.
10. Tsin 秦 the largest, and final conqueror of the others, lay in the south of Kansuh; its capital was Tsing-chai hien 清水縣 north of the River Wei in Tsin Chen.

11. Yen 燕 a wide state in the north of Chihli; its capital was T'ang-hien 大興縣 now a part of Peking.
12. Tsu 楚 a powerful state on both banks of the Yangtze River; its capital was Kuang-ling hien 江陵縣 now the prefect city of K'ing-ch'eng fu in Hupeh.
13. Sung 宋 was in the east of Honan, south of the Yellow River; its capital was Sung-kiu hien 商邱縣 now the prefect city of K'wo-kiu fu.
14. Ki 晉 a very small state southwest of the preceding; its capital was Ki hien 杞縣 in K'ai-fung fu.
15. Chin 陳 a small state south of the two last; its capital was Chin-chen fu 陳州府 in the east of Honan.
16. Sieh 薛 was the smallest of the twenty states; its capital was Sieh chung 薛城 near the town of Tung hien in Shantung on the Grand Canal.
17. Chu 鄭 a small state north of the last, occupying most of Tsao hien 鄭縣 south of Yen-chen fu in Shantung.
18. Ku 周 a small state along the seacoast in the present Ku ch'en 縣州 in the southeast of Shantung.
19. Siao Chu 小邾 a small short-lived state in Shantung; its capital is supposed to have been within the limits of Yen-chen fu, south of the prefect city.
20. Hui 處 a small state in Honan, supposed to have comprised the present Hui ch'en 處州 south of K'ai-fung fu.

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 梁 whose capital was at Nanking.
Yen 越 in Chekiang, south of Wu (No 8.), and reaching to the sea.
Chia 趙 in the north of Shansi and west of Chihli; the capital was Chao-ch'ing hien on the River Fan.
The popliteal space under the knee; the calf of the leg.

A small frog, of a green color, having long thighs, the

From 郭 a city and 回 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 Kwanti; it is called 蒙城 and 蒙圀, whether within or without the main line of wall.

The defenses of the city.

The rim of a cash, the raised edge of a coin; a felly.

Let the hill serve as the city wall.

The outer coffin, the casket or case which incloses the coffin; to estimate, to measure.

A stone sarcophagus.

The second form is unusual.

To slap the mouth or face; to strike with the fist; to box.

A short quick step, deemed to be a respectful gait in the presence of superiors; to leap; to bend as if ready to kneel.

To walk with a long and quick stride.

To leap, jump across.

To broaden a bow, to pull it to the full stretch; quick, agile.

To shoot.

To seize with the claws, as a cat or an eagle does its prey.

A large hoe or pick used by farmers; a sort of billhook or partisan used by soldiers to clear away abattis or thicketts; to cut down.

Shouldered his pick and spade.

A short quick step, deemed to be a respectful gait in the presence of superiors; to leap; to bend as if ready to kneel.

To walk with a long and quick stride.

To leap, jump across.

To seize with the claws, as a cat or an eagle does its prey.

A large hoe or pick used by farmers; a sort of billhook or partisan used by soldiers to clear away abattis or thicketts; to cut down.

To shoot.
**KWOH.**

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<tr>
<th>疝</th>
<th>kw'o</th>
<th>From a tiger and to pinch a finger full.</th>
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The marks made by a tiger when seizing his prey; name of an ancient feudal state, afterwards combined with Shen 陕 and now Yung-yang 榆陽縣 in the center of Honan, south of the Yellow River.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>戒 職</th>
<th>kw'o</th>
<th>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.</th>
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 geniş 他 he then brought in and offered him the ears.

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<tr>
<th>㦪</th>
<th>kw'o</th>
<th>Means their left ears were leisurely cut off.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

From mouth and surname; as a primitive it is often contracted to shah,舌 the tongue.

To stop up the mouth.

---

**KWOH.**

Old sounds, kw'at and kw'ak. In Canton, kwok, fuk, and fau; — in Swatow, kwat, kw'u, and kw'ak; — in Amoy, k'ok, k'ok, and k'ong; — in Fuhchau, kw'ak and kwoh; — in Shanghai, kw'oh; — in Chifu, kwoo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>肝</th>
<th>kw'oh</th>
<th>From door and living; the second form is a common but unauthorized alteration.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

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<tr>
<th>開</th>
<th>kw'oh</th>
<th>To develop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

然大公 an open field and no favoritism.

然易居 he stood, as it were, unequaled.

性度恢 his desires are unbounded.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>戞</th>
<th>kw'oh</th>
<th>Skin from which the hair has been taken; soft, well cured leather; bound with leather; chamois-leather; red leather, once used in covering carriages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

虎豹之 the hides of tigers and leopards.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>鬚</th>
<th>kw'oh</th>
<th>Occurs wrongly used for the next.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

A ravine or gorge, 嚩 referring to the indistinctness of things in it.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>預</th>
<th>kw'oh</th>
<th>To cut off; to trim, as a sapling of its branches; to make a post; to unfold, to lay open.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

From rain and a wall; the last is sometimes wrongly written for this.

The clouds breaking away and the rain ceasing; the snow melting.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>雨止雲</th>
<th>kw'oh</th>
<th>From hand and broad; in such combinations as this, the radical seems to have been added as a means of distinguishing the verb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

To stretch a thing till it becomes large; to expand, as the mind.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>預望之</th>
<th>kw'oh</th>
<th>If raised higher, he will fill the post; — extend your views to higher aims; develop and complete it, as a plan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

To apply this principle further.
**KWUN.**

Old sound, kun. *In Canton, kwăn and kwâm; — in Seaton, k'ün and kuan; — in Amoy, k'ün, hun, and kun; — in Fuchau, k'ung, kung, and k'ang; — in Shanghai, kwâng and kwâng; — in Chefoo, kwân.*

**鯨.** kw'an

The young of fishes just hatched; a sea-monster, like a kraken or sea-serpent.

**魚鯨.**

When fishing don't take the minnows.

**鯨怪.**

The Leviathan was changed into the roc.

**兒** little minnows; small fry.

A kind of gallinaccous bird, larger than the cock, whose cry is plaintive; it is perhaps the heath-cock, or a bird like the capercailzie, jungle fowl, or a kindred species.

**羅.** kw'an

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.

**褐.**

Drawers or loose trousers.

**褐鼻.**

Waist breeches, which do not open behind.

**褐腰.**

Waist breeches, such as laborers wear.

**褐服.**

A shirt and trousers in one.

From clothes and army.

**滚.**

Water flowing in a rapid bubbling manner; boiling; welling up; to boil anything till it bubbles; to stir up; to roll about or over.

**滚水.**

Boiling water.

**滚源.**

My capital must be circulating; — a shopkeeper’s phrase.

**滚來.**

Begone, when rolling along.

**滚没.**

Muddy the water, as by rolling in it.

**滚流.**

Like the surging floods rolling eastwards, — so go our days.

**乱.**

To disarrange; to throw topsy-turvy.

**打.**

To roll over, to turn a somerset, as when fencing, or as a mane rolls in the dust.

**亂.**

It is off! begone, the whole of you!

**乱木.**

To whirl the club, to resort to force.

**珠泪.**

The pearly tears caused down.

**油.**

My heart is just a hot whirl of troubles.
Confused, disturbed.

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<tr>
<th>Confus</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to disturb my thoughts; you put me out.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From wood and alike as the phonetic.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A fencing-stick, a quarter-staff, a club; to bind up reeds or sticks, as when making a hurdle or wattled fence; a sharper, a knave.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A small stick used to roll the ground.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 man or Mai.

To roll, as a cylinder; the rapid turning of the spokes kwun' of a wheel; a rolling, rotary motion.

转之速 quick as the turning of the spokes.

1 a lemon-shaped stone roller dragged after a drill to roll in the seed.

乱 1 rolling, unsteady, as a vessel; reeling, vibratory.

1 a rotary motion.

From earth and to stretch out; the second form is pedantic, and used chiefly for names.

坤 From an enclosure with walls and walls within it, which the lower part roundly depicts; it resembles hu, 壺 a pot.

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.

有何乾 what remarkable talents have you?

飢極乾 may your life be coeval with the duration of the world.

道 1 men, ladies; a lady.

造 a girl's horoscope.

To shave the head, a punishment anciently substituted in the palace for castration; a pollarded or leafless tree; a man's name.

From heart and confined as the phonetic.

Single-minded, sincere; real feelings, genuine sentiments; unadorned, clear, as a style.

I not wholly loyal?
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 to bind the collar of a garment.

2 to cord, to tie tightly.

3 to tie them all up together; also 1 — often has the same sense.

4 to bind with rattans, as a box.

5 a coil of rope, a ball of twine.

6 to put on a band or edging, as a trimming.

7 to bind or strap on one.

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 to approach the end of a thing.

2 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 hareem; females, feminine; inner apartments.

1 [she was a] pattern of female decorum.

2 don't gossip about women's affairs.

3 and place for females and males; within and without the palace, the court, or the country, &c.

4 the gate of heaven.

5 From an enclosure and a tree; q. d. a plant fading for want of room.

An old ruined tenement; confined, cribbed; exhausted, distressed; weary; fagged; needy; insufficient, wanting, beggar'd; diseased; to weary; to distress; to cripple, to render subject to; to impoverish; victimized by, enslaved with, oppressed with, distressed about; sorry for, afflicted; to put forth toil; fluttered with drink; the 47th diagram, meaning dried up as a pool, or unable to attain.

6 don't let drink get the better of you.

6 neither baggage nor funds, as a traveler.

7 extremely ill, laid up.

8 to study it earnestly.

9 to restrain, to disable; hemmed in, imperiled, surrounded.

10 in extremity.

11 pent-up beasts will fight, — so will people living too closely.

12 balance and toil when men are chafed in mind and thwarted in their ways, then they will surely act.

13 poor, without resources; helpless, as an environed force.

14 beggar'd; at extremity.

15 to hem in, as a band of rebels in a city.

16 inclosed, surrounded, sbnt in.

17 wine and women have entangled many brave heroes.

18 do not neglect the poor and oppressed.

19 Duke I do not put me into this dilemma.

20 a heart cast down with grief.

21 wearied 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.

23 he is half asleep.

24 take a short nap.

From plant and a heap of stones.

Uneven, rocky, — alluding to the way stones are piled up.
From hand and to stand; q. d. one stops when tagging at a thing; the books read this character as  

拉, but it is often pronounced in the first tone.

To pull, to drag along or up to one; to bend, as a bow; to tug, to break; to lead; to seize with the thumbs or fingers; to force; to borrow, to buy on credit; to get out in any way, where effort is implied, as coal from a mine; to appropriate, to embezzle; the sound of the wind.

住 or 緊 to hold fast, to detain.

拖 手 to take one's hand in walking.

鑽 to saw, as a log with a double-handed saw.

為 to haul or track a boat.

得 貨 to get goods on credit.

穿 伊 敗 no one will trust me.

個 手 過 the account is now even; the matter is settled.

替 to break the ribs.

殺 完 completely defeated.

不出 I can't pull it out.

他 手 pull it along, as a horse by a halter.

帮 手 to help him.

扯 手 to pull; to be put about; to work into each other's hands.

倒 finally, after all is done; no more need be said; to quash, to hush up; that's the end of the matter.

碳 to get out coal, to work a coal mine.

In Shanghai. A sign of the past tense; a preposition, at, in, to; used alone or with 勒 as a dissyllable.

勿 上 海 he is not in Shanghai.

好 否 are you well?

勿勒 伊 not in; they are not at home.

發 伊 者 I have given it to him.

送 禮物 伊 I present you with gifts.

發 一 者 I've said it.

歌 一 術 unsatisfactory, as when one has not eaten enough; to eat greedily.

The cracking sound of things breaking is 一 鐠; applied also to a stony appearance, as a field covered with boulders.

從 flesh and a bristle or the Delichos; the second character is also read 堅, and the contracted form is properly 堅.

破 樹 three days after the winter solstice; to dry flesh in the north wind; dried meats.

味 肉 to jerk meat.

月 a name for the twelfth moon.

鴨 dried ducks, common at Canton.

天 一 地 two of five Taoist sacrifices, made on the new year and the fifth day of the fifth moon.

國 Cambodia or Tsampa.

蠟, 蜡, 蜡 从 insect and bristle; the contracted form, also read 蜡, is in general use, and sometimes incorrectly used for the last.

Wax, especially of bees; waxy, glazed, varnished; a candle.

丸 pills coated with wax.

紙 glazed or marbled paper.

白 insect wax, deposited by the Cocos pala on the 一日 蜕 Fruxinus chinesis.

石 yellow or greasy quartz.

介 子 a pair of snuffers.

點 or 燭 light the candle.

白 梨子 ashen sticks used for spears.

箋 fine waxed paper used for scrolls.

染 一 標 beeswax.

長 標 wax tapers curled in a flat coil.

蜜 標 fossil copal, or a mineral resembling it.

高 標 sealing wax, or a mineral resembling it.

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高 樟 sealing wax, or a mineral resembling it.
Mean apparel; that which is put on awry, or does not fit.

Thi; the old name of 1 is applied to white copper and pewter.

Chopped skin, very common in northern China.

To rub to powder; to grind, as paint.

From 刀 knife and 束 to bind; it is often written wrongly like 了'st a thorn.

Inhuman, harsh; perverse, intractable, wicked; to cut in two; to mangle, to hack.

1 屈 to mangle a corpse.

一 下 cross-grained, intractable.

一 截 cut it off.

一 削 unkind, wicked.

一 體 cut it in twain.

— to stretch, as a bow; the twang of a bowstring.

In Cantonese. A row of things; a lot of articles.

種 開 — 一 | 一 | plant them in open rows.

交 齒 | a dovetail in carpentry.

Talk fast; a final particle indicating certainty, or having finished; the permission of an act.

1 | rapid utterance.

1 休息, chattering, loquacions.

1 吠 a long pipe or trumpet.

1 吠 a wry month (trumpet) to blow a trumpet; — a bare-faced demand or scheme.

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 month; to tear or spoil; to rob or scrape with the hand.

1 過來 pull it here.

1 去 to pull off, as a finger-ring.

1 爲 a wine bottle. (Pekingese.)

1 撥 | to move a thing by pulling or turning it; to sift over, as dirt for nails, &c.

From bitter and to bind.

One of the five tastes; a biting, pungent, acid, or hot taste, as pepper or turmeric; severe, grievous, as punishment; injurious; ungrateful.

1 瓜| poignant, sharp.

苦 | a desperate rascal.

羊 | a poisonous caterpillar.

下 | to come down with a heavy hand, to punish severely.

禁 | the strict prohibitions.

1 藏 I have been through many troubles.

冷 的 | 寒 bitterly cold.

1 嘴子 a species of gray finch which eats Cayenne pepper.

Severe, grievous, as pain.

1 痛 | an old term for dangerous drugs; wounds; injuries.

1 痛 bali; smooth-headed.

1 跟着月亮走沾沾沾光 when the scald-head goes by moonlight, he gets double light; — good luck.

In Cantonese read 了'ti, because the primitive is there usually written subject. A fullness of the stomach; twinges of pain, rheumatic pains.

1 头 | nervous headache, neuralgia.

笑了肚 1 he laughed till his sides ached.

1 心 | sorry for; deeply grieved.

The sound of rain.

雨 | the pattering of rain.

—

Old sounds, lai, lai, and lak. In Canton, lai and lai; — in Swatow, lai and mai; — in Amoy, lai and mai; — in Fuchau, lai, li, and loi; — in Shanghai, le and la; — in Ch'ifu, lai.

From child and finished, denoting the final.

In Cantonese. The last child; the son born to an old man.

1 居 the last one of a lot.

1 子 the youngest, the Benjamin.
to get; to effect, to bring about; to obtain, to induce, coming; and thus makes a form of the future; joined with 有 it denotes coming and going, here and there, repeatedly; after 有, it is a form of the pluperfect; after other verbs, it often indicates their present action; if a negative comes between, the inability of the first verb is implied, as 带 有 bring it here, 带不 有 I cannot bring it; after 起 and 出, it shows the commencement of the action indicated in a previous verb, as 想不起 有 I cannot recall it; used for the substantive verb, or for emphatic; to make a personal application; the coming times, posternity; wheat, which came down from heaven.

我行不 有 I don't know how to do it; I shall not come back.

福禄 有 their happiness and dignity are complete.

公户 有 the personators of the [deceased] noble, feast and enjoy themselves.

生出病 有 you will become sick.

做不 有 it is impossible.

怎么做得 有 how can it be done?

1 晚 going and coming; wayfarers; intercourse.

1 明 to-morrow; by and by.

1 信 the dispatch now here, or under reply.

1 手 the bearer, one who brings a thing.

1 頭 a source of.

原 有 the original condition of a thing.

原 有 无此理 but there never was this mode, or principle.

因 cause, reason of.

問其由 有 he asked the reason.

有 有 there is proof of the antecedents; an origin or history; prestige, position.

他 有 he has arrived; he is here.

他幾時回 有 when will he return?

二 有 common, second rate.

一一 二一 first, secondly; now because — therefore.

說不出 有 he don't express himself, as from fear.

從不 有 I could never get a sight of him.

禮往 有 courtesy requires to be reciprocated.

歸去 有 this going and coming!

1 孫 a grandson's grandson.

Read 亀, and 亀 and used for 劫. To receive one, to meet one coming; to encourage.

東人之子 即 労不 有 the men of the east are accustomed to toil without encouragement. 労之 有之 console and encourage him.

棗 有 A tree found in Kiangs; sometimes written like the last; it is regarded as the 松 and bears a plum-shaped fruit called 冬青 萱 winter-green fruit; the timber is used by wheelwrights; the bark is prickly, and the leaves resemble those of the persimmon.

A river in the southwest of Shantung, a tributary of the Yellow River; also a small branch of the Pi-ho in the west of Chilii, which gives its name to Lai-shih hien.

水縣 in I chen.

稻 有 our fields are all left as a marsh or a wild.

蔓 有 丛 weeds and brush cover the pathways.

薊 有 A thistle; wild herbs like the sow-thistle or the Tridax; waste untilled land; to clear up jungle.

田 有 a fallow field.

野 有 to clear off underbrush.

今 有 a vegetable found in Yunnan, like the turnip, from which the people obtain a red dye.

草 有 a sow-thistle (Sonchus.)
to the realization of our hopes is given to us.

夢帝予真弱 I dreamed that the High Ruler gave me an honest assistant.

吾予汝 I will reward you.

至京 I will thank you to send (or take this letter) to Peking.

{ 資 lai } From 貴 precious and 剌 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.

無之徒 or 詞 a boaster, a suspicious chap, a lazy fellow.

[| 詞 人 or 別人 to accuse wrongly, to implicate another.

仰 | to repose trust in; to cry for, as a spoiled child.

{ 有此耳 I have this to depend on.

你賊 | you are a malicious accuser.

恃强 | trusted to his impudence and denied the debt.

無聊無 | a lap-hazard life; no dependence on; unprofitable.

賢不如人情 | to evade one's debts is not so risky as to fail in one's respects to a man.

厚朋友 an intimate friend.

屋 to stick to a house, as a tenant who cannot be ejected.

In Cantonese. To leave behind to forget; to omit; to pass over; tired, indisposed to.

腰 | my back aches.

落 to forget; I left it.

一個字 be omitted a character.

laces | From disease and depending; the second form is rarely used.

A virulent chronic blotch or eruption, like scabies or leprosy, anciently regarded as a reason for divorcing a wife; its application differs in places, and it is now used in the southern provinces for itch, impetigo, and other chronic skin diseases; putstular, rough, as the skin.

生 | to have the itch.

溫 | or 恼 running ulcers, impetigo; scrofulous sores.

乾 | the itch.

麻 | rough-skinned, said of the lich.

仙 | a fellow covered with the itch.

大腹 | or 圈 the big leprous belly, a name for the toad.

過 | to infect another, or pass a complaint over to him.

瀉 | Water flowing over the sand; a shallow reach; rippling over stones; a branch of the Cassia River 桂江 in Kwangsi, near Ping-loh fin.

五 | a stream in Shantung.

籁 | A musical pipe with three reeds; the tubes of an instrument; an ingenious arrangement of musical tubes like an organ; a whizzing, creaking, or moaning sound.

天自鳴 Heaven's pipes (or music) sings of its own accord.

竹 | the creaking of bamboos swayed by the wind.

萬 | all pipes are still, no sound of any kind.

{ Remiss in sacrificing; to destroy; to fall into, or involve in ruin.

獠 | to curse.

蘋 | A species of fragrant labiate plant allied to the hoarhound, which was burned in worship; to shade, to cover.

{ shady, unbraggadocious.

朧 | a fragrant leaved plant having white leaves, and many branches.

三 | or 三拳 capoor catchery, (or kafoo-katchri in Bengali) the aromatic roots of the Hedychium spicatum brought from India; a tuber from Fuhkien powdered to use in plasters.

顚 | 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.

鼈 | Insects with stings, like the wasp, sphex, bee, or scorpion.

{ From spirits and to take up with the finger; also read lael.

醇 | To pour out a libation on the earth; to sprinkle.

沃 | to pour out spirits.

花 | to sprinkle flowers.

冀 | to make a libation.

淋 | a sprinkling, an aspersion.
LAN.

Old sounds, Iam and lam. In Canton, lam, lam, and lam; — in Swatow, lam, lam, lam, and nan; — in Amoy, lam and lam; — in Fuhchau, lang; — in Shanghai, Lam; — in Chifu, lan.

From 門 door and 東 to choose; interchanged with the next two.

A door-screen; to shut in or off; to seclude; to separate; late, evening, failing, mined; exhausted; rare, few, in limited quantities; moderate; a wristlet.

入 to go in abruptly; to enter without a pass.

晚 late in the year.

更深夜 very late at night, nearly dawn.

酒 to drink moderately; the feast is about over.

遮 a porch or screen; an obstruction; to screen from view.

門 in anatomy, the caput coli.

From wood and a screen; used for the preceding.

栅 a railing; a balustrade for support or defense; a row of posts; a den or pen for animals; to rail in, to cage, to shut in.

架 a wooden chevaux-de-frise placed before a yamun.

杆 a railing; a baluster; the eye-socket; oblique; crosswise; also applied to flounces.

馬 a corral, a horse-pen.

牛 a cattle yard.

下 錢 cash given to servants and porters.

梶 a tree found in Japan (Trochodendron aralioides), akin to the magnolia, so called from the whors of leaves growing like a balustrade.

畫圈 to draw a circle around it.

In Cantonese. A bazaar or row for the sale of an article; a market.

落 to gone to market.

葉 a fruit market.

To stop with the hand, to hinder, to embarrass; to obstruct, to divide, to separate, to screen off.

阻 to stop, to interfere with.

與 to stop an officer's cart or sedan, to give him a petition.

路劫 to block the road in order to rob.

無關 nothing to prevent it, no impediment.

截 to hinder; to cut off one's way, as by banditti.

開 to interfere, to part.

瀧 Swelling waters rolling on in continuous surges; billows, waves; dirty water in which rice has been washed.

波 great billows.

浸 successive showers; driving rain; scattered.

普慶安 to quiet (the people) everywhere by restraining the overflowing waters.

必覓其 you ought to look [at the water] when surging high.

From dress or napkin and a screen, as the phonetic.

An ancient kind of literary dress called 衫, a sort of doctor's robe; a suit of inner and outer garments.

Unintelligible talk, gabble.

A general name for orchideous plants, like the Malaxis, Epidendrum, Vanda, &c.; and extended to other gay and fragrant flowers growing on single peduncles or alternately in a spikelet; adopted, sworn; pleasant, joyous, delightful; excellent.

孫 many grandchildren.

結拜金 to adopt one for a brother or sister.

兄 an adopted brother.

姐 an adopted sister.

閣 a maiden's boudoir.

王者之香 the fragrance of the orchid is royal.

形容心 beautiful in form but a villain at heart.

芝 氣味 the fragrance of an orchid; not a dear friend.

折 to shed tears.

二月 the spring beauty, the Orthochlora conchifolius at Peking.

馬 a small iris. (Ir's pumila.)

珠 the Chloranthus inconspicuous, used to scent tea; a name for certain kinds of tea, chulan hyson and scented eaper.

吊 or 傘 air plants.

三葉 the Aglais olorata.

玉 the Magnolia yulan.

州府 the capital of Kansuh.

A mixture of colors, like the stripes on animals.

簪 one of jade, used to fasten or decorate the hair, or stuck into the hair in front of the ears.

簪 one of jade, used to fasten or decorate the hair, or stuck into the hair in front of the ears.

A wooden quiver for carrying a cross-bow on the back.

抱臂負 grasp your bow and strap on your quiver.

屋 屋 an old name during the Han for Chang-yeh hien in Kansuh, towards the western end of the Great Wall.

論 To defame, to calumniate; to charge a thing falsely on another.

詛 to accuse falsely.

辭曰囚等畏死見詛耳 to accuse is said of criminals who, fearing death to themselves, charge others with crime.
LAN.

LAN.

LAN.

To overpass, to step over; to creep, to twine around.

To pass over.

To climb over, as a vine on a frame.

To run, as a melon vine.

A plant used to dye blue; blue, indigo blue; indigo.

A blue color.

foreign blue; foreign indigo.

a blue-black color.

a deep blue; navy blue.

a famous place near Si- 

nang fu the old capital of China, 

now Lan-tien hien 

in Shansi, noted for its jade.

all the morning I 

gather the indigo flower.

the light blue comes 

dark blue; - met.

that had to learn their alphabet.

the greenish blue produced 

by locust (Saphora) flowers.

the indigo plant. (Indigo-

fera tectoria)

the woof or Isatis 

tectoria.

seems to be a species 

of Riccica.

a species of smut- 

weed. (Polygonum tectoriunm)

many essays written on thin 

paper for lazy students.

the abode of Buddha and 

his priests, (Sanskrit. sangermuna)the house of reunion; - i. e. a 
temple and its shrine.

A single coverlet; ragged, 

mean garments, without a 

lining, a collar; trimmings.

tattered, dirty clothes; 

shabby.

Thin, a mere surface; 

boulders, rocks.

the lusts and 

desires [are never satisfied; 

they are like] a deep cave.

Baskets of bamboo or rattan 

or straw, made with a bale, 

and often with cover.

baskets of all sorts.

wire baskets made of flowers.

a partition-basket made 

with trays.

a long shallow basket carried 

into the examination hall.

Long and abundant hair.

disheveled hair; head- 

less, slovenly; this phrase 
is written several ways.

From female and forest, explained 
as referring to the tricks of 
gamblers.

Covetous, greedy of money; 
to desire; scheming for gain. 
close-listed; avaricious.

boards got by extortion.

to oppress and harry people.

Greedy for gratifying the 
appetite; to have a drink all 
around, and finish the battle.

Like the last two.

gluttonous; covetous; 

this use is found in Shansi.

Read 12. Cold.

frigid, chilly.

From rain and soaking.

A long continued rain.

the rain poured 

inescessantly.

From hill and wind, but the 

primitive is a contraction of lan 蘭 

wind moving the grains.

Vapor or mist on a hill top; 

smoky vapor.

mountain mist.

the evening mist 

covers the earth.

smoky vapor on a hill top.

a district named from the 

Lan-ki peak 蘭山 within its 

borders; it lies northeast of 

Tai-yuen fu in Shansi, and 

west of the River Fán; the 

region is famed for its horses.

To go quickly; to stride 

over, to step across; to omit, 
as in reading.

step over it, as a 
ditch. (Cantonese)

To toast or roast a cake be- 

fore the fire till it becomes 
browned.

toast it for a while.

to brown, to toast slightly.

roast taro in the 
asashes.

a toast crisp, as cakes.

From to see and to survey; the 

second is the complete form but 

the first is most used, and looks 
like 誠 堂 worthy.

To take a view of, to inspect; to 

behold from a distance; 
to understand, to perceive.

for you, Sir, to see.

to look around, to inspect.

at least understood the whole 

affair at one look.

to examine, as an inspector.

e a extensively read 

man.

I respectfully send 

this up for your Majesty's 
inpection.

I have learned the whole 

matter.

to make known judicial 

decisions.

e an extended scholar.

To grasp, to carry with a 

firm hand or in the arms; 
to interfere with; to en- 
gross; to monopolize; to hold 
the market, to make a corner; 
to hang up close; to grasp; 

crossing; an awful; to clutch, as 
in reaping.

take all; to take up.

a contract to 

take goods.

able to get one's arms 

around it.
LAN.

| 頭 | the head of, as a guild. |
| 變 | an armful of wood. |
| 他 | he will try to manage it all; he assumes the direction. |
| 榄 | to engross an article. |
| 混 | to become surety for, or to manage the duty. |
| 懶 | The Chinese olive, 檗 | or 檗 | the largest kind (Canarium album), and the 媞 | the first is better known at the North as 青葉 the green fruit. |
| 咩 | a resinous exudation from the Canarium tree like acclain. |
| 雕 | the Adam's apple. |
| 酗 | to suck wooden olives; to keep still about a thing. (Cantonese.) |
| 慟 | To pickle fruits in brine; to divine by dropping water through a tortoise-shell. |
| 燒 | Fire burning furiously; a hot raging fire carried on by the wind, and not to be quenched; to scorched, to heat, to singe. |
| 焦 | 熱了 heat it over a fire, as a basin of milk. |
| 去 | ten's | singo off the pin feathers. |
| 慢 | Disappointed, repulsed. |
| 森 | lost one's aim, unable to attain one's object. |
| 韜 | A two leaved clasp ing net, which springs together as it incloses the fish, and holds them from escaping. |

| 懶 | From heart and to lean to. |
| 懶 | Lazy, listless, sluttish; remiss; sleepy, heavy; averse, disinclined to. |
| 懶 | to shirk work. |
| 懶 | to anazy, unwilling to work. |
| 懶 | to gape and stretch. |
| 懶 | to slurr over, to slight work. |
| 懶 | too lazy to lift a ball -- or a finger. |

| 濫 | A freshet, a rising of water; innoaching, overflowing; intruding on; to float; to soak; profuse, excessive; lawless; irregular; time-serving; addicted to, beyond bounds; unsettled; wet, oozy, like land recently overflowed. |
| 濫 | 或者 it overflows. |
| 濫 | to write without regard to facts or order; to scribble. |
| 濫 | to waste; too profuse. |

| 急流 | [the dike] has suddenly overflowed. |
| 急流 | no excess; about enough. |
| 急流 | to make out an account loosely; to salt a bill. |
| 急流 | to go as security carefully; to recommend without full knowledge. |
| 急流 | to associate with low people. |
| 急流 | [the king] showed neither favoritism nor excessive punishment. |
| 急流 | unsuitable of your kindness; a polite phrase. |
| 急流 | to avoid needless trouble and tumult. |
| 急流 | to needlessly memorialize the Throne. |
| 急流 | an efficacious busy-body. |
| 急流 | to assume great bravery to one's self in the war. |

| 纏 | A rope, a hawser, a twisted cable; a painter; to drag with a rope. |
| 纏 | to drag the rope. |
| 纏 | to twist hawsers. |
| 纏 | or 単 to track a boat. |
| 纏 | a cable, such as the 筆 or bamboo cables. |
| 纏 | to weigh anchor, to start on a voyage. |
| 纏 | a tracking-path. |

| 累 | Greedy of good eating, covetous; longing for; strong, hale. |
| 累 | to desire good things to eat. |

| 槌 | Rice gruel made thick and gluttonous. |

| 維 | The luster of burnish metal, especially of gold. |
| 維 | brilliant. |
| 維 | The luster or chatoyency of a gem; its quality of reflecting light. |

| 燜 | To cook thoroughly, bright, splendid; brilliant; tattered, torn; dilapidated, dirty; worn out; rotten, corrupted, overripe; running, as a sore; old, ruined; very, exceedingly. |
| 燜 | 着 | clear eyed. |
| 燜 | boiled to shreds. |
| 燜 | 明星 | the bright stars are glittering. |
| 燜 | 紅 | phosphorescence of fishes. |
| 燜 | 破 | broken down; ragged, worn out; smashed to pieces. |
| 燜 | 碑 | he oppressed his people; U. made a; 1p of them. |
| 燜 | 被 | to carry to the bitter end, to dare the worst. |
From place, and expert to give the sound; as a primitive it often drops the radical.

A place or summer-house situated in Lung, a term of respect for officers and other persons; a man; a gentleman; in Fuhchien, a common word for a person.

From your son.

A bridegroom.

my husband, said of him; your husband.

a beggar, from his tatters.

a gentleman.

I have seen] no one equal to this man.

A clerk in the Inner Council.

the white headed lad, a bird. (Lycophoros occipitalis.)

In Peikinese. Used after some nouns to denote a quality.

brightness.

hardness.

A verandah; a porch or passage on the side of a house, like a corridor or gallery; chambers adjoining a hall.

a covered way connecting buildings.

the piazza built in as a part of the main room in houses, while is an open piazza or verandah.

piazzas.

From shelter and a gentleman.

A species of palm likened to the Areca, from whose pith sago flour can be made.

A species of Prunus found in Kwangtung.

A kind of rattle used to drive fish into nets.

an old name for the dragon-fly.

An insect, the common mantis; an ineffectual effort is likened to the mantis trying to stop a carriage.

the common tumbler-dung, a species of Atelecua or Goroepaea.

the dragon-fly (an Agrion) dips up the water.

A whitish stone, prized as an ornament.

a kind of necklace.

white coral of a firm texture, branched like a Gorgonia, but not susceptible of polish.

your jaw of a letter, i.e. your valued favor, alluding to the rarity of this kind of coral.

tinkling of gems or stones.

an ancient name for the eastern part of Shantung, including Tsing-chou fu; during the Tsin dynasty, A.D. 350.

a title of the heir-apparent.

A kind of locket or clasp.

sound of stones or waves.

hard, strong, as a rock.

stones and rocks crashing and rumbling against each other.

An empty deserted house.
### FROM "DOG" AND "EXPERT",

Because it is said to be clever at divining where it should go.

A beast whose bowl 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.

1. 心 (xīn)  unmerciful, cruel.
2. 蛇 (shí)  savage, treacherous, merciless.
3. 米 (mǐ)  the grain is very plentiful.
4. 長 (zhǎng)  more than enough, scattered about.
5. 藜 (lí)  the weasel, so called from its yellow belly.
6. 畫 (huà)  a venomous snake found in Kwangtung.
7. 天 (tiān)  the star Sirius.
8. 獻 (xiàn)  the wolf springs forward on his dewlap; — said of a very aged one.

### A USELESS GRASS GROWING IN RICE FIELDS

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.

1. 蘭 (lán)  daniel, tares.
2. 不 (bù)  be is neither grass nor tares; — not. he is good for nothing.
3. 青 (qīng)  the water overflows that tussock of grass.

### TALL; AS THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE CHARACTER, BODY AND FINE

Tall; as the component parts of the character, body and fine were perhaps intended to intimate.

1. 高 (gāo)  a very tall person.

### NAME OF A HILL, THE HILL BEHIND WHICH THE SUN GOES DOWN AT THE WINTER SOLISTICE

Name of a hill, the hill behind which the sun goes down at the winter solstice.

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| 笨 (bèn) | Young bamboos; a basket; a screen for carriages. |
| 笨 (bèn) | A species of reed or marsh grass; a kind of dye-stuff. |
| 笨 (bèn) | A plant resembling semiony, which produces delirium and giddiness. |
| 笨 (bèn) | A dye-stuff like gambier, made from the juice of a plant, and used at Canton to dye silks umber brown. |

Also read 麦 (mài).

From moon and expert.

**From moon and expert.**

1. 光 (guāng)  bright, as a lamp.
2. 晴 (qíng)  limpid, pure, transparent.
3. 我 (wǒ)  to receive or ask aid of; blessed of.
4. 月 (yuè)  bright moonlight, moonshine.
5. 誦 (sòng)  to recite the liturgy in a distinct voice.
6. 老 (lǎo)  sir, you, Sir, understand this thing very clearly.

In Cantonese. To rinse the mouth; to stir or rinse in water in order to cleanse, as a plate.

**From earth and bright; an unauthorized character.**

### WAKES, BILLOWS, SURGES; PROFLIGATE, DISSIPATED; WASTEFUL, EXTRAVAGANT; Rude, IMPERTINENT, LAWLESS, AS A WAVE SEEMS TO BE; THE MIND NOT SETTLED, UNDECIDED; A DRUM.

1. 水 (shuǐ)  waves, billows; waves, as they rush on shore.
2. 木 (mù)  a spendthrift.
3. 麦 (mài)  the wind undulating the growing grain.
4. 用 (yòng)  a prodigal use of.
5. 忙 (máng)  unmerciful; indecent haste.
6. 汪 (wāng)  or  猥 (wěi)  rude, unpolished.
7. 言 (yán)  idle, foolish; lewd talk.
8. 嘎 (gā)  seasick, squammish.
9. 煽 (shān)  audacious ridicule of.
10. 激 (jī)  inconstant, fluctuating; vagabondish.

**To expose to the air to dry; bright, clear.**

**To speak distinctly; idle, ridiculous talk; a double entendre.**

### A DESERT; A TOMB, USUALLY IN LONE PLACES.

1. 陆 (lù)  a desert.
2. 墓 (mù)  a burial-place.
3. 墓 (mù)  a wild dreary waste, a steppe.

### A HIGH DOOR; VACANT, UNOCCUPIED; WIDE, AS A DESERT.

1. 高 (gāo)  a lofty gateway.
2. 墓 (mù)  a fairy land.
3. 野 (yě)  a wild place.
4. 文 (wén)  extensive and waste, like the pampas.
5. 鄴 (qí)  a man of remarkable talents.
6. 甘 (gān)  chief district in Paoching fu, on the river Kia-ling in Sz'ch'uen; it was formerly called 甘, and comprised a large region in this valley.
**LANG.**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lang</strong></th>
<th><strong>Hilly, uneven country.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>The undulating appearance of a hilly region, as the eminences succeed and rise in the distance.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>A lofty peak, which excels others.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>To look ahead.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>To look directly at without moving the eyes.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>To fix one's eyes on angrily.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>The old name for spinach, <em>Vicia faba</em>, the seeds of which were brought from Ni-po-wéi or Nipan, by a priest in the T'ang dynasty.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>From ice and an order.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cold, chilly, icy; aguish; indifferent, frigid; cool, miffed; still, clear; lonesome; unusual; to cool, to chill.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>To have a chill.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>Elongated; similar to the next.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>Deathlike; ghostly; similar to the next.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lang</strong></td>
<td><strong>To go as if tired out.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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*Lang* square, or shaven timber, such as is used in buildings; a beam in a roof or piazza which projects beyond the post; a sleeper on which a board rests; to mortise things together; a corner; four-cornered; to raise up on trestles, to support on a frame or on sleepers. From wood and high as a tumulus; used with the last and next.

*Lang* to waver in one's views, to act hesitatingly. Domineering, intractable. 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. 520. Ceylon in Buddhist books.
LAO.

Old sounds, lo, lot, and lok. In Canton, lo, lao, and lin; — in Swatow, lao; — in Amoy, lo and lao; — in Fuzhou, lo and lau; — in Shanghai, lo; — in Chifu, lao.

劳 (lao) From 力 strength and 劉 brilliant contracted, explained as alluding to the energy of fire in burning itself to exhaustion; the contracted form is common.

To toil, to labor, to flag at; to exert one's self for another; to trouble one, as with a commission; to distress; in distress; careworn, distressed, burdened; services to the state; toil, exertion; meritorious deeds, worthy actions.

神 (shen) To weary one's self; wearied of, tired.

勤 (qin) To be diligent.

民 (min) The people are indeed greatly burdened.

昔 (xi) Past toilsome labor; distress.

戮 (lue) Bloody, bloodstained, and distracted.

莫大功 (moe da gun) Unparalleled merit and effort.

驾 (jia) Excuse me, Sir, for the trouble I give you; — scil. I beg pardon.

有 (you) You are obliged for your kind thoughts.

除 (chu) Unrequited labor.

殖 (zhe) I cannot tell how careworn and weary I am.

力者食人 (li zhe si ren) One who employed living on his employers, and these are anxious how do feed them.

劬 (qi) Painfully toiling in the open wild.

全 (quan) An alms, a gift, a present; a reward for services; the person who gets it, a day-laborer, a coolie.

得手皮 (de shou pi) I've only had my trouble for my pains.

人尊草 (ren zun cao) The troubled are in great sorrow.

動人 (dong ren) You are anxious for.

勞 (lao) To reward labor, to recompense services; to console; to aid.

賞 (shang) To animate by bounties.

兵 (bing) To reward soldiers.

君 (jun) The king's obeisance at the king's commutation.

勞 (lao) A kind of univalve shell-fish, perhaps the hermit crab, as it is said to occupy many sorts of shells.

蝦 (xia) A small whitish cicada, common in Chihli.

蠶 (shang) A spotted spider.

勞 (lao) To drag for; to scoop up, to grapple from a deep place; to dredge for, to hook out of the water; to mix and stir up.

起 (qi) To haul up; to grapple for.

屍 (shu) To search or drag for a dead body.

冰底 (bing di) Clutching the moon in the water, as Li Tai-pheh did; — met. intellectual effort.

海底 (bing di) To dredge for a needle in the sea; — met. useless pains.

心底難 (xin di na) It is not always easy to gratify one's desires.

摸 (mo) To feel for things in the water.

魚 (yu) To scoop out fish, as by a dredging net.

糖 (tang) In some sugar.

蠣 (shi) To dredge for oyster-shells.

In Cantonese. To mix up, to put in disorder; to hash, to chop up; to bother.

腳 (jiao) To scour on.

亂 (luan) To confuse; to cause disturbance.

家仔 (jia zai) A clever, shrewd chap; a blackleg.

勞 (lao) From mouth and ringing.

吵 (cha) A great noise.

吵 (cha) A hubbub, a din; to make a bother.

牢 (lao) From or and a shelter, which is regarded as a contraction of 冬 the winter, which the cattle are to pass in the pen.

A corral or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals; an aviary; a granary; a jail, a prison; domestic animals; firm, strong; to know or do certainly; securely.

太 (tai) An ox; because it is offered to Confucius.

少 (shao) A sheep.

靠之 (kao zhi) The two braces firmly rest on each other; met. it is wholly trustworthy.

執 (zhi) He took a pig from the pen.

龍 (long) A scheme to catch one.

固 (gu) Secure; strong.

謹 (jing) To have a distinct remembrance of.

獄 (yu) A prison.

天 (tian) The emperor's prison, a special room in the Board of Punishment for officials.

坐 (zu) Imprisoned; in jail.

不可破 (bu ke破) The prison can't be broken; — i.e. the thing is certain; unalterable custom.

吠 (fui) To talk without meaning or coherency.

嘯 (xiao) Loquacious, gabbling.

嘯 (xiao) Intelligible talk, like that of foreigners.

燕 (yan) The swallows twittering — as they fly in and out.

醪 (lao) Spirits mixed with sediment.

濁 (zhuo) Muddy spirits; lees stirred up.

醇 (chun) Generous wine.

香 (xiang) Sweet, pleasant spirits.
Aged, venerable; a term of respect and honor used before names and resembling Sire; his honor, Señor; prefixed to names of relationship; an officer; to treat respectfully, as an old man should be; old, out of date, used a long time; old at, skilful; to grow old; tough, as meat; stringy, as vegetables; inert, not zealous; backing out; as an adverb, really, decidedly, very; sect of the Rationalists.

| 老 | a nobleman who has served three sovereigns; a poetical name for liquorice. |
| 老 | my old folks I treat with respect. |
| 不 | he could not bear to leave one minister. |

在 Shanghai. A word placed after nouns to distinguish the members of a sentence and, also, a final particle completing the sense.

| 老 | there is rice and meat too. |
| 已經話拉 | I’ve already said it. |

Confused.

A basket or hamper made of osiers or bamboo splints, which turns up and forms a kind of box with trays.

The old disease, the itch.

An ancient name for the Laos, or some tribe of Miao-tsa, the head part of whom are still found in Kwéi-čhen, and divided into many tribes; some are very brutal, live in holes roofed over like sheepcots with logs and thatch, or poor hovels, others, as the wood in Kwéi-tıng hien, more resemble Chinese in their habits.
**LEH.**

Characters under this syllable are often sounded like **lo** in English. *Old sound, lek.* In Canton, lek, lut and lik; — in Swatow, lik; — in Amoy, lek, lik, and lut; — in Fuhchau, lek; — in Shanghai, lik; — in Chifu, lb.

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### LEH.

- **From disease and toil as the phonetic.**
  - 病

- **From men and strength for the phonetic; occurs used with the next.**
  - 仇

- A fraction, an overplus; the tenth of a thing, but others say it is a third.

- **From wound and strength as the phonetic.**
  - 仇

- A sewer obstructed, and its waters forcing a passage; the quality or strata of the earth as affected by the springs and channels in it: geomantic veins; the diameter of a circle; a fraction of a third.

- **To bind; to strangle; to cut in stone; in penmanship, a horizontal stroke.**

- **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.**

### LEH.

- **From man and to fly high.**
  - 仇

- **To dote on, to hanker after; lustful, lecherous, given up to wheoring; to be jealous; envious.**

- **To love sick, enamored with.**

- **A lover of Ts'ing Chi Hwang-ti's mother, a term for a liber- tine, as Sir Francis Chartres.**

- **A paramour.**
Read 早晨, and used with 筋.
A tendon, a sinew.

鵝 [only] a fowl's tendon; — met. a useless thing or fellow.

剥 1 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.

名 1 my name is written elsewhere; — i.e. my card is
inclosed; — a phrase used instead of signing the name.

素 badass 1 纯 破 your constant kindness and great
favors are indelibly engraved on
my heart.

石 1 rocks often split
under.

王 敬 | I, Wang Yang re-
spectfully write — this letter.

【sound, such as is made by
an instrument; the note or
tone.

悶 In Cantonese. Morose, crossing;
disposed to annoy; troublesome;
to talk out of proper place or
order.

【費 disarranged; confused, as a
style; involved and obscure.

起 官 話 to attempt to talk
mandarin.

咻 1 sullen, hard to suit.

雷 1 from rain and 田, but the primit-
ive is regarded as a contrac-
tion of 雷 repeated, referring
to the reverberations.

Thunder, which is produced
by 雲yin 日 2 coming into mutual
collision; 2 a deafening, thud-
ering noise; to imitate, to do like, to echo
一聲 | a clap of thunder.
行 | or 打 | to thunder.
1 公 公 | the god of Thunder.
1 机械设备 the Thunderers's whip, i.e.
a streak of lightning.
1 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.
1 公 萬 | a peal of thunder.
1 鼓 | to beat a drum.
1 煅 燒 be sly; hurry fast,
as if the fire had caught.

木 | 石 spiked logs and hol-
low stink-pots, used in defend-
ing city walls.

請息 | 電之怒 pray abate
your great wrath.

疾 | 不及 八 公 the clap came
before one could cover his ears;
— met. sudden as lightning.

犯 | or | 厄 struck by lightning.

| a tadpole. (Cantonese.)
天 | 打死 you may Heaven
strike you dead with its bolt!
| 火 | the marks of lightning.
| 丸 | the thunder-pill, a species of
truffle, the Mytilus laevis;
found in western China.
| 水 | a torpedo to blow up ships.

| to rub fine, to triturate,
which makes a rumbling
sound; to treat harshly; to
rub; to precipitate.
| 色 | to grind paints.
| 錦 | a pestle for triturating.
| 漂 | to rub flour for starching.
| 敞 | three raps on the
drum, as in a yamun.

蝠 1 an edible, sâk water clain,
common near the Bocca Tigris
and in Lintin Bay.

| a carved wine-jar made of
wood, bronze, or porcelain
with looped ears, having
clouds painted on it to show
its inexhaustibility; a sacri-
ficial bathing-vessel.

| the sweet gourds
cling to them.

蔓 1 the tendrils of the
Dolichos cling to it.

系 | 1 connected, like a
string of beads.
| 結 | bound, as with a cord;
intricate, entwined.
| 絲 | a fine filagree work-
ed bridal crown.
| 結 | 1 forsaken; lost; discontented.
From words and a plow as the phonetics.

To eulogize the dead; to write epitaphs, or confer the temple title; an obituary; a eulogy; praises of the dead, prayers.

| 鳌 | To narrate one's virtues, to write a biography. |
| 鳌 | To narrate one's great deeds. |
| 鳌 | To pray to the gods of the heaven and earth. |

| 从 | A tray or box with partitions in it, used for fruits, comfits, &c.; a fleshy fruit; iron spiked shoes for going up hills. |
| 从 | Considered to be a contraction of "长" and of the next. |
| 从 | Now used chiefly as a weight equal to ten millet seeds, or one tenth of a "斤" or the 88th part of a drachm; avoirdupois; to add to. |
| 从 | To shrug the shoulders and cross the feet. |
| 从 | From silk and fields contracted; it is interchanged with "丝" frequently. |
| 从 | To bind; to tie together; to repeat, to accumulate, to heap on; often, repeatedly. |
| 从 | To lie or unite persons. |
| 从 | 月 | 每 month by month the years pass on. |
| 从 | 次 | Often, again and again. |

Read "々". To involve, to compromise, to implicate, to put an affair on another which gives him trouble or responsibility; dependent on; perplexed with many affairs; embarrassed.
Read ト An animal resembling a fox in shape, and marked like a leopard, formerly found in Hunan; it is a kind of civet, and those who eat its flesh will, it is said, be cured of jealousy.

From water or unjustifiable and eye: the second form is least used, though the most consonant to the meaning.

Tears: to weep; to cry; a dropping like tears

珠 | pearly tears.

雨 | traces of weeping.

流 | to rain tears; to weep much.

流 | or 潸 | or 下 | to cry.

指 | they brushed away their tears and parted.

指 | to wipe away tears.

泪 | tears standing in the eyes.

悲 | mourning and weeping.

泪 | tears wet his cheeks.

雨 | drops fall from the wax candle guttered by the wind.

Read ト Water flowing rapidly.

冷 | a cold, comfortless look.
A lot; 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 | the chief hall in a house.
上 | upstairs.
下 | ground-floor; down-stairs.
高 | to go to an eating-room, which at Canton, is usually upstairs.
二層 | 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 loses, says | 恨 | 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.
鐘 | a bell tower; a belfry.
玉 | a poetical name for the shoulders.
樓 | 隐 the sleepers on a floor.
亭 | a watchman's loft.
走馬 | a corridor; a verandah which goes around the house.
樓 | a sentinel's watch on a wall.
望月 | a lookout, a high terrace, an upper porch.
岑 | the highest peak or house.
車 | a kind of movable watch-tower.
高 | a staging for performances.
望月 | a belvedere on top of a mosque.
井 | a skylight.
牌 | 連絡道旁立 honorary portals stand by the wayside all along the road.

In Fuhc'hau. Cheap, low-priced.

The original form was combined of 妻, 母, 婦, 母, 母, and within, intended to denote empty; as a primitive, its use is chiefly phonetic.

To trail along, as a dress; to tie or lasso, as an ox; troublesome from repetition, annoying, frequent; simple, stupid; a tumultus.

宿 | the sixteenth zodiacal constellation in the head of Aries.
離 | a man mentioned by Mencius, who had good eyesight.
縣 | a district in Sung-kiang fu, southwest of Shanghai.
牛馬維 | the cows and horses are all tethered.
式居 | 他們 thus became more troublesome and overhearing.
子有衣裳弗曳弗 | you have dresses and robes, but you will not wear them.

From mouth and words and annoying; the second is not common, and restricted in its meaning.

揮 | the prattle of an infant beginning to talk; gabble.
揮 | 千種 a thousand imperfections.
揮 | 卍粟 guerilla troops; banditti; the men under an enemy.
揮 | the chattering of birds.

To drag or pull; to bring together; to embrace, to hug; to carry off, to drag away.

住 | to hold by the arms.
抱 | to fall on one's neck.
挽 | to detain one, as by locking his arms.
處女 | to elope with a girl; to carry off virgins.
人出 | dulling him to go out, and take a stroll.

A small dabling cart, the | 車 | or | 斗, which makes a furrow and drops the seed as it is dragged over the fields; one common name is 斗 or seed hod.

A small long-necked jar, shaped like a bottle, called | 酒 | in Cantonese. To throw or wear over the shoulders; to hang down, as a shawl.

口 | a child's bib.
市 | to wear a shawl.

A small long-necked jar, shaped like a bottle, called | 酒 | in Caulonese. To throw or wear over the shoulders; to hang down, as a shawl.

A skull without skin or flesh.

A | or 枯 | a skull; the upper bones of the head.

The mole-cricket (Gryllotalpa), which is thought to help devils and spirits in some way, and is killed by those who meet it by night; it is called | 蟲 | and 土狗 | earth-dog.

天 | a kind of bat.
土 | a four-horned fabulous goat.

A sow in heat.

Diligent, respectful; contented, joyous.

Continuous.

連續 | not ceasing flow; never intermitting, like the passing of people in a street.
LEU.

戰

en

A vessel with high poop galleries; high tops where marksmen were placed.

戰 江  a war junk with a great and high stern.

戰

en

A large horse; some define it an ass, and make it a synonym of 驢 the ass.

戰

en

To plunder.

戰

en

to plunder and forage on people, as soldiers and guerilla bands do.

戄

en

A small tumulus or mound is 城, often raised over graves in the northern provinces.

戄

en

A peak, the 鼻 峰 in the Häng range in the east of Hunan province, where it is said that the Great Yü set up a tablet.

戄

en

A hamper or basket for carrying coarse articles; an oil-basket woven of withes, and covered with layers of paper pasted inside and out.

戄

en

an oil hamper; some of them will hold 150 catties.

戄

en

open baskets for drying or scenting teas or other things.

戄

en

an osier basket for carrying provisions.

戄

en

From metal and troublesome; like the next.

戄

en

Hard, pure iron; a graver to cut iron with; to engrave, to cut characters; to inlay; a frying-pan, a boiler.

兵不雕 鉍 a plain article, no carving on it.

雕  

or  刻 to engrave nicely.

刻 骨 心 [your love is] cut on my bones and graven on my heart.

虎 臬  a tiger-skin bow-case adorned with inlaid work.

剽

en

To bore into and carve; to cut out flowers; to hollow out; a graving tool.

 алкогол

en

to carve flowers in relief on wood-work, common in ornamented dwellings.

偽

en

He dug out an orange to convey his letter, — refers to an incident in the life of Yoh Pei of the Sung dynasty.

偽

en

A swelling with a hard core in it; a purulent tumor, a running ulcer.

痔

en

the bleeding piles; an anal tumor.

偽

en

ulcers breeding worms.

偽

en

glandular serofulous swellings on the neck.

偽

en

ulcers which result from opium smoking.

漏

en

From water and to leak; but the phonetic, by its composition of house and rain, shows the idea.

漏

en

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

en

to mend a crack.

接

en

to catch the dripping water.

失

en

to forget; to leave behind.

滲

en

it leaks; a dripping.

数

en

I omitted to put it in the account.

無

en

no such lucky thing has leaked down. (Cantonese.)

更

en

a clepsydra to mark time.

利

en

to escape the net; — i.e. to evade punishment, or the consequences of a crime.

不  債  出  be ashamed before the light which comes into your house; — met. act honestly even in private.

順  必  人  a frugal, careful man.

規

en

hush-money; exactions.

渡

en

to let out a secret.

謹  疏

be careful how you overlook things in your work.

渡

en

to disclose heaven's purposes, — usually refers to calamities.

船

en

to the middle of the boat, where the boat is in mid-channel; — be foreseeing and prudent.

因

en

From a hiding place and one of the ten stems; it is only used as a primitive.

因

en

To retire into obscurity; to go away from the world's gaze; a kind of sieve or fan.

陋

en

From tumulus and to hide away.

陋

en

A narrow dirty residence; a vile place; a slum; low, rude, rustie, vulgar; ill-flavored, sordid, gripping; insignificant; ignorant.

劣

en

vile looking, detestable.

在

en

in my mean lane; — an affected phrase referring to the place where Yen Hwui dwelt.

孤

en

alone and ignorant.

室

en

a country abode.

醜

en

horrid-looking; deformed.

庚

en

to follow vulgar usages.

明

en

recommend one among the intelligent, or point out one among the obscure and lowly.
Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor or the dregs of the still.

Also read "ch'i.

To stretch; to spread, as wings; to exhibit, to display.

To take a pen in hand.

His composition is as full of beauties as the spring is 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 disperse; 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.

employed on, engaged in; attached to.

 parted; to put apart.

 a sister's grandchild.

 scattered.

 to part from, to bid adieu.

 [the parrot is yet] nothing but a Bird.

 to sow dissensions.

 to sit or stand in pairs.

 no certain dwelling-places.

 how far off is it?

 to wean people from you.

 to dispose in order.

 the horse is always saddled; — met. I am always busy.

 to escape the law of transmigrations in consequence of great austerity.

 a bill of divorce; it is usually sealed by an impression of four finger ends.

 the net was set for the fish, but a wild goose got into it.

 did I not remain in [my mother's] womb?

 those full millet heads drooping over.

 I have passed through cold and heat.

 To leave, to withdraw from, to retire; retired, withdrawn; distant, as an interval.

 to leave home.

 they are one foot apart.

 keep far from, as bad men.

 to leave the company.

 to get up from the table.

 From bamboo and to pass off; occurs used with the next, but not quite correctly.

 a fence or wattle of bamboo; to fence, to inclose; a small basket; a skimmer; a tray.

 a bamboo fence; also a kind of tray.

 a trellis for peas.

 villages and farmsteads.

 fences and hedges; the first is made of posts, the second of interlaced splints.

 where's the hedge that will keep out the wind?

 a poetical name for the China aster, a bed of which a poet once made into a fence.

 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 blind-er, and also the mizzle, on a mule is so called.

 a bamboo skimmer to ladle out from soups.

 From plants and to separate; used with the last.

 A kind of darnel grass, or perhaps a Carex, which injures the growing rice.

 water grass, sedge.

 the two are nearly identical.

 the white straw hat, which was adorned with egret's plumes and feathers, and hence called.

 the white egret girdle; it was formerly worn by the people of Kiangnan.

 a rope to fasten a boat; a painter.

 to tie it with the painter.

 braid a pretty cord of the long leaves of the sweet vernal grass.

 a well-woven gauze with square checks, used for kershief.

 a small skull-cap made of gauze.

 a head scarf of gauze.

 people going on, or traveling in a crowd.

 Long.

 dangling and flapping, as a sleeve which is much too long.

 A fresh water elk, 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 kundoo of India.

From horse and eignar as the phonetic.

A fleet horse; a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses.

駕 a carriage and pair.

鉄 an iron gray horse.

盜 a fleet racer, like Eclipse, which ran a thousand li in a day; one of Mih Wang's eight famous steeds.

物四 well matched were the four black steeds.

城 old name of Fu-ning in 摽府 in the northeast of Chihli.

A beautiful woman of Hunnish origin, named 姬, mentioned in the history of the T'ien, B. C. 670, who was captured from the 族 a tribe of Scythians then living in the present Shensi; pretty.

穀 Grain growing in rows, as when it is in the blade.

野嘉禾排 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, racoon, loris, souslik, &c.

野 an animal resembling the wild cat.

家 the house fox, — a. e. a cat.

海 a seal, found off Manchuria.

菓子 an animal whose habits are like the ratel; it is good for food.

香 or 香 a civet.

子 a spotted wild cat found in Kiangsi.

玄 the silver fox.

風 an animal found in Kiangsi, whose description assimilates it to a loris.

被狐精著 a fox brownie (or vampyra) possesses him.

To stare at, to look at angrily.

眼光 to gaze at fixedly.

長 a long fixed gaze.

A place in Lü now the south of Shantung, where a battle was fought, B. C. 659; a region in the present Nan-yang fu 南陽府 in the southwest of Honan, near T'ang ch'en 鄭州, along the River Han.

A basket or hod for removing earth; a spade or narrow mattock for shoveling in earth; also the name of a tree.

 originally composed of 田 field and 土 earth combined; it forms the 16th radical of a few incongruous 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 1894 feet, but now usually measures 1800 chih or 1894.12 ft. English, making 27.5 li equal to ten miles; the geographical li is 1458.33 feet, of which 250 make a degree, and ten a French league.

鄰 a neighborhood.

一 or 六 li distant.

鄉 or 根 the country; one's native place; the first phrase can be used in addressing one, like 鄉 a neighbor.

悠悠我 far away is my native village.

歸故 to return home, — i. e. to resign office.

千 a courier or post-boy.

人 one of this place.

云 how do I ask, why am I so sorrowful?

戚 relatives by marriage.

居 residence, a place of abode.

長 the eldest man in the village.

To pity; pitiable; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalided.

Read 訴 and interchanged with 乎 to laugh at. To talk much; to jest with.

An adverbial particle, denoting excessively, unreasonably.

說起來話長 they talked a very long time.

In Cantonese read 之. A final particle indicating certainty, doubtless, surely; so, the manner of doing; pronounced 'li; it sometimes indicates a question.

係 it is so; yes, it is really.

天不早 it is not at all early in the day.

來 come here.

去 gone; let us go.

過頭 too much by far; it certainly is so.

In Shanghai. A final to an indicative proposition.

未 not yet, for some time.

勿 not yet, wait.

好用 it can be used.

未時未拉 not yet for a long time.

From woman and village.

兄 the wives of several brothers, also called 嫂 in some places.
"儒"

From man and village.

Unpolished, low-breast; vulgar; gross, ribald; a villager, a rustic, country-people; to protect, to support; sociable, talkative; a trust, a resource.

部 | vulgar; the canaille, country rowdies, roughs.

言 | low expressions, coarse talk.

無所 | I have nothing to look to for help.

歌 | rustic songs and ditties.

医 | a village doctor.

从 sapin and village; an unauthorized character used mostly about Canton.

A mat sail; any small sail.

头 | the halliards.

扯 | hoist sail.

度 | take in sail.

触 | the foot of the sail.

動 | go off under full sail; act. exert all your power.

从 gym and village as the phonetic.

To work a gum like an agate, according to its veining; to polish, to burnish, as gums; veins, striæ; to govern, to manage, to look after; to regulate; the governing principle, that which is felt to be right or suitable (自然之則 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 inheres 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.

生 | to live by lawful calling, to do business.

天 | Heaven's reason, i.e. a retributive, overruling Providence.

看 | a geometer; one who chooses sites.

辨 | to manage well.

調 | the rules of healing.

空 | pure reason; — a Buddhist term.

不到 | I have no time to see to it.

論 | to debate, to reason upon.

大不 | I am far from depending upon the months — of men.

事 | to attend to an affair.

會 | to comprehend, to regard kindly.

必 | 會這一句 you must attend to that expression.

髪 | to dress the hair.

直 | I am right and my purpose is firm; I am conscious of having a good cause.

數 | the recondite reason of; to settle or wind up accounts.

不料 | I have nothing to do with it.

合 | reasonable; as it should be.

你 | 偏 or you | 野 you are in the wrong.

紋 | veins or streaks, as in wood.

當 | it is all right, I am as I would be, don't urge me; — a polite expression, declining an invitation or courtesy, or answering the inquiry if one has dined.

所當 | what ought to be done; in good taste or time.

強 | to distort the right and talk speciously.

上京講 | we are going to Peking to talk of our rights, — a banner of the Taipings in 1853.

From clothes and village; the first form nearly resembles &e; to wrap.

A lining; the inner face of a garment; inner, inside; within; to the left, as in passing a cart.

面 or | 頭 within, in; inside.

在 | at home, in the house.

布 | coarse cotton lining.

表 | 精粗無不到 I understand all about it, the inside and out, the fine and coarse too.

外 | 受敵 enemies on all sides, within and without.

肚 | in the stomach.

頭 | formerly, a while ago, once on a time.

走 | turn or go to the left; — a cartman's cry.

忙 | 偷闲 to steal a little breathing spell in my hurry.

不在心 | 卻在心 I have not forgotten it, but I dislike to do it.

From 魚 fish and 理 veinsings contracted, said to be from the resemblance on the scales to the figure 10 ten.

The carp, which includes other kinds of Cyprinidae, as the bream, sucker, &c.; it is regarded as the king of fish, and is famed to turn into a dragon.

孔 | the name of Confucius' son.

金 | the yellow carp.

火 | fire or red carp. (Cyprinus flumineus).

綠 | green carp (Cyprinus viridi-ribovesus).

塘 | the pond carp. (Cyprinus rubro-fuscus).

黑 | the dog carp. (Cyprinus sulpianus).

黑 | the black carp. (Cyprinus trotairensis).

雙 | a letter, so called from the shape it was folded, while others say that anciently a pair of fish was sent with a letter, a trace of which custom is still kept up in Japan.

化龍 or 魚跳龍門 the carp has become a dragon, or has leaped the dragon's gate; — rapid promotion in getting degrees.

木 | a log struck for meals in Buddhist refectories.
From wood and son; it much resembles 木 子 a season.

A prime or gage; a plum of a red or yellow color; to get ready for a journey.

子 a plum.

南華 a yellow gage at Canton, perhaps the same as the 夫人 of Fubian.

腿 salted prunes.

桃 桃 the peach and plum emulate each other in spring, which shall blossom first.

姑士如桃 to recommend a scholar like a peach and plum-flowering and fruiting, for one can not tell how he will turn out.

行 行 baggage; this term is explained as referring to the things that are proper on a journey, making it like a pun on that word.

履 From body and to step again.

鞋 shoes, covering for the feet.

底 the sole of the shoe.

踹 to tread in another's footsteps; to step on.

步 跬 趷 it is hard for me to walk; an idler's excuse.

行 the conduct; to walk.

履 a record of conduct; statement of one's antecedents.

仁 to do humane acts.

如 海水 [be as cautious] as if treading on thin ice.

珠 珠 three thousand guests with pearly shoes; a compliment to rich friends.

可以 one can walk on the bow first in them.

我 爲 分 she treads in my steps, and then she's away!

禄 給之 the salary will comfort him.

豐 A contracted form of 義 and 月 abundant, composed of a dish and plenty, the next is now used, and this occurs only as a primitive.

A vessel used in sacrificing.

禮 礼 From worship and a sacrificial vessel the character 體 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 decorous in worship and social life; decorum, manners; official obeisance, worship; courtesy; offerings, gifts required by usage, valis.

法 or 數 rules of society, usages, politeness, ceremonies.

體 gentlemanly conduct.

禮 a present; a courtesy; while 禮 denotes the gifts or obeisance made in return for it.

儀卒度 every form is according to rule.

金 or 貨 money paid at a betrothal.

多 very formal, too obsequious.

常 the usual etiquette; customary.

送 to send a present.

節 重至有壬有林 when all the rites have been fully and grandly performed.

謝 and 物 money of 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.

饗 生 a master of ceremonies in a temple, as when adoring Confucius.

縣 a district in the southeast of Kao-nan on the Kia-ling River.
To walk on the side, as of a road.

A fish of the mullet family, also called 七星魚 in Canton, which has seven spots on its body, thought in their arrangement to resemble the Dipper, to which the fish makes its obeisance; the liver is sweet, but priests do not eat it; this fish most probably denotes the Blicophiatus, as well as a kind of mullet, for one synonym of it is 黑魚 or black fish, by which the former is commonly known at the North, and supposed to be transformed from a snake; other synonyms evidently refer to the ed, by which it is defined in Japan, and the two are externally somewhat alike.

Insects in wood; a wood-borer like the carpenter-beetle; a variety of ring-worm; used also for the last in one name of the Blicophiatus.

The northern end of Poyang Lake, which in early times was said to be  彝 a mule that the river and probably denoted the whole lake; the name was perhaps derived from the clams found in it.

Read 6l. A calabash.

以  海 to measure the ocean with a gourd.

1 to go in regular rows, like platoons of infantry; placed in lines.

Read 6o. A volute shell.

蚌門 the periwinkle and clam both shut up their doors, —so the wise man will retire within himself.

Read 6i. To partition.

参  to cut off, as a portion of territory.

利  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.

市  prosperous trade, a good market.

爲  it worked to the disadvantage of the people.

器  edged, tools, arms, cutlery.

息  or  錢  interest on money.

納  or  亞  to pay interest.

不  unlucky, unsuccessful.

口  fluent of speech.

毒  gluttonous; mean.

便  convenient, hand.

每月加  to pay ten per cent. a month.

快  keen-edged, sharp.

見  大人 happy if your Honor notices me.

名  兩  the two pursuits of letters and trade.

無不順  he is always prosperous, all goes as he wishes.

嘴花 牙  talkative and especious.

順  1 agreeable and accommodating.

戰  not an unsuccessful attack.

小人以身殉  the mean man will sacrifice himself for gain.

濟  往來 [this boat] is for the convenience of those crossing the ferry.

害  severe, injurious, painful; used as a superlative, 似得  [the photograph] is exceedingly like him.

路  prosperous.

益  gain, advantage.

其  斷 金 its sharpness will cut metal.

水  a marine tax-collector; he is under the district magistrate.

利  Sound, noise; a final word used in Buddhist books, indicating the end of a thing; talkative.

一張  1 talking about this and that; gossiping.

In Cantonese. A final particle implying an order, or the finishing of an act; the tongue, so called by contraries, because the sound of in that dialect also means to lose; when read 6i, it means careless.

伸  put out your tongue.

衣  a furred tongue.

音  a final particle.

去  they have gone.

做事  he does his work slovenly.

痢  A diysterent; a flux; a diarrhoea.

白  severe diarrhoea.

紅  or 血  bloody flux, dysentery.

嘔  a rumbling flatulent diarrhoea.

休息  a chronic diarrhoea.

禁  a cholera and loss of appetite.

例  From man and advantage as the phonetic.

例  Clever, talented; trim, neat; showing skill and accuracy.

伶  乖巧  ingenious, clever; quick, active.

書的伶  it is drawn very neatly.

例  From man and to compare as the phonetic; it looks like the last.

例  To classify, to adjust, to arrange; to compare; to make a precedent of; laws which are less stringent than the 律 or statutes; rules, regulations, bye-laws, directions; custom, usage; the order or disposition of things.

遠  to transgress the laws.

開  to make a rule.

成  it has become a custom.
从文字和文字的纠缠中，人们不难发现，这些文字的排列方式是按照固定的空间顺序排列的。例如，从左到右、从上到下。
From water and to oppress, or stone; the second form is unusual, and both are like the last.

To cross a stream on stepping-stones, or when fording it, as the composition of the second character shows.

A coarse kind of sandstone; griestone; large untrimmed stones good for pavements; whetstones.

to polish, to sharpen.

A coarse sandstone, graywacke.

mutual oversight and reproach, such as friends should give.

the whole outside wall was built of rough stones; i.e. in cyclopean style.

the waves rub and grind the shells to pieces.

To animate, to encourage; to incite.

to rouse to effort.

to urge to exertion.

to stimulate others to help the country.

one's self, to resolutely bend one's mind on.

A pestilential malaria; a plague sore; virulent sores; swellings and sores caused by fresh lacker; to encourage; to kill, as birds.

ulcers on the skin.

a plague; epidemic.

not to kill fledgelings.

From rice and to oppress; it is also heard pronounced da.

Coarse, as grain; husks and grain mixed; unhulled or uncleaned rice.

poor quality; rough, as the harsh taste of unripe Indian corn.

fine and coarse.

Rock oysters, as distinguished from the agglomerated kind, are called because they are all regarded as males, thus showing that the hermaphrodite nature of this mollusk has been observed by the Chinese.

| 1 | dried oysters. | 1 | oysters in the shell; also the shell, regarded as medicinal. | 1 | oysters and clams; an old term. |

Vicious; bad; to fear; timid.

wicked, deprived; a cruel disposition.

The cry of a heron.

or the scream of a wild goose.

From door under which a dog crouches to get out; occurs used with the next.

To stoop, to bend, to crouch; to offend, to reach, to come to; at determined; to stop, to quiet, to settle; set; crooked, distorted; perverse, rebellious, ungovernable; guilty, impenitent; calamities, tribulations.

wicked, hard-hearted.

outrageously vicious.

perseverance, restrained by no law.

error, crimes, sins.

the people are not yet settled; they do not acquiesce.

a grave crime.

I am not sure but that I have offended the Powers above and below.

it soars to the heavens.

there is no way of stopping or remedying these troubles.

the stupidity of the clever man is because he does violence — to his right nature.

Composed of  to lead and  a chord, both contracted, referring to tying a person's limbs till the blood starts; like the preceding, and used for the next.

Incurable; violent, as a disease; extravagant; turbulent; to oppose; a green color; a thick skin.

a unreasonable man.

an audacious villain.

a labiate plant which furnishes a green dye, said to grow in Shantung.

A dark dull green, made by using a dye derived from the Chinese.

A stiff grass resembling a Stachys; the awns are stiff, and the spike of a brick red color when ripe; the leaves are suitable for weaving into sandals; another kind is called by this name, whose leaves are used to dye a dull green color.

A black dragon-snake, which can bring rain or clouds, called and , and goes into the deep at a jump; this description probably alludes to the water-spout.

looking very sorrowful.

From hand or wood and perseverance; the first is also read lieh to twist or tie; to bond.

Coverings put on the nails to protect them when thrumming the guitar; to twitch the strings, to strum; to snap a sash; to gesture, as a helm; to twist, as to whirl a spoon.

obstruct, willful.

to steer, as a boat.

to play the cithern.
From to reach and a bullae; others derivate it from 去 body altered.

Attached to, belonging or joined to; underlings, official attendants; menial, ignoble, abject; vile.

僕仆 slaves, retainers.

書 the square plain style of writing Chinese characters.

人 a vagabond, a menial retainer; such cannot compete at the examinations.

文士 lecturers who precede an officer's retinue.

不畏 he is not under his control.

附艺 attached to, as a fief to a prince.

直隶 an inferior department whose magistrate is directly responsible to the provincial governor, and not to the chifu or prefect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LI.</th>
<th>LL.</th>
<th>LIANG.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>From 鹿 deer and an old phonetic form; a deer runs to its pasture-grounds on sealing them; it is interchanged with a few of its compounds.</td>
<td>麟 li'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>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 bean; a boat.</td>
<td>秀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>He would not promote the resources of the people.</td>
<td>龍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>belongs, attached.</td>
<td>不偽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Beautiful, in good taste.</td>
<td>多</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Proportional, correspondent.</td>
<td>流水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lavish in his dress and living.</td>
<td>附</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The original form is described as altered from 去 filled with and 失 lost combined; as a primitive, it needs to be distinguished from 具 perevere.</td>
<td>附</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Good, gentle, considerate, mild, benignant; excellent of its kind, valuable; natural, instinctive; a term of praise; freeborn, in distinction from 員 mean or slaves; loyal, obedient; skillful; not vicious, as a horse; very; a high degree.</td>
<td>結</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>My Goodman; my goodwife.</td>
<td>東</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Virtuous, good, pure.</td>
<td>固</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Desires of doing right, devout.</td>
<td>心</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heartless, ungrateful.</td>
<td>當</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A good while.</td>
<td>夜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A fertile field.</td>
<td>天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Loyal people, as tax-payers.</td>
<td>日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very; exceedingly.</td>
<td>陽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A lucky hour; now's the time for it.</td>
<td>及</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>His better heart has asserted itself; he is reforming.</td>
<td>夜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>An equitable law.</td>
<td>未</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Natural instinct or skill.</td>
<td>未</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gentle horse.</td>
<td>未</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Innate knowledge or genius; born to it.</td>
<td>鈔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>He has suddenly turned ungrateful.</td>
<td>鈔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>It is chiefly on that account.</td>
<td>鈔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>It is just for that reason.</td>
<td>鈔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIANG.

Liang. From wood, water and wound: it is somewhat resembles dye, and the last.

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 span in a cap; curved end of a carriage-pole; self-reliant; aggressive; the principal; the chief reliance.

橋 | bridges; the timbers or ties of a bridge.

澤 | a pond banked in a ravine in order to make a 魚 | or fish pond.

強 | overbearing, atrocious.

造舟為 | he made a bridge of the boats.

雕 | a frieze in the ceilings of Chinese rooms, often highly carved.

鼻 | the bridge of the nose.

鞋 | the double seam on top of Chinese shoes.

橋 | to ride the beam; i.e. to involve another by false accusations.

州 | one of the nine ancient divisions of China, lying south of the Yangtsz River in Shansi, and thence down to the Yangtsz river and west of the River Han, including Szechuan and Hopeh.

卐 | the rascal can [only] jump bridges, and need not be feared.

頭懸 | [Li Mih] fastened his head to the beam, lest he should fall asleep when studying.

朝 | the Liang dynasty, which existed from A.D. 502 to 550, under six princes; its capital was Nanking.

槓 | The mast of a boat; met. a statesman.

柱 | a ridge-pole.

杠 | a girder, a beam.

上大吉 | let good luck come on raising the ridge-pole; — a phrase written by house-builders.

Used with the last.

A cold north wind.

Liang. From ice or water and a capital; the first is most used.

凉, ăng | Cool, fresh; refreshing; cooling, as refrigerant medicines; distant, cool towards; hypocrical; in need, strained; sparing of, a little; to trust in, to assist.

几 | to get a cold and sweat; to get a rheumatic cold.

德 | having small virtue.

稿 | or 納 | or 領 | to enjoy the air; take an airing.

爽 | or 體 | cool, refreshing.

若 |看待 | to treat one coldly.

秋 | cool, autumnal days.

氏之風極荒 | the worst disorders of the people are owing to those hypocrites who so skillfully prevaricate.

世態炎涼 | the departure of mankind is now fervid and then chilly.

藥苦口利于病 | if this good physic embitters the mouth, it benefits the ailments; — so does good advice.

國 | the names of several small short-lived states in northwestern China, which existed from A.D. 400 to 420.

州 | a large prefecture in the western part of Inner Kansuh.

荒 | devastated, pillaged, as a region by robbers.

彼武王 | he assisted Wu Wang.

Used with the last.

Liang. A small tree with a rough bark, the 子木 | found in Kiangsi; the wood serves for axles and hubs; the fruit is pictured growing from the trunk on short stems; it is black when ripe, has a sweetish, astringent taste, and goes by the name of 冬青 or winter-green.

The strings of an official cap; the throat-clasp.

Liang. A kind of sleeping-car.

Liang. From rice and the next contracted, which some say was given to it from the region near Szechuan, where it was early grown.

The common spiked millet or canary-seed (Setaria italicu); the only difference between it and the sub, is its size and the awns on the spikes, this having the largest grain and longest awn; this distinction is not now maintained, and the application is disused.

高 | sorgo (Sorghum vulgare), the Barbadoes millet, Guinea corn, or dana, of which there are several varieties.

粱 | a grass which resembles the sorgum, but useless; tares.

米 or 高 | sorgum seed, used chiefly to make 高酒 strong spirits.

膏 | a body of fat and grain; — said of a rich gormand.

Used with the last.

Liang. A cold north wind.

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A pair of shoes; a string for tying shoes.

A naiad, called 魚 which inhabits fountains; it is described as a purple child three years old.

Two; a pair, usually intimating some likeness or relationship; doubled; both; twice, again; dual; a classifier of chariots; a weight, originally 24 銖 grains, now the highest one used in Chinese money transactions, and by the Portuguese first called a tola from the Indian tola, apparently because both these weights were the highest money terms known in Bombay and Canton; the tola weighs 180 grs. or about 1/2 oz.; its weight varies little in comparison to the catty, but there are trifling discrepancies all over the empire to the extent of even forty grains; it is worth from $1.38 to $1.47 according to its purity, and is usually reckoned at 6s. 8d. sterling.

Two persons.

Yes, there were two.

Divide it equally.

There were three or four. (Shanghai.)

A heaven and earth.

A man dwells between heaven and earth.

One's parents.
From to go and kindled wood as the phonetic.

Liao  liao  Distant, far off.

1 望 to see afar off.

1 1 1 [that hill] is really a great way off.

1 闊 a broad expanse, as a prairie.

道路  遠 the road is a very long one.

1 葉 the leaves of the broad bamboo used in weaving mats, hats, etc.

1 東 the region east of the River Liao  水 which empties into the north of the Gulf of Chihli, now known as Shingking.

国 the designation of the Ki-
tans between A.D. 937 and 980; it was revived again by a small tribe in A.D. 1666, during the decadence of the Sung dynasty, and continued with various fortunes and changes until extinguished by the Mongols in A.D. 1201.

Liao  liao  A companion, a colleague, an official associate; one of the same class or rank; to labor or hold office together; a kind, a class.

同 1 officials, companions; those of about the same rank and time.

官 1 fellow-officers.

1 the magistracy; the rulers.

A one profession of men.

Read Liao' and used with 婦 pretty. A courteous manner; a gentle, leisurely, affable manner.

1 佼人  分 how lovely is that beautiful woman.

Interchanged with the last.

Liao  liao  A fellow-student or officer; to study in the same room; a small window.

房  a room in an office like a tea-room, where officials meet.
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.

Perhaps to contrive how to reach an aim; intriguing.

好 | to play jokes on; loving to interfere.

醒 | to tickle him to wake him.

动 | to excite one's wrath.

花锹 | the flowers and willows excite the feelings.

战 | to challenge to a battle.

人斗 | to dare one to a fight.

火 | to stir up the fire.

犯 | a mischief-loving boy, who likes to play and break things.

耳 | to tickle or brush the ears.

人 | to pull and haul, as in play.

边 | a basted edge.

縫 | to sew a seam, to hem.

僚 | Similar to the preceding, and used with 似, a good looking.

僚 | To trifle; to dally; to play with; pretty, good looking, winsome.

戲 | to sport with.

刁 | boisterous; annoying.

Read 'liao' at the North.

原 | a maternal grandmother.

原 | The virile member; a term used in Shantung.

築 | A bamboo trencher, the 竹 on which the beef was placed by the sacrificial officer, and the blood in another dish, during the state worship in the Chou dynasty.

互賜盈 | get ready the dishes for the blood and flesh.

撩 | The escada; it is often interchanged with liao 筏 to denote the 筏 a small whitish kind found in Chihli.

撩 | a variety of the mole-cricket.

Small birds like the wren, pipit, tarin, or toutit; a grass-warbler.

鶯 | the little tailor-bird of southern China, but also applied to other small birds as the sedge-wren or blue-bird.

自 | a butcher bird or shrike.

鶯 | in a nest's nest in a mosquito's eyebrow; i.e. excessively small.

联络 | The fat or tallow covering the intestines; the omentum.

取其血 | take out the blood and caul.

联络 | hard tallow.

联络 | From dog or beast and kindled wood; these characters are also used for 喝, the name of the Laos tribes.

联络 | To hunt at night by torches, as in deer-stalking.

联络 | a night hunt.

联络 | Artful words.

联络 | incessant altercation and gabble.

联络 | deceitful talk.

联络 | Silver of the purest kind; a furnace with a fine to it; a fetter; to fetter, to secure.

联络 | a cook; an old term.

联络 | manacles for securing prisoners.

联络 | From ear and a horary character. occurs used with the next, and is also read liu.

联络 | 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.

联络 | not much, not many.

联络 | off-hand; readily; perhaps.

联络 | 轻 major then let us consult about it.

联络 | 生 nothing upon which to live; no employment, as a farmer during a drought.

联络 | a waste; heedless; rash.

| 以行 | I think I had better travel over the state.
| 与子同归兮 | I am half inclined to go and live with her.
| 椒 | With all the pepper seeds.
| 城縣 | the district in the city of Tung-chang fu on the Grand Canal in the west of Shantung.

谬 | To trust; to depend on, as true and real; care, anxiety for; impatient.

谬 | nothing to look to, no resources.

津 | To pity, to commiserate.

津 | From wings above streaming hair, representing the look of a bird as it darts on high.

津 | The continuous blast of a gale is | jin, applied also to a steady breeze.

津 | The darter of a lark, as it soars on high.

津 | Deep and clear like the deep sea.

津 | lustrous; still depths, as in a lake.

津 | From a covering and to fly high.

津 | Empty, void, silent; vacant, solitary; vast; unoccupied, leisurely.

落 | deserted; unoccupied, idle.

津 | boundless; vast, like the heavens.

津 | reduced to a very few; there are indeed not many as the neglected and poor.

津 | a few of the troops and people got out, and escaped—the crash.

津 | To run, to get away, to escape a danger; to cross the legs.

津 | begone! clear out!

津 | 久了 he has been away a good while.
In *Cantonese*, read 雀 man, and sometimes written 雀 To sit on the heels; to perch, to roost; to thumps.

head squats down.

head to tap his head.

to squat you down there!}

To point out; to select; to sew, and put in complete order.

**daos**

善乃甲胃 repair and carefully look after your mail and helmets.

**lao**

Large, great.

**liao**

of huge proportions, gigantic.

In *Cantonese*, a man, answering to 人 in the court dialect; a person, a fellow, rather a demeaning term; one of a class, and not unfrequently added to the name of his calling, as 剃頭 a barber.

大 an elder brother.

細 a younger brother.

鄉下 or 郎巴 a villager, a clown.

老大 an old fellow.

個 that stranger; that man.

外江 a Northerner.

**liao**

From *plant* and to fly high.

An acrid herb, the seeds of which fly about; usually applied to the knot, wort, persicary, or smart weed (*Polygonum*); met troubles, griefs.

**liao**

the prince's feather (*Polygonum orientale*).

水 or 小 the water pepper (*Polygonum perforatum*).

子又集子 I am brought among the smart-weed; — *e* into bitter trials.

馬 or 藤 a small species in Kiangsi, with bright red flowers, and the laceolate leaves marked with many black spots; the roots are used to boil with persimmon seeds.

天 the water persicary. (*Polygonum amarum*).

毛 the hairy smart weed (*Polygonum barbatum*), or an allied species with thick bristle leaves, also called 白馬鞭 the white horsewhip.

Read luah, Luxuriant growth.

者義 how finely grows the Artemisia.

"The proper name of the small state, for which the last is often written; it lay in the present Ku-chieh 固始縣 in the south-east corner of Honan, on a branch of the River Hwai.

liang

To bind or wind around; to wrap; gyes; fetters; to manage; the keel lines of a sail; ancients, a sacrifice to the emperor's ancestors.

錐 to wind or tie in a ball.

送 to samper; to go about and look, as at a fair.

繞 to wind or wrap around, as when baudaging a limb.

絲 keel lines along the edge of a sail.

鬆 slack off the sheet.

眼花乱 the eyes wearied with looking; amazed at what I have seen.

起辨 to wind the cue around the head.

一髻 the hair coiled in a tuft.

In *Cantonese*. To lead a horse about to cool, for which 留 is more common and correct.

From fire and kindled wood; it is nearly synonymous with its primitive.

To burn; to set on fire; a blaze; to illuminate; torches placed on stands; a lamp, a signal light; fuel; to enlighten; brilliant, as fire

門, door-light, a hall-lamp.

如指掌 plain as pointing to the palm.

郊原 a fire in the woods; a burning jungle.

寫完 it is all written out.

之方揚寧或減之 a blazing faggot may be easily put out.

庭炎 blazing faggots.

庭炎 the torches are blazing in the court yard.

民所之 which the people burn in the court yard.

瞭山 the clear hills and picturesque waters.

然面明 bright and splendid.

瞭 A clear, bright eye; far-sighted; distinct vision.

眼子明亮 the eye clear and honest; an eye of conscientious integrity.

一目然 I can see it all at a glance.

瞭 Tall.

瞭 or 縫 a tall lank man; one who walks unsteadily, or on his toes.

瞭 Intelligent; cheerful, lively, discerning; empty; to sympathize with, to think on; empty.

瞭起寒襟 I am greatly grieved at their sufferings from cold and nakedness.

瞭 The etymologists describe this character as 子無臂 child without arms, referring to the horizontal stroke on the character 子 son, it, somewhat resembles 亖 a fork.

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 不 it forms the superlative; between two verbs, it has the force of one action; as 笑笑 he laugh ed once.

燒  all the houses.
LIAO.

From a peck and grain, — one is measured by the other; it looks a little like 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 vitrous substance imitating stone, used for making rings and cups; colored glass; an employe, 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.

难 | hard.

食不消 | it is hard to say exactly.

食 | I think you will find it to be so.

能 | I cannot think that I cannot do it.

难以逆 | it cannot be foreseen.

谁 | who would have thought it?

不 | unexpectedly.

不出所料 | it is what I rather expected.

朝廷 | a statesman; a worthy loyal government officer.

腐 | a careless wasteful workman; a ne'er-do-well.

马 | a provender of pulse.

器 | strass, in imitation of stone; the京 is the best.

片 | window glass.

猪 | 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.

搭算工 | reckon what the work and materials will come to.

田 | manure, fertilizers.

药 | all the ingredients of the medicine weigh two catties.

筩 | to set a saw with a筩 or vice, so as to widen the kerf.

獠 | A surrounding wall.

獠 | to appease hunger.

桟 | oaks seeds cure no poor folks.

僚 | Destroyed, defeated, ruined; in Kiangsu, used for badness; badly, wickedly.

学 | to slander.

不善 | learning bad habits.

不释而必 | though he is not dead he is still badly defeated.

廾 | A small ancient town or state, probably derived from a son of Wăn Wang, who had an appanage in T'ai or Shantung.

僚 | Derived from 火 fire and an ancient form of 養 sincere both contracted, intimating that in sacrificing to heaven, faith is the most important point; it is now used only as a primitive.

燃料 | Fuel used in sacrifices.

跤 | 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.

掉 | to toddle along; to crawl or drag the legs, as when weak or palsied.

蹶子 | a kick by a horse.
列, 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.

写明白, write out the particulars clearly, as in a bill.

位或行, troops in rank; drawn up in array, as for battle.

排, to set out in order.

不鼓不成, if the drums do not sound, the ranks cannot be formed.

位或行, troops in rank; drawn up in array, as for battle.

坐其次, each one sitting in his place or rank.

列, lieh. From streams and evil, the last being a contracted form of the preceding, and often further contracted to "evening; it is only used as a primitive.

The motions and looks of rippling water.

列, lieh. From fire and to arrange as the phonetic; occurs used with the next.

烈, lieh. Burning, ardent, 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.

火, lieh. A fierce fire.

性, lieh. Irreliable and violent.

節, lieh. Inflexibly loyal; rigorously chaste, as a widow.

列, lieh. The chatter of birds; a final particle expressing certainty; occurs as a synonym of for the imperative, as eat it.

列, lieh. Birds quarreling and chirping.

醉, lieh. One is quite drunk.

列, lieh. It is just fixed in that.

裂, lieh. From garments and separated.

从, lieh. Cuttings, leavings, remnants, eabbage; to crack open, to split; to tear; to slit; a crack, a fissure; a flaw, as in glass; cracked, seamed, creased.

自, lieh. It split open.

破, lieh. Broken, fractured, as a jar.

裂, lieh. One crack.

一裂, lieh. Angular and irregular carvings with flowers.

一裂, lieh. To tear or rip the clothes.

一裂, lieh. Riven, split, fissured.

裂, lieh. Headless; blundering and malingering, as officials do; to subvert, as a custom.

列, lieh. To break, to crack; cracked.

列, lieh. Ripped, riven; torn, as clothes.

烈, lieh. A violent gust of wind is.
LIEH.

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

打 | or | 田 | to hunt; to go shooting.

狗 | a pointer, a hunting-dog.

放 | to unleash the dog.

户 | huntsmen, foresters.

其 | elegant extracts.

To stride over, to leap over; to overstep; to go out of the way; to tread.

涉 | 世务 | he had had experience of worldly affairs.


LIEH.

from streams and the fontanelle, referring to a horse's mane, and its brizzly appearance like a rat's legs; the second form is the commonest.

Stiff hair on the head; a mane; bristles on a hog; dorsal fins, especially those with long flexible spines; bristly, stiff hair.

剛 | the stiff-bristled,—a poetical name for a boar.

長 | a long beard.

馬 | the tumulus of a grave, which at first was made like a ridge resembling a horse's neck.

奮 | 動然 | he shakes his mane and raises his head,—as a war-horse.


LIEH.

1. The red bristles are sporting amidst the green grass;—said of gold fish in a tank.

From fish and bristly to the regular order when learning

A general name at Canton for fish with spinous fins like the perch, wrasse, gilt-head, &c.

軟唇 | the soft-lipped perch (Pristipoma granulopeteron)

金絲 | the gold thread wrasse (Chromis chromis).

上海 | sea-going carp (Cyprinus acuminatus)

尖嘴 | the sharp-nosed sun-fish (Chaetodon nasutus)

黒石 | the black perch (Hoplostethus fasciatus)

大眼 | the big-eyed perch (Priacanthus taylori)

紅 | red perch (Pagrus unicorn)


LIEN.

Old sounds, lien and lien. In Canton, lien and lien;—in Swatow, lien, niem, lien, and noi,—in Amoy, lien, liam, and kiam;—in Fukien, lien and ling;—in Shanghai, li and m,—in Chifu, 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 adverbial 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.

通 | joined, as by a thoroughfare.

結 | banded together, as a ring of people.

相 | close, next, adjoining, conterminous.

累 | or | 賴 | to implicate, to involve; compromised.

姻 | allied by marriage.

不 | 規 | unceasingly, again and again

不 | 斷 | 閃 | incessant lightning.

五子 | 五 | his five sons became 

日 | successive days.

水 | 天 | the water meets the sky, as at sea.

接 | 喜笑 | he is continually in good spirits.

上 | 数 | with the other accounts.

臉 | 不洗 | he does not even wash his face

1. to sit rudely or out of one's order; to occupy a wrong seat at table.

學不 | 等 | do not overstep the regular order when learning

From fish and bristly, alluding probably to the spinous dorsals.

軟唇 | the soft-lipped perch (Pristipoma granulopeteron)

金絲 | the gold thread wrasse (Chromis chromis).

上海 | sea-going carp (Cyprinus acuminatus)

尖嘴 | the sharp-nosed sun-fish (Chaetodon nasutus)

黒石 | the black perch (Hoplostethus fasciatus)

大眼 | the big-eyed perch (Priacanthus taylori)

紅 | red perch (Pagrus unicorn)

2. to sit rudely or out of one's order; to occupy a wrong seat at table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>漳</td>
<td>lien</td>
<td>The wind raising ripples on the water; unceasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漱</td>
<td>lian</td>
<td>Her tears flowed unceasingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>江</td>
<td>jiang</td>
<td>A river in the south of Hunan, in Kwai-yang hien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>江水清且吟</td>
<td>jiang shui qing jie yin</td>
<td>The river flows clear and rippling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鞭</td>
<td>bian</td>
<td>A species of snake or red lizard, the 火赤, found in Chekiang, which is attracted by a light; it eats sparrows and mice, and is regarded as dangerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捲</td>
<td>juan</td>
<td>A serpent coiled up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蓮</td>
<td>lian</td>
<td>The lotus (Nelumbium speciosum), the flower consecrated to Buddha; much used in names and places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>hua</td>
<td>The lotus flower or water lily, of which there are numerous varieties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>米</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>米 or 米 lotus nuts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>米</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>米 or 米 the seed-case or torus of the lotus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>荷葉</td>
<td>hei ye</td>
<td>荷葉 or 荷 leaves, the lotus leaf, a name of Kwanyin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>chu</td>
<td>船; a pleasure-boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>百子</td>
<td>bai zi</td>
<td>百子; the Agapanthus, a showy liliaceous flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青</td>
<td>qing</td>
<td>青色; a pinkish purple color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>a species of hong (Picus puna).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>獨腳</td>
<td>du ju</td>
<td>a plant like the arum (Caladium xanthorrhizum).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青</td>
<td>qing</td>
<td>青; a damsel; a nun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td>金; golden lilies, a term for women's small feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>步</td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>步; a lady-like step, a fine gait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>hua</td>
<td>花; name of a common song.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>zhi</td>
<td>From wood and connected, interchanged with 植 as a vase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>niao</td>
<td>A side apartment or closet, adjoining a large hall; a kind of latch or crossbar on a door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>zi</td>
<td>子; the loose skinned orange (Citrus margarita).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鶉</td>
<td>lian</td>
<td>从 dress and connected; an unauthorized character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拙</td>
<td>zhuo</td>
<td>拙; a purse, a waist-bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>榷</td>
<td>eve</td>
<td>榷; a purse or pouch attached to the girdle; it is like a bag slit in the side, and is chiefly worn at the North.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鏖</td>
<td>bian</td>
<td>Unrefined lead or tin ore; a chain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鏖</td>
<td>bian</td>
<td>鏖; to kneel on chains; a mode of torture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巾</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td>巾; wind it up, as a watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>完完了</td>
<td>wan wan</td>
<td>完了; the chain (or watch) has run down or out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>險</td>
<td>lian</td>
<td>Two species of bream, the Abruns braunata and ter minutes, called 錦魚 or flat fish at Canton; it is applied also to a plated fish like a gurnard; but at Nanking the 锦魚 is a silure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>zi</td>
<td>子; a species of tench of a whitish color, about two feet long, much reared in Kiangsu; it is one of the gifts to a bride by her parents as a wish for children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麵</td>
<td>mian</td>
<td>Baked cakes made from fresh oats, called 麵; a coarse kind of food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餰</td>
<td>xun</td>
<td>A term for white rice and green grass; rice which is not glutinous and does not stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聯</td>
<td>lian</td>
<td>Derived from 聯; ear and 絲; silk altered to indicate the connection of the ear to the cheek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>絲; connected, joined; associated united; a term for ten householders acting as a neighborhood; to combine with; to make alliance with; to assemble; to join in; to join in a regular order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>絲; parallel sentences or distiches; they are written on scrolls, or inclosed in frames, to hang upon walls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柱</td>
<td>zhu</td>
<td>柱; scrolls fitted for hanging on pillars and doors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>suo</td>
<td>素; funeral distiches hung up during mourning; the letters are white on a blue ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畫</td>
<td>hua</td>
<td>畫; to form cabals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>居</td>
<td>jiu</td>
<td>居; to dwell together as in a row or terrace, where the houses are built in connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帳</td>
<td>zhang</td>
<td>帳; a union of ten families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>shou</td>
<td>手; united strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>群</td>
<td>qun</td>
<td>群; to crowd together; a flock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>合作</td>
<td>he zuo</td>
<td>合作; to do with united purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>ming</td>
<td>名; to subscribe names, as to a petition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>保</td>
<td>bao</td>
<td>保; mutual security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聯</td>
<td>lian</td>
<td>聯; united public opinion, as on a grievance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聯</td>
<td>lian</td>
<td>聯; a federation of states, like the United States or the German bund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>組</td>
<td>zhu</td>
<td>組; to combine parts into one whole, as in composition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宗</td>
<td>zong</td>
<td>宗; adopted brothers of the same surname.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In Cantonese.** To baste; to stitch together. |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
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<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>yi</td>
<td>衣; clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>窗</td>
<td>chuang</td>
<td>窗; a dressing-case; a perfume or toilet-box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>镜</td>
<td>jing</td>
<td>镜; money given to a bride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>镜</td>
<td>jing</td>
<td>镜; a dressing-case with a glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謹</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td>謹; we respectfully request you to come and see the bridal outfit; an invitation to a wedding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>希</td>
<td>xi</td>
<td>希; from napkins and case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>jiu</td>
<td>酒; a grog-shop, a tavern, a spirit dealer's stall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>門; cloth screens hung outside of doors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Lien.

The quick jumping run of some animals is said to a monkey running up a tree, the leaping of a hare, or a dog scampering in his play.

Lien.

From heart and ignis fatuus as the phereonic.

To comisserate, to have charity for; to sympathize with

in a loving heart.

not unworthy of pity

afflicted people feel pity for each other.

I earnestly look for your pity

I give me just one cash. (Pekingese.)

A corner, an angle; by the side; moderate, economical, sparing, frugal; pure, disinterested; to discriminate, to examine candidly; discrimination.

no modest, shamefaced, humble minded, reputable

an anti-extortion allow ance, a legal addition to the salary of officials; it is about a thousand taels to a chi-hien

to examine and judge equitably.

incorruptible, honest

a corner; particular, strict, as a corner is immutable

affected moderation in restricting money.

sparing, frugal.

delicate-flavored and cheap.

easy with, but saugacious; one of the nine virtues.

six virtues belonging to the wise officer, his purity in goodness, ability, rectitude, reverence, regard for law, and equity in decision.

In the second form is often restricted to cloth screens.

A door screen of cloth, matting, or bamboo splints; window-screens; curtains.

or bamboo blinds.

a cloth curtain

venetian blinds

roll up the blinds.

at home, private, secluded

deputies appointed by the chancellor to read the essays

to let fall the screen and hear politics; said of an empress regent or dowager

a curtain screen, as between rooms

the crystal screen; - i.e. a waterfall under which one sees the sun.

the flowers on the screen

A rivulet falling in a sheet of water from a cliff; thin; poor

a pretty cascade near Canton

a stream in Tao chen, in the south of Hunan

a term used by the Chinese in Manila for Christian baptism

Interchanged with the last.

To stick; to adhere to, as mud to wheels; thin ice; cold, icy; water lying still in a pool and just ready to freeze; unsavory.

water in a pool and skimmed over with ice

deep mire does not stick

Used with the last.

A thin sheeting of ice.

the water is just skimmed over with ice

the thin ice melts in the sun

An insect thought to smell like ginger, the snail, found in the grass during summer; it is also known as Schip or fragrant daisel, and probably belongs to the Cimex family, though one of its synonyms, Schist or smooth bug, is now applied to the cockroach.

The calf of the leg; the spine in animals

the shin bone.

the leg

a hog's spleen or milt.

A sickle; a reaping or bill hook

a sickle.

a pruning-hook.

a handle of a sickle

the new moon is like a sickle.

a tinder case with steel and flint.

A coarse kind of red sandstone, not fine enough for polishing, hypocritical pretentious; reddish.

regarded benevolence or kindness.

An unauthorized character.

A species of slime or mudfish (Araste falcatus), common at Canton, of a dull green color, stout, jagged spines, and large mouth with six cirri, other sorts have four cirri.

From to rap and ien all; this is often wrongly written like

to beg, and interchanged with ien? ien to enshroud.

To collect, to gather in, as a harvest; to amass, to hoard up, to husband; to desire; to give; to enshroud; in medias res, to neutralize, to express; an ingathering

to put into a coffin.
LIEN.

收 | to harvest, to gather in crops.

時 | time.

福 | happiness.

【 | the ruler.

(center) | concentrations in himself the five happinesses.

聚 | to hoard, to lay by; to get by gripping.

娶 | to stay at home; to refuse to go, as to a place or on a visit.

手 | to sleeve the hands, to decline.

怨 | 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.

酸脹性 | acids are neutralizing; they repress heat.

Read lien Exactions; the act of gathering.

用 | the government uses hateful exactions.

抗 | Cantonese. To lick, as a dog.

臉 | From flesh and the whole.

The cheek; the face; reputation, honor; countenance, character.

旦 | the face, the cheeks; the countenance.

聞 | shameless, brazen-faced.

做 | a face that shows disgust and displeasure.

失 | to disgrace one's self or another.

傷 | dishonorable; bad-faced.

悲 | an ill-tempered sullen face.

杏 | ruddy cheeks.

做 | to give moral support, to keep in countenance; creditable, praiseworthy.

賞 | to commend, to countenance; to visit at [my] house.

背 | makes all the difference whether it is my back or my face, — how you do your work.

笑 | to meet one with a smile.

哭 | cast down, out of humor.

然 | to interfere to make up a quarrel, to urge to peace.

有 | neither go ahead about your work, nor do you let your face appear; — you are neither useful nor respectable.

上 | really mortified, much ashamed.

獄 | 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.

The second form is unusual.

| A medicinal plant, the A. caerulea (Siegeseckia orientalis), a synogenous plant of a milky nature; also a species of scullions or Allium.

保 | the berries of a species of sweet vine.

白 | the white berry or grape (Ampelopis seriusifolia), found in Chili and used in medicine.

車 | carriage and two men to draw it along.

輪 | a barrow or hand-carriage, shaped like an easy-chair and pushed by men; the Emperor's chariot; the court; the sovereign; to transport; to take up.

下 | at court, at the capital.

駐 | appointed to reside near the imperial government.

我 | we took up our loads, we trundled our barrows.

道 | paths within the palace grounds.

京 | the metropolis.

車 | mother.

母 | is her mother.

夫 | household or body-guard.

妻 | the emperor's chariot.

鳳 | her Majesty's carriage; the ear of a goddess.

器 | A vase or plate used to hold the rice of a sacrifice in the imperial ancestral temple.

| ornamented vessels employed for this purpose in the Hia dynasty and later.

撿 | To transport, to remove, to take a thing in a barrel; to change places, to move about; to pick up and arrange.

來 | to take back and forth.

起 | to take out of.

過 | to take it to the man.

間 | to take them out and sun them.

負 | a coolie's toil.

蜆 | the spongework the sphex-wasp brings mud to make its nest.

業 | evil and all; sometimes written 數 but this form is right.

To shroud a corpse; to lay out a body in its best clothes for coffining; the shroud or bandages.

收 | to put in a coffin.

支 | and small; a pompous funeral and a plain one.

具 | bandages or scarfs to wrap the body in.

激 | Water overflowing; crests of waves.

透 | to overwhelm; to roll and tumble, as billows.
**LIEN.**

A tree bearing lilac flowers, the Melia azederach or pride of India; the seeds shake in the pod like a bell, whence one name is 金鈴子; the phoenix likes it, but the dragon abhors it, say the geomancers; white ants keep away from it.

**LIEN.**

A shop for whitening raw silk.

To separate dross by fire; to test character, to discipline the mind.

Dan to refine the pill; to become immortal, as the Taoists pretend.

From fire and to separate; interchanged with the next.

To smelt ores, to refine, to forge; wrought, as iron; to work over thoroughly; to discipline; to mortify one's desires; to act and reflect on, as the five elements mutually do; expert, matured, experienced, practiced; a chain.

Be thoroughly refined.

Becoming religious, as a recluse or an ascetic.

**LIEN.**

A pullet or young cock.

From men and to connect.

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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.

| 林 | a thicket of thorns, like the Rhamnus; a bramble, a quick set bush. |
| 竹 | spiny bamboos. |

From growing grain; repeated. Rare, seldom met with.

This has been superseded by the next, from its having been the personal name of Kienlung.

The heavenly bodies, chiefly the sun and moon, which are appointed to divide and note times and seasons; the course and changes of the spheres; to calculate, as an eclipse.

1. 变 an almanac.
2. 省 the imperial calendar.
3. 法 laws of astronomy.
4. 數 astrological fates or calculations; Heaven's will; the calculations of the calendar.
5. 象 the aspect of the heavens.
6. 家 astronomers.

Now used for the last.

To pass over, by, or to; passing away, as generations; to experience, to pass through; to transgress; arrayed in order, orderly; next, successive; wide apart, as the teeth; separated; disordered, confused; to say all that is needed; to exhaust; silent, sedative.

1. 朝 successive dynasties.
2. 來 from the first, hitherto; continuously.
3. 來 antecedents of, notices of; annals, historic events.
4. 經 yearly, gone, as times.
5. 年 yearly, for a series of years; year after year.

From water and successive.

A drop, a little left in a cup; to drip, to trickle; to drain out; to filter, to strain.

1. 竹 bamboo cap, regarded as a finnish.

飲盡余 | drank it to the last drop.

血 to shed one's blood; blood dripping.

情急求 | h umbly petition with the most earnest feeling.

青 pitch or gum which exudes from trees, as the cherry.

陳申 to urgently represent, as to an officer.

In Cantonese A row, a line of things.

開 | open a furrow.

一 | one row of vegetables.

From disease and successive, as if alluding to its hereditary character.

Large, suppurous swellings on the neck; struma; humors on the gaulings of the neck.

蚊咬生疽 | the mosquito bites have raised pimples.

筋 | hard tendinous swelling.

生疽 | suppurous humors and swellings on the neck.

一 | a cap of thunder.

| 石 | the splitting sound of thunder; the god of Thunder.

A black goat is a | its skin is used for garments.

From carriage and successive; the phonetic.

The path worn by carriages; to crush under a wheel.

| 車 | a carriage rut.

A plant like the cress, said to intoxicates or kill fish; it is perhaps a species of Le psidium, like the L. psidium which has this property; the red fish mucilaginous seeds are used to relieve asthma and hoarseness; the same name is given to the Sinabruin atroviens, a cruciferous plant whose seeds are laxative.

The enduring tree, a species of oak, which may be the same or nearly akin to the next; it bears edible acorns; a stable.

| 駟 | sticks or frames to torture the fingers by squeezing.

蜃 | frames on which silkworms spin their cocoons.

馬 | a stable, a horse.

老馬冀伏 | the old course is tethered in the pen.
From wood and pleasure; also read loh.

A species of scrubby oak, *Quercus serrata*, the wood of which is so hard and tough as to be deemed unfit even for fuel, and hence employed as a depreciatory term by officials for their unworthiness; any useless unserviceable material; a black striped bird with a red crest.

山有苞 | on the mountains are the bushy scrub oaks.

From gem or white and pleasure.

The luster of a pearl.

Small stones, gravel, shingle; coarse pebbly sand.

丹 | an ore of quicksilver like cinnabar.

瓦 | potsherd, broken pottery and tiling.

To strike; to choose; to allow; to exclude; the utmost degree of.

The trace or rut of a wheel; the cracking of a cart; to crush under wheels.

Running the furious chariots ran over the course.

的 | the cracking wheels.

邊 | an attendant on a carriage, an outrider or runner.

A step, a pace; to move, to go; to step on.

one step or jump.

騾騾 | the finest steed even cannot get over a thousand paces at a jump; — every ceremony must be duly observed.

Read loh, To exceed; remarkable.

英才卓 | unusual ability, extraordinary talents.

From hill and strength as the phonetic.

A high range or hill.

The original form represents 天, great used for a man, over 人, one denoting earth, to show that he is fixed; it forms the 11th radical of characters mostly relating to position and posture.

To stand erect; poised, set, established, fixed, upright; to rear, to found, to set up, to institute, to establish; to be settled in principles; to succeed to, or to seat one's self on the throne 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 | 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.

亡 | 水木不能出去 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.

定 | his foot is fixed; i.e. he has agreed to stay, as a workman.

鹽茶課 | the regular excise on tea and salt.

見 | you will see it now.

不學禮無以 | if you do not learn etiquette, you will not know how to act.

三十年 | at thirty I was set in my principles.

水 | raining; to rain.

赤 | to be in great want, naked and poor.

嗣 | to adopt an heir.

理 | principle and passion cannot both rule.

增 | 無 | principle and passion cannot both rule.

增 | 無 | principle and passion cannot both rule.

打 | 死 | died of the blows; died during the beating.

我 | 蒸 | who maintained our people with grain, — said of Hsiu-tsai.

規條 | to establish rules and regulations.

笠 | a rain hat of bamboo leaves or splints; a conical hat of straw; a hamper, an open crate or basket; a cover.

頂 | or 頂拋 | one wide rain hat.

炭 | each basket of coal or charcoal.

何 | 裝 | wearing rain cloaks and umbrella-basts.

制 | a flat straw hat.

秧 | a basket to carry rice shoots when transplanting.

旅 | 舊詩盟 | he put on his hat and pattens and went to the tryst to make verses.

伊 | 伊 | their splint hats worn so neatly.

In Cantonese. To cheat, to hoodwink; to pull wool over one's eyes; an imposition, a cheat.

倒 | humbugged, imposed on.

騙 | 騙 | deceived, taken in.

手 | a pair of gloves, in imitation of the English word.

手 | put on your gloves.

笠 | Like the preceding.

A pen, a yard for pigs; an open basket for carrying pigs or game.

猪 | a pig hamper.

既 | 入 | it is already in the pen.

白 | orris root.


**LIH.**

**LIH.**

**LIH.**

From hill and standing.

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.

Not a morsel to eat.

A small species of green kingfisher, called 水狗 and 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.

A mineral used as an antidote to poisons; the sound of ringing stones.

A species of green winged locust, the 稻, which has a long flight; the name is thought to resemble its note.

From 木 wood and 果 fruit, hanging down, contracted to 西 west; it resembles 木, millet, and occurs used with the next two.

The chestnut, including also some kinds of oak; the wood is deemed to be suitable for ancestral tablets; firm, durable; full, as ripe grain; strict; to overpass, to exceed; to respect; cold.

子 or 風 a chestnut; the second name refers to the mode of drying it in the wind.

砂 or 炒 to roast chestnuts in sand.

茅 or 柴 a variety of chestnut, smaller than the last, common in Kiangsu; the wood is used for making carrying-beams and cart thills.

石 or 脅 nuts of the Aleurites.

果 or 果 affable and yet dignified.

水 or 水 fruit of the water caltrops.

地 or 地 the water-chestnut.

行 or 行 a tree which serves as a guide-post.

積 or 積 the sheaves were massively piled up.

蒸 or 蒸 [the gourds] hang from the chestnut branches.

錠 or 錠 an evergreen species of oak in Huan, with many acorns on a stem; the leaves are small, yellowish underneath, hispid, and thick; the cupules bristly, and acorns sharp pointed.

淩 or 淖 chilled by a cold wind; shivering.

北 or 北 the north wind.

乍 or 乍 now hot and then shivering.

怖 or 懼 Afraid; pale and trembling; majestic and dignified.

戰 or 战 quaking with fear.

悚 or 愠 trembling at.

危 or 危 trembling all in a tremor of dread, like one afraid of falling.

懼 or 懼 awestruck and fearful, as at a horrid sight.

慄 or 慄 Ancestral tablets made of chestnut wood on account of its durability; they are not now made of it.

懾 or 懾 A small stream in the south of Kiangsu, giving name to two districts, Li-shiùi hien | 水縣 and Li-yang hien | 陽縣, lying south of Nanking.

洲 or 洲 an island in the Yangtse River near Wuhu.

梢 or 梢 Bamboos used for spears or to pole boats; a musical instrument like a long flageolet, mournful in sound, and used to call horses together.

To rub in the hand, to pull through the hand in order to smooth.

絲 or 絲 to smooth a skein of thread.

南 or 南 The original form is thought to resemble the mouth, belly, and crooked legs of a three footed caldron or kettle, the upper line being the cover, it forms the 1994 radical of a few characters relating to boilers and food cooked in them.

An incense caldron of iron having hollow feet, holding six pecks, used in temples; a handful.

Read leh, and used as a contracted form of 隔 to sunder. An earthen pot; to close; to grasp.

重 or 重 a large earthenware jar with upright divisions.

膠 or 膠 an ancient statesman called to power from being a seller of salt-fish.

渤 or 魑 Water dripping down, and the streams miting as they flow, as when a roof leaks, or rills run down a hill-side.

飆 or 飆 Wind and rain driving on furiously.

"
LIN.


淋

Dropping, as water from the roof; water running off; to moisten, to soak; to souse; to cause to drop drops.

山水

The torrents rolled down from the hills.

蜜

Honeyed drippings; — a kind of sweet wine.

照頭

Water pouring down on one, as in a shower bath.

花

Apricot; — a flower.

山峰

If [the flower be] squeezed the drops are drinkable, or will make a wine.

霖

A continuous rain of three days; the rainy season.

甘

An opportune rain.

用於作雲雨 employ you to bring a plentiful rain; — met. to diffuse great benefits.

如

A midwinter rain, one which deluges the land.

霖雨

Rain which lasts for three days is called lin.

霖林

A valuable stone mentioned among the articles of tribute with the pearls in the Shu King; it was brought from the west, and was probably a variety of veined jade.

國

A country lying near the Caspian Sea which produced topazes.

麻

A disease of the bladder or ureter; gravel, stone; strangury or dysuria.

砂

Gravel in the bladder.

血

Bloody urine.

石

Calculi; the stone.
Like the last two.

From place and ignis fatuus; the second form is considered to be rather incorrect.

Near, contiguous; connected with; supporting, assisting, as a minister his prince; neighboring; a neighborhood, a group of five families; to make affinity with.

To pare off the skin of a fruit.

An ignis fatuus, called 鬱 or 鬱 or 鬱; the will-o'-wisps floating here and there; 鬱 is also applied to fire-flies.

A veined appearance, like the strig in agate or marble.

Water flowing over stones; to grind or abrade stones; 鬱 thin; shining.

Pure water, such as flows from hills.

Like the last two.

Name of a river; clear water rippling down rocky ravines.

A piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

The scales of fish, defined as smaller and softer than the 鮭 or plates; repeated, overlapping, like scales.

A piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

The female of the Chinese unicorn, which is drawn with a scaly body; it is considered to have some influence in aiding parturition; the first form seems to have also been intended for a large elk.

Strong, fierce, enduring; a name for the scaly mania or pangolin, and perhaps this character imitates the last syllable of its Javanese name Panglin; used for 令 in the phrase 狍; the dog Lin yelped and barked.
To stoop in walking is 林 lin applied to round-shouldered people.

From grain and storehouse or bin; similar to the next, and not to be confounded with 官 granary.

To give grain to the poor and to students; to provide food or pay; to nourish, to provide for. 既 to be placed on the list of stipendiaries.

salary, stipend.

From shelter and granary.

A government granary; a depot for rice or food used in sacrifices; a grange; to give grain to students.

倉 lin a state or public granary.

穀 lin a stipend formerly given to 生 of those selected siutsea who were not yet kaifin.

保 lin one of this degree who introduces a student to the lowest examination.

補 lin 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.

I was quite startled.

百姓 his people are awe-struck; they stand reverential and obedient.

之林 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.

遵 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 girder to support the rafters.

子 a plate or purlin.

A tree found in Kiangnan, the ashes of which are steeped in spirits to use in bowels complaints, and the bark as a dye; the name 木 is applied to the Prunus spinulosa; a doorsill 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 c’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.

蔷 negligibly, screwing others.

不 open-handed, liberal, generous.

君子 the princely man does not grudge his wealth.

貪 stingy and avaricious.

步 afraid of one's steps.

悔 to regret, to repent of.
LING.

Old sounds, ling and leng. In Canton, ling and leng; — in Swatow, leng and nia; — in Amoy, leng and lin; — in Fuzhou, leng, liang, and ling; — in Shanghai, ling and lang; — in Ch'i-fu, ling.

Composed of rain-drops and the name of an enchanter, though the latter was the original form, because rain-drops are offered to the god; 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 one 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.

神 | a curious effective contrivance.

神 | an efficacious god; one who answers his worshipers.

應 | a divine response, an effectual answer.

四 | or 四物 the four types of all hairy, feathered, scaly, and shelly beings, viz., the unicorn, phoenix, dragon, and tortoise.

先 | one's ancestors.

陰 | ghosts; the dead.

魂 | the human soul; the departed spirit.

慧 | the mind, the reasoning powers.

精 | smart, apt, clever (Cantonese).

神 | he purified his soul and quieted his spirit, — by turning recluse.

素著 | 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 burned at the expiration of mourning.

牌 | the ancestral wooden tablet.

去 | to go to the coffin in the grave.

敬 | to reverence and pour out a libation on the right of the coffin.

三 | the sun, moon and stars.

一 | 萬 at once he can act on many, — as a god who hears many worshipers at once.

不 | inefficacious, as a pill or a charm; no response, as from a god; stolid, dull of apprehension.

巨 | the great Spirit, a Taoist term for what comes very near to the idea of a Creator or original Cause, but is commonly applied to the god of Mt. Hwa near Si-ngan fu in Shensi.

聖 | the Holy Spirit, a foreign term.

以 | which thus showed his marvelous power.

生 | all animated beings.

水不深有龍則 | it does not matter how deep the water is to make its dragon efficacious.

From rain and scattering voices, which last indicates the drops of rain; it is another form of零 scattering, and occurs used for the last.

Drops of rain; to fall in drops; to fall down.

LING.

A winding reach in a river; the reach or rapid in the Yangtze River east of the Ma-kan gorge, is celebrated for its bold scenery.

A rich kind of liquor, called 醴, which was made in Hang-yang hien 衡陽縣 in Hunan.

A district in the southeastern part of Hunan on the Mien River. 汝水 a branch of the River Siang.

From 瀝 and tamarisk, interchanged with the next.

霧 | to oppress, to maltreat.

辱 | to put to shame; to deflower, to humble.

雲 | trying to reach the clouds; ambitious; high in rank.

室 | an ice-house or pit.

聲 | peering above others; preeminent.

連 | 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 stupa, where the relics of priests are buried.

武 | the warrior's tomb, — an old name of Hangcheu.
To curb in a horse; to rein him in tightly.

Interchanged with the last.

Old name of a river in the south of Shantung; to pass over quickly, as a horse galloping, or a swift vessel; to travel across.

山 to roam over the seas and cross the mountains.

to tremble; apprehensive; afraid.

A fresh water fish, the dace or tench.

The pangolin, or穿甲山 which the Chinese regard as a carp made to go on dry land.

A small affluent of the Yangtze River in the district of Tanyang lien in Kiangsu; also the name of three other streams.

the noise of running water, or of the rising tide, or of the wind.

a pleasant breeze.

a stream in the south of Human.

to wet by sprinkling.

Cross-pieces of wood in windows and lattices; lintel of a door.

a window-sill.

the plate under the caves.

star gate of a temple to Confucius, or of a college.

From man and an order.

Alone; to employ, to be employed; a droll, a mime or musician, a posture-maker; to play, to perform antics; clever, sprightly.

master of the musicians.

The gentle tinkling of sonorous gems.

finely carved or cut like grottoes; bright; witty, smart; ornate, as style.

From an enclosure and an order.

A prison, an enclosure for confining men.

mid-spring examine the jails.

a long necked jar or amphora; concave tiles for roofing.

a water jar with ears to put a cord through.

To dangle a thing; to hold a thing up to look at or play with; to carry in one hand, as a bucket; to lift, to take.

bring in a bucket of water.

I can take it.

I can't lift it. (Shanghai.)

it is a job as bad as raising my scalp — he is so particular.

shall give him a helping hand.

An evergreen tree, the Eurya japonica; the ashes from its leaves are used as a mordant in dyeing; the wood is prettily veined.

A kind of bamboo tray carried in carts.

a small basket or creel used by fishermen.
LING.  LING.  LING.

A boat with windows; a boat fitted up to receive visitors.

A deer like a sheep, having small horns, which are prized as a medicine; the drawings of it very much resemble the Antilope crista.

羊 角 stag's horns, used as a stimulant like hartsbom.

To hear, to try sounds; to pay attention to; to listen; to obey.

auto 1 1 acute hearing.

得! 清 聽 or 得! 彼 敬 shall be happy to receive your instruction; — a polite phrase.

耳 心 聽 the ear and mind are both charmed, as with music.

A tuber or underground fungus.

霑 1 the Yunnan root.

熟 1 a tuberous fungus found growing on liquidambar roots above ground.

葉 1 a sort of truffle or fungus used for food.

An insect with two wings; it is a kind of mosquito, and seems to be akin to the Ceratopogon.

白 1 a venemous fly in Chihli usually called a sand fly (a Simulium); it has round white wings and feathery antennae.

蜻 1 a dragon-fly (Libellulidae); the species have many names.

蜻 国 kingdom of the dragon-fly; a poetical name given to Japan, the islands Kiusiu and Sikok being supposed to represent the wings, and Nippon the body.

翎 lín A plume or pendent tail feather, like those on the peacock, argus-Phoenix, 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.

花 1 peacock's plumes, used as an official badge only since the present dynasty.

戴花 lín to wear a feather.

蓝 1 a plain plum from the raven.

三眼花 1 a three-eyed feather, worn by high nobles.

雙眼花 1 a two-eyed feather.

拔 1 to take away the feather; often done to mark official disapprobation.

箭 1 the feather on an arrow.

翎 1 the tube to hold the feather.

翎 1 a dress-sword.

A round hollow ball like a sleigh-bell, hung on horses or flags to announce approach; a bell with a clapper.

銅 1 a brass bell.

馬 1 horse-jingles or bells.

響 1 tinkling bells hung under eaves to jingle by the wind.

鑼 1 a bell.

鈴 1 tinkling novels, light literature unworthy of credit.

鈴 1 capsules of the bladder-tree (Kolerentia), used as a medicine.

兒 1 a blue harebell, common in Chihli.

釘 1 a little of balder.

In Cantonese. A tinkling sound; the clap of a bell.

零 lín The last drops of a shower; small rain; what exceeds a round number; a fraction, a residue, a remainder; in numeration, a cypher showing that one denomination is not used.

卒 銀 lín broken bits of silver.

三兩 二分 three tael, no mace, and two candareens.

星 1 or 1 星 東西 miscellaneous, fractions, odd ends.

元 1 — a hundred and one.

無 1 no remainder, nothing over.

落 1 stripped of leaves, standing alone; scattered or rid of, as a population.

丁 1 an individual by himself, solitary.

賣 1 sold by retail; retailed.

多少 1 or 1 幾多 how much (or many) are there over?

剪 1 sold by the yard or lot.

十時 1 after ten o'clock.

餘 1 a superfluity, what is over.

露 1 the sparkling dew so bright.

鷹 lín A general name for birds of the wagtail (Motacilla) and lark (Alauda) families.

百 1 the thick-billed lark (Menalocorypha mangolicia), a singing bird highly prized by the Chinese.

角 1 a plowcock, the sky-lark, a crested lark (Alauda caudata), also called 銅天飛 mid-heaven flyer.

鈴 lín The front teeth; the age of a person; years.

苗 1 infantile, very young.

壽 1 sixty years old.

遲 1 gray haired, very old.

妙 1 in the flower of her age, sixteen or eighteen years old.

少 1 young, over ten years.

冲 1 a minor.

領 lín From head contracted and an order as the phonetic.

鈴 lín The throat; the collar of a garment, a tie or neck wrapper; a bib, a vandyke; a classification 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.

一子 | or | 線 or 纜 | a threath-band, a choker; a close collar or neckerchief.

扣 | 雨 | 送 | to receive.

一 | 請 | to receive with thanks; — as a present.

深 | 我 am much obliged.

數 | to be instructed; to wait on one; it is as you say.

即 | to receive orders; to attend to a request.

足 | I’ve taken enough, as wine.

不 | deeply indebted for.

不能 | I cannot think of taking it, as a present.

袖 | collar and sleeve; — met. a headman, a leader.

出 | to go and receive.

左 | a captain of 150 Bannermen; a deputy resident holding office in the colonies.

一杯 | to attend to everything, a promise given in one’s cups.

帶 | 引 | to introduce one to court.

事 | an officer who manages affairs, — now applied to a foreign consul, and 總 | 事 | is a consul-general.

首 | a head officer of any kind.

總 | a superintendent.

惡 | to restrain the wicked.

統 | a commander-in-chief.

不 | 人 | 情 | no sense of gratitude.

善 | 務 | 恶 | to attend to goodness and discourage evil.

赴 | 閘 | 請 | to go to the office and clear the goods.

借 | to lend to; a receipt or certificate of the loan.

領 | 伶 | From hill and collar; q. d. a girdle of hills.

頭 | or | 表 | a high, or the highest peak.

山 | mountain ranges.

行 | 絕 | 龍 | driven to the jumping-off place; — no way of retreat.

梅 | the Mei-ling or Plum Pass in the northeast of Kwangtung.

南 | [the region] south of this pass, denotes Kwangtung and Kwantung provinces.

蔵 | the Onion Mts. or Karakoram Range between Ladak and Tibet.

「衿」 | Inner garment.

命 | Composed of 令 or 會 to assemble and 令 a seal of authority.

行 | a law, a rule, an order; to enjoin upon, to command, to warn; one who orders, an officer; to oblige to do; to occasion, to cause; a cause; a period of time, or that which marks it; good, worthy of regard; to make or reach good, and thus forms the optative; in direct address, used for your; your honored; insinuating, flattering.

尊 | your father.

堂 | or | 恭 | your mother.

愛 | or | 千 | your daughter.

赦 | an imperial order.

時 | divisions of time; times and seasons.

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 | 申 | repeated orders and injunctions.

酒 | a forfeit in drinking.

德 | 慶 | their virtue shine to old age.

長 | 儀 | every one worthy and courteous.

他 | 將 | bring or get him here.

名 | a good name.

號 | a written order.

人生 | 氣 | it will make people angry.

什 | a triangular headed flag on a dart; it is put in a bag to be taken to the execution ground, or at times given to messengers by the governor to show his urgency.

聞 | 望 | I have heard your name and wished to see you.

巧 | 言 | 色 | guileful words and insinuating looks.

另 | 伶 | From mouth and strength.

Dwelling or living apart; separate, by itself, distinct; another, besides, furthermore; to divide in two.

自 | by itself, isolated, apart.

外 | 仍 | still, again; in addition to.

他 | 去 | be went off alone.

來 | he came alone.

日 | another day.

有多 | how many more are there?

眼 | 看 | to regard with particular attention.

各 | 去 | each do his own work.

名 | 具 | my name is written elsewhere; — a phrase at the end of a note.

有 | 一家 | he can do still better; there is another better way, or another dodge.
LIOH.

Old sound, liak. In Canton, liu; in Swatow, liak, lök, and lia; in Amoy, liok; in Fuchau, liök; in Shanghai, liök; in Chifu, liön.

略, liao, liook

To mark off fields; a boundary between them; to share with others; to plan, to counsel; astute, shrewd; to diminish, to abridge; a resume, a sketch, a digest of; a little, in general, rather, slightly; to dissemble, to slight; a path, a rule; to offend; to go on a circuit; to sharpen; to take, to kill. 有, only a few. 警, foreseeing, clever at devising. 泰, 天下 to [politically] divide the empire. 多, rather too many. 好, 買人 very apt to seize and sell people. 知, I understand it a little. 大, for the most part.

1. I comprehend it somewhat.
2. An account of; a sketch.
3. Much alike; very similar.
4. It will perhaps do.
5. Three degrees of cleverness.
6. His words were important.
7. To visit a place, as an official.
8. Having sharpened their plowshares.

To sharpen, to grind. 劍, 劍的 its sword. 請, 請去 the sword be dull, sharpen it.

掠, loók

From hand and to plan contracted. 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 — 撒 a dash.

治, to eat.

超, to seize food; to forage.

迫, to make a foray.

To commend; to exclaim in admiration of a thing. 従, name of a noted man of the Sung dynasty.

To take by force or strength.

在 Pekingese. To cast aside; to throw off, as an insect from the hand.

開手, to cast out of the hand.

下, to put aside.

Also read 本地.

略, to look aside at; to glance at; toogle.

LIU.

Old sounds, liu, lát, and lok. In Canton, lau; in Swatow, liu and lau; in Amoy, liu; in Fuchau, liu and lau; in Shanghai, liu; in Chifu, liu.

留, liu

From a field and an old form of 田 the hour of sunset; the second form is the commonest.

To detain, to stop a guest; to keep back, to hold on to; to lay up, as a record; to delay; remaining; dilatory, slow; a long time; leisurely; to engage or get the refusal of an article.

別, a parting gift, a keepsake.

落, handed down, as from one's ancestors; relinquished; to leave behind.

不, inattentive.

他, he. 住, to stay. 他不住, I could not detain him.

脱, to keep for future use. 脱, to stop, by holding one's arm.

任, to retain in office, but usually under disfavor, and that the man may retrieve his character.

請, to trouble yourself to come out; — said by a visitor.

無, no brigands remain. 停, not to stop; uneasiness.

餘, leave him some ground; don't press him too hard.

飯, to detain at dinner.

他, he is doubtful whether to go or stay.

不, do not procrastinate the decision of cases.

城, to leave the gates open.

不, unselfish, guileless.

心, mind what you are about.

在, leave it here.

榴, 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character/Word</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>火石</td>
<td>huo shi</td>
<td>the flowering pomegranate; the Camellia is also called stone tea from its hard nuts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>番石</td>
<td>fan shi</td>
<td>the guava (Psidium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>a pockmarked face; a variety of the fox; a poetical name for the fifth moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>a sorrel horse having a black mane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>猴</td>
<td>hou</td>
<td>a monkey; a pert fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>红</td>
<td>hong</td>
<td>a tumor, a wen; an excrecense or swelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>nu</td>
<td>a fleshy tumor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>背</td>
<td>bei</td>
<td>swollen muscles in the neck arising from anger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>摔</td>
<td>sei</td>
<td>a swelling caused by a blow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鸡</td>
<td>ji</td>
<td>a species of owl, called a large horned owl, noted for its ugliness and ominous hootings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>lew</td>
<td>a pretty animal as large as a rabbit, called bamboo and frequent in the central provinces, the Rhyncosoma sinensis; it feeds on the bamboo sprouts, near which it burrows; its flesh is likened in taste to that of a duck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肉</td>
<td>rou</td>
<td>a pear or something very precious; a vitreous, strast-like composition, used for cups, bangles, and colored glaze; from the Sanskrit sa uważa, or lapis lazuli, as this enters into the finest blue kinds; a smooth, glazed surface; applied also to a quick tact at seeing things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玻璃</td>
<td>pei li</td>
<td>glazed yellow or blue tiles; ecausic tiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>长</td>
<td>chang</td>
<td>light the water lamp; it is a cup holding oil on water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>物</td>
<td>wu</td>
<td>frail, fragile, not very durable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球</td>
<td>qiu</td>
<td>the inhabitant's rapide is; the inhabitants are said to have black hands, remove their beards, and keep the skulls of the dead in their house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>较</td>
<td>jiao</td>
<td>the sighing of the wind, the motion of the air, as when waving a fan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>追</td>
<td>zui</td>
<td>from to go and stopping; this is interchanged with in some cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逗</td>
<td>dou</td>
<td>lingering, delaying; to lead; to saunter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>豺</td>
<td>chai</td>
<td>lurking, loitering, hanging about when ordered off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>to lead a horse up and down to cool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磨</td>
<td>mo</td>
<td>to ramble, to take a stroll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刘</td>
<td>liu</td>
<td>a sort of halberd used in old times; to kill; to arrange, to set out in order; to wish an other's death; leaves falling in autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兵</td>
<td>bing</td>
<td>to dispose troops so as to alarm the enemy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>应</td>
<td>ying</td>
<td>he showed compassion to our people and would not have them all die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td>the bleak winds blow, and the trees are bared of their leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金风飘</td>
<td>jin feng piao</td>
<td>the tree will be stripped till it dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>lei</td>
<td>clear, lumpid, deep water; the wind blowing in gusts; the soughing of wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>料</td>
<td>liao</td>
<td>a clear air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皋</td>
<td>gao</td>
<td>the fitful antmimal gusts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陽江</td>
<td>yang jiang</td>
<td>an affluent of the River Siong in Hunan, on which Chang-sha fu stands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>ming</td>
<td>the Weil shows its deep clear stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>螳</td>
<td>tang</td>
<td>the tortuous curling motion of a snake is also alluding to its writhing as it moves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鲤</td>
<td>li</td>
<td>a cascade, and used for fish, but not rightly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>螳</td>
<td>tang</td>
<td>pure gold; the bridge of a crossbow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珠</td>
<td>zhu</td>
<td>what will even a hundred bars of pure gold do to assuage your hunger?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>致</td>
<td>zhi</td>
<td>gold mountings on a scabbard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>lew</td>
<td>a species of lark, which soars early to meet the sun, singing and flying as it rises into the clouds; it is called to the skies and 叫 the bird which calls on heaven, as well as the 天; its voice is like a sylph, shrill and sweet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沙</td>
<td>shā</td>
<td>from gold and to flow; used for the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>璀</td>
<td>cui</td>
<td>pure gold; pendent gems on a crown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翎</td>
<td>ling</td>
<td>from flag and to flow; contracted the second is a common contraction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>栗</td>
<td>li</td>
<td>The strings of pearls which anciently hung before and behind crowns; their length and number indicated the wearer's rank; pennants on a flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>streamers, called also a banner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>榆</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>crown gems; they are now seen only on images of idols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIU</td>
<td>LIU</td>
<td>LIU</td>
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<tr>
<td>流 lìu</td>
<td>The original form of the next, and now used only as a primitive in combination; the lower part represents the pendants, and the upper the cap, but others dispute this.</td>
<td>不 bù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>流 lìu</td>
<td>From water and a pendent as the phonetic.</td>
<td>住 zhù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>硫 lù</td>
<td>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>
<td>细水長流 xiì shì cháng liú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>篱 lí</td>
<td>To search; to put in the blaze; burning; heating.</td>
<td>毛子 máo zǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>躲 dòng</td>
<td>Benumbed with cold.</td>
<td>裤 kù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>血 xuě</td>
<td>To burn over the stubble and grass on a field is 场 cháng, as when preparing the ground for planting.</td>
<td>轶 yì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長 zhǎng</td>
<td>The willow (not to be confused with the birch) has been much cultivated, especially for making charcoal.</td>
<td>柳 liǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>質 zhì</td>
<td>To dislike to have a grudge; to be grieved by ingratitude.</td>
<td>局 jù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長 zhǎng</td>
<td>月出皓兮子兮</td>
<td>the moon is shining in its beauty, and this fine lady is as beautiful too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>質 zhì</td>
<td>风 or 風 a hearsay; a report.</td>
<td>慷 kāng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女 nǚ</td>
<td>罪 a crime punished by transportation 3000 li.</td>
<td>在 zài</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毒 dù</td>
<td>落 prodigals who cannot return; squatters.</td>
<td>構 jiǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毒 dù</td>
<td>下 the vulgar.</td>
<td>眉 méi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毒 dù</td>
<td>毒生民 it will vitiate the people's habits.</td>
<td>色 sè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毒 dù</td>
<td>沙 shifting sands.</td>
<td>梢 shāo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毒 dù</td>
<td>洞 the valley or place where the sun sets.</td>
<td>做 zuò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毒 dù</td>
<td>秋 the peach's bloom and willow's green; — met. licentious pleasures.</td>
<td>作 zuò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麗 lí</td>
<td>柳 liǔ</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>麗 lí</td>
<td>花 huā</td>
<td>A line of stakes across a stream to entrap fish; a weir; an oval coop trap for taking crabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麗 lí</td>
<td>花 huā</td>
<td>魚麗子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麗 lí</td>
<td>三星 sān xīng</td>
<td>three stars are seen in the weirs, — but no fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麗 lí</td>
<td>三 sān</td>
<td>From silk and crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麗 lí</td>
<td>絹 jué</td>
<td>A skein of silk containing ten or twenty threads; a knot of a hundred lengths in tens; a bob or pocket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃 tiáo</td>
<td>提防 tì fáng</td>
<td>lookout for the cut-purses!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃 tiáo</td>
<td>防防 fǎng fáng</td>
<td>In Fukchau. A classifier of a beard or wig, and a lapel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逃 tiáo</td>
<td>畏 wèi</td>
<td>To dislike, to have a grudge; to be grieved by ingratitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畏 wèi</td>
<td>憐 lèn</td>
<td>月出皓兮子兮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畏 wèi</td>
<td>養 nǎng</td>
<td>The beam in the caves of a roof; the middle hall of a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>養 nǎng</td>
<td>米 wèi</td>
<td>Rice well steamed; the steam of boiling rice or other dishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了出来 lǜ le</td>
<td>流 liú</td>
<td>if it has cooled, then steam it again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interchanged with 流 to flow, it is also read liu, and interchanged with 流 to idle.

A river in Kwangsi; a current; to issue forth, as a fountain; edge of the eaves; gliding about, scouting, prowling; smooth, glossy; to float.

飞 a cascade.

打 gone out on a walk or ramble.

滑 slippery, glairy; cunning, tricky.

冰 上 着 gliding over the ice, as in skating.

船 順 行 the vessels were drifting down together.

食 to take a constitutional after dining.

瀉 dripping eaves.

水 to skate.

黑 a fellow prowling about in the gloaming to steal or mark things.

烟 兄 了 they were off in a cloud of dust, as race horses.

引 通渠 the water flows up into the sluices.

A beggar's clappers to receive the food given him.

風 an equable breeze.

迁 a boisterous wind, a gale.

Old sounds, la, lat, and lap. In Canton, lo; in Swatow, lo and liu; in Amoy, lo; in Fukuau, lo, hó, and lo; in Shanghai, lu; in Chefoo, lu.

羅 Composed of net, silk, and bird, to indicate its purpose, it is used in Buddhist words for rik and v, 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 interstices like guaze; openworked, lace-like; to spread out, to arrange orderly; a sieve; to bolt, as flour; occurs in many proper names.

一 件 one piece of liu, as this kind of silk is sometimes called.

布 netted woolen hempen cloth used for curtains.

赐 绢 to bestow a red sash; met. to order a man to strangle himself.

雏 孤 冷 alone and cold in the curtained bed, as a deserted wife.

網 a bird-net; nets for fish or birds.

列星宿 the constellations all follow or are placed in order.

To raise money; but 張 also means to attend to other duties, as 有 客 來 張 你 must look after the gnest when they come.

大 the great net; e the sky.

盤 or the compass.

國 a small ancient state near Tungting Lake, in the present Ping-kiang hien, Peking, in the northeast of Hunan.

刺 or rakhas, the demons in Buddhist mythology.

十八 or 阿 or 漢 the 18 arhans, arhats, or rakhas, the personal disciples or worthies of Budha; the term is defined by 某 who deserving worship, and 殺 賊 destroyer of the enemy, i.e. passion.

From rain and to remain.

Water dripping from the eaves; the eaves of a house.

接如屋 he slobbered like the dripping eaves.

中 神 an ancient god of the earth; his shrine was placed in the muer court, but as often in a skylight in the hall; it answers nearly to the ancient Roman penates.

撮 Properly read ch'au, and regarded as an old form of 抽 to select.

In Cantonese To toss in the arms, as a baby; to toy with, to fuss over.

火 爐 to make a fire.

匀勻 shake them up thoroughly.

from rahula or laguna, the son of sakya-muni, who founded a school.

排 to arrange people in rows around a room.

the lolos or laos 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 kwáchan; in writing this appellation the radical dog is sometimes added, as 獭 to show contempt for them.

門 吐 this family has produced men of great talent.

抄 to collate and compare records.

the star v in capricorn.

秋 雲 似 the autumnal sky resembles figured netting.

檻 a frame for bolting flour.

鍋 humpbacked.
The horse chestnut or buck-eye, the 槲 [lo] found in the western regions.

A river named 江 江 [lo] flowing into Tung-ting Lake on the southeast; it is a small stream, and joins the River Siang near its mouth.

From bamboo and net.

Deep and open baskets without covers or handles, sometimes made with holes to run cords through; they are chiefly used to hold grain, or by the peddlers; a sieve.

擔 [lo] a peddler.

仔 [lo] small baskets. (Cantonese)

茶仔 [lo] peddling baskets

坐 [lo] a basket-sitter, — denotes a criminal taken out to execution (Cantonese)

穀 [lo] a coru-basket.

總 [lo] sold off the whole lot is sold off.

Used with the last.

菜 [lo] A basket, especially one like a hod for carrying dirt; it is interchanged with 菜 o pile up earth

飱 [lo] the basket was filled with the noses which had been cut off

From plant and net, referring to the habit of growth.

Parasitic plants like the Eunudorum, or those which twine around trees like the Wisteria, are called 女 [lo]; those like dodder are called 藤 [lo]; whence the phrase 共結絲 [lo] the vines and tendrils have interlaced, to denote a marriage alliance

似 [lo] a turnip, or roots like it

紅 [lo] and 黃 [lo] names given to the carrot or beet

似 [lo] the heart as big as a turnip; — ft. generous.

邊 [lo] the pink. (Dianthus)

縫 [lo] to entwine around

A gong; a brass drum used to announce approach or give the alarm; soldiers use them for wash-basins.

敲 [lo] to beat the gong

敲鼓 [lo] the gongs and drums resounded to the sky

打頭 [lo] sound the head gongs, as when an officer comes

鳴 [lo] would 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.

馬 [lo] or 子 a mule.

海 [lo] seal skin

駱子 [lo] the load of mule

馬以報 [lo] I hope to] require you as with the service of a mule or horse

A baked wheaten cake, called 食 [lo] having fruit in side

From insect and to involve.

A term for spiral univalves like the Lymnaea, Volutes, Murex, etc.; spiral, screw like; a conch.

響 [lo] conches used for sounding, when summoning people to resist

田 [lo] fresh water snails

絲 釘 [lo] or 施 a screw.

髻 a spiral headdress

殼 univalve shells in general

殼 the operculum of snails

魚 a flying fish

吹 海 [lo] blow the sea-conch

右 旋 自 [lo] the white conch with whorls turning to the right, is a large rare shell kept at Peking and lent to envoys going to Luchow to insure them a safe voyage; it is probably a Bucium

回 左 [lo] the fine marks and lines in the palm, by which one's fortune is determined

你手沒有 [lo] your fingers have no striae; — you let everything slip.

In Cantonese To waste or mis apply a thing; to apply it uselessly; to throw away as pearls before swine; rotten, as eggs.

要 [lo] wasted, as energy.

謊 [lo] to spoil an affair.

To look about

縫 carefully, repeatedly; in a particular and detailed manner; tautology; a periphrase.

次 [lo] the order of words in a sentence

A sleeky woven narrow cloth, resembling bunting or coarse worsted, made in Tibet from yak's hair.

From clothes or body and real.

Naked, unclothed, bare-handed; the naked; to strip, to uncloth.

衣 [lo] clothe the naked

程 [lo] the upper part of the body naked

蟲 the naked animal, i. e. man.

體 賊 [lo] he threw off his dress and rallied at the rascal.

身 [lo] nude; having no clothes.
LOH.

Old sound, lax.  In Canton, lok;—in Swatow, lok, lak, and lo;—in Amoy, lok;—in Fuchau, lok;—
in Shanghai, lok;—in Chifu, loa.

洛,  A famous tributary of the Yellow River, rising in the S.E. of Shensi, flows easterly about 250 miles, and enters it west of Kai-fung fu in Honan; another river in Shensi, about 350 miles long, draining the northern third of the province, which flows in near

To manage; to arrange, as a dress.
To comb and dress the hair and arrange the bands and fillets, as the ancients did.
Read loc. To take, to get, in which senses it is used with the next; to put one thing on another; to lay nicely in a pile; a lot of things, a parcel, a load.

To split; to rend; to select, to pick out.

In Pekingese. To rub off, to wipe.

To wash off the sweat.

In Cantonese. To get, to buy, to procure for one; to vex; to injure. You are you come and get the money.

To vex one's life out; be-witched.

A child that dies early, before he can recompense his parents.

To fish; to go a fishing.

To reply; to answer back.

Stones piled up.

A pile of pebbles or gravel;—met. prominent talent, distinguished parts.

All the interlacing branches supported each other.

The king's evil; strumous enlargements.

To scrofulous swellings; the first are small, the second large, and the two follow each other like beads; the swellings from mosquito or flea bites are sometimes so called.

Embroiided; to miss one's footing.

To walk slowly; not to advance, either from weakness or inability.

To cruise about, to patrol; to make a circuit; to spy; to inspect, as a guard does; to screen, as hills do a glen.

To go around examining.

轉 playing about, in and out.

守 to set a guard to watch the place.

春山 the green hills shelter the spot.

to spy out; a scout.

The capital city in Tangut or Turfan.

Also read to and tan.

To droop, to hang down; extensive; generous, thick.

柳 the oriole's sweet note is heard amid the drooping willows, and the flowers come out in their beauty.
From mouth and each.

LoH.  

Wrangling, disputatious; to contend; a final particle, denoting indeed, certainly; so; used for \( \neg \) done, finished.

就是 | that will answer.

是 | 我知道了; it is so, I know it.

完 | done; all over; ended.

係 | yes, indeed. (Cantonesse.)

Read \( \text{koh} \). The cackling of a fowl; to cough and spit, to clear the throat; to hawk.

酪, \( \text{lao} \)

To burn in, to brand; to toast, to spit or roast in cooking; to bake; a branding-iron; red hot.

打印 | to brand in a mark.

\( \text{l} \) | a branding-iron; a sort of flat-iron for smoothing cloth.

到焦 | it is roasted brown.

\( \text{l} \) | a fried wheaten cake, a description of flapjacks like shortcake.

衣裳 | to iron clothes.

珞, \( \text{lo} \)

Ornaments for the neck.

珞 | brooches, necklaces, and other ornaments for the neck.

縷, \( \text{lao} \)

Silk or hemp not yet reeled or rotted; the fibre or staple of cotton; joined, continuous; to bind, to tie up; to encompass; a net for carrying boxes, rope slings; blood vessels which diverge from the great veins or arteries.

脈 | the pulse.

馬頭 | to halter a horse.

橘 | the dried strings or chalaza in the orange.

繒娘 | a name for the cricket, alluding to the hum of a spindle.

心包 | the pericardium, as it is supposed to be a fatty kind of strap inclosing the heart.

一對繩 | a pair of rattan slings.

繩 | net or rope slings.

酪, \( \text{lo} \)

| 醴 | a kind of sarcenet.
| 受人籠 | duped, taken in.
| 標 | tied together, like a line of camels; to assist each other.
| 筆 | unspan hemp.
| 錦不絕 | an unbroken line, closely linked.
| 扇 | 一 a fan-case, hung on the girdle.

酪

Cream; dried milk; racy from mare's milk; fat, unctuous.

\( \text{l} \) | cheese.

杏 | an emulsion of apricot seeds or almonds.

浆 | butter, thick whey; the fat of meat expressed.

乳 | a kind of milk porridge.

凍蜜加糖 | add some sugar to the cream.

鴟, \( \text{lo} \)

A water bird, a species of kingfisher (?) having a short neck, reddish plumage with white spots, and greenish on the back.

Read \( \text{koh} \). A synonym of the white owl is 鶐 | so called from its screeching voice.

雉, \( \text{lo} \)

| 雉然 | afraid.
| 齊 | an old name of Han chen

膝州 | in Sz'ch'en.

| 點馬維 | my white horses have their black manes.

落, \( \text{lao} \)

| 落 | 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.
| 來 | come down.

村 | or 部 | a village; hamlets.

價 | the price or rate has fallen.

上 | 平安 | may you suffer no harm going up or down stairs.

薄 | reduced in property, decayed, poor.

成 | the job is done.

日 | 西山 or 太陽 | the sun is setting.

力 | be smart, stir about!

風 | no energy, spiritless.

定 | to pay earnest money.

筆 | to put pen to paper, to begin a work.

髮 | to become a priest or nun.

沙 | to mix in sand.

船 | to go aboard a vessel.

貨 | export cargo.

跌 | 地 | he fell down.

你在那兒 | 地 | in what spot do you live?

看 | it is all settled, everything is arranged; 若 | also sometimes means married, settled in life.

無 | I have no certain knowledge of, I don't know about it.

大 | 大方 | perspicuous, forcibly stated.

卷 | or | 鄙山 | rejected essays.

| 難合 | our views are quite different.

在 | 何方 | where has it gone? where has it been put?

拖人 | 水 | to pull one into the water, to impose on one.

座 | 何方 | where is your dwelling, where's your house?

| 一 | 脚 | let us rest our legs.

In Puckhau. A suite of rooms; a building, usually with front and rear courts.
Large boulders on hills; an inferior stone.

1. hard, gritty, as amygdaloid, or the kinds of rock not easily worked.

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.

心

joy and merriment.

奏元霄 to hail the in-coming year with joyful music.

Read yeh, Music, one of the six liberal arts; instruments of music; met. the refinements and elegancies of life; musicians.

大 great music, a term by which ancient writers seem sometimes to have obscurely intended to express the working and harmony of creation, music of the spheres.

器械 musical instruments.

表 the staff in musical notation.

作 or 奏 to play on instruments.

移风易俗莫善于移 there is nothing so good as music to reform the manners and change the customs.

From a dish with a pan above; it is often contracted to 並.

A vessel for containing rice; a pan to hold fire; a grog-shop; black; a wild tribe that occupied anciently some parts of Hupch; a kind of hound.

笑 a boisterous laugh.

弓 a black bow.

令, 其人 美且仁 the hounds tinkle their collars; their master is handsome and kind.

當 a dram-shop.

One calling to his pigs, cries ！ but the phrase is written several ways.

呼 to laugh.

To take hold of; to spread out; to lead; to select.

1 a gather, as a harvest;

1. Black, stiff clods, not fertile, and not yet broken by the harrow; a shop.

酒 a wine-shop.

草 a cottage.

黃 yellow clods, the grave, hades.

the Board of Music, a bureau in the Board of Rites.

入奏 the musicians all go in to perform.

read yao' To take delight in; to choose and use or enjoy.

所 each one has his own hobby or pleasure.

了 pleasurable, delightful.

水 clever people are charmed with water scenery.

道人之善 to rejoice in, and speak of others' goodness.

A river near the city of Tsi-nan in the north of Shantung; a bank, an estuary.

From an ox and 卤 a brindled or speckled ox; a manifest, open, patent.

卓 to excel; preeminent.

确 hard and level, as a road.

1 clearly understood.

Old sounds, la, lu, and lok. In Canton, la and lob; in Swatow, lob, lu, and lob; in Amoy, lob; in Fu-chau, lu, lob, lob, and lob; in Shanghai, lu, in Chifu, lu.

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确 hard and level, as a road.

1 clearly understood.
| 炊 | A stove, fireplace, grate, furnace, chafing-dish, or other place for holding a fire.
| 攢 | a portable furnace, often called jo-gong, a word corrupted from 方 or fire-place.
| 房 | a swinging oven.

| 茶 | a stall to sell boiling water.

| 明 | an uncovered fireplace.

| 局 | an oven; a bake-pan of any kind. (Cantonese.)

| 娣 | a set of censer and vases, usually of metal.

| 畲 | the draft and coal-hole in a stove, where it is warmed.

| A variety of dog, the 鼻 | which seems to be a large shepherd's dog.

| 榫 | a short post over a girder; a king-post, which upholds the roof, as a peduncle does the flower.

| 樬 | the Canton name for the loquat (Eriobotrya japonica), the 東把 or Chinese medlar.

| 楕 | a species of Diervilla or Wieckla, found in Japan; also applied to a fine timber.

| 漫 | A river in the northeast of Kiangsu in Lo-ki hien | 犬 | which borders on Chekiang.

| 蘧 | a prefecture in the south of Szec'hou along the Yangtes River, where the 水 flows into it, and sometimes gives its name to the main stream; the region is said to be malarious.

| 蘇 | a jar shaped like this gourd.

| 烏 | A valuable gem, called 玉 whose description allies it to the topaz.

| ～ | From jar and black; it is sometimes used for a brazier.

| 猪 | A wine jar, short and wide mouthed, made of bronze or porcelain.

| 擛 | 见活 to take the jug to get grog.

| 瘕 | A kind of ulcer.

| 瘹 | pot-bellied, as children from bad food.

| ～ | Black, painted, or varnished.

| 弓 | black bows such as were given to princes in olden time.

| 繁 | Hempen threads; to hatchel and dress flax or hemp, and prepare them for weaving.

| 妻 | his wives dressed the thread.

| 猫 | From flesh and black as the phonetic.

| 紬 | The skin; the belly; to arrange in order, to spread out; to state; to convey orders, to intimate to, to transmit.

| 列 | to state seriatim, to set out orderly.

| | 附 to make out a list.

| 右 | to speak of the good qualities [of an official] among the people.

| 鴿 | the Court of Ceremonies.

| 傳 | the fourth in rank of the Hauflin.

| 船 | A stout, square built boat, fit for transport; stem of a boat where the trackers work, but others say the stern.

| 簾 | a small rush like an Arundo, from which baskets can be made; a large basket with a handle or bale; shaft of a spear.

| 蘆 | baskets of different sizes.

| 竹 | Water rushes; applied to various sorts of hollow stemmed grasses, as Phragmites and Arundo, used for mats and awnings, or to repair dikes.

| 柴 | faggots of rushes.

| 蓼 | the yellow rushes environ the house; — a rural abode.

| 菇 | juice of hellebore, used to rub on the hair; the name is also applied to an impure catechu or terra japonica.

| 杉 | wooden floats tied on boat-children at Canton.

| 火 | taxes on reed lands along the banks of rivers.

| 萬 | a variety of the cactus.

| 萨 | the sweet sorghum (S. wo-cheradans), grown over central China.

| 猴 | A windlass; a pulley; a snatch-block.

| 豬 | a sheave on which a rope runs to raise things.

| 猫 | From bird and black.

| 邑 | The 鴏 or fishing cormorant (Phalacrocorax carbo), also poetically called 鴏鬼 the black devil.

| 山 | a name given at Canton, to a species of thrush (Gorrulax perspicillatus), reared for its vivacity.

| 鷺 | A Canton name for perches of the Labroux family; it includes the gilt head.

| 綠 | the spotted wrasse (Labroux japonicus).

| 綠 | the white perch. (Pristipomea pilbho)

| 頭 | red headed labrax. (Pristipomea kaakam.)

| 花 | the spotted perch (Pristipomea nageby) is the best sort; it is made into 蘭 or fish salad.
The pupil of the eye; to see.

The skull of a man; the forehead; bones of the head.

A decapitated head, a dried skull, often left on the execution-ground.

The character is thought to represent a spotted nitrous efflorescence; it forms the 197th radical of a few characters pertaining to salt.

Rock salt; salt licks; land from which salt or nitre is obtained; barren, saltish land; rude, uncivil; violent, insolent.

1. Saltish; nitrous.
3. Saltish; nitrous.
4. A steamed wheaten biscuit at Peking, with or without fruit.

This state has been rendered famous by the sages Confucius and Mencius, and their disciples. It was granted to Cheu Kung Tan 周公旦 or Tan, the Duke of Cheu, about b. c. 1122, but his eldest son Peh-kin 伯禽 first made his capital at Ku-n-fu 曹武 about the year 1115, and was called Duke of Lu 鲁公. A successor Duke Yin 雷公 was killed in 1038, by his brother Duke Wei 魏公, who has the infamy in Chinese history of being the first regicide. In 898, Duke Wu 武公 made a feudal visit to the court of Shen Wang 宣王 to render him homage for his feasts. The Annals of Lu, called Ch'un-t'ien Ch'uen 春秋傳 or Spring and Autumn Records, by Confucius, commence with the reign of Duke Yin 雷公 the son of Duke Huai 惠公 in the 49th year of P'ing Wang 平王, c. 722, and end with the accession of Duke Tao 捐公 in the 39th year of King Wang 敬王, b. c. 481, two years before their author's death. Their names and reigns, as here given, are constantly referred to in Kang-hsi's Dictionary in quotations from the Annals.

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<td>薛方</td>
<td>608-18</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>594 Solon at Athens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Siang 襄公</td>
<td>薛方</td>
<td>590-18</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>588 Jerusalem destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Chao 昭公</td>
<td>薛方</td>
<td>572-31</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>536 Cyrus restores the Jews.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ting 定公</td>
<td>薛方</td>
<td>541-32</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>508 Darius conquers India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ngai 恭公</td>
<td>薛方</td>
<td>509-15</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>481 Xerxes invades Greece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Tao 捐公</td>
<td>薛方</td>
<td>494-27</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>460 Pericles rules Athens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Muh 穆公</td>
<td>薛方</td>
<td>467-1</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>445 Nehemiah builds Jerusalem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>檜</td>
<td>檕</td>
<td>檕</td>
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<tr>
<td>从木或船和一个固定的部分；第一种是最常用的。</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>去坐船；水的通信。</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一幢木屋固定在墙上；一个可移动的木制的棚，为船只提供了一个工作台。</td>
<td>无门</td>
<td>无事可做，无路可走。</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>押</td>
<td>拷</td>
<td>拷板。</td>
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<td>推</td>
<td>拈</td>
<td>推的。</td>
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<tr>
<td>据城</td>
<td>彼</td>
<td>根据城市的。</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>江</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>江。</td>
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<td>用</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>用。</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>路</td>
<td>lu</td>
<td>路。</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>从脚和每一寸；q. d. 一条在道路上，每个地方都有自己的道路，离开他的痕迹。</td>
<td>路</td>
<td>一条路，一条路，随便去哪里，都可以见到自己的道路。</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三岔</td>
<td>十字</td>
<td>三岔和十字。</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不通行</td>
<td>不通行</td>
<td>不通行。</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>行</td>
<td>无</td>
<td>行。</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>私</td>
<td>物理</td>
<td>物理。</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>使</td>
<td>翻。</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>自然</td>
<td>地。</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A beautiful gem, hung as an ornament from the girdle. 造似令 | the [frost on] the roads [glistens] like strings of gems. 造

A river in Lu-ang fu | 安府 | 在湖南的东南部，沿着Shensi，流进Yellow River；也是一条河在Yunnan；和一个分支

From rain and road. 从雨和路。

From Lu-ang fu. 从Lu-ang fu。

A river in Lu-ang fu | 安府 | 在湖南的东南部，沿着Shensi，流进Yellow River；也是一条河在Yunnan；和一个分支

From rain and road. 从雨和路。
A wader common throughout China.

boiler (Egretta [Heronias] garzetta); it is embroidered on

the court robes of officers of the sixth grade.

a russet headed small white heron or paddy-bird. (Bubulcus rufescens.)

arranged in order of precedence.

stealthy step like a heron's.

To plug or stop up, as the holes in an iron boiler.

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.

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.

my house.

a cot; my lodgings.

a thatched mud hut.

a pure cottage; a Buddhist term for a monastery.

hero then booths for people might be built.

a cabin in the fields.

A plant called, like madder in that its roots dye a red color; it is a species of Rubia, and is now mostly superseded by sapan-wood.

in Shanghai, a and to.

A plant whose stalks, when old are used to thatch temples, and called in consequence; the name is applied to the Siphonostegia chinensis, but must also denote another plant.

a species of euphorbia (Euphorbia botamifolia); the milk thistle.

A palm (the tree of the village-gate, as its composition denotes,) common in the central provinces; the round leaves are fringed with deep furrows.

the coir-palm. (Chamaerops), from whose fibers ropes, mats, and trunks are made.

or flower wood a fine-grained, reddish cabinet wood brought to Canton from Annam; rose-wood.

From gate and the spine.

The gate of a village; a hamlet of twenty-five houses; a habitation.

leaning against the gate, as a mother who longs to see the loved child return.

a side lane or alley containing a few houses.

From plant and gateway; it is often written like the last.

A plant used to flavor cooked fish; it resembles parsley.

a kind of celery.

the room where pregnant women awaited parturition after the seventh moon.

betel leaf, for which the second and aberrant form is now used with at the South.

fresh betel leaf; the best comes from Hai-fung.

the skin of a species of bryony, used as a purgative.
LÜ

From fleet and guest; occurs interchanged with the next.

The backbone, the basis of one's strength.

He exerts all the energies of body and mind.

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 大, offered to Shangti on the round hillock in time of calamity; a path; to arrange in order; to display; self-sown grain; the 56th diagram relating to trade.

A traveler.

Victorious soldiers.

Set in order; by ranks.

A lodging-house.

While in the inn I indulge my sorrows.

Military affairs.

Officers sent to the provinces.

The younger sons of princes and their children.

While my backbone is still strong.

Used with the preceding.

The emperor's sacrifice to Heaven and the hills.

He was worshiped Shangti.

A tough kind of wood suitable for arrows.

A name for the Abies firma, or Japan larch, which probably furnishes this wood.

Also read 仍.

Hunchback; stooping; curved, distorted in the limbs; met. crouching to, humbled before one.

A crooked back.

The fingers and reckoned up.

An ill-made, distorted person; ill-fitting clothes.

A drizzling, incessant rain; in Homan, ability to drink much without becoming intoxicated.

The rain continues incessantly.

A sewer or conduit.

A branch of the River Li on the northwest of Tungting Lake.

Hempen or silk threads not yet spun; a bank or knot; a forfeit of cloth; to arrange facts in a statement.

Coarse cotton; but 布 is to state in detail.

One knot of flax.

Unable to tell the whole, too many to detail.

The threads are all straightened out.

I do not venture to annoy you with unnecessary details.

To bring up each point in order.

The tender-loin. (Cantonese)

Used with the last.

The lapel of a coat; spoiled, sordid clothes.

Dirty and torn garments; ragged in dress.

From 身 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.
From think and tiger which gives sound.

To care for, to feel sad, to think upon anxiously; to devise, to cogitate, to turn over in one's mind; to plan; concerned for, suspicious, doubtful about, anxious; thoughtful for.

From earth and a pinch.

A low dike dividing fields; to mark the limits of fields; banks of a pool or lakelet; a sort; alike.

Their talents are much alike.

From hand and a pinch.

To clutch in the fingers; to rub or draw through the hand; to stroke; to brighten; to scrape off or thin; to bare; to pull off.

To filter; to strain liquids through a cloth; to wash, to purify.

The second is an unusual form.

A file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to burnish, to give luster to; to refrain, to restrain one's self.

Deceitful; to deceive.

A man in the Sung dynasty, who is perhaps the origin of the god Wu-hien, who is worshiped at Nanking to heal children.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LÜEN.</th>
<th>LÜEN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>肢, lueh</td>
<td>肢, lueh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sound; a note on a musical instrument.</td>
<td>A disarranged; confused, involved, as a style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Cantonese. Morose, cross; disposed to annoy, troublesome; to talk; out of proper order.</td>
<td>起官話 to talk the court dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悻</td>
<td>困</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**LÜEN**

Many persons pronounce these characters LÜEN or LUAN. Old sound, lon. In Canton, lun, — in Swatow, lun; — in Amoy, lwan; — in Fuhchun, lwan and lông; — in Shanghai, lo and li; — in Chittu, lun.

### 迤

From words and silk, some regard it as another form of 縙 a tinkling bell.

To tie or bind together; to rule, to manage; confused; to put in disorder; interminable, as talk.

南 the former name of a district now Kii-luh bien in the southwest of Chihli.

指 the chief ruler of one of the principalities in the time of Han.

From hand and connect properly; occurs used for 悻 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.

به crooked, curved; winding, devious.

暖 or 暖 bent over, as a hunchback; a curved spine.

潮 curly hair.

屈 to bend; warped.

### 棄

From heart and to connect; the second form is a contraction.

Ardently loving; to long after; to dote on; to last after; to hanker for.

色 lecherous; a lecher.

春 affectionate.

慕 strongly attached to.

酒 hankering after drink.

不忘 in constant tender recollection.

職 ambitions for office.

蝶 flowers of a popular tune.

相 mutual love, as brothers.

土 I do not want to leave my native soil.

To cook congee very thick into a kind of porridge.

思 季女遠今 I thought of the young beauty far away.

童 unmanly, effeminate, aping women.

### 畚

Flesh cut into slices or unneed; to jerk meat.

肉 a slice of meat.

魚 a piece of fish; a fish's stomach cut into strips.

蜃 時 [the chief] looked upon us as merely fish and flesh, only to be eaten.

### 恼 恼

Handsome, beautiful, as a woman; to follow, to obey; to long after, to love.

婉今 how bewitching, how charming

### 畢

粥 thick congee or rice soup.


1. The deer-king, a title of Shakya Moon (Shakyamuni (वृज्जित्व)), because he had been a deer in a former life.

2. To move; to roll as a ball, to rock; to rattle, to shake.

3. To roll the ground smooth.

4. A small lifting net made fine to inclose mimsows and young fish.

5. A box for cosmetics, a dressing-box.

6. Name of an affluent of the River Siang in the northeast of Hunan; to ooze out, to leak; water drained off; to drags; to cleanse water.

7. Deep, pellucid, as a pool.
From *dish* and *carving*; occurs used for the last.

A species of cicada that has many apppellations, of which *lui* is one.

To let a thing drip; to exhaust, to empty; to strain off; a casket for holding a seal.

Kind

To the imperial tablet set up in temples.

Salary from government.

To live on a salary.

One who died before entering office.

The Banqueting Office.

Food and raiment are insufficient.

To enjoy an income of a thousand ingots.

Unluckily was burnt out.

The second or after feast at an ancient worship.

How self possessed was he in seeking dignity!

Salary and dignity.

A green color, the hue of leaves; things which produce green; a kind of pretty grass.

Color of fresh grass.

Dark green.

Green micalette.

A turquoise color; a kind of green dye.

A promising student.

Green covered sedans, in which statesmen ride.

A prairie, a steppe.

Very green, bright green.

The dye-stuff called sapp Green, made chiefly from the bark of the Rhus in strictus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUH.</th>
<th>LUH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>録</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>伐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>屠</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**LÜH.**

*Old sound, lot.* In Canton, 互; — in Swatow, 顿; — in Amoy, 互 and tsút; — in Fuhchau, 估; — in Shanghai, 著; — in Chifa, 估.

从 a step and pencil; occurs used with the next.

To divide, to distinguish between, to govern, to regulate by law; a statute, a fixed law; an ordinance; to be a law to; a military regulation; used by the Buddhists for discipline, ascetic rules; and for the vinaya or works relating to them; a stanza or distich; the rules of versification; to state or put on record; to adjust, to weigh the merits of; to trim; hair; standard tubes used as pitch pipes in ancient music; steep, as a peak.

**律.**

Commandments, prohibitions.

<p>| 例 the statutes and rescripts; the former are regarded more fundamental than the latter. |
| — | 书 or 條 law books; the laws. |
| 以 | 己者 | 人 he applied the same rules to himself that he did to others. |
| — | — | a uniform mode, entirely. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN.</th>
<th>LUN.</th>
<th>LUN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>好音</td>
<td>1 in good tune, a good rhyme.</td>
<td>擤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一首七</td>
<td>a heptameter verse of four couples.</td>
<td>組</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六</td>
<td>are the shaped 阳 musical notes.</td>
<td>马</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>an old term for a pencil.</td>
<td>組</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>依</td>
<td>according to law.</td>
<td>不頗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天時</td>
<td>to determine the seasons or times.</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>師</td>
<td>ascetic Buddhists, those who follow the strict rules of Buddha.</td>
<td>莴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sharp, high peak. 隆崇 | 拉 | mounted and lofty summits. |

隆崇 | 拉 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old sound, len. In Canton, lun ; — in Swatow, lun ; — in Amoy, len ; — in Fukchau, lun ; — in Shanghai, lăng ; — in Chifu, lâm.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>俞</td>
<td>Composed of 亻 or 會 to collect and 彙 archives; it is chiefly used in combination as a phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孟</td>
<td>To think, to arrange; to unify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晟</td>
<td>1 the canopy of the sky, spherical and conceave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悅</td>
<td>From man and to think.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倫</td>
<td>Constant, regular, that which is acknowledged by men as proper; natural relationships, affinity of things by classes and orders; a species, class, sex; to choose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>or 人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>次</td>
<td>a series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>之樂 the happiness of a family gathering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逆</td>
<td>it violates human obligations, atrocious, unnatural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絕</td>
<td>surpassing others; unsurpassed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>莫</td>
<td>北</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN.</th>
<th>LUN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>養</td>
<td>Finished; 1 complete; entire in all its parts, as a dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不可</td>
<td>過</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嵩</td>
<td>The long range of the Koulkoun Mountains, lying on the north of Tibet; also called the Arenta Alps.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>押</td>
<td>From hand and thinking as the phonetic; the second form is common but unauthorized; occurs used for 驒, to wheel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>扯</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>選</td>
<td>to select fit persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>选</td>
<td>to select talented men.</td>
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<tr>
<th>LUN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>血</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沥</td>
<td>curling ripples following each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沉</td>
<td>sinking down, as in vicious courses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>河</td>
<td>an eddy, undertow, chow-chow water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>泥</td>
<td>turbid, rolled up; chaos.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Pekingese. To dash on, as the rain driving against a window; to wet and spatter. — e.
Silken threads; to twist silk; to wind silk; to compare, to distinguish, to classify; to adjust; to know; to bind or cord.

經 | 天下 | to oversee the affairs of the country.

絲 | 巋 | sorted silk; met. fine or royal plans.

收 | 拾 | to leave literary pursuits.

其 | 出 | his words are [smooth] as silk; — said of the sovereign.

音 | 夜 | silken sounds; i.e. his Majesty's words.

扉 | the palace or court.

滿 | 腹 | 経 | full of just thoughts, eloquent.

之 | 網 | I adjusted his fishing-line.

彌 | a pervading doctrine or principle; natural principles.

釘 | a fish-line.

Read 淮 | A cap called 汝, worn by K'ung Ming 孔明 a hero of the San Kwoh Chi.

輪 | 轮 | To squirm; a large snake like the 輪, that can bring rain and clouds, is called 輪; applied to the crawling of worms or snakes; a frog big as a shoe, otherwise called 田父 or field father, which eats snakes, because they devour the small frogs.

輪 | 輪 | The bow of a vessel, or the timbers forming the bow.

輪 | 輪 | a kind of boat.

輪 | 潮 | 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; the revolutions and changes of the ages.

門 | to go from door to door.

論 | 从 words and to think as the phonetic; also read 潮.

論 | 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 sūtra or theological treatise, and for works on metaphysics, called abhidharma in Sanscrit; unison, as of instruments.

斤 | 銊 | sold by the catty.

讀 | to converse.

來 | 去 | to talk on, prolong a discussion.

人 | to talk about people.

鼓 | how accoutant were the drums and bells.

議 | 生 | he talks upon a matter intelligently.

語 | discourses and dialogues; table-talk; name of the Confucian Analects.

不 | 多少 | no matter how many.

各 | 對 | each one maintains his own view.

作 | 獨 | to write a treatise on diseases.

若 | supposing, if we admit.

無 | it is immaterial; no matter.

辯 | to argue, to contradict.

無 | 遇 | it is needless to bring that affair up again.

起 | to talk about.

及 | to speak on a matter.

詳 | to speak upon critically.

語 | 無次 | to discourse without method.

功 | 過 | to estimate the merits and demerits of officials.

千 | 者來 | thousands have come.

換 | 雙 | shoes you must certainly change this pair of shoes.

作 | 場 | to fail in convincing a man.

推 | to infer, to deduce from.
LUNG.

Old sounds, long and llong. In Canton, lung; — in Swenton, long, and lang; — in Amoy, long, long, and kung; — in Fuchau, lung, long, lang, lang, long, and luong; — in Shanghai, lung; — in Chihf, lung.

龍

Composed of 龙 a lad contracted for the phonetic, 龍, flesh, and 飛 to fly altered to represent flying in a gyratory motion; it forms the 212th radical of a few unused characters referring to dragons; occurs used for ch'ung 獵 favor, and the next.

A dragon, the chief of scaly beings, and invested with supernatural power to change its shape; used as an emblem of imperial power and awe; the emperor's person; imperial, dragon-like; by Buddhists, used for nagas or snake gods; to pervade; to bud; in matters relating to betrothals, it is often used for a man; gracious, kind; much used by geomancers to embody those terrestrial and occult influences and positions which act on and determine human prosperity; figured with dragons.

類 the class of lizards, dragons, serpents, &c.

竊 a poetical name for a deer, the axis, because it plays with dragons.

纖 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.

既见君子为光 now that I see these noblemen, I understand their favor and brightness.

白 or 鳥 poetical names for the dog.

眼果 the longan fruit. (Nephelium longan.)

顔相悦 his majesty was greatly pleased.

牌 the imperial tablet, revered by officers.

殿 the ornamented shed for the saluting at Canton.

馬精神 he has the vigor of a dragon or a horse.

海王 Sea-dragon king or the Neptune of the Chinese; he is Saguru, a nagadragon-king, whose golden palace is at the bottom of the ocean, north of Mount Meru.

脈 the dragon's pulse, the subtle geomantic 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.

鳳帖 betrothal cards.

鐘之年 decrepit, old.

地 an earthworm.

扒 scrambling dragons, i.e. boats, at Canton that paddle very fast.

擒捉 to seize a dragon and hold a tiger; — met. very clever and brave.

鰻跳 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.

涎香 ambergris; though it seems to be also applied to the paint called dragon's blood.

麴 asparagus.

大風 a typhoon, a cyclone.

腦香 Barose camphor.

合 the dragon is pleased; i. e. the waters are quiet, the stream runs in its bed.

竪

Also to rise, to issue forth. 起 in heat, said of dogs; pairing, as birds.

弭草 a place in Yunnan where are nine steep mountains.

A species of water weed (P. hygrophorum amphibium), otherwise called 蛇草, and often written like the last.

在 the marshes grows the spreading smart-weed.

讀 lung. To collect.

嵐 or 鳴 brought together, to collect in one.

從 隆 to descend and 生 to born, denoting that what is born will be high and great.

隆 grand, eminent, surpassing; high, like a peak; exalted; abundant, fertile, opulent, overfilling; glorious; to glorify; to exalt; to magnify; the irritation of great heat.

興 prosperous.

海 generous — mean.

尊 highly honored.

富 affluent; wealthy.

深 領情 to receive many favors.

○ 麗 fat and hairy looking.

冬 時候 winter; cold weather.

雷 a thundering noise.

當 your valuable present.

父者 家之 a father is the eminent one of the house.

鎏 The vault of heaven is 鎏 referring to its arched expanse; a cavity, an orifice. 窟 a hole.

掘 而居 to dig out a cave for a dwelling.

瘧 Infirm; weak in the back from age.

病 old and useless, bent over.

閉 costive, torpor of bowels.
LUNG.

A stream in Lo-ting chou, the river or town in Kwangtung, called 三江; the name is derived from its three sources.

| 蜂 | a goblin like a child two feet long found in the window. |
| 蛇 | a crab which gets into pearl oysters. |
| 蜂 | a fabulous monster. |
| 蜂 | probably a species of walking-leaf. (Mantis). |

The throat, the oesophagus.

The rising sun obscured.

The rising moon.

The sun sets before the day is ended, the sun not clearly seen.

The sun sets before the day is ended, the sun not clearly seen.

A pen for animals, like a corral or stockade; the bars or slots of a window, a jalousie.

A cage; an open basket for carrying birds or animals; a quiver; used with 鳺 to monopolize or engage the market; to cover, to rest on.

To trap birds.

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 barrow, a grave or mound over it; a pile of earth; to monopolize goods.

A tumulus over a grave.

Used with the last.

A dike to prevent water breaking in; a classifier of rows of tiles and growing grain.

A row of tiles on a roof, one gutter.

The yellow clouds.

Among dikes and 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 walk straight ahead.

To grasp, to seize privately; to drag; to attack; to assemble or collect; to exert one's self; to work on, to operate; to act with; to push out.
or through; to visit, to call at; to bring near; to draw close to.
1 手 to put the hands in the sleeves. (Cantonese.)
1 在袖裡 to conceal in the sleeve.
聚 1 a gathered together.
做 1 can you finish this?
1 街门 to call in at the yamen.
1 結束 they have all come; everything is here.
1 近 to bring near; to near, as a boat.
1 掠 to plunder; as a highwayman.
把 1 他 he covertly stabbed him with a knife.
1 敌 to charge at the enemy.
1 岸 to lie along shore.
1 眦 to bind the hair.
拉 1 to drag up to one.
1 前解 they all came forward and urged them to cease; -to part.

 affecting A hole, an aperture; a wide cleft; a cave; empty, hollow.
1 门 make a hole.
1 老鼠 a rat hole.
入 蘭泥 ho has entered the clay hole; met. he is buried.
1 孔 1 a hole.
穿 1 holes are in it; bored.
穿 1 empty, contents all run out.
1 一部 a cleft, a crack or crevice.
棺材 1 an empty grave, an old tomb.
他的 1 太多 his schemes for taking people in are very many.
你給我你 1 創走是 are you trying to deceive me? - i.e. are you trying to get me to fall through the hole in the bridge?

LUNG.

槓 kung 1 An unauthorized character, said to be altered from 篱 a cage.
1 A trunk, a box; a basket shaped like a jar; a valise; any traveling case to carry clothes.
皮 1 a leathern trunk.
1 樗 1 a coir trunk or valise.
伙 1 a case for eatables.
1 衣服 a clothes trunk.

In Pekingese read kung'. A Corean room of 100 quires of 26 sheets each; the frame on which coffins are carried.
1 表 meg a to get into an altercation; to bandy loud words, as coffin bearers are apt to do.
1 房 an undertaker's shop.

In Fuhkien, partly used for a pole. A carrying-beam; thills of a sedan; a classifier of loads borne by two; a set of boxes for presents.
1 先 and 後 the fore and rear thills; met. the chair-bearers.

弄 lung 1 From hands folded and玉 a gem, denoting to play with things.
1 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.
1 戲 to sport with, to dally.
1 環 and 丸 to bear a son or daughter.
1 倒 treat with indignity.
1 飯 to cook food.
1 假成真 to fulfill what was promised in joke.
1 损 to spoil, to put out of order.
1 手段 to show off one's experines.
Some of these characters are often pronounced Lwân. Old sound, 1an. In Canton, lwan; — in Swatow, lwan; —
| in Amoy, lwan; — in Fu-chau, lwang; — in Shanghai; lo; — in Chefoo, lan.

A small malavaceous tree, called 蕖, having yellow flowers; a slender tree with yellow wood and reddish branches which produces the |荆 a medicine; some say the |木 is the bladder tree (Kaelrendria paniculata), but this is erroneous according to the P'an Ts'ao; the two corners of a bell.

1. 楊 in the southwest of Chihli near the Hu-t'o River.
2. 森人 | 森 the earliest mourner has worn himself thin.
3. 署 | well trimmed bamboos.
4. 朱 | a Japanese name for the shaddock.

The peaks of a hill; a line of pointed summits winding along.

1. 身 | 身 the successive peaks and multiplied (fields of) emerald grass.

Spherical; round.

1. 圓 | globular; round, as the moon or a tambourine.

A cord of silk.

1. 艏 | braided cord used for waistbands.

From metal and connected.

Little bells formerly hung from the phoenix that marked the royal cars; imperial, royal; a term of respect.

恭迎 | 我 shall await your arrival; — a phrase used on a lady's invitation card.

1. 玉 | the royal chariot.

金 | 殿 the palace, or strictly the hall of audience, the court.

金 | 城 an old name for the Hanlin college.

啓 and 回 | his Majesty's departure and return; also applied to the movements of a god.

| 1 | 御 the imperial guard; it is the office at Peking which manages the escort of the Emperor.
1 | 首 the emperor's carriage or sedan; also, his godship.
1 | 鈴 tinkling bells.
1 | 座 an idol's shrine to carry in a procession.

A fabulous bird, described as 祥瑞之精 the essence or seminal power of divine influence, and regarded as the embodiment of every grace and beauty; the 1 鳳 or argus pheasant seems to have furnished the type; this is the cock, the hen is 和; hence the phrase 1 凤鳴 the phoenixes sing harmoniously, to denote a marriage; small bells hung on bridles.

1 | 聲 the sound of their tinkling bells draws near.
1 | 簪 the marriage papers of a bride and bridgroom.
五彩珠 | elegantly adorned.
1 | 刀 [he holds the] knife with the jingling bells.

A net for catching pigs and other small ground animals.

1 | 開面不笑 when the pigeons see the net laid he runs away.

To flow drop by drop.

1 | 河 a large river in the northeast of Chihli flowing into the Gulf of Liaotung, near whose mouth is 1 州 a small town.

To bear twins; to suckle two children at once.

1 | 子 or 件兒 twins.
1 | 生 to have twins, two at a birth.

The character is designed to represent two eggs.

卵 An egg; the roe of fish; testicules of animals.

鶉 | head's eggs.

生 oviparous.

墨 | 之危 like the danger of a pile of eggs breaking.

1 | 子 the testes.
1 | 翼 to brood, to cherish.

勢如覆 | my power is like a bird sitting on her eggs.

From 乙 one and a phonetic meaning to govern; the second form is in common use.

乱乱 | 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; ravelled; to ferry over; the end of a song.

作 | to rebel.

面 | having tact at ruling and yet reverent.

涉 | he crossed the River Wei by boats.

反 | to raise a revolt.

臣十人 [Wán Wang had] ten ruling statesmen.

世 | seditious officers.

大 | great commotion in a state.

心 | disturbed in mind.

慶 | great clamor, a hubbub.

坐 | to sit without respect to rank.

天降喪 | Heaven has visited us with death and anarchy.

言 | to talk wildly or without any order.

線 | raveled thread.

弄 | to disarrange, as papers.

日甚 | anarchy daily increases.

跑 | to play truant.
Old sounds, ma and mak.

in Canton, ma; in Swatow, ma, mo, mua, and bo; in Amoy, ma, ba, and bo; in Fuhchou, ma and maat; in Shanghai, mo; in Chinf, ma.

**麻 (má)**

Composed of hemp flowers and an alder, referring to the labor bestowed on the fibers; it forms the 20th 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; dock-marked; a kind of drum; in colloquial, used for sprightly, lively, quick.

野 ^ the Hibiscus cannabinus or an allied malvaceous plant that furnishes fibers.

布 hempen fabrics, grasscloth.

栗板 planks of a heavy wood like teak.

布 hempen thread.

布粗衣 clad in coarse hempen; — very frugal.

心乱如 my mind is troubled like tangled hemp.

俚 or ^ quick-witted, clever, ready; expert.

鰲 a hamper for holding hemp or baled hemp.

黃 the Sida or abutlon hemp.

白 and 黄 old terms for imperial rescripts or gazettes.

山西 flax, grown in Chibli.

胡 | oil linseed oil.

王 | 竺 poke-marks, from a man named Wang who first had them.

In Cantonese. Occasionally; unimportant.

目 of little moment, let it pass.

晦 obscure, dim, badly lighted.

In Fuhchou. Mean, defrauding; troublesome, indistinct, incomplete; obstinate; lively; scarred, disfigured.

**麻 (má)**

A common but manunolized form of the last.

Sesamum; the hemp plant.

芝麻 oil sesame oil.

1 穗 ground sesame seeds used by cooks.

大 | oil castor oil.

1 骨 [like] a staff of hemp; — useless dependance.

浸 to rot hemp.

【】布 coarse gray or unbleached grasscloth.

麻 A disease of children, the measles or chicken-pox; numbness; paralysis; the torpor of the tongue after tasting hot things.

子 the pits or scars left after small-pox or chicken-pox.

出 | to have the measles.

脚 | my foot is asleep.

痢 leprosy. (Cantonese.)

瞇 numb, no feeling.

味道 | a hot peppery taste.

癪 | to feel benumbed; to have no taste of things.

**煤 (méi)**

To look at long; eyes weary and blurred with looking.

眼了 indistinct vision.

An obstruction in speech.

願 to speak with hesitation; stammering from malformation of the organs.

A frog.

青蛙 | a striped frog, used for food.

Read moth, A species of gnat.

**鷄 (jí)**

A bird akin to a wild goose.

| 雀 | (often written 麻雀) a sparrow.

山 | 雀 a small species of lark.

The yak is called 牛 in the 'H Ya, but the name has now become obsolete.

From millet and hemp.

A kind of grain allied to the paniced millet; a spikelet of the head of this millet; a part of a panicle.

馬 The original form represents the head, mane, and legs of a horse; it forms the 187th radical of characters relating to colors and qualities of equine beasts.

A horse; warlike, spirited; cavalry; the white knight in armor; quick, as a horse; emblem of noon, the seventh of the twelve stems, and of heaven.

良 | a gentle horse.

兒 | or 公 a stallion.

上 | want it immediately.

千里 a racer; a swift courier.

野 | a wild horse; a column of dust flying over the desert.

瞧不出金 | 看 驹子 my golden horse has not brought forth a mule’s colt; — I’ve made nothing on this venture.

頭 or 頭 a landing-place, a ferry, a jetty for boats.

阻住 | 頭 to stop a horse’s head—so as to give a petition; to hinder another.

夫 a groom, a sycy; it strictly denotes one belonging to an official or grandee; he is also called 王 at the south.

頂 | an attendant who rides ahead.

錢 | doctor’s fees.

撤歇兒 the horse is capering and curvetting about.

| 极 | a camp-chair.

背 | to saddle a horse.

初 | I have just arrived.
A mare; an old woman, a dame; a mother; a waiting woman, a duenna.

A leech; a locust.

A paper painted effigy or substitute for other gods, which is worshipped in houses at Shanghai, and then burned.

A sacrifice offered to the god of War or Mars, when reaching the borders of the enemy's country, in order to propitiate a victory; it was offered on horseback; worship to the diu vice when traveling.

From woman and horse as the phonetic.

Used for the last. To berate; to scold.

From net or man and horse; the second form is obsolete, or is only used in chess as the name of the black knight.

The agate, a name given to quartzes, minerals having lamine or colored markings like the cornelian, chalcedony, opal, jasper, or agate.

A small prawn; it is also called 水马; the last is also the name of a species of water spider.

A head-board, that stretches from the bed-posts to secure them; to stretch a thin board between two things; to clamp, to join by clamping; a stretcher; some say that 爲 a close chair, is more correctly written 桐 than the common way.

A southern name for a monkey.

Also read ma.

Advantageous, useful; profitable, clever, skilled; to pile up, to lay in regular piles, as bales or books.

Read ma. An interrogative requiring an affirmative answer; when there is an alternative, it ends the first clause.
MAI.

Old sound, mai. In Canton, mai and maɪ; — in Amoy, bai; — in Fuhkien, mak and mwak; — in Shanghai, mak.

From hand and secret.

Strike.

From man and secret.

Brawny.

| 爸 (maɪ) | 對 (mi) |
|——|——|
| 爸 (maɪ) | 對 (mi) |

From napkin or clothes and the end; also read maw.

Low socks or other covering for the feet, made of cloth.

【 布 (maw)  a garter, often prettily embroidered.】

Read mai: A napkin, a handkerchief; a girdle or stomacher worn over the breast like a corset; to bind on.

饌 a fillet worn by women

巾面衞 (the northern people) wear turbans and dress in skins.

肚 to bind or strap the waist.

鳳 a bridal phoenix head-band, often seen on the stage.

MAI.

Old sounds, mai, maɪ, and maɪ. In Canton, mai; — in Swatow, mai and bai; — in Amoy, bai, mai, and maɪ; — in Fuhkien, mai and maɪ; — in Shanghai, maɪ; — in Chefoo, mai.

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.

1 素 (maɪ) to inter, to put into the grave.

2 織 (maɪ) to hoard, to lay up in secret.

3 没 (maɪ) to conceal; to take another name; sub rosa.

4 伏兵馬 (maɪ) to dispose the forces in ambush.

5 怨 (maɪ) to bear a grudge against.

6 收 (maɪ) to lay by safely.

7 堆 (maɪ) to falsely accuse.

8 身 (maɪ) to retire [from office] and hide in the country.

9 姓 (maɪ) to take an alias and secrete one’s self.

10 人 (maɪ) to disappoint one and not carry out his plans.

In Cautonese. To connect with to annex; to crouch; to congregate; to set, to curdle; to harden; following other verbs it denotes up, in, with, at, to, or merely a form of the past tense.

1 岸 (maɪ) or 街 (maɪ) to go ashore.

2 做 (maɪ) done, finished, all over.

3 來 (maɪ) come near to me.
The bleating of sheep.

From plant and to buy.

A name for several milky plants, of which the 菜 is the chicory (Cicorium), and the dandelion (Taraxacum); and also a species of sow-thistle (Senechus).

水苦 a small annual growing in damp places; applied to a Veronica and an Ixeris.

售 a wild kind of greens like lettuce, probably a chicory.

To give all one's strength to a thing; to exert it.

相国家 to aid the state energetically.

種德 to sedulously cultivate virtue.

From 買 to buy and 出 going out contracted.

售 to sell, to vend; to betray, to inveigle; to make game of, to mock; to vaunt, to show off.

貨手 a salesman.

出 or 去 sold.

得貴 it is held at a high rate.

俏 to prink one's self out; to show off, as a woman.

螭 to gable, to talk glibly.

為 to give another the leprosy.

弄手指 to set off one's charms, merceriously adorning.

國 to betray one's country, to serve the enemy.

力 to do jobs, to hire out.

面光 to keep up appearances; eye-service.

放 to let prisoners get away.

主求榮 to betray the king in order to get high station.

人情 to try to curry favor; to act officiously.

猪仔 sold as a pig [in a basket]—into foreign servitude; a Canton phrase for cookies.

武 to act for people's amusement.

人口 to sell people, as girls for brothels.

From to go and a myriad.

To pass away, to wax old; to surpass, to exceed; to go beyond; energetically; to impart; to travel far; to make a royal progress; senile, old.

年 aged.

老 over sixty years.

如彼行 like any one going astray.

大步行 he then marched himself off.

日月既 the days and months fly away.

種超羣 he surpassed them all, a fucce princeps.

不能步 he could not move a step.

視我他 he thinks of me without regard.

時其邦 he was then, visiting his dependencies.

講 To brag, to talk ten thousand things; to speak angrily.

不自覺 he does not know he brags.

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MAN.

Old sound, man. In Canton, man and 眾；— in Swatow, man, màn, and mián；— in Amoy, ban and boán；— in Fuhsean, mán and mwaung；— in Shanghai, mā and mā；— in Chifu, man.

蠻 From insect and to convert.

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, brutal, trusting to strength alone; unreasonable, beyond reproof.

南 an old term for people south of the Mī-līng and in Formosa.

夷 savages, wild tribes; southerners are still termed 子 by the northern Chinese, as they were in Marco Polo's time.

性 ungovernable.

打 講 you talk like a savage.

力 hereculean strength.

石 rubber stone.

刁 passionate, willful.

以先祖受命因時百 as his ancestor had received a charge to regulate all the wild southerners.

邦 or 蠻 uncivilized regions.

悍 valiant.

In Shanghai. An adjective, obstinate, unreasonable; an adverb of comparison, very, highly, exceedingly.

囝 an obstinate child.

好 very good, first rate.

會話 he speaks fluently.

清冷 clear and distinct.

話話 unreasonable opposition.

蠻 Meaning and sound both lost.

In Cantonese used for, 用手 To pull or take down; to push, to turn over; to work a scull; to bring down as pride.

閘門 pull open the door.

個件 get down that article.

倍 to contest with one.
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>Large coarse garments such as the nomades wear; trousers made close are</td>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>Beautiful hair; garments; head-gear; wreaths or frontlets; fringe on caps, like that on official hats.</td>
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<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>He could string hailstones to make a beautiful wreath; — said of Buddha.</td>
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<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>A Buddhist term for a rosary of finger bones.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>She who wears a pure gold cuff; — was Kanchanamala, wife of Kunala, noted for her conjugal fidelity.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>Thin, plain sarcenet; unadorned, simple.</td>
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<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>To play in tune.</td>
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<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>To play in tune.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>From words and long; interchanged with 'slow.'</td>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>Exaggerated talk.</td>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>To draw a long bow.</td>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>Steamed bread or wheaten cakes; bread of any kind.</td>
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<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>A head of bread.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>A large, full, round face.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>From water and even.</td>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
<td>Full, replete, surfeited; bulging, stuffed; complete, entire; fullness, pride; to complete, to fill, to suffice, to abound; to finish a set time; the Manchus people; Brahminic writings ('Puranas'), so called on account of their completeness.</td>
<td><strong>Man</strong></td>
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</table>

**Notes:**
- 袖 (Man): Large coarse garments such as the nomades wear; trousers made close are.
- 髻 (Man): Beautiful hair; garments; head-gear; wreaths or frontlets; fringe on caps, like that on official hats.
- 貴 (Man): A Buddhist term for a rosary of finger bones.
- 袖 (Man): Thin, plain sarcenet; unadorned, simple.
- 賓 (Man): To play in tune.
- 鳴 (Man): Steamed bread or wheaten cakes; bread of any kind.
- 簾 (Man): A salt water cel; there are black and yellow sorts, with large pectoral fins. The large species of conger cel. A brown cel common at Shanghai, three feet long, allied to the Opisthurus.
- 鳴 (Man): Full, replete, surfeited; bulging, stuffed; complete, entire; fullness, pride; to complete, to fill, to suffice, to abound; to finish a set time; the Manchus people; Brahminic writings ('Puranas'), so called on account of their completeness.
慢

A curtain, a screen; tapestry or brocaded hangings.

熸 [mān] to screen off.
錦 [mān] embroidered screens.

From woman and long; interchanged with the next.

To despise, to affront; to reproach.
污 [mān] to vilify.

裹 [mān] to show contempt to.

僺 [mān] to slight.

慢 [mān] Negligent, remiss.

君且宽而不 | the wise man acts leisurely but is not lazy.

From heart and long; interchanged with the last two, and the next.

慢 [mān] Indifferent, negligent, remiss; rude, disinclined, supercilious, proud; to treat haughtily; late; slow, easy, sluggish; dilatory, taking a long time for.

慢 [mān] to insult.

不快不 | moderate, easy.

MĀN.

Old sound, mān. In Canton, mān; — in Swatow, máng and bān; — in Amoy, bān, mān; and bān; — in Pekchau, máng and mōng; — in Shanghai, máng; — in Chifu, mān.

門 [mān] The original has two leaves of a door face to face; it forms the 169th radical of a natural group of characters relating to entrances.

A gate, a gateway; an outer door; a house; the family in it; an entrance, an opening; a harbor; a sect, a profession, a class; an occupation; in anatomy, a short duct or passage; a classifier of cannon and affairs.

門 [mān] the bar or bolt of a gate.

— 扇 | a one-leaved door.
MAN.

1. 我 we, who are together; us.
2. 爷 gentle men, elders, uncles, official attendants; an honorable appellation for a husband.
3. 爹儿 you, Sirs, spoken to the last if they are older; but if equal in rank or age, 哥儿 i: a more polite term.
4. 他们 those people.
5. 弟兄 the brothers.

Read man. Plump, full-looking.

淹 fat and hearty, as a horse.

淹 To feel, to lay the hand on; to touch, to examine, to search for, to hold; to cover; to draw a cover over.

心 lay the hand on the heart; self-examination.

足 to crack lice.

足 to stamp the feet in anger.

無言苟矣莫腔舌 do not say. It is of no moment, and no one can prevent my speaking.

蓋 to cover a drum.

繃 pull it on tight, as a cover.

黑路 a dark, unlighted road.

繃 to put gauze over.

書皮 to cover a book.

糜 Also read mei.

A variety of millet with reddish culms; now applied in Chihli to the glutinous grain of the 豆 科 or panicled millet (Milium), called 子 来 and used in distilling spirits; congee.

维 there is the red millet and the white.

蔗 the red sugar-cane of Fukien.

珊 A jasper stone of a reddish color, probably a cornelian.

衣如 his robes of state shine like a cornelian; perhaps in allusion to the feathers on them.

Mark. A species of fir; the heart wood of the fir; a globule or drop of gum oozing from the fir.

或 木 in Hunan, a large kind of fir allied to the Podocarpus, and like the 木 of Shansi with which it is said to be identical; the tree is also called Sheng 橄 probably from a mistake in confusing the primitives.

津液暗出 the gum [of the fir] silently exudes in separate drops.

惕 From heart and without; it is also read 侧.

Afraid, amazed; out of his mind; suspicious; only one, unmated, without a mate.

乎忘其言 he was so dismayed he forgot what he had said.

密密複 reserved and dull of apprehension.

从 heart and door or full; the three are nearly synonymous, though the last refers rather to cares, while the former alludes to affections.

同 unhappy; melancholy, chagrined; heavy at heart. 滅 to dissipate sorrows.

患 distressed, grieved.

煩 bothered and anxious; imper tinent to.

得 very much cast down.

散 to dissipate care, to amuse one's self.

恕不 his grief is not alleviated.

心得 he became sorry at; melancholy.

得悟 perplexed, harassed; dull. 驱 to turn sick from faintness or heat; a sickness at the stomach.

慰 Grud or congee stiffened and cold.
MANG.

Old sound, mung. In Canton, mong and p'ong; — in Swatow, mung and buang; — in Amoy, bang and bong; — in Fuhian, mang, ming, and mong; — in Shanghai, bong and mong; — in Chifu, mang.

犭尨

The brindled ox, having black and white stripes.

忙

From brainy and dead; it is not the same as mong 忙 to forget.

忙

Busy, hurried, occupied, distracted with care, flustered; no leisure; precipitation, undue haste. Do not be in a hurry.

忙

Flurried, as by a sudden arrival.

忙

Urgently pressed.

忙

Overmuch; hurried overmuch; too much to do.

忙

What are you so hurried about?

忙

Hustle, confusion and haste.

忙

Help one in his hurry; to lend one a hand in trouble.

忙

I am overwhelmed with work. The moon drives past the clouds.

忙

Like the last.

忙

Hurried and alarmed, as by a sudden danger. He was so flurried, he did not know how to act as he ought.

忙

From water and dead; an old form of the next. Sudden, startling; wide, like the ocean; name of a valley near the capital.

茫

Vast and vague, like the expanse of the ocean; dazzling and immense.

茫

On a sudden, surprising.

茫

Drear, obscure and vast.

茫

The world and its care; — like a bitter shoreless sea, as the Buddhists say.

茫

Illimitable and vast, as creation.

茫

The boundless ocean.

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

A flash of light; a shooting star; twinkling rays.

茫

An acute point.

茫

To sow wide a crop.

茫

To meet a wheat awn between needles' points; — i.e. two individuals equally obstinate and sharp.

茫

Great, crowded; to become great; as posterity.

茫

The ground pine (Lyco- podiun), from its sharp leaves.

茫

When the boundless deluge covered the country, Yu arranged and divided the lands.

茫

The clay man, who bears a stick as if to strike the clay ox.

茫

The ridge-pole beam in a roof.

茫

Heavy beams in the framework of a roof.

茫

Farmers; field-laborers who have little education, and are rude in speech, as if they were dunders.
The edge of a sword; a smooth, easy style.

名  very sharp.

彼 a trenchant, animated style.

He Name of a hill, the 1山 near Loh-yang in Hunan, where a great battle occurred A.D. 761 in the Tang dynasty.

勉 To exert one’s self; to encourage, to stimulate.

汝乃是不 Nor is at this time, unless if you do not disturb yourself, you cannot be of long continuance.

礽 A mineral ore or shale which furnishes, when leached, the 1硝 an impure saltpeter, sometimes mixed with nitrate of soda and alumina.

礆 Sometimes written 芙, but it is nearly identical with the last.

硝 A crude saltpeter.

1硝 A form of saltpeter, so called from its acicular crystals.

1 矯山 a noted hill, bare and stony, situated in Tang-shan county in the northwest corner of Kiangsu, famous for a battle.

穂 Blasted grain; grain turned black as if with ergot or rust.

刺 From 田 grass repeated with 矶 day between, denoting a bound pursuing a hare in the thickets.

穂 Thick grass, jungle, underbrush; matted; confused, indistinct; rude, rustic, regardless of etiquette; heedless.

草木 an untamed, thick, like a hedge; boscage.

草 之臣 a courtier officer.

植物 a plant which stupefies fish, perhaps the 田licium religiosum whose leaves are poisonous.

粗 brusque and arbitrary.

穂 intrusive, disorderly.

穂 a mance over an inconsiderate fellow, a happy-go-lucky.

盲 The sun obscured.

盲 or 无 the sun not visible, cloudy.

MÄNG.

These characters and those under MÄNG are often sounded alike. Old sounds, mong and mäng. In Canton, mäng and mäng; — in Swatow, mä and meng; — in Amoy, beng; — in Fukien, mäng and meng; —

in Shanghai, mäng and meng; — in Chihli, mäng.

萌 From plant and bright as the phonetic.

萌 The budding of plants; sprouting of seeds; to germinate, to shoot forth; a sprout; fixed; incipient, first risings of; the reviving of evil habits; to plow.

萌 to sprout, to put forth roots.

早 于 early cherished these designs.

故志復 his old desires then revived.

動 risings of discontent.

念今未 even before he had any idea of it.

明 From dish and bright; but originally composed of 固 window and 血 blood, referring to the mode of taking an oath by turning towards the north when calling upon heaven, after which bullock’s blood was smeared.

A solemn declaration before the gods, when blood was sipped on the body, to ratify the treaties made among the princes in feudal times; an alliance, a contract, a compact; to swear, to bind one’s self before the gods; to make a treaty of peace; among the Mongols, a chulsum or tribe.

約 a marriage alliance.

誓 to swear and bind it by blood.

書 the form of oath; the papers signed by the parties.

心 guileless, consciously innocent.

府 a record or treaty office.

誓山 a contract wide as the sea and firm as the hills; — marriage.

兄弟 sworn brothers, as the members of a lodge; persons banded for evil purposes.

國 allied states.
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 scalping.

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 "choa 毛" for a dima.

The hair on the head or forehead; tufts on an infant's head, trimmed up on each temple, called "head"; or filial tufts; eminent, excelling in force; applied to long hairs which excel the rest.

A chowry or tail of the yak, fastened to the end of a high staff, to give signals on certain occasions, for which leopard's tails are now used; an old man.

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Drink.

The hairy ox, as the character itself imports.

A kind of feather screen or tabellum on a carriage, an-
ciently used to protect riders from the wind and dust; a
horse with long hair.

From plants and a house.

High rank grass like an
Arundo, good for thatching
houses; also applied to a
white striped grass; a species
of low palm resembling a Thrinax, or
perhaps a kind of scrub pine;
thatched; poor, lowly.

A cottage; my humble
dwelling.

A lodge in a field.

A hut, a thatched house.

A thatched house.

The best grass, among
Buddhists denotes the kusa or
fragrant. Poa cynosuroides.

Seek to enlighten
my dull mind.

The incantations of the
Tao priests to relieve evils.

A privy, a jakes.

The light and brilliant clouds bedew
the rushes and grass.

A tough, tall grass used for
thatching.

A poor country dwelling.

An old name for Ku-yung
hien Sinai near Nanking.

From insects and spear, alluding
to their mischief.

A grub which attacks the
roots of grain; any insect
which eats grain.

A coleopterous fly
(Mylabris) used in the nat-
ive pharmacy for its blistering
qualities.

These evil men are
like; grubs and flies in grain.

An old name for a large banner
which led the van.

From beast and sprout, ex-plain-
ed as intended to denote that
cats eat mice, the destroyers
of young grain.

A cat; the mewing of cats.

A cat; a castrated cat.

A or a punk.

The cat's eye.

The hill cat, (Felis viver-
ruminata) a species of tiger cat.

A striped fox.

The wild cat; and poetically
used for a fox; in Peking, it
denotes the hare.

The cat and the rat
are asleep together; — i.e. of-
cers and thieves are in league.

A common species of
spurge. (Euphorbia)

A lazy cat; — met. an idle
lousy-bones.

(or more correctly 鼹鼠) the
cantharides, 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 Ar-
chipelago, regarded as herma-
phrodite; its scent bag, called
brought from Yunnan

A fellow who is eating
constantly.

An anchor; a grapplling-iron.

A hawser or cable.

An anchor.

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 in-
correct.

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.

o'clock in the morning.

6 o'clock.

The second moon.

The matin bell in a mon-
astery.

The third and eighth days
of a moon; i.e. the 3d, 13th,
and 23d, with the 8th, 18th,
and 28th.

To bamboo remiss police-
men or recreant debtors.

To make the first payment,
as of duties; to begin to bamboo
recreant policemen.

To call the roll of clerks and
employees, so called because once
the names were marked at that
hour, and the phrase 1 period
now denotes the periodical days
on which the roster is called.

To appear and answer to a
summons.

To fail at roll-call.

To pass by, to overdo.

To answer by a substitute.

Substitutes who sell them-
soever to be hambossed.

Time of death.

In Cantonese. The buttocks,—
perhaps wrongly used for 胖 to
squat.

To be taken in; to fail in a
promise.
The eighteenth of the zodiacal constellations, answering to the Pleiades; it is one of the four that always marks a Sunday in the calendar, and is the center of the seven western constellations.

A river in the southeast of Kiangsu, in Sung-kiang fu; watery; stagnant water.

An aquatic vegetable, otherwise called duck mallovs, resembling the Nymphaea or pond lily; the raw leaves are edible.

The water chestnut (Eleocharis), so called in Hunan.

From white over man, to denote the expression or countenance; the radical was added later, as a contraction of a leopard; the contracted form like is often used.

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.

The aspect of; one's manner.

The countenance.

Pretty, engaging.

Ugly, homely.

The outline; figure.

Elegant; noble in conduct.

Fair as a flower and beautiful as the moon.

Be careful of smooth-faced fellows.

Exerting his strength.

He bade the artist paint his countenance.

The feeling of sedulous dread of offending.

From grass and hair, alluding to the appearance.

To pull out, as the roots of tangled plants; overgrown with grass; vegetables; to cook or prepare for-eating.

Soup of meat and greens.

Water cresses or other water greens.

We made soup - of duckweed.

An old man over seventy up to eighty or ninety; senile, decrepit, in second childhood.

A very old man.

He is becoming very infirm.

A centenarian.

A small pupil; dim-sighted, dull; old; booby, bewildered.

Beside one's self; irate and confused, muddled.

If the heart be perverse, the eye will be unsteady.

Unsuccessful and turning to drink.

From a covering and eye underneath; occurs used for the next two.

A covering for the head; to go on rashly, to rush on heedless; to assume, to feign, to presume; to overspread; to venture on, to brave out; a blind to, rash, reckless; to falsify, to counterfeit, to affirm a falsity.

To assume a name; an alias.

To willfully (or heedlessly) offend.

To pretend to be a policeman.

Indifferent to the rain.

To counterfeit a label.

Ignorant and rash, head-strong.

Such utter rudeness and frowardness.

To rise and overflow; to leak, as a chimney; to spurt out.

The sap or gum oozes out.

The steam comes up.

The smoke comes out.

Envious dislike at the excellence or prosperity of another; ill-will and jealousy.

She hated her with jealous dislike.

A cap or head covering of any kind; met. an imposition, as a price above the real.

A hat-shop.

A summer hat.

A hat, cap, turban, or bonnet.

A cap with a red fringe.

A winter cap.

Official cap of the Ming dynasty.

A cloth hood.

He loves to wear the high hat; - i.e. be loved praise.

A pencil cap.

A leather hat-shaped target, three feet high, shot at by horsemen.

Inordinate desire for, covetous.
ME.

Old sound, mi. In Canton, mét and mét; in Swatow, mét and mé; in Amoy, bé and mé; in Fuhchau, mah, mié, and nié; in Shanghai, mé and mét; in Chifu, mé.

An unauthorized character, probably derived from 貝 precious or 米 back, and 子 child.

In Cantonese. To carry a child pack, like a papoose; to back or shoulder anything; an interrogative word.

子 to carry a baby on the back.

带 a pack-wraper.

身 to take the responsibility of a thing.

係 is it so?

咩 From mouth and sheep; the first form is antique.

咩 The bleating of sheep.

咩 a sheep, kid or lamb.

咩 the cry of sheep.

七 The eyes crossing; squint-eyed; in the Western Hia, 嘿 was a local term for uncencromancers.

In Cantonese read mét, An interrogative pronoun, who, what; how? before a negative, why, wherefore; a diminutive quantity; a person.

名 what is its name?

人 not many persons.

亞 a term for servant boys.

Mr. Such-an-one.

係 is it? 

倒你來 you must come in anywise.

為 why don't you do it?

MEH.

Old sound, mak. In Canton, mak; in Swatow, bé, mé, and mek; in Amoy, bek; in Fuhchau, mah, mek, and paik; in Shanghai, mak; in Chifu, mah.

麥, maki Wheat, or the grain with an awn, of which there are several sorts; it belongs to metal.

粗 or 大 barley.

莜 or 油 oatmeal.

三角 or 鳥 buckwheat.

秋 wheat harvest.

芽 wheat sprouts, used in soups.

秋 winter wheat.

麦子 or 麦 bran.

摘 or 割 to reap wheat.

餘 wheat chaff.

From beast and hundred; occurs wrongly used for the next.

陌 A raised path going east and west which divides fields; a street going through a market-place; a road.

上 on the street.

街 a market-street.

路人 a rude fellow, a stranger; one who treats you coldly.

生人 a complete stranger.

駱 The駱 is described to be the offspring of an ass and a cow; probably a misprint.

駱 To get on a horse; to leap on a horse's back.

越 to spring over; to pass, like a flash.

駱乘 a under the fleecy clouds see that leaf [of a shellfish] skipping over the waves.

駊 Small rain; misty dew; that soaks everything.

霧 drizzling rain; applied to imperial favors.
The pulse, the blood running in veins and arteries, the water courses running in the ground; the ground is like a tree with the veins running through it. In a successful argument, the lines of success are written on the earth, marked by geonomics, as the internal water courses, which cannot be destroyed, the crops and health of a place.

To look around one, to take a survey of one, to look at each other, to view one another. To hit a pulse, the Chinese \( m \) \( o \) thought; to disembowel the earth, marked by geonomics, as the internal water courses, which cannot be destroyed, the crops and health of a place. To hit a pulse, the Chinese \( m \) \( o \) thought; to disembowel the earth, marked by geonomics, as the internal water courses, which cannot be destroyed, the crops and health of a place.

One to enter upon the argument, to engage in the conflict.
From water and not; it is also used for a woman, and read  冥 mîi.

Name of a stream; and of a town in the state of Weî 衛, now K'hiien-hsian in the north of Honan; indistinct; dark; a small star near the Dipper.

I also read  未 wî. To wash the face.

The old form represents the eye and the hairs above it.

The eyebrows; old, aged; edge of a well.

From sheep and great, the largest animal being the b.-t.

To tell, to boast, as with the

Beautiful, as a woman; excellent;

good-looking; well; happy; to

delight in, to esteem; to command.

A pretty girl; a belle.

Well-flavored.

A delicate dish, sumptuous.

Handsome, winning.

to praise, to extol.

His happiness is incomplete.

A good intention, a

Any admired man is no longer here.

Inexpressibly happy.

United States of America; contracted from 大亞理

The original form represents the
g. in a tangled way.

A distributive particle, each, every, each one, any one;

costantly, always, although; to desire.

Each time.

This is usually so, it is ever thus.

Each field is alike fertile.

He is always imposed

All of us—who are here.

Three cash.

Each man; every person.

From ice or water and do not; the second form is most used.

To defile, to foul, as with

Dirty water; in polite language, to annoy, to request;

to ask a favor of.

To treat of.

To be obliged for, to ask a

Kindness of.

How can you defile me?

The second is also read 用水.

Flowing water.

The river current flows

Smoothly by.

From woman and not yet.

A younger sister; a sister;

An old name of the capital of

Cheng-tu, now K' in Wei-

Hwai fu in the north of Honan,

Still retained in the village of.

Near Shansi.

Or one's sister.

Half sister on a father's side.

Brothers and sisters.

A woman's marriage arrange-

ments; the last diagram,

Meaning finished, ended.

Your sister.

Female cousins of different

Surnames.

My or my or a

Younger sister's husband.

In Cantonese. A girl; a woman.

A girl, usually one bought.

A servant-girl.

A blind songstress.

The tanka boat-women.

From day and not yet.

No sun; dark, obscure, difficult
to distinguish things; perfidious; the mind not clear about a thing.

Clear and bright; transparent.

And dusk.

To go against conscience, to deceive one's heart.

Denotes mental energy,

eliciting the real fire, and thus

Repressing disease or pain;—a
trick of the Rationalists.

I have deeply pondered on it.

An ogre or demon brute of

The woods; a brownie, with a

Man's face and four legs.

From demon and hair; similar to the last.

The mane of a thing; a
gnome which beguiles people

Into danger.

The precious
tortoise or turtle shell; marbled, clouded, like shell.

The marbled
garoupa. (Serranus megachir.)

Read 木乃'; A kind of cover for a scepter or signet, used in ancient times by the monarch in some way to test the batons of the princes.

A kind of leather buskin of

Soldiers; a plant used to dye

Purple.

Woman and eyebrow.

Smirking, ogling, smiling, attractive; to speak soft

Words; to flatter; sycophantic, daintiness, blan-

Dishment; passionate glances; to think of lovingly.

Seductive, alluring.

To ready, to flatter.

They think fondly of

Their wives.

The mincing gait of a pretty

Woman.

In Cantonese. To close; to

Preserve up the month; to keep still.

From clothes and to divide.

A sleeve, along whose edges

Ladies display embroidery;

to draw back the sleeve; to open out.
夢
<table>
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<tr>
<th>to dream</th>
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假
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<th>to nod, to pretend to sleep</th>
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癬
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<th>grain and black.</th>
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療
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<th>Anxiety causing illness; disease induced by care; fading, as color of a dress.</th>
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扶
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<th>To feel with the hand.</th>
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鰫
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<th>Fish.</th>
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霗
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<th>Dust; dusty.</th>
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味
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<th>Color blind; unable clearly to distinguish the various colors.</th>
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吻
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<tr>
<th>Interchanged with hub, 賦, and more in use, but the two are somewhat unlike.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The eyes growing long sighted through age; to see dimly; long in time; vanishing, passing off, as an indistinct sight; to eye askance. |

晨
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the morning light, when one looks up and thinks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

從
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From oil and mouth above to represent breath; interchanged with the next two.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

取
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To low, to bellow; to usurp, to incroach on; to surpass; to like; to double; a vessel in temples to hold grain; barley; a weevil; the pupil of the eye.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

利
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To get gain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

鵲
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a fly which eats the blade of grain; met. thieves, blackleggs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

鷇
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To low; the lowering of kine.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

使
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To usurp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

州
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In K'ai-fung fu is the old州, a small feudal state in Honan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

麥
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barley; also called 大麥, or great wheat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

禾
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barley; it can either be cooked for food, or vinegar can be made of it, or sweetmeats.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
The pupil of the eye; the eye.

明 | a bright eye.

子 | the apple of the eye.

其子不用留眼的`cannot play the hypocrite.

人子 | Yao and Shan both had a double iris.

有 | a fixed eye, as when watching narrowly.

存 | all parts of the body, there is none more excellent than the pupil.

Small bushy plants.

菽 | 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.

Equal, of the same sort or class; to accord with.

莫 | to exert great effort.

不相 | they are utterly dissimilar.

造物不 | all things are not made alike.

於人而於天 the unequal pertains to man, but Heaven has things in harmony.

An enormous crab, called 一只, so big that it can nip a tiger; perhaps a gigantic cuttle-fish is alluded to.

An old name for Ting-yuen hien in the northern part of Yunnan was 一州; it lay on a small tributary of the Yangtze River; this was one of the wild tribes which helped Wu Wang against the Shang dynasty, and perhaps the name has been retained in its old location.

An iron pan or boiler; a tin case or plating inside of a cap to protect the head. 兜 | a kind of helmet with a flaring rim.

From wood and sweet, an old form of ; the sour plum; the contracted form is like 酸.

Sour fruit; a certain person or thing, used when its name is unknown, or respect or caution forbids the use; and also for I; used as a blank, by writing one or more of the contracted form instead of the characters which are to be filled in.

月 | such a month and day.

的 | did it; who did it?

人 | a certain person, that party.

打 | to emphasize a passage by adding 一 | a row on the side of the column, equivalent to capitalizing it.

在斯 I am here.

何 | what does such an one do?

来 | nobody has come. (Cantonese.)

子善手 | which [dish] do you, Sir, like best?

From 田 field and 每 each altered.

A Chinese acre, which has varied at different ages, and now varies in different provinces; it measures 210 square 步, which makes 7331/4 square yards, or 6.6 'mow equal to an English acre; but in fact, it takes 4.766 at Amoy, 6 at Shanghai, and 6.61 further north; the average is 6 to 6.1 'mow to an English acre; fields, arable land; in the fields; to mark out fields.

地 | an acre of ground.

税 | taxable fields.

丘 | a cultivated terrace.

实 | 落 laying out the fields and collecting the revenue.

不服 | not to cultivate the fields.

方 | just a small half-acre fish-pond.

延桑數十 | the mulberries stretch on for acres.

The male of quadrupeds and birds; a bull; a stallion; a screw or bolt; part of a Chinese lock which slides in; a piston.

| | female and male.

於 | while I present this noble bull.

花 | a large variety of the camellia, so named from a likeness to the Chinese peony.

花 | Paeonia moutana.

治鸣求其/the hen pheasant cries to her mate.

尺 | a bolt of a door.

有 | the four steeds were strong.

From hand or foot and mother.

指 | the thumb; the great toe.

大 | the thumb.

To look at closely; to go with the head low, as nearsighted people do; to look down; dim, indistinct vision; disheveled, as hair; dull, ignorant.

乱 | to confound right and wrong.

视 | sight confused and wearied.

然 | timid, bashful, afraid to look in the face.

目 | eyes obscured with tears.

Read much. Hard to see at night.

雀 | night blindness.

The part of a dress above the girdle, a waist; long; a stretch from north to south.

广 | the entire extent of a region, the four points of the compass.

数 | the mountain] stretched along from north to south scores of miles.
MEU.

From forest and dorc.
Luxuriant, as a forest: an old name for the papaya, which probably refers to the quince rather than the papaya.

Exuberant, as heart; occurs interchanged with the last and the next.
To exert one's mind; force of purpose; to be or make great; high principled; energetic; to labor strenuously; luxuriant.

I am convinced how great is your virtue.
1 earnest efforts to correct what is wrong.
功 | 賢 to persons of great merit, he gave great rewards.

MEU.

From plant and flourishing.
Exuberant, thrifty foliage; flourishing, highly developed; a high rank or quality of; elegant, true, 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.

子之 | 何 skillful you are!
| 1  | a large prefecture in the northwest of Sz'ch'uen on the River Min.

貿 | 1 commercial dealings.
| 1 | barter, to exchange, to deal; to do business, to carry on commerce.

易 | trade, interchange of articles.
| 1 | obscure vision; unenlightened and callous.

鄧 | Name of a city and region in the Han dynasty, now occupied by Ningpo prefecture, especially the districts of Fung-hwa and Tsz'-yu.

MI.

Old sounds, mai, mei, and mi. In Canton, mei, mi, and ni; — in Swatow, mi, bi, and ni; — in Amoy, bi, bo, and . | — in Fuhchau, mi, ph, me, and ne; — in Shanghai, mi; — in Chiifu, mi.

From to go and rice; it can easily be confounded with shub, 逆 to narrate.
To deceive, to delude; to bewitch, to fascinate; confused, perturbed; stupefied, bewildered, blinded, as by vice; mad after, infatuated; besotted by.

魂 | 1 the soul.
| 1 | deceased by, seduced.

不 | 1 not dead to all remembrance.

抑 | to bewitch and carry off or kidnap people — as by cozening and charms.
| 1 | to depart utterly from proper demeanor.

失 | to carelessly mislay a thing.
| 1 | to be crazed, possessed.

故 | a thick shade; overcast, cloudy.
| 1 | out of the right road.

執 | not to hold stolidly and willfully dull.
| 1 | mad after riches.

MEU.

_from plant and flourishing._

From plant and flourishing.
Exuberant, thrifty foliage; flourishing, highly developed; a high rank or quality of; elegant, true, 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 繁 | numerous, as progeny.
才 | fine, varied talents.
秀 | beautiful verdure or foliage.

子之 | 何 skillful you are!
之 | a large prefecture in the northwest of Sz'ch'uen on the River Min.

貿 | 1 commercial dealings.
| 1 | barter, to exchange, to deal; to do business, to carry on commerce.

易 | trade, interchange of articles.
| 1 | obscure vision; unenlightened and callous.

鄧 | Name of a city and region in the Han dynasty, now occupied by Ningpo prefecture, especially the districts of Fung-hwa and Tsz'-yu.

| 1 | in a small degree.

妙 | the name of Maitreya, the expected Buddha, who already controls the Buddhist faith, and is believed by some to have been incarnate in Djetar; his name is explained by the compassionate name.

熒 | A plant called whose leaves resemble elm seeds, growing in pairs; it may be allied to the Bauhinia; 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.

瀧 | A vast expanse of waters.
| 1 | wide and full is the River.

渺 | an ocean-like waste of waters.
| 1 | the ford is full to overflowing.
A she monkey.

Cochineal. A drupaceous fruit common in Nganhwui, resembling the peach in shape and seed, firm flesh, and rather harsh; the leaf is like the persimmon; in Honan it is called "self-reliant; what is it like?"

A fawn; it is also applied to the new-born young of other quadrupeds.

Skins or furs of unweaned fawns or lambs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MI.</th>
<th>MI.</th>
<th>MIAO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>麥 From not and hemp.</td>
<td>麥 From millet and hemp.</td>
<td>筍 From bow and ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laid out, spread abroad,</td>
<td>A name for a variety of</td>
<td>A bow without ornaments;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;mi&quot; dispursed; soldiers</td>
<td>&quot;mei&quot; or small glutinous</td>
<td>at ease, resting; unbent, as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleeing and defeated; to</td>
<td>millet (&quot;Millet&quot;) of which</td>
<td>a bow; to desist, to stop;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divide; overturned; poured</td>
<td>spirit is made; it is now</td>
<td>to forget; to destroy, to put down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out; not, without, not</td>
<td>used chiefly in Chihli for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>having; to implicate</td>
<td>1 子米 the seed of the millet,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in crime; profuse, showy,</td>
<td>and is not so frequently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extravagant; small, petty,</td>
<td>applied to the growing grain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selfish.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;m&quot; slowly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謹</td>
<td>An important affluent of the</td>
<td>清 a halo around the moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>River Siang-in Hunan, flow-</td>
<td>象 1 魚腹 the ivory-tipped bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ing into it from the east near</td>
<td>and shagreen quiver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hung-shan Hien; it drains</td>
<td>心之憂矣不可忘 the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a well watered region.</td>
<td>sorrows of my heart cannot be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From fish and rice; referring</td>
<td>expressed or forgotten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to its granular appearance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fish-spawn, called &quot;ni&quot; in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>some places, but more com-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>monly 魚子 or fish-young.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From sheep and breath issuing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>forth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bleating of a sheep,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>now usually written 咏; a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>famous man in the state of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tsu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饂 To feed an infant by hand,</td>
<td>髅 Old sounds, mio and mok. In Canton, mio; in</td>
<td>打燈 puzzling writing put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to give it congee.</td>
<td>Swatow, mio, ngiò, biò, and biò; in Amoy, biao; in Fukien, mio; in Shanghai, mio; in Chifu, mio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>喔 or 鴉 enigmatical sentences.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIAO.**

Old sounds, mio and mok. In Canton, mio; in Swatow, mio, ngiò, biò, and biò; in Amoy, biao; in Fukien, mio; in Shanghai, mio; in Chifu, mio.

<p>| From plant and a field. | From plant and a field. | From hand and blade; it is wrong- |
| The tender blade of herbs | The tender blade of herbs | ly used at Canton for the next. |
| and grass, especially of grain; | and grass, especially of grain; | |
| sprouts; suckers; descend- | sprouts; suckers; descend- | To trace, to limn, to draw; |
| ants, progeny; the issues of | ants, progeny; the issues of | to design, to sketch, to out- |
| the outgoings; an index, as the | the outgoings; an index, as the | line; to copy paintings; to strike; |
| tongue of the health; the em- | tongue of the health; the em- | to throw away. |
| ployer's summer hunt; in Yunnan, 16 cowries | ployer's summer hunt; in Yunnan, 16 cowries | |
| made one mio. | made one mio. | |
| | &quot;m&quot; posterity. | |
| 鉛 the pipe at the end of a | 鉛 the pipe at the end of a | |
| hose to direct the jet. | hose to direct the jet. | |
| 米 paddry shoots. | 米 paddry shoots. | |
| 1 子 the Miaoits' aborigines in | 1 子 the Miaoits' aborigines in | 1 子 the Miaoits' aborigines in |
| Kwéichuan; they were anciently described as men having wings on their thighs, and ignorant of all property. | Kwéichuan; they were anciently described as men having wings on their thighs, and ignorant of all property. | Kwéichuan; they were anciently described as men having wings on their thighs, and ignorant of all property. |
| 生 are the savage, and 筍 | 生 are the savage, and 筍 | 筍 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MIAO.</th>
<th>MIAO.</th>
<th>MIAO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>模</td>
<td>to paint or sketch.</td>
<td>模</td>
<td>Formed of water thrice repeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>to gild; to make pictures in gold, as on lacquer-ware.</td>
<td>彳</td>
<td>The vastness of the sea; synonymous with the last in the phrase 海</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>株</td>
<td>blue flowered, as porcelain.</td>
<td>海阔一海印 the wide sea is not easily crossed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>摘</td>
<td>one eye small or contracted and deeply 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.</td>
<td>摘</td>
<td>From wood and /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>one eye small or contracted and deeply 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.</td>
<td>摘</td>
<td>The tapering end of a tree or post; a small branch; the limit of the end of a year or season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>摘</td>
<td>to aim at the target.</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>end of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>red heart aim at the red eye.</td>
<td>林</td>
<td>edge of the forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>fine, as the lines on a sector.</td>
<td>枝</td>
<td>end of a branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>子未子小子 I am insignificant, only a mere child.</td>
<td>杜</td>
<td>the little end, as of a post.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>minute; very fine, delicate.</td>
<td>'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>株</td>
<td>minute; very fine, delicate.</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>The beard of grain; minute; a second in a degree; in decimals, a ten-thousandth, next to 本</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>卒</td>
<td>to aim at the target.</td>
<td>造</td>
<td>造 计 I he counts the least mite; — avaricious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>微</td>
<td>fine, as the lines on a sector.</td>
<td>猫</td>
<td>Small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>the incense diffuses itself little by little.</td>
<td>造</td>
<td>造 猫 I delicate, tender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>minute, indistinct; dissipating; vanishing.</td>
<td>除</td>
<td>Read chiao. Alarmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>a nothing, an atom.</td>
<td>恫</td>
<td>frightened, as when suddenly surprised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>the incense diffuses itself little by little.</td>
<td>除</td>
<td>A plant yielding a purple dye; petty, contemptible, small; far off; to slight, to treat haughtily, to look down on; surpercilious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>minute, indistinct; dissipating; vanishing.</td>
<td>視</td>
<td>to disdain; to look coldly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>a nothing, an atom.</td>
<td>輕</td>
<td>to disregard, as a law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>the incense diffuses itself little by little.</td>
<td>欺</td>
<td>to insult, to show contempt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>From water and to glance at.</td>
<td>人</td>
<td>to disdain; to look coldly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>間</td>
<td>The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.</td>
<td>炎</td>
<td>dull, thick-headed; also, beautiful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>From water and to glance at.</td>
<td>見</td>
<td>人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.</td>
<td>見</td>
<td>大人如</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>From water and to glance at.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>From woman or somber and small; the second is used by Taoists to denote the profundity of their doctrines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>From water and to glance at.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>An adjective of admiration; perfect, excellent, capital; wonderful; subtle, myste-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>rious, difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; to beautify; to penetrate, as a spirit does what it is supposed to influence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>From water and to glance at.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>A ship, a capital scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>A fine thing, a rarity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>From water and to glance at.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>A skilled artist or physician.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>A youth, a minor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>From water and to glance at.</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>A wonderful remedy, an excellent medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.</td>
<td>猫</td>
<td>admirable, ingenious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>From water and to glance at.</td>
<td>猫</td>
<td>subtle or divine influence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.</td>
<td>猫</td>
<td>surprisingly clever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>From water and to glance at.</td>
<td>猫</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煙</td>
<td>The vast, dazzling, and indistinct appearance of the ocean; vague, boundless.</td>
<td>猫</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From Miao**

To honor the gods; a temple containing ancestors or gods, a temple; front hall of a palace; the Buddhists use it for the Sanscrit chaitya, and include tombs, tope, and other objects of religious worship.

家 [家庭] | an ancestral temple. |

奕奕寰 | 君子作之 very grand is the ancestral hall, which our prince made. |

太 [太庙] | the imperial ancestral temple. |

神 [神庙] | an idol temple. |

器 [神器] a vessel for a palace; — met. a likely, rising man. |

堂 [堂] | the government. |

見 [見] a bride's worship of her husband's ancestors. |

祝 [祝] a sexton, a temple curator. |

香 [香火] a popular temple, one much frequented. |

號 [號] the emperor's temple name. |

宮 [宮] | the emperors' palaces and temples. |

往 [往] to visit temples. |

宇 | temples of every kind. |

In Pekingese. A fair, because they are often held in temples. 明日有 | a fair will be held tomorrow. |

赴 | to attend a fair. |
MIEH.

Old sounds, mit and met. In Canton, mit;— in Swatow, mit and bi;— in Amoy, mit;— in Fuhehau, miek;— in Shanghai, mit;— in Chifu, mid.

蔑. miek

Composed of " heavy eyes and the evening hour, to intimate the sleepy feeling of a tired laborer; used with the next.

Not, without; minute, worthless; to throw away, to discard; to pare, to scrape thin.

禮 without manners.

不 功 do not overlook merit among the people.

有 none at all.

人 聞 then received with toil.

無言 he never uttered a word.

星 minute stars, star-dust.

人烟寂 the inhabitants are all extinct.

滅. miek

From water and to destroy, the original form, now disused except as a primitive, is composed of 火 see under the horary character 金, denoting combustion going out at evening.

Destroyed by fire; fire gone out; to exterminate, to cut off; to finish by destroying; to put out, as a fire.

燈 put out the lamp.

燈 the lamp has gone out.

打 or 拳 beat out the fire.

勸 or 賜 to exterminate utterly; to raze, to root out.

跡 destroyed all the evidence.

自取 亡 he brought on his own ruin.

盡 其 手 he extinguished the whole race.

過涉 今 the water was over my head when I crossed the ferry.

ype very insipid. (Cantonese.)

搗 destroyed them utterly, as banditti.

摺. miek

To pluck up; to pull off; to peel; to rub, to work with; to pinch.

耳 to pull the ears.

耳 to pull off the paper.

耳 眼珠 to pinch the cheeks.

摳 to pluck out, as stray hairs from the eyebrows.

蝨. miek

Sand flies or ephemera, called 蝨 generated in damp places, and seen flying about stagnant pools; the sun destroys them.

MIEH.

Old sounds, mien and min. In Canton, min;— in Swatow, mien, mi, and min;— in Amoy, bian;— in Fuhehau, min;— in Shanghai, mien;— in Chifu, mien.

綿. mien

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.

織 floss, soft fibres.

不絕 continuous, unbroken, as a genealogy; said of creepers, an army marching, or any other continuous succession.

言語翻 interminable talk; garrulous.

絲. delicate, soft.

蠟黃鳥 the warbling little oriole.

穠弱 delicate, weak as floss.

裏針 a hard spot, like a needle in cotton.

繼 continued succession, as a drizzling rain or of passers-by.

州 an inferior prefecture in the north of Sz'ch'hen, in the valley of the River Foe.

力 not strong.

子 silk wadding or quilt.

祿壽 long may your happiness and life be lastingly prolonged.
From wood and silky; used with the last.

The cotton plant, probably so called from the resemblance of its fibres to those of the native Chinese cotton tree (Bombax ceiba); it was called 吉 or 吉 by those who described it about A.D. 670, a name probably altered from the Sanscrit karpaśa:

1. 花 raw cotton.
2. 桉 a wadded jacket.
3. 胚 a cotton quilt.

From eye and people as the phonetic; its resemblance to 'gen' 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.

1. 牀 a settee, a couch, a sofa.
2. 柳 the drooping or pendant willow.

 bull: a sleeping cow's form, is regarded as a lucky spot for a grave.

善 the long sleep — death; particularly applied to the death of a monarch.

得幾 你 use just so much room to sleep in; i.e. enough is all that is necessary.

莫夕不 I did not sleep at all during the night.

慢 the sleep of silkworms.

喻 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.

1. 申 ingenuous; bashful.

A contraction of 兔 a hare.

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.

冠 to take off the hat.

罪 to forgive an offense.

見 he need not come, said to a visitor.

不了我知道 you cannot well avoid writing.

例 to elude the law.

勞 don't trouble yourself, do not put yourself out of the way.

戰 to decline battle.

來 be need not come.

糧 to remit the taxes.

致他来 he saved his coming here.

未之費身 he spares no labor or pains.

幾乎不 just barely escaped.

險難無窮 you cannot evade the hour of trouble by force.

得 to escape from.

Read 'wan' and like the next.

To bear a son; anything new and fresh.

爽 disheveled hair, as a mourning's.

慢 stale, not fresh.

To bear a son.

分 or 分界 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.

力 unwilling to do, by constraint.

力 diligent, strenuous.

奮 urgent effort; to stir one up.

勸 to animate by words.

To put down the head.

首 to hang down the head.

啄 to stoop and peck.

鰣 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.

冕 A crown, a coronet; the diadem of the Chou emperors was shaped like a trencher; most of them had rows of pendants before and behind, whose number indicated the wearer's rank; each sort had its own name; its form resembled a Cantab's cap.

堂冠 an imperial, noble bearing.

做得到 it was finely and royally done.

麻 a kind of linen mitre.

端 a crown properly worn.

露 your coronet has been seen in many campaigns; said of a vigorous ruler.

巧 the character is supposed to represent a wall to screen one; not the same as 巧 to beg.

An embrace or curtain to ward off arrows; screened, hid, out of view.

鴨 Overflowing banks; a flood bursting through barriers; a mighty stream; a name of the River Han near its junction with the Yangtsz 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 陽縣 situated near it.

彼流水朝宗于海 Lo this mighty current goes to its audience with the ocean.
miên

The original form bears a rude resemblance to the face, having the eyes in the center of a profile and the forehead above; it forms the 176th radical of a small natural group of characters.

The visage, the countenance; the front, the top, the surface; a plane, the surface in which a machine 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.

1. 面面 the expression.
2. 面面 the visage, the looks.
3. 一也可使面面面面Yung has virtue equal to ruling a kingdom.
4. 稀天若 he looked up and examined the mind of Heaven to follow it.

一之辭 a one-sided, ex-parte statement.

1. 交面 to give to personally.
2. 向上 let the top be this side up.
3. 丢面 to lose face or reputation.
4. 面里 inside, the inner surface.
5. 面对 to his face; facing, to face.
6. 面面 to face to face, opposite.
7. 鍾面 one looking-glass.
8. 面色 the complexion.
9. 面前 in sight, before one.
10. 面背 back to back; to his back.
11. 面奏 to state to the emperor.

之詩 I scarcely recognized him.

出必告返必 when you go out, tell your parents; when you return, let them see you.

1. 做面 go and do it without referring to me.
2. 皮面 thickskinned, barefaced.
3. 面反 displeased with, turned against.
4. 面切 the surface of contact, as in mechanics.

你只管 去 then go and look for yourself.

打照 I made him a visit.

数日不 | I have not seen you for several days.

交之友 a face friend, a casual acquaintance.

東 facing the east.

白人 a good-looking man, one who has a fair face.

洋捕盗不 they made no effort to seize the pirates in those seas.

To look towards; to accompany, to go with; to turn the back on.

麵 miên

From wheat and face or hid; the the first is the commonest form.

1. 麵面 flour made from wheat, buckwheat, or oats; vermicelli.
2. 麵 from , pastry, puddings, the dessert of a dinner.
3. 麵包 or 面匹 a loaf of bread.
4. 麵羅白 twice-bolted white flour, the very best.
5. 麵條 or 面片 bread in strips or slices.
6. 麵發 to raise bread.
7. 麵黑 shorts and middlings.
8. 麵灰 slaked lime for plastering.
9. 麵捏 to make little figures of flour or putty.

A vast expanse of water is 汝, probably referring to Lake Tien in Yunnan.

汝森森 like the vast and open sea, a waste of waters.
Old sounds, mit and mik. In Canton, mat, milk, and mat; — in Swatow, mit and hat; — in Amoy, bit and bek; — in Fuzhou, mik; — in Shanghai, mih; — in Chiru, mi.

From still and hidl; the second form is merely a common alteration of ी in writing.

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 槲香 because it sinks in water; the lighter sort is called chicken bones 鳥骨 and the poorest common fragrance 槲香; it is the eagle-wood (Aquilaria or Aloe-xylon) of Eastern India.

The small rootlets of the Nelumbium, which grow from the joints of the rhizome.

Honey, nectar; sweet, sugary; honeyed, flattering.

蜂  or  糖 honey.

beeswax.

the jack-fruit.

confectionary.

口有 面低有 劍 his words were as honey, but his heart was like a sword.

甜 硕 硕 sweetmeats made with arsenic; — delusive words.

朝廷 the queen bee.

A leather screen or canopy for a cart, made of tiger's skin, and allowed only to grandees; the second also denotes a coverlet or overall.

Similar to the preceding.

A covering for the front of a carriage, of which the 素 was made of white dog fur.

To plaster a wall; to whiten; wash it.

妃人 以時  簪 宫 宝 the mason fits up the walls of the shops, halls, and houses at the proper times.

From kerchief and obscure.

A veil to cover the face of the dead; a curtain; to veil.

目用縊 the covering for the eyes should be black.

To speak quietly in a low tone, to whisper; quiet, still, careful, attentive.

穴 solitary and still.

然 清静 how peaceful and still!

意 如常 times are as quiet as usual; peace has returned.

To seek, to go about searching for; to hunt up, as a quotation.

句 to seek an apt phrase.

路 to seek the right road.

得 found it.

飲食 on the lookout for a meal.

索 to demand, as a bonus.

縫頭 紡 to watch for a good opportunity.

The ancient form is intended to represent a skin of floss; it forms the 120th radical of silken fabrics, and is called 丝 絲 or winding silk at the side.

Fine floss; the threads from five worms are reckoned to make half a 忽; anything small, delicate; connected.

The first is the 14th radical of a few characters meaning to cover; to overspread; the second and third a napkin to cover food; to veil, to cover with a cloth; the fourth a covering thrown over a dish containing sacrifices to protect them from dirt.
民

Said to be a synonym of 茅 sprouts, because the people know no more than so many sprouts or young plants.

The people; the uninstructed mass, who grow up as plants without education; the common multitude, the unofficial part of mankind, of whom the prince is the mind, they are the body.

四 | the four classes of society.
下 | mankind; the vulgar.
化外 | the canaille, the degraded.
萬 | or 鼠 all our subjects; the masses, mankind.
子 | you my people; — said by the ruler.
軍 | men of all classes, soldiers and common people.
良 | loyal people.
風 | popular customs.
部 | 部 the name of the Board of Revenue in the Sui dynasty.
父母 | a district magistrate.
勞 | headaches; he oppressed the poor and beggar the rich.
| a census record, one's registration.
| in Peking a Chinese, not a commoner or a Manchu.
| mankind in general.

哀哉為猶匪先 | 一是程 unhappily our leaders will not take the ancients for their pattern.

In Cantonese. The limit of a thing, the brink; the last moment, just in time; to go near the edge.
金得大 | he stands too near the edge.
行 | you go too near the edge.
割好 | it is trimmed or cut very close, as a book.

緯

A net to catch pheasants or hares; to angle.

緝

A fish-line; a cord; to string cash on a cord; to bind on; to use garments as bedding; abundant; an ancient town in the southwest of Shansi, now Kao-ling, 北平縣 钓 | a fish-line.
被 | to throw one's clothes over the bed.
腰繫 | he tied a string of cash around his waist.

畏

Somewhat similar to the last.

岷

To entrap, to hook; a net to catch the hares, and wild hogs, and does.

岷

A range of mountains in the north of Sz'ch'uen; a spur of the range divides the valleys of the Yellow and Yangtsz Rivers; it was the scene of Yi's labors.

州 | a small prefecture in the south of Kansuh.
江 | an affluent of the Yangtsz River in the northwest of Sz'ch'uen.

珉

From stone and mark; q.d. the viewed stone; the last form is also often met with.

珉

A fine kind of stone, clouded alabaster; the last is also defined an inferior stone, a pebble.

珉

| pure white alabaster.

珉

玉 | common alabaster.

珉

stones and gems all mixed together, as among scholars of various talents.

發

To force one's self to exertion, to practice self discipline; desires unattained.

發

distracted by cares.
From branch or strong and each; the second form is unusual.

Active, clever, prompt; serious, respectful; witty, ready, fluent of speech; ingenious, skilled in; to be active in, to be in earnest; used for shang 商 the second of the five notes.

1 捷 quick-witted; celerity in doing.

toor 猛 quick at catching the idea or expressing it.

力 energetic, quick.

求 to earnestly beg.

瓣 ready at answering; an able disputant.

心 意 手 a lively mind and quick hand.

慎 clever and careful.

面 好 学 he is very bright and loves to study.

农 夫 克  the farmers are encouraged to diligence.

滑 Used in epitaphs for 閣 to mourn, and interchanged with the next.

Turbid, foul, chaotic; died early.

Read 斬, and used for 之 in which it resembles. Disturbed; in suspense.

置之過 I am undecided what course to decide on.

Min. From water and people; used with the last.

A vast sheet of water; to flow off; exhausted, drained; destroyed, put an end to; distant, obscure, confused.

動 anarchy; utter misrule.

摩 国不 every state is going to end.

也 and forgotten.

滅 no record or trace of.

夢 a dream; all in confusion; dark and disorderly.

春流 I the spring torrents roll on grandly.

From knife and people; interchanged with 捺 to wipe.

To scrape off, to pare; to brush off; to seam; to turn in, as a frayed edge.

或 or a narrow spatula of horn used by women to pull up their hair or oil it; a species of grass, allied to the Eriocosus is called 子草 from its resemblance to this thing.

撮 抵 Interchanged with 捺 to wipe.

To feel and smooth down; to stroke with the hand.

拉 to handle gently.

In Cantonese, used as a synonym of 捺. To pull up, as weeds; to pull out, as a hair; to let down, to lower as a cord; to pull down, as the dress; to drag, to haul along.

Ming.

Old sounds, ming and ming. In Canton, ming and meng; in Swatow, meng and min; in Amoy, beng; in Kweichow, ming; in Shanghai, ming; in Chifu, ming.

鸣 From bird and mouth; it is very similar to 之 to lament.

The cry of a bird or animal, as its song, buzz, hum, yell, etc.; a sonorous note, as of a gong or drum; to sound, to cause to yield a sound; to resound, as one's fame over the country; birds calling to each other.

鼓 a heavy blow will make [the gong] sound loud.

鼓 to beat the drum.

掌 非 you can't clap with one hand.

The outer skin of bamboo; a brush for smoothing the hair.

子 a narrow hair brush, used to dress the tresses or soften the scalp.

抑 to move the fingers in playing the fife.

鶴 A perch-like fish (Corrina catala), of a spotted dark brown color, two feet long and coarse flesh; it is common at Macao.

The second form is rarely used.

Strong, robust, able to perform things.

Read ming. Sorry, mournful; troubled, anxious.

rew Used with the next.

To act under constraint; to exert, to use effort.

勉 great effort, under urgent necessity to do.

The character is supposed to represent a toad with its big belly; it is the 206th radical of a few obsolete characters relating to the 之

To be constrained to do; to exert one's self, to strive to reach.

勉 從事 I have exerted myself to do my duty.

Read ming. A toad, called 土鴨 and蛙; it is a dark striped species.
### Emperors of the Ming Dynasty

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**Ming**

A small stream near Kwang-ping fu in the south of Chih-li, one of the headwaters of the Hu-to River.

From metal and name as the phonetic.

To carve, to engrave on metal or stone in order to be remembered; to record for the purpose of preserving; to inscribe on the memory; a book of precepts, a guide for the conduct.

心 engraven on the heart.

威五内 shall hold you in grateful remembrance.

亟 an imperial inscription given to worthy people.

鼎相傳 carved on tripods to be handed down.

明 an engraved epitaph.

From sun and moon; others derive the second and obsolete form from the sun and the moon.

Bright, clear; the dawn; plain, evident, open; ostensibly, apparently; brilliance, splendor; perspicacious, intelligent; to be illustrious, as in virture; to illustrate, to shed light on, to explain; to distinguish clearly.

白 clear, apparent; plain.

白了 I understand it clearly.

正大光明 upright and pure-minded.

日 or 日 or 大 to 星 or 天 tomorrow; 且, the bright and high day.

是 夕 I will see you tomorrow.

晴 | a trustworthy man.

聰 | 伶利 very intelligent and clever.

分 | 其類 to discriminate its various classes.

鮮 | new and showy.

知 | 故犯 a crime done willfully.

高 | 鑑 察 let your clear mind examine the matter.

是 | 你 it was you without a doubt.

上 | 天 the bright and high Heaven.

下 | 赫在 上 [the gods have] full knowledge of things among mankind, but above is majesty and power.

買 | 買 a fair, lawful business.

東方 | 既 it is already daylight.

發 | 的 the dawn is coming.

難 | hard to comprehend.
From month and evening, because at dusk it is necessary to speak to be known.

A name, that which designates a person or thing; the given name of people, as distinguished from the clan name 姓, or the style or appellation 號; a person; fame, honor, reputation; a title; credit, merit; famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known; nominal, under pretence of; to name, to designate; the frontal sinus; an order in which the name is given; a character.

聲 reputation, fame.
目 the name of a thing.
買 or 汲 to fish for merit or notoriety.
號 or 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.
孔 and 書 and 官 are the infantile, school, and official designations of people.
求 to seek reputation.
點 to call over the names.
花 or 款 a nickname.
昌 to forge a name; to simulate another's name.
匿 to conceal the name; anonymous, an alias.
實在 it is really beautifully done.
山 celebrated mountains.
教繩常 correct instruction in established principles of action.
有 無實 it is merely nominal.
幾 several persons.
久聞 大 I have long heard of your fame.
為漢相 he was called a minister of Han.
不顧 regardless of one's reputation, reckless.
職 an officer's card, a visiting card.
動無 火 to stir up the nameless flame; i. e. to get angry, to be petulant; a Buddhist expression.

冥

From → to cover, 日 day, and 六 six for sixteen, for on the 16th day the moon begins to be obscured.

Dark, obscure, doleful; dim, cavernous recesses; to render obscure; night-like, dismal; mind uninformed and immature; like a child; the unseen world, hades.

府 or 閣 hades, sheol; the underworld.

幽 it is hard to fathom the mysterious and obscure.

無 將大車雉鹿 I do not push on a carriage, for its dust will only blind you.

福 the joys of elysium.

頑 不靈 stupid, dolch, unformable, heedless.

路 to open the dark road, — to ring bells and pray for the departed.

吏 an agent or messenger from hades.

溟

Used with the last; also read mil.

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 drizzling rain.

北 the northern sea.

北海 the unknown and dark sea.

淋 a still drizzling rain.

沧 the illimitable ocean; this name and 東 have been applied to the black ditch 黑溝 or kuro-siico, the hot stream which flows along the east coasts of Japan and Formosa.

瞑

From eye and dark; it is nearly synonymous with 昏 to sleep.

To close the eyes, as in death; dull, indistinct vision.

甘心 to cheerfully shut the eyes upon this world.

臣 the blind statesman, an appellation of Sz' Kwang 師振 of Tain, n. e. 510.

魚目不 fishes' eyes never close.
From *plant* and *famous* as the phonetic.

**Ming.**

The tender leaves or leaf buds of tea.

治 to prepare tea.

香 fragrant tea.

一种 a kind of white rose (Macartney's?)

邀 lofty, as a flowering tree.

**Ming.**

A strong kind of whisky called 麦, made of rye and barley.

醉 drunk, very intoxicated.

**Ming.**

The ancient form resembled a low fruit dish; it forms the 10th radical of characters mostly relating to dishes.

Utensils and vessels used in eating: bowls, plates.

各款式 all sorts of dishes.

**Ming.**

The thoughts kept back is 闷, either from unwillingness or inability to express them.

Read 闷, Extensive.

The sun obscured; night, dark.

晦 obscure.

From to speak and a name.

To distinguish things by their names; to name, to discuss the names of things.

命 from mouth and 令 to name 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.

好 a happy lot; pleasant lines.

苦 unfortunate, luckless.

天 fate, heaven's decree.

命 life, existence.

算 to calculate fortunes.

近止 my end draws near.

**Miu.**

Old sounds, min and mok. In Canton, min; — in Swatow, min and mok; — in Amoy, bin; — in Fuchau, min; — in Shanghai, mii; — in Chiifu, min.

謬 From words and to fly high.

The extravagant words of a madman; falsity, error; to deceive, to err; to mislead; fallacious, misleading.

火 a great mistake.

毫無差 not the least error.

僞 an error, a blunder.

虛 fabulous, incredible.

口切心 to promise with no intention of doing.

傳 it is all a false report.

狂 wild stories; a canard.

繃 From silk and to fly giving the sound; used for the best.

繃 ten hempen strings with which things can be corded; wrong; to mislead; in error; to oppose.

緘束 the faggots of grass are bound round and round.

聖人達緘 good men take pains to teach their deep thoughts.

紹 apparently in error.

未雨而繃 [like one who] fears it will rain, and hesitates to go wrong.

繫 Mourning worn loosely; to wind around, to tighten.

繙 Mourning hung loose, and his hempen cap was unbound.

繃 and used for 蹙, Going around; in league with.

繙 and used for 繁, He carried the royal banner around — the place.

紹 silky, soft.

繃 and used for 蹙, The order of precedence in the ancestral hall.
MO.

Old sounds, ma and mat. In Canton, mo; — in S_WARN, mo, bo and bía; — in Anmy, mò, bo, and mol; — in Fuhshou, mo and mwo; — in Shanghai, ma; — in Chiifu, mò.

MO.

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.
2. To pass through, as affliction; to fog at, as study.
3. To scan in order to criminate the writer of a document.
4. To wait till encouraged to act.

Read mo. A quern; a mill for grinding grain.

Pounding or milling: the pivot of the upper stone.

Water-mill, used for pounding bamboo or hulling rice.

如蝶旋, like an ant [trying to] turn a mill.

In Pekingese. A classifier of actions, deeds, &c., similar to 会 or 次; a time; the end.

To turn a cart around.

I have gone there twice.

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.

MO.

To pat gently.

to toy with, to rub.

to pilfer, to steal like a rat.

you have the devil got into you?

the elements act on each other.

the kingdom of Magadha now Bahar or Berar in India.

Maha Maya or Lady Maya, was Sakyamuni's mother, called also 大清淨 Great Purity.

Brahmin, a descendant of Manu.

In Cantonese. Slow.

The second form is unusual; similar to both 磨 and 磨.

To feed an infant by hand; to eat; congee.

in Honan, steamed bread loaves.

粥, feed it with congee.

A cap for water; a drinking vessel, a basin.

From demon and hemp.

A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon.

the evil spirit.

a mischievous efrit, a spook.

delirium tremens.

poetic affluatus or frenzy.

be subdued all the demons.

the lord of the world of lust, and 破壞善 the destroyer of good; his attendants are called 柔 people of Mara, or 柔 sons and daughters (Mara-logitas) of Mara.

A sweet mushroom, the common in northern China.

A creeping parasite allied to the milkweed. (Metaplexis chinensis.)

The second form is seldom seen, and has got into use from the resemblance of the phonetic; it alone means mother.

A woman named 母, who was Wangtung's fourth concubine and very ugly; a mother.

In Pekingese. A wet nurse is, but one in the palace is known as 母; from the ancient dame.

Small, delicate; an interrogative particle; also used ironically; a sort, referring to something seen.

this kind.

what?

ch do you call that good?

that will do; so, this is the way.

contemptible brats!

trifling, insignificant; an affair beneath notice.

why then have you brought it to me?

Another form of the last.

Small, delicate and minute; commonly used in Fuhkien.
Old sounds, mak and mat. In Canton, mok, mak, mat, and mat; — in Swatow, mok, bou, mung, meu, mo, miat, bak, and mek; — in Amoy, bock, bo, boat, boey, and mek; — in Fuchau, mok, meh, mvank and mak; — in Shanghai, mok, mel, miat, and mao; — in Chifu, mao.

The original form has plants above and below the sun, indicating that it shines through intervening trees.

The original form has 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 superlative, nothing like, incomparable; an adjective of comparison; to plan; ample, great; tardy, late in maturing.

1 來 you need not come.
1 來非 makes a strong postulate, as 1 來非寫錯 unless you have written it wrong.
1 非 it can be nobody else.
1 若 or 1 如 nothing like it, not so good as, the best way is, better than; the proserest.
1 不是 it cannot be so; is it not so?
1 大於天 nothing greater than heaven.
1 說 don't say it, wonder not if; — a phrase implying comparison.

The two are nearly identical.

A curtain hanging down, a screen; a tent, a large marque; defenses for the legs like greaves; a military secretary, a confidential clerk or aid.

府 an encampment.

友 or 1 官 a private secretary, the official adviser of an officer.

六 the six curtains; i.e. the universe.

遊 a clerk out of employment.

長 1 寂静 during the silence of night.

Moving sands, a sandy plain; dry; a careless manner; indifferent to, as pleasure.

1 简 simple desires.

沙 the desert of Shamo or Gobi.

1 然 vast and sandy, like a pampas.

1 不相關 of no consequence to me.

雲 1 the spreading clouds.

Still, silent, as at night; alone.

寂 1 no noise; quiet, as a sedate woman's apartments.

寂 1 冷寂 desolate and alone, like a hermit, or a man whose family has gone.

Dust.

Mo 摸, to feel for or after; to feel and grasp; to cover with the hands.

1 摸 1 东面 feeling about for.
1 不着 I do not feel it; I don't know what to do, I can't say.

難以捉 it is impossible to decide.

1 一 1 一 rub or feel it once.

1 着黒走 groping one's way in the dark.

估 1 to suppose, to reckon, to think that such was the case.

Sickness; distress; to cause disease by hard usage.

乱离 1 矣 scattered abroad and made sick, as a people by banditti.

From sun and do not.

Dark, obscure; one says, empty and still.

The eyesight obscured, as by a pterygium, or a thickening of the cornea.

The filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis; the thin peel inside of eggs; any thin membrane or cellule in plants or animals, as the mesentery or cornea; to soothe, to accord with, to submit.

The sclerotica.

一层 one thickness of skin.

The mesentery.

下甚眼有 1 when he plays chess, his eyes are skinned over.

Read mo. To raise the hands to the head in making obeisance.

1 1 拜而受 he kneeled on both knees to receive it.
### 锁

A marvelous two-edged sword, like King Arthur's Excalibur, called 锁 mentioned in the Lish Kwoh.

**From go and style:** when read 'miao, a synonym of 锁 to slight.

To look at from afar off; to disregard; remote, high.

### 翼

**mo**

1. 然不可復 求 irrecoverably gone, too far to be regained.

### 末

**mo**

The end of a branch, the outmost twig; the end, the last, no more of; finally; ever, always; the least or meanest part of; actors who personify servants, lectors, &c.; the opposite of the origin or root of a matter; small, weak, insignificant; the remnants or last of, as leavings, powder, dust, or refuse; the limbs; traders, who are the last of the four classes of society; a negative; after other words often has the force of after all, then, well then, what then; after a verb, frequently forms a question.

本  the origin and end, the fundamental and the accessory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>世 or</th>
<th>日 end of the world.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>sandalwood dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尺</td>
<td>at the last, finally, the last one or time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>终</td>
<td>the very last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>微</td>
<td>subtle atoms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>矢</td>
<td>grind it very fine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 抹

**mo**

From hand and refuse.

To wipe clean, to rub out, to obliterate, to blot out; to dust; to daub, to rub on, to bemear; to color.

1. 去 to rub out; wipe it off.

### 洗

**mo**

1. 頭 (or 脖子 in Pekinese) to cut one's throat.

### 檗

**mo**

To wash and rub.

### 塗脂

**mo**

To paint cosmetics.

### 汗

**mo**

1. 手 過 refused to pay a cash.

### 菊

**mo**

The word 菊花 for the jasmine, is thought to be derived from the Sanskrit metata, introduced by the Buddhists.

### 革

**mo**

A tribe of nomads who were them, or from whom they were named, living in Koko-nor.

### 胡

**mo**

The old name of a branch of the Yangtse River in Sz'ch'uan, which formed a boundary line; froth at the mouth; to drool in sleep; foam, bubbles on water; to perspire; to finish.

### 潤

**mo**

1. 口 or 漫 expectoration.

### 法

**mo**

For 淋 bathed in perspiration.

### 黑

**mo**

From earth and black.

### 油

**mo**

A preparation like mosaic gold.

### 妹

**mo**

1. 妹 the name of the infamous wife of Kieh-kwei 華 姐 of the Shang dynasty.

### 和

**mo**

1. 見 the name of an old name for Nanking, now a large town south of it.

### 涼

**mo**

Grain, as rice or wheat, broken small; grits.

### 见

**mo**

From 溉 to see and 胄 to dare.

To rush out or into the presence of one suddenly.

### 水

**mo**

One cake of ink.

### 滴

**mo**

Liquid ink; shoe-blackening.
MOH.

From black and dog or mouth, denoting a dog driving off a man; the second form is little used.

Dark, cloudy, night; still, retired; secret, internal; meditation, quiet retirement; not at ease.

To reflect on.

A silent or spiritual revelation or impression, something like an inspiration or afflatus.

To write from memory.

Not sulky and silent, moody, out of temper.

You will understand it.

To intuitively understand.

Secret protection, as of God.

MUI.

From mouth and do not; similar to the last.

Silent, still; quiet, settled.

Quiet and undisturbed.

Grieved and keeping one's self quiet, as when upbraided.

Not saying anything.

A cord of two or three strands; a string of hemp.

幸福與福何異, 福 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.

打個字 | mark it.

MOH.

From wood and without.

A tree that grew on Duke 

Chun'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.

A model.

the usage; the rules to follow.

or | a pattern; manner, fashion, style.

指 | to make a sign-manual by pressing the inked finger on a document.

Blurred, indistinct.

He talks very ambiguously.

Similar to the last, but not the same as moh; 摸 to feel.

To follow a pattern, to go according to the rule; a pattern, a muster.
From heart and do not.

To think upon with affection; to recall fondly; fond of, to long for, to hanker for; aspiring, ambitious.

父母 affection for one's parents.

爱 to love ardently.

仰 to esteem; to respect.

名利 longing for fame and fortune.

心手之. 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且 morning and evening.

年 aged.

春 the last part of spring.

暮 a sunset sky.

朝往返 go in the morning and return at even.

To exert one's self.

仅 suicide; to study most diligently.

From water and to go under it.

有甚麼 nothing; unimportant.

藥 myrrh, the product of the Balsamodendron myrrha of Arabia, a name imitated from the Hindustani murr.

埋 to secrete or keep back another's things.

極 at extremity, not knowing what more to do.

乾和乾 are opposites, profit and loss, benefit and distress.

奈何 compelled to do, no alternative.

體分 to neglect courtesy and come short of one's duty.

The ground which the filial heart loves to think of; a burial spot, a grave; a tomb, a sepulcher.

碎 a tombstone.

修 to repair a tomb.

開 to open a grave.

道 the hole when open.

属 the limits or wall of the tomb—seven feet beyond the grave.

誌 the epitaph.

掃 or扫 to sweep the tombs— at the spring worship.

募 To call upon the people to do; to invite; to enlist, to give a bounty to; to circulate a general call for aid; a public invitation.

招 to enlist volunteers.

應 to respond to a levy.

兵 to raise troops.

化重修 to circulate a subscription paper to repair—a temple.

緣 to ask subscriptions to get up an idolatrous festival.
物
Regarded as a synonym of the word translated as "thing," and also used for "to bury."  口

To inter the dead.

偷 吃 以 致 | 身
To contract underhand liaisons in order to let affairs go as they list, will just bury you in their ruins.

及
From hand below water; it resembles shu 老 to kill, but is only used as a primitive.

To dive for anything under water.

目
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 | unfriendly; to cut one.
| 数 | numbers, the account of.
| 化 | how many are there?

(Stanghar).

條 | a list of the articles.
題 | a theme for an essay; a topic.
科 | 出身 he rose to office by merit, not purchase; 科 | denotes the three highest literary degrees.

互相 | supercilious, very haughty.

前 | and 后 | first particulars and then generalities.

耳 | 長 | long ears and eyes, a good detective; not easily gullied.

請問共 | please tell me the general points.

無法 | he does not regard the laws.

哲物 | I have named everything.

他是 the barbarian eye, a name formerly given to the English chief at Canton.

nieh 伊為小人 characterized him as a mean fellow.  統 之 之 之 | 外國人 regarded them all alike as foreigners.

From plants and eye; it is not the same as 视 老 squinting.

A cultivated plant, a small leaf clover, or trefoil (Medicago sativa), the | 老 | on which horses are fed and the young leaves cooked for greens; when used as a medicine it is called 草々, and plowed in; some have supposed this name indicates a similarity to the old Greek name mediza, i.e. brought from Media.

木
The old form represents a tree striking its roots down and sending branches up; it forms the 76th radical of a large group of characters relating to trees and wooden things.

Wood; a tree; what grows on a tree; wooden; one of the five elements; met. the East, which wood affects; honest, unpertaining, plain; in musical books used as a contraction of moh, 抹 to strike the string when playing the lute.

多少樹 | how many trees are there?

| 匠 | a carpenter.
| 料 | timber, lumber, stuff.
| 一塊 | a billet, a block.

香 | puthuck brought from India; the 香 之一 is a species of Aristolochia; at Ningpo a species of Clematis.

訥 | inflexible, honest.

都 | the class of trees in botany.

四方 | a square block; met. a stupid block of a fellow.

偶 | a fellow like an idol, a dunce.

星或 之 | the planet Jupiter.

鐵 | 鐵 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.

沐
To wash the hair; to cleanse, to bathe; to enrich by kindness, to receive favors, to rule kindly; favored, blessed; to regulate; a branch of the River Han in the east of Sz'ch'un.

| 洗 | to wash the body.

恩 | 弟子 I, the disciple who have received favors — from this god; said by devotees.

手 | 警序 I washed and then carefully wrote this.

霖
Fine rain.

望 | 息 to hope for the soft rains to cause the herbage to grow.

楽 | Mallards or wild ducks, but others say domesticated ducks; the former application is the usual one.

鵰
if you cannot carve a snow goose, you still may be able to produce a duck — try your best.

馬 | 人 | the common people presented a duck.

牧
From a cow and to strike; it must not be confounded with 數 shou 老 to receive.

To tend cattle, to pasture, to put out to grass; a shepherd, a cowherd; to superintend, to have oversight or watch of; to get one's living by pasturage; pasture-grounds; one in charge, as a ruler or teacher.

天 | the shepherd of Heaven; an ancient term for a governor.

| 一 | a shepherd boy; and hence 一 之 詩 for pastoral ballads or bucolics.
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.

1) royal, admirable; exciting wonder; to be profound; with deep reverence.
2) Mohammed; whence the Moslems call themselves "Mohammedans" and say "To Mecca."
3) to admire the prince's mien.
4) profoundly respectful and reverent, as in worship.
5) like a gentle breeze.

MUNG.

Old sound, mung. In Canton, mung and mang; — in Swatow, mung, min, mang, and meng; — in Amoy, bong, bin, and eng; — in Fuhchow, mung, mang, mung, and meung; — in Shanghai, mung, mang, and meng; — in Chifu, mäng.

From plants and covered over, as a pig under a covert.

A trailing plant, also called a travelling 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 implicit sense, it has become an affected term for thankful, obliged to, grateful for favors; to gammon; the 45th diagram, denoting reciprocal; name of an ancient city in Honan, and of a tribe of aborigines, now preserved in Mung-hwa ting 1, and still in western Yunnan.

The first of these is often used with the preceding; and the second is also defined thunder.

A benignant, loving eye; harmonious, affable; concord among relatives, neighbors, or nations; to cultivate amicable relations; to make or keep peace with.

And to keep peace in the villages and neighborhoods.

To die early; to come to the end of life.

Is not the Prince of Tao near his end when young?
**MUNG.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>膳</td>
<td>mǎng</td>
<td>From moon and obscured; like the lust and interchanged with its primitive; not the same as the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>yuè</td>
<td>The moon about to set; to deceive or cajole, to humbug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>光</td>
<td>guāng</td>
<td>It is clear, from the self-love one feels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盲</td>
<td>máng</td>
<td>The moon is clouded over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亮</td>
<td>liàng</td>
<td>The first blush of dawn, earliest dawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撲</td>
<td>pū</td>
<td>a misunderstanding; not clear, as a law to mislead, to gammon.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<tr>
<td>碧</td>
<td>mǐng</td>
<td>A shaly hole, called 青石, which seems to be a kind of micaeous schist of a fine quality, prescribed in cases of derangement or fits; there are also varieties called gold and silver 7石, according as the mica is mixed with other minerals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳞</td>
<td>lín</td>
<td>A dish filled with food; a plentiful table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>髭</td>
<td>zī</td>
<td>A long flowing mane of a horse; the hairs falling along the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>㖢</td>
<td>mǐ</td>
<td>A large lasso or net for catching deer by throwing it over their horns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>篱</td>
<td>lí</td>
<td>The poles or rafters which uphold the tiles; the ridge-pile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>zhī</td>
<td>From people or field and lost; a synonym of 民 people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>邻</td>
<td>lín</td>
<td>Fugitives who cannot be brought together, those who have become vassals from other countries; the ignorant, imprudent country people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>luò</td>
<td>A simple looking man of the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>流</td>
<td>liú</td>
<td>vagabonds, gypsies; houseless wanderers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毅</td>
<td>yì</td>
<td>lists or census of the people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>凌</td>
<td>líng</td>
<td>Blind from any cause; an eye without an intelligent pupil; blinded in heart, deceived, easily deluded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>年</td>
<td>nián</td>
<td>A blind year is one which has no立春 term in it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>niǎo</td>
<td>to have night blindness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>a variable gusty wind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<td>萌</td>
<td>mén</td>
<td>1. a bird from Annam, large as a peacock, having a long beak, of which dishes are made; it is the rhinoceros hornbill (Buceros), and is also called 鶴頂 crane's head.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>萌</td>
<td>mén</td>
<td>Similar to the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>rì</td>
<td>Dimness of vision; dark, obscure; to feel ashamed, mournful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>yuè</td>
<td>the sun and moon are darkened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>yuè</td>
<td>looking mortified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUNG.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>蜜</td>
<td>mì</td>
<td>Occurs used for the nect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>称</td>
<td>chēn</td>
<td>A liliaceous plant, also called 贝母, cowrie-mother, whose roots are small; the coms, round like cowries, and ranging from a pea to a marble in size, are used in fevers; it has white flowers and haste leaves like buckwheat; it is perhaps a species of Uvularia, or the Fritillaria thunbergia according to Japanese books.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>�realloc</td>
<td>ré</td>
<td>From insect and lost, but the primitive is a contraction of 叫 and imitates the buzz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>zào</td>
<td>A stinging fly that infests animals; a pretty plant, for which the last is now used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>zào</td>
<td>a breeze or gadfly; the fly that bites cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳳</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>or 蚊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳳</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>a horseyfly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黃</td>
<td>huáng</td>
<td>a kind of barbed dart fired like a rocket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>mù</td>
<td>a kind of fly like a bee, found in grass and on trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<td>鹿</td>
<td>lù</td>
<td>An old name in the Han dynasty, for part of Lo-shan 樂山 羅山縣 in the southeast of Honan, south of the River Hwai, at that time a part of Shan chiu 申州 prefecture.</td>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>翼</td>
<td>yì</td>
<td>Fladlings of water birds.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>翼</td>
<td>yì</td>
<td>A tree like the locust (Sophora), with yellowish leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翼</td>
<td>yì</td>
<td>the mango, is sometimes so written but 楊菜 is also met with.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MUNG.

Ephemera or sandflies; small flies over ordure or water.

ăng

From dog and first.

ăng

A fierce, violent dog; strong, determined, resolute, brave; inhuman, severe, cruel; hot, as fire; biting, as the wind; violent, excessive in any way; to rouse, to inspire.

火

a rousing fire; too hot.

勇

a violent temper.

威

to their meeting was terrible, as two armies.

然

suddenly, startling.

陵

an old name for P'ing-nan hien 南縣 in the east of Kwangsi.

威

not dignified but not violent.

From heart and blind.

ăng

Dull, senile, not intelligent; vexed, disturbed; grieve, ashamed; to cover, to blind.

老

an old dotard; a forgetful jout.

老

foolish-like, dull of comprehension.

無

ignorant and dull.

眼

to close or cover the eyes.

From evening and 蒙 dimless contracted, the last form often occurs in its compounds.

夢

to dream, to see visions; a dream, of which diviners make six classes; a vanity; a phantasm; obscure.

夢

dreamt about it.

夢

to my dream did not come to pass.

夢

the nightmare.

夢
	nocturnal emissions.

NA.

Old sounds, na and nap. In Canton, na; - in Seewon, na; - in Amoy, na and 10; - in Fuhchau, na; - in Shanghai, nb, na, ha, and m; - in Chifu, na.

拿

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 將, placed before the noun.

衣食養活 to feed and clothe him.

來

bring it here.

緊

it is firmly resolved upon.

捉

to arrest one.

不

I am unable to get firm hold; I hardly understand the matter.

从 city and weak giving the sound.

na

to point to a place or thing; an interrogative particle, which, where; the unauthorized character 佛 used in Kiangsu for you in the plural number, seems to have been designed to denote that man, or those men.

往

where are you going?

年

which year and month?

俚

know that he would come?

俚

how can I bear such treatment?

俚

which one of them?

俚

which man?

俚

from is it from?
Read *nu*. 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 *so*; that, there, then.

**Read *na*.** A colloquial, final particle used in replies, denoting certainty; an interjection of pain or surprise; an interrogative word.

**Read *na*.** The name of a mythological character.

**Read *na*.** An ancient state in the present P'ing-fang fu 平凉府 in Kansuh, called Ch'iao no 蕃朝; to point; to transfer, in which sense 撥 has taken its place; to rest, to terminate; peaceful; much.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Old sounds, nap, no, and nat.</strong></th>
<th><strong>NAH.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Old sounds, nap, no, and nat.</em></td>
<td><strong>NAH.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| In Canton, nap and nat; — in Swatow, nap; — in Amoy, lat and lap; — in Fuhkien, nak; — in Shanghai, nah and neh; — in Chefoo, na. | From hand and a plow.

**From hand and a plow.**
To press the hand down heavily; *penmanship*, it is the sweep to the right.

**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.

**From hand and within.**
To put a thing in or under the water, to immerse or dip; to stain.

**From hand and within.**
To press the hand down heavily; *penmanship*, it is the sweep to the right.

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**From hand and within.**
To put a thing in or under the water, to immerse or dip; to stain.
**Nai.**

**Old sounds, nai and nat.** In Canton, nai and nat; — in Swatow, nai; — in Amoy, na^3; — in Fuhchau, nai and nb; —

| Shanghai, nai, na, and nai; — in Chish, na. |

### 毒 (nai)
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 forefeet; 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 tests are brought as medicine under the name of 益 9 from the west.

### 鰍 (nai)
A synonym of the 毒 seal or *dong-wang*, 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.

### 鈍 (nai)
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. |

### 圓 (nai)
In Cantonese. To iron out, as clothes; to sear, to smooth; to lay over, to press on; to touch off, as a cannon.

### 筒 (nai)
A rope or hawser made of bamboo withs to tow boats; to mend a hedge.

### 箨 (nai)
A bamboo tow-rope.

### 牠 (nai)
To track a boat.

### 笠 (nai)
Links or torches made of old bamboo hawers. (*Fudehau.*)

### 病 (nai)
Weary, sick; sordid, ill-looking, exhausted, seedy.

### 乃 (nai)
Similar to 病, weary.

The character is intended to represent air curling and rising, which cannot be recovered; the other two forms are frequently used.

An adverseeive particle, but, it may be; doubtless, forsooth; also, moreover; before a negative, if; also used for the substantive verb to round the rhythm, or as a connective particle, to wit, then, thereupon, till then, if, &c., and often needs no rendering; it occasionally stands for pronouns, as your, your's; that, those; such a one.

### 一
1. At this time, at this period.
2. If or if but as to.
3. 面已, or 面他 is dead and buried too.
4. 此 周之父 this is Ch'en's father.
5. 周之父 will then do.
6. 無 不去 if not, then I will not go.
7. 何 府 祖 how is the prefect like a wooden statue?
8. 祖 父 the grandfather with the father.
9. 無 不可 is it then quite impossible?
10. 道 道 that was heaven's rule.
11. 你功 it was your work.

### 芳 (nai)
From plants and the next contracted; i. e. read *jung* in the dictionaries, but with a different primitive and meaning.

The small tubers which grow around the taro called 芳 and 毛芳 in Shanghai; they are not unlike teas 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 duges; nipples; teats; applied to the Malaga grape; to suckle; milk; a nurse; a pet word for mother; a married woman; a lady.

1 頭 the nipple; a teat.
2 牛 cow's milk.
3 媽 a wet nurse.
4 食 to nurse; nursing.
5 皮 cream.
6 頭 腦 dried milk cake; cheese made by the Mongols.
7 a grandmother; an old lady.
8 師 or | I madam; a lady. (Cantonese)
9 大 | I and 小 | I the wife and concubine; as | I | I denotes all the married woman in the house, the hareem.
10 少 | I a bride; the appellation of the daughter-in-law in the house.
11 老 | I 老 you ladies I especially those older than the speaker.
12 大 | I, and 二 | I, and 三 | I are the complications for the wives of three brothers, or the three wives of one man.
13 黃 | I a siesta; an ancient term.
14 兄 my wife; wife I
15 亞 nurse I ma I. (Cantonese)
16 小孩 脱 the child is weaned.

In Cantonese. To tie up, to fasten on; to hang on or depend on one, as a family; to belong to.

1 箱尾 fasten it astern.
2 烟 藝 he pays for the fireworks.
3 拖手 脫 to tag after one.

胸前 An iron tripod of large size to burn incense in temples; it has two ears.

调和鼎 I to keep the country in order, as a premier does.

奈奈 I From tree or great and to ex- I I I; the second is the commonest form.

奈奈 I A kind of bullace or large yellow plum, sour yet edible, three sorts are described; the Buddhists use it for the glo-

bular berries of the fragrant musk-

like Nyctanthes, in Sanscrit mul-

rika; a remedy, a resource; to meet, to occur; an interrogative or adversative particle, how? what way? butt.

1 何天 you must be resigned to Heaven.
2 何 | I 何 what shall be done now? what next?
3 出於 | I I must make up my mind to it.
4 何可 | I or 無 | I I could not help it; there is no help for it.
5 心欲食 | 肚飽 I would like to eat, but I am full.
6 甚麼 | I what can you do to help yourself?
7 隔一水 but the stream lies between us.
8 不過 | I 不住 you must (do or) bear it.
9 憑無 | I no alleviation of grief.
10 何 | I 何 I must needs depend on him, but he would not agree with me.
11 河橋 [this road is as bad] as the bridge over the Styx.
12 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.

耐耐 I The original or second form is made of 耐 whiskers and 萃, and is defined to punish by shaving the whisker; the first is now used instead.

耐耐 I To bear with, to endure; to suffer, to forbear; patient.
1 冷 it bears the cold.
2 耐得 who can stand it? who can endure — such treatment?
3 慣 I I am well used to it.
4 守時 候 bear the present times patiently.
5 不能 | 無 I can't be so bothered; I have no time for it.
6 性 a patient kind temper.
7 瘧 | 性子 a placid temper.
8 難 | 虛度 青春 it is hard for [the girl] to pass her spring-time of life so vainly.
9 有能 I great ability.

Read 熟. To be able, a synonym of 能 power.

故聖人 | 以天下為一家 therefore the sages were able to regard mankind as making one family.

In Cantonese. A time, a while, a period of endurance.
1 好 | I a long time.
2 有幾 | I not a great while.
3 等 | I the wait a little.
4 來 | I I come in a little while.
5 能 | I 無 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 Kuchau, nan; — in Shanghai, nā and wū; — in Chia-fu, wan.

難
Name of an insect.

In Cantonese. The bites of gnats or fleas; a sore, a pimple; to stitch together; a chet on a box, to cleat or join together.

一 身 | the body is covered with eruptions.

衣服 to baste clothes.

難
A species of bird; hard, difficult, grievous, not easy or pleasant; seldom attained, as happy old age; irksome, fatiguing; to distress, to harass, to force another to do; full-leaved; to be careful.

1 做 hard to do.

2 成 hard to bring about.

3 道 too hard to say, it cannot be; also used as an interrogative as 道他來 can you think he won’t come?

4 道你忘了 can you have forgotten it?

5 道還想我 will he still think of me?

6 得 hard to get.

7 為之 to vex him; to injure one.

8 看 repulsive, obscene; hard to see; not familiar with.

9 常於今之世矣 it is very hard to escape the dislike of men in this world.

10 以難度, hard to comprehend.

其葉有 the leaves are abundant.

Read nam'. Adversity, calamity, trouble, difficulty; to reprove, to reprehend.

災 | natural calamities.

1 方 the southern regions; southerners.

可使 | 面 he can face towards the south; — he can reign.

向 | southward.

枝先 first shows the south; — said of the plum tree indicating spring by its early blossoms.

回 | changed to a south and moist wind. (Cantonese)

坐 | a northern exposure.

和 | to clasp the hands in prayer.

1 無 from the Sanscrit wáma adoration, explained as 皈依 humbly trusting; to recite prayers; a formula like the Ave of the Roman Catholics.

1 無佛 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.

1 貨 舊 at Peking, a shop which sells Canton goods.

周 | 召 | the odes of Chen and Chao.

雙 | gold; an old poetic name.

1 海 the south regions, as Canton, or the Indian Archipelago, according to the speaker’s position.

1 海 縣 Canton city.

終 | a famous hill near Si-nan in Shensi.

楠 An even grained, yellowish, fine wood, called 楠 | much used for furniture; it grows in Kiangsi.

桕 | a fragrant wood now brought from Annam, and used for beads.

柴 | a fine grained hard wood.
Incessant talking; gabble.

If you stop study for three days, this thistles will grow in your mouth; — continual study is necessary to attain rank.

1. 蠱 a name given in the Archipelago to the fruit of the Gymnocleis auriflora, the Malay puki-anudjing.

Like the last.

The noise of general conversation; to sing out, to call over; to mutter, to perform incantations.

1 incessant talking.
1 蠱 to grumble at another.
1 过他 重 call them over in his hearing.

NANG.

Old sound, nang. In Canton.

From nong a satchel and nang to praise, both contracted.

A bag, a sack; a purse; perquisites, salary, property; to put in a bag.

行 | baggage; a havresack.

空 | the bag is empty; met. poor.

皮 | a leather sack.

解 | to open one's purse, to pay money.

官 | official income.

酒 | 食 袋 only a wine-bottle and rice-bag; — you lazy lout!

故映 雪 they bagged the fireflies and reflected the snow — in order to study.

An unauthorized character, composed of insect and south.

The immature locusts, whose wings have not fully grown, are so called in Kwangtung.

1 子 or 蠱 1 unfledged locusts.

To boil meat; dried meat.

In Cantonese. The flesh on the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen. 胆 | 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.

雨 | 一 尺 two spans make a foot.
1 到 to push down.

一筒竹 | 一 舟人 to land a whole crew with one stick; — to rail at a class for the fault of one.

In Fukchau. To push out or away, as by the hand or foot.

1 開 to push open; to push off, as a boat.

From 赤 red and 蠱 flexible.

To blush, to turn red, but not with any desire to reform; a blush.

1 颜 红色 blushing.

意 | to redden when detected.

心 | 脸 赖 mortified at heart and blushing.

能無 | 然 骂 [can you see this] and not blush for very shame?

咸 | 1 too salt. (Cantonese)

To venerate, to respect; to be in awe of; reverence.

不 | 不 懦 neither terrified nor discomposed.

To fend off; to push from one with violence; to stab.

推 | to force one's way, as through a crowd.

按 | 线 to stick in the needle and brandish the thread.

An unauthorized character.

In Pekingese. To speak through the nose; an indistinct, nasal enunciation.

1 足 a nose stuffed like a bag, as one who has a cold.

Dust, dirt; a cave.
NANG.

Old sound, neng. In Canton, nang and ning;—in Swatow, neng;—in Amoy, leng;—in Fuhchau, neng and yung;—
in Shanghai, ning;—in Chifu, nang and ning.

能

A strong animal resembling
the bear, with deer’s hoofs
and solid bones,—perhaps a
moose; power, ability, skill;
art, capable, skillful; competent,
talented; duty, function; capability,
as of a machine; serves as
an auxiliary, may, can; to be able.

他有 | 能 (or | 能) he has
ability; he is clever at business.
否 can it be done?
才 | talents, power.
人所不 | 他 can do what
others cannot.

折脚的 | 赃行走 the lame
are able to walk.
| 人你 | 你 cannot do
that over again.

爾焉 | 每我如 how can you
presume to defame me so?
無所不 | 无 all, without,
powerful, omnipotent.

NANG.

Old sound, nang and weng.

能 | incapable; powerless, unini-
trential.
| 行 the action or function of a
machine.

In Cantonesse. Unlucky, ill-
omened; to walk on the heels; to
tie up, to connect with, attached
to; to accompany.
初日 | 今 to meet a bad sign
at the new moon.
| 以 limping along.
| 任 | 任 tie it up, as a boat.

在 Shanghai. An adverbial
termination like ly, following verbs;
just, nothing more, in which cases
it is an expletive.
| 險 | dangerously.
| 稀稀 | very rarely.
| 那 | that way, how? q.d. what-ly?
如同皇帝 | just like the
emperor.

NAO.

Old sound, mao, mio, mō, mok, and not.

錶 | 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.
| 一對 | a pair of cymbals.
| 釵 | a watchman’s book to grap-
ple thieves.

饒 | Noisy wrangling; contentious
disputations, as among
sectaries.
| 一者 | noisy disputes.

三 | 天下皆 諱 the
whole country was annoyed by
their disputations.

From mouth and slave; used
with the last, and also read qna.

吵 | Clamorous vociferation.
| | the noisy bickering of
people.
| | 數千言 babbling out
many thousand words.
| | 講於道 a street brawl.
| | 裁號裁 they bawl, they
clamor; said of drunken guests.

从 dog and flexible, alluding
to its long soft hair.

猴 | A species of monkey, also
called 狒 狒 or gold-
thread entellus; having long yellow-
ish hair, larger than the common
monkey, and described as clever in
scratching the tiger; it is probably
the entellus.

猴 | you need not
teach a monkey to climb trees.

猴 | A mountain near the capital
of Tsi, not far from the present
northern boundary of Shan-
tung, famous in ancient his-
tory.
**NÉI.**

Old sound, nul. In Canton, noi and mui; — in Swatow, hai and mui; — in Amoy, lœ; — in Fuchau, noi and nèi; — in Shanghai, nèi; — in Chifū, nèi.

餺 餺  (nèi)  From *to eat* and *stable* or to *deprive*; the second of these is *not used*, though most proper, and is also read *wei* to feed.

Hungry, half famished; to expose to starvation; putrid fish.

餺  (nèi)  魷  (shāo)  do not eat putrid fish or tainted meat.

餺  (nèi)  破 rotten, spoiled.

餺  (nèi)  凍  (tiù)  he exposed his wife and children to cold and starvation.

餺  (nèi)  Like the last.

餺  (nèi)  飲  (yín)  stinking fish.

餺  (nèi)  From *to enter* and *a border from out of it*.

餺  (nèi)  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.

餺  (nèi)  The Inner Land, China, the secluded land; into the country.

餺  (nèi)  人 or 賢  (xián)  my wife.

餺  (nèi)  餽  (yìn)  stop at the female apartments.

餺  (nèi)  庭  (tíng)  or 大  (dà)  the seraglio.

餺  (nèi)  婦  (fù)  my own nephew.

餺  (nèi)  感刻五  (gǎnkèwǔ)  deeply engraved on my bowels; *i.e.* affectionately remembered.

餺  (nèi)  有才  (yǒuzhāi)  he has book learning; — a mere theorist.

餺  (nèi)  中有幾個  (zhōngyǒujiǔgè)  there are some among them.

**NEU.**

Old sounds, nu, net, and nok. In Canton, nau; — in Swatow, no; — in Amoy, lò; — in Fuchau, niu; — in Shanghai, nú; — in Chifū, nó.

穀  (nu)  A rabbit or hare was once thus called in Kiangnan.

穀  (nu)  Read *nu*. The name of an official  東  (tōng)  in the Liang state during feudal times, about B.C. 300.

穀  (nu)  Also read 軟  (kēn)  Milk; to give milk to, to suckle, as was once done by a tigress in the state of Tso.

穀  (nu)  於  (yú)  suckled by a tigress, as was a child named  在  (teu)  when cast out in his infancy.

穀  (nu)  From *plow-handle or metal* and *disgrace*; the third form is obsolete.

穀  (nu)  A hoe for weeding; to weed, to clear grounds of grass; to study.

穀  (nu)  罷  (jí)  to root out weeds.

穀  (nu)  鎮  (zhèn)  to hoe and weed.

穀  (nu)  之利  (zhīlì)  to teach the people the advantages of plowing and weeding.

穀  (nu)  以  (yǐ)  the tongue; — to be a pedagogue.

穀  (nu)  養  (yǎng)  A snarling dog, a snappish cur.

穀  (nu)  候  (hòu)  a servant of Earl Tsao mentioned in history about B.C. 630.

穀  (nu)  養  (yǎng)  A marine animal, the  老  (lǎo)  having fins and a fox's shape; probably a seal.

穀  (nu)  A kind of pine growing in Kiangnan, the  槡  (mù)  whose wood is suitable for coffins.

穀  (nu)  槡  (mù)  a kind of bark used in dyeing pink.
哀
To grieve for; to compassionate; to feel for; to sympathize; sorrow; grieving; lamentable, distressing, sad, woful; mournful, minor, as music; pity, grief, commiseration; urgently, heartily; a lament, as for a dear friend; alas, alas!

受 | to feel for other's woes.

痛 | to lamentable!

痛哭 | bitter sorrow and weeping.

| to sorrow: grief; pity for.

上告 | with bitter grief is this presented, a phrase in petitions.

衣 | mourning clothes.

父母 | my parents.

子 | orphan.

今此下民亦孔之 | henceforth the common people will be in a sad plight.

喜 | its tones are sad and its stops are few.

而 | mournful but not distressing; said of music.

求 | a sorrowful supplication — for aid.

唉 | a signing, mournful tone; an interjection of disgust or regret; a tone or word of reply, yes, so; a belching sound.

戚 | to ask in alarm.

可 | oh, how sad!

埃 | used by nurses.

细 | from earth and a particle.

埃 | fine dust, the particles floating in the air; in some places used for dead as dirt, i. e. stiff, stark, dust that no longer moves.

爱
Originally composed of 无 or 代 above heart; and contracted to the present form; the radical 其 was afterwards added to denote their action; it is also read 无 in poetry.

The exhibition of humanity: in the actions; the utterance of benevolent feeling; to love, to take delight in; to think on affectionately; attached to, fond of; to like, to desire, to wish; love, kindness, regard; the object of affection, a beloved; sparing of, to grudge; forbearing of, tender towards, — a sense found in epitaphs.

親 | friendship; mutual love, as of relatives.

苦 | I love him but am unable to help him.

令 | your daughter; in Fubkien this sense is sometimes expressed by adding 女 to this word.

可 | lovely, amiable; desirable.

许你過 | many thanks for your great kindness.

己 | you should love others as yourself.

借 | sparing of time.

溺 | excessive and blind love for, as a girl or a child.

情 | amorous.

酒 | fond of drink.

惟 | I have not grudged one of my [sacrificial] cattle.

你 | you want too much.

学 | you should imitate the good.

在 | In Cantonese. Imminent, near a.

死 | dangerously sick, near death.

似 | like, similar; appearing as if; hard to see; to pant, out of breath.

然 | it looks like it, it is very natural.
To belch; warm, genial air; to grunt in a disapproving tone.

The sun hidden by clouds; obscured, clouded.

Like the last.

Dull, hidden.

Plants growing very luxuriantly; hidden, as by the thick growth.

fragrant.

a fig common in Formosa and the south, which grows on a vine. (Ficus stipulata.)

the grass and trees are very thick.

From plants and to repp.

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.

The moon behind clouds.

much saved, careless, untidy; underhand.

hidden.

Plants growing very luxuriantly; hidden, as by the thick growth.

gradually hidden, abated.

1 fragrant.

玉 1 a fig common in Formosa and the south, which grows on a vine. (Ficus stipulata.)

grass 1 the grass and trees are very thick.

1 hard to be seen.

From plants and to repp.

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.

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much saved, careless, untidy; underhand.

hidden.
From leather and ease as the phonetic.

A saddle.

御 | 个子 take off the saddle.

馬 | 橋 an arched bridge.

前馬後 | [I would fain be one] to run by your horse.

據 | 上馬 saddle and mount quickly.

A burying place on a moor, such as is granted to the poor for free interment.

An impure minded woman; an adulteress; dirty.

1 蜈 filthy; occurs written thus, and like the next.

To boil flesh; to make soup.

In Pekingese. Dirty.

1 憄 another form of the last.

Versed in, accustomed to, skilled in; to know about, fully acquainted with; to memorize; to recite or chant. Skilled in any craft or art.

不 | 世事 ignorant of the world.

識書理 he knows all about books.

深 | 兵法 deeply skilled in strategy.

From dish and wine in it; also read hok.

A cover of a dish or tripod; to put on a cover.

交 | 虫 a cover with dragons carved on it.

From bird and to conceal; this and that are regarded as synonymous, but their descriptions vary.

The quail is | 鶏, but the term is applied to two or three species of Coturnix, of which the Coturnix Moxylis is one.

鶏 | 鳥 to fight quails; the beaten birds, called 鳥 are eaten.

From shelter and to cover; the second form has gradually come most into use, but it originally denoted a plant for thatching.

A round hut or thatched cottage; a shelter for a guard; a religious house; a reception hall, or small temple.

入 | to become a nun.

堂 a convent, a monastery.

尼姑 | a nunery.

山 | | a summer retreat.

盧 soldiers' huts.

羅葉 a fruit first brought from India; the amra or mango. (Mangifera indica.)

Read ngob, The bottom or low part; a pig-sty.

This is sometimes read yek, Devoid of intelligence; not at ease; foolish gibes, jokes, raillery.

In Pekingese. Magic.

To feel one's self with the hand, after the manner of the Hindus; to hold in the mouth; used by the Mongol Buddhists as the first word in their incantation.麻呢 吳 彌眸 On Mini Padmi Hom.

A personal pronoun, common among uneducated people in the north; I, myself; it is also used in singing.

的 | mine.

From hand and sound; it is interchanged with 'yen 捨 to close.

To cover with the hand; to lean on the hand; to hide, to screen with something; to put the finger on; to suppress, to extinguish; to finger, as a flute.

被 | 手 | 住 cover your hand over it.

滅 | to put out, as a fire; to quash.

脈 to feel the pulse.
| KGAM | gloomy, Krom J2 go dimly stop, to to 1\^a\^g, a hidden separate 1\a\s® the 'JjL a I ^s® steep to pledge. A l^'l' S scluse appears to un|)ununitated, (iriin (Iriiin g;x)d lighted, obscure; som\er; gloomy, not shining; in the dark; clandestine; stealthily, secretly, unobservedly; unintelligent; private, mental.

| 天色 | a dark day.
| 想 | to cogitate, to think it over.
| 作事 | to do things in the dark; underhand doings.
| 隐 | to secretly injure.
| 间 | in the dark.

| 明 | a dull, glimmering lamp.
| 堆 | dull, obscure; stupid.
| 民情 | to secretly learn what the people think.
| 室 | or | a secret place.

(Shanghai.)

| 陪 | like the last.
| 然 | how gloomy and dim!

| 闇 | to shut the door and withdraw from society; retired, dark, like a recess, badly lighted; indiscernible; evening; dark; eclipsed.

| 门 | to refuse one's self to one's friends.
| 日 | dark indeed, but daily becoming brighter, — as a good man's mind.
| 夜 | in the dark.
| 眸 | ignorant and irresolute.

| 用 | wood and rest; occasionally used for the next.
| 表 | a table on which to lean; a table, bench, or bar before a judge; that which lies on it, a case in law, an action; an occurrence, event, affair, spoken of judicially; a sentence, a decision; to try, to decide a case; a limit or frontier; in order, a series; a cup, a goblet.
| 卷 | or | a in official records, law papers.
| 件 | the circumstances of a case.
| 件 | a case in court.
| 由 | by the merits of a case.
| 查 | it appears from the records.
| 定 | to try a case.
| 决 | to decide a case.
| 命 | a case of murder or one that involves life.
| 募 | to summon the parties, witnesses and all, to court.
| 在 | on record, is in court.
| 房 | the room for records; the writers of dispatches, &c.
| 前 | at the bar.

| 之 | or | to rehear or revise a case.

| 古 | an old or decided case.
| 興 | to lift the goblet and compare the eyebrows; — a wedded pair.

| 刑名 | the punishment meets the crime.
| 副 | a set of incense furniture placed on altars.
| 個 | a case without evidence; unaccounted for.

| 之 | to appeal a case.

| 首 | first on the list of graduates in a district or prefecture.
| 拍 | to slap the table.

| 按 | from hand and rest.
| 之 | to put down, to lower; to stop, to desist; to prevent moving; to put the hand, to hold, to grasp; to pull in; to rub, to shake; go about and to examine, to try; a preposition, as, according to, by, in conformity to.

| 月 | to pay wages by the month.
| 劍 | he grasped his blade and stood ready.
| 法 | according to law.
| 洗 | to shampoo.
| 權 | to give security, to pledge.

| 以手 | to lay the hand on the heart, as in self-examination.
| 據 | according to the evidence.
| 之 | stop it.
| 扳 | to play on the keys — as when testing the pitch.
| 察司 | the criminal judge in a province.

| 以手 | to rem in a horse.
| 之物 | to press the hand on a thing.

Read njol, To repress, to press, to press down.

| 他 | marshal his troops to stop these invaders.

| 岸 | a steep bank and a shield.

| 用 | 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 forhead; a valorous or eminent person; a prison in the country.
| 上 | on the bank.
| 上 | to go ashore; to disembark.

| 无涯 | boundless and shoreless.

| 回 | the shore is just behind you; you can mend your ways.
| 暨 | a fine-looking person.
| 搪 | tie [the boat] to the bank.
| 我 | both banks are wall ed up.

| 道 | the end of a doctrine.

| 隔 | separated from that shore beyond the bank.
| 上 | when he has been dragged ashore, he'll think of gain, — as a man rescued.
Some are put in one jail and some in another.

To reach that shore — by crossing the Sansara, the equivalent of parum or paramita, which is the six ways or six means of passing over, of which the last is prajna or wisdom, and alone fits the soul for nirvana.

A well dressed, elegant woman.

Turned black, as ripe mulberries or spoiled olives; suddenly, quick.

To restrain one's anger; hard to know; largo cheeks; a bad temper; a woman who is partial to one.

A gust; a hurricane.

A blast swept over the sea like a clap of thunder.

From heart and because, intimating that the heart has reason for its love.

Favor, grace, mercy, kindness; benefits, obligations; imperial favor; charitable, compassionate; to oblige, to enrich, to show favor to; private, heartfelt, partial to.

Imperial favor.

Divine, heavenly grace.

To show favor, lenient to.

Ungrateful and repulsive.

His kindness reaches to the people; said of a magistrate.

Loving affection, as among relatives.

To requite evil for good.

Benefited; received mercy.

Feeling grateful.

How can my benefactor turn to be my foe?

A placard of the cure effected by an idol; they are like votive tablets, and the thankful devotee often vows to post hundreds of them in the streets.

With toil I nourished my young.

Gracious rewards.

To slay, to exterminate; to fight and give no quarter; a copper pan.

Destroyed all the troops.

A bloody field of battle.

To deceive, to impose on.

From fire and antelope.

To warm or bake in a close vessel; in Canton, it means to boil or stew meats; to warm in water.

To stew vegetables.

To watch, to sit up nights.

Stewed thoroughly.

A hollow in the ground, a cavity, a depression; undulating, rolling, as land.

A little hollow.

A turn, a corner; poor, destitute.

To turn the corner.

In great want.

Like the last, but the character is designed to depict its meaning; it is read two in the north of China.

An indentation, a hollow, a hole; a cavity; the undulations in a ridge.

Characters cut in bas-relief.

A hollow, where rain collects.

A little.

Composed of 放 to open and 出 out contracted; it is used for and the next three.

To saunter, to ramble; proud; tall; pleased; a stage for pantomimes and mummers; old name of a region near 函 ating fu, in which there was a noted hill.

Without wine; I by it is not because I have no wine, and might neither ramble nor travel, that I grieve.

A very tall man.

In their intercourse they were not proud.
To ramble, to divert one's self; to travel for pleasure.

A vicious, spirited horse; stubborn, plucky; indomitable and wilful.

Strong, brave. [力] great prowess, fearless.

A loud wailing; a mournful clamor, as of hungry garrs; noise of many voices.

To shake, to joggle, to rattle, to twirl.

Musical instruments in general.

A stony surface, covered with pebbles.

A sea-monster allied to the turtle, which bears up the earth; a kraken which carried off the Pung-lai mountains, &c., where the genii lived, into the eastern sea; its legs were used by women for the four poles of the earth; this fable may refer to the ark.

Strong, brave.

A gargoyle like a fish.

Like the last.

A huge sea fish.

The nippers or large claws of the crab, called also 鉄钳. A shell like the Spondylus; an immense bivalve, which probably denotes the great Chama, under which fishermen are fabled to build a fire to open the shell and obtain its flesh.

The buildings of a granary; a room or bin for storing grain within a dépôt.

The stem or cut-water of a vessel; also the keel and false keel.

An infelicitous bird, probably a species of owl, with a white body and red month, whose presence indicates ruin to the state.

To fly like a hawk, to skim. To soar to and fro, to wheel around in the air.

A robe; an outer garment to keep off the cold; its cuffs are not made like a horse's hoof, and it does not open in front like the 紅; a coat, a jacket.

A wadded coat.

A lined coat.

A fur lined robe.
A large and coarse kind of perch (Sciema), brought to Macao in winter, weighing sometimes a hundred pounds; the name is also given to a species of eel.

傲

Proud, arrogant, uncivil, assuming; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely, to brave.

傲

Lazy and selfish.

高考

Arrogant, supercilious.

傲

To scorn, to treat contemptuously.

韪

A round, iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow; a griddle.

韪

A griddle.

韪

To fry, as greens or cakes.

To regret; avaricious.

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; an office; collected; blended; generic, warm.

From water and hidden.

A bank or high shore; a bay, inlet, cove, or bit, which can shelter ships; a dock for repairing ships.

入

The ship came into the harbor.

入

Macao.

入

Keew Island north of it.

入

Namoh Island below Amoy.

Interchanged with the last; it is also read yu.
NGEU.

To vomit; the sound of retching; to spit out; to disgorge, to give back unwillingly; a child's prattle; to quiet.

血 to spit blood, to bleed at the lungs.

作 a disposition to vomit.

吐 to puke; to cascade.

丝 to spin cocoons.

晩之 the child prattled to her.

回出来 to pay back money.

Read 爱 Loving words; to be kind to.

言語 a kind and consoling talk.

The second form is common in cheap books.

戦 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.

辱斯文 to disgrace a scholar by a blow.

犧 to beat to death, to kill in a brawl.

From man and satyr.

An image, an idol, a statue; a pair, a match; an even number; a corresponding thing or quantity; double, paired;

a companion, a mate; to pair; to pair, to marry; to accord with; to fit; as an adverb, abruptly, suddenly, unpremeditatedly; for the instant, for once, accidentally.

匹 a married couple, a pair.

佳 a happy, and 情 an unhappy pair; a good and bad match.

人 a wooden man, a doll.

遇 happened to meet him.

然 or 煤 by chance, suddenly, unforeseen, casual.

失 he has lost his mate.

書 to write off-hand.

拜 to worship idols.

如同木 he is no better than a wooden image.

合 to unite, to pair; union.

Similar to the last.

藕 A pair, an even number; two persons plowing together; a fellow, a mate; to match; to pervade all nature, thorough.

配 to pair, to match.

千 its a thousands of pairs they weed — their fields.

而耕 they (長技 and 槍 in Confucius' time) were plowing together, — and refused office.

對影寫 make a mate of your shadow.

NGO.

The large rootstock of the Nelumbium, used for food.

藕 the water-lily root.

糖 confits of this root.

粉 arrow-root made of it.

斷絲 連 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.

刷 to rasp the roots, — and dry the water for the flour.

芽 tapering fingers of a lady.

熻 The time of great heat and drought, when a sacrifice and prayers were offered.

藕 To soak, to steep, to macerate; to rot or soften by soaking, as hemp.

霉 moldy and spoiled.

爛 dampened and spoiled; rotted by water.

到 吴 soaked till it smells.

芬芳 略 delicious fragrance.

读藕 Bubbles on water.

泡 frothy spume.

騸 To gallop wildly.

騸 In Cantonese. Stupid.

環 dull, heavy; no aptness or spirits for.

仔 a dance.

Old sounds, nga and ngap. In Canton, ngo; — in Swatow, ngo, go, and bo; — in Amoy, ngo, bá, mái, and húi; —

in Fu-chau, ngo, ngwb, and ngwai; — in Shanghai, ngu; — in Chi-fu, wí.
A rocky cliff.

The silkworm moth; a general name for nocturnal moths, millers, and sphinges.

The silkworm moth.

A white ulcer in the throat.

The domestic goose, which has a bulb 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.

A penguin.

Large flakes of snow.

A crane, from its soaring.

A kind of teal.

A quill-pen.

A stupid goose-head sort of fellow.

Small cash, counterfeit cash, big as a goose's eye.

The present of a goose and jar of wine, — at a wedding.

1 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, the |蒿 whose tender stalks are edible when boiled; it is also called |蒿 and the drawing resembles the tauty-leaved wormwood.

The first personal pronoun 1; mine, my, me; our, we, us.

Our dynasty.

We or |等 or |曹 we all.

Belongs or appertains to me.

Myself.

You or 1 will go with you.

(Chinese.)

Who was 1 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.

Pitiation.

The hungry gnat has seen the blood; — said of one who snatches dainties.

Fasted all day.

A hollow, sunken eye.

A body of swine.

The poor think only of appeasing their hunger.

Hungry ghosts, the |鬼 of desolate families who are propitiated on the 15th of the 7th moon in a general festival; |鬼 beings are divided by |鬼 into 36 classes, and are represented as titans in |鬼 with mouths like needles' eyes; this condition is one of the six paths of transmigration or |鬼, and the demons, or |鬼, are thus appeased; they act as jailers in hell; also a term of abuse to self-invited guests.
NGOH.

Old sounds, ngak, ak, and ngek. In Canton, ngok, ok, ak, åk, ngåk, and ngak; — in Swatow, ngak, ngïak, ek, å, at, and his; — in Amoy, gök, ok, gek, lek, at, and ek; — in Foochow, guank, ngok, lok, ngaö, ngial, ak, and åk; — in Shanghai, åk, ngok, ok, hok, ngék, and åh; — in Kiu-fu, sh and wu.

Used with the next two.

An ancient principality lying on the Yangtsê River in the present Hupeh, and often applied to that province; an old name for Wu-chang fu; a boundary.

Prince Ngoh of the Sung dynasty; his tomb is at Hang-chau.

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.

18AN frighted, startling. 19A] cannot be so thunderstruck that he could not answer.

Honest, blunt words; sincere sentiments of the mind.

abrupt remarks.

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 some of them were singing and some of them drumming.

In Cantonese. To lift up, or stretch out the neck.

The receptacle of a flower, including also its persistent calyx; called also flower’s support.

A cliff, a precipice.

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.

The point of a sword.

Two列列 the peaks and aiguelles, — as of mountains.

From bird and 恐 scared, q. d. because of the terror it causes.

The osprey or fish-eagle; also called 鳥鷹 harpy hen and 魚鷹 fish eagle; the term is applicable to all birds of the genus Haliatus.

To patiently wait, as this bird does for its prey.

In the autumnal examination he became a kaijin.

The osprey has spread his wings and the rokh begun his journey; — met. a successful graduate.

The roof of the mouth, more usually called 口腔; those of swine are esteemed a delicacy.

The mouth.

The roof of the mouth.

The gums.

White or washed clay used for porcelain; colored earths; whiteclay, plaster; to plaster; a wall which has not been plastered.

From mouth repeated and king; no etymology is given; occurs used for 姓 started.

A grave and serious manner; startling, awe-struck.

A term for the five years in the cycle with 日 in them.

Harsh, scolding words; severe orders, stern injunctions.

his manners and conversation were repulsive and harsh.

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 Tang dynasty; met. rapacious, cruel.

The head and quest, or each; the two are not altogether identical, the second being the adverb.

The forehead; the front or what is before; a fixed or regular number or quantity; what ought to be or is settled by law; incessant.

The cracking of a cart; unceasing.

The forehead.
From place and impeded, as an army by a defile; it is also read "a" and used with 州 a pass.
A dangerous obstruction; a defile or pass; a limit, a hindrance; to distress, to impede; hazardous, urgent calamity, utter want.
Brought to great distress, at extremity.
Fool a defile, a gorge.
To guard the passes.
In Cantonese. To decide, to impose upon.
From metal and impeded; an unauthorized character.
A bracelet or bangle.
金 Gold bracelets.
An anklet. (Cantonese.)
A plated or inlaid ring.
Straitened for food; famished; one says, it is used with 呼 to hiccough or belch.
Putrid meat; flesh that has corrupted by hanging too long.
A crack in a wall.
To stop a crevice with clay.
Read i.eh. Blue clay.
A levice near the ancient capital Chang-nan in Shensi.
From to go and why.
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.
俨 it is hard to curb one's lusts.
Ic 欲善 to repress the wicked and encourage the good.
阻 to embarrass.
心善然 how then can I feel depressed?

1 绝 to cut off, as a way.
1 陌 on light to neutralize (or eclipse) the fame of the ancients, — by not emulating them.

To shut, to stop; to obstruct; to prevent superiors knowing; to hoodwink; at ease.
To hide from, to keep snug.
To stop the flow of water; to prevent a thing coming to another's ears.
The years of the cycle which have甲 in them.
1 與 an old name of Ho-shun; and Shensi in the west of Shansi.

Read 蕃. 1 氐 the Hiung-nu term for a princess, used in the History of the Han dynasty.

An ornament in a headress worn over the braid.
翠 爲 稟 the head ornaments are made of feather work.

To encounter, to meet another when it is undesirable; an unwelcome meeting.
重義不可 1 分 Ali the honors of life I never can meet again; — said by K'uh Yuen in his Ode.

To seize, to hold fast, to grasp; to keep down or cover with the hand; to drag.
持 to get the control of.

From hand and impeded; they are nearly the same as the last.
To gripe, to clutch; a grasp; to have the hand over.
满 to grasp a handful.
握久之 held him by the wrist a long time.
力能虎 he throttled a tiger by main strength.
Old sounds, ni and nei. In Canton, ni and nei; in Swatow, ni and jù; in Amoy, ni, bi, and ji; in Fuhchau, ni, nè, and nò; in Shanghai, ni; in Chifs, ni.

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.

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 num.

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.

To hide away.

In Cantonese. To keep quiet in a place, to keep secret; perdue; to secrete.

direct to the subject.

In—

To stick in the mud, mulish, obstinate.

Rice which was self-sown, and this year has grown up.

The second personal pronoun, thou, you; your's.

The form of the preceding is used in Kiangsu for the first person plural, we, us; as our.
From plant and to follow; interchanged with mud.

*ni* A wild medicinal plant once called 菊, but now known as 菊, a species of Primulaceae (Apoploes), the hairbell found in Chihli.

我见直相像若 菊之乱人参 I am so very much like you, as a hairbell’s root can be mistaken for ginseng.

*ni* luxuriant; glossy, as leaves.

‘醍’ Very fragrant.

*ni* (Cantonese.)

*ni* The fluttering of flags in the wind.

A chock for a wheel; a tree whose wood is hard and like the pear; to inquire into, to search; a distaff-handle.

**ni** 隐冒 to inquire carefully into his evil and treacherous conduct.

A father when enshrined in the ancestral temple; an ancestral shrine; a place near Lohyang, the old capital of Wei, in the north of Honan.

**ni** to carry a tablet homo to its own hall.

Many, abundance of; rising, overflow.

**ni** 出德 11 what an array of reins hanging down!

**niang** 酿 From woman and good.

**niang** A girl, a miss; a young lady; a female; a goddess; often applied to insects and flowers, to indicate their beauty.

**niang** a mother.

**niang** the younger sister.

**niang** maid servants.

**niang** father and mother.

**niang** a mother and her friends.

**niang** a bride, the newly-made lady.

**niang** a schoolmistress.

**niang** the madam, used by conmen.

**niang** the empress is usually so addressed; a goddess, and used like Our Lady; as 天花 11 Our Lady of the Small-Pox.

**niang** 加 a bridesmaid.

**niang** you, my good woman; — said to workwomen.

**niang** the goddess Tien-hen, the Amphitrite of the Chinese.

**niang** a poetical term for the cockatoo, from its plumage.

**niang** a female general, like Joan of Arc.

**niang** at Ningpo, a term for a go-between; they also act as parnymphs.

**niang** my wife’s family.

**niang** Used with the last.

**niang** Troubled, overpressed with cares; fat, corpulent.

**niang** 临不闻 父子声 don’t you hear the cry of fathers and mothers mourning for their children?

**niang** 醉 平原 the floods rise over the banks along the whole length.

Read *niang*, and similar to 醉.

A wide expanse of waters.

**niang** 米 From flesh and two.

Greasy, fat, oily, unctuous, smooth, glossy; a mixture of oil and brick-dust used as priming by painters.

**niang** 痢 indigestion, uneasiness in the stomach.

**niang** 油 greasy; oily, as rich gravy.

**niang** 肥 very rich, as food.

**niang** 之 见 notional, finical, scrupulous.

**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.

**niang** 酒 to ferment spirits.

**niang** 酒 a sweetish kind of rice beer.

**niang** 黄瓜 a cucumber stuffed with mince-meat.

**niang** 蜂 the bee works its honey.

**niang** 成大患 to bring down a great calamity, as on a state.

**niang** 疑起蜂 to excite suspicion and create strife.

**niang** Mixed, blended.

**niang** 雅之 粮 various sorts of grain mixed together.
Old sounds, nio, tio, not, and nek. In Canton, nia and nau; — in Swatow, ni6, chi6, and jid; — in Amoy, liiu, niau, and jiau; — in Fukien, nen, chin, no, ni6, and niau; — in Shanghai, nio; — in Chifu, niao and nian.

The original form has a resemblance to a bird; it forms the 188th radical of a natural group of characters relating to birds; it must not be confounded with 'un black.

The feathered tribes; a bird.

飞 | a bird of the air.
| 飞 | a fowling-piece.
| 左 | or | 飞 | nests; an aviary.
| 从 | a swallow.
| 鬼 | seems to denote a night-hawk or goat-sucker; it is supposed to receive the souls of the dying.
| 道 | a winding way.
| 娛 | a decoy, a stool-pigeon.
| 纽 | beautifully adorned, grand and spacious; — said of a great mansion.
| 白 | mosquitoes.

From garment and horse or bird contracted.

To tie a horse with a silken halter.

臘 | a fine horse.

A climbing plant, the cypress-vine; an epiphyte like the mistletoe, was also once denoted.

| 嫠 | connected like the cypress-vine and the Wisteria; — said of parties related by marriage.

From woman and weak; the second form is rare.

{ Delicate, girlish; slender, lissome, flexible; a hum, a variable, gentle sound.
| 从 | curling, like smoke or waves; waving, as reeds.
| 娘 | a mincing gait; wriggling, squirming; graceful.

Small-waisted; agile.

Small, delicate; pretty; tapering; natty.

手 | delicate hands.
| 短 | ridiculously long.
| 小 | attenuated, becoming small.

From a female between two males.

To play with women, to dallies with; to bother and vex; laid sports.

In Cantonese. Angry, annoyed; to scold, to be angry at.

發 | an angry fit; gronuty.

親 | ho scolded him.

怒 | angry, displeased at.

From two females beside a male; the character seems to be merely a variation of the last.

To dally with women.

In Cantonese read mei, joyous, frolicksome, sportive; irritating, as smoke to the eyes.

我 | I rather like him.

火 | smoke.

烟 | smoke.

From body and water; it is also read red, and is otherwise written 煙, in this sense.

Rocket; to urinate.

壶 | a urinal.

撒 | or 肥 | to make water.

流 | incontinence of urine.

洒 | to wet the bed.

Old sounds, nien, nit, and nap. In Canton, nip and niam; — in Swatow, nian and lium; — in Amoy, liap; — in Fukien, nich; — in Shanghai, nih and nih; — in Chifu, nie.

Composed of three ears, showing one ear coming close to two ears; occurs used for sich, to take.

To whisper, as when putting the mouth to another's ear; to mix; to lip; to take up, as one's garments.

To vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented, lawless person.

| 嘆 | wordy, garrulous.
| 语 | loquacious.

A little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire.

貂狐 | stable and fox furs are very warm.

To tread or step on; to ascend; urgent, hasty.

登 | to go up.

足行伍 | in active service with the army.

足不前 | not to move a step.

跡 | to track, to pursue a trail.

Mule to wear straw sandals.

Forceps, nippers, tweezers; to pull out, to nip up; a kind of hair-pin; a fish-sharre.

子 | a pair of nippers.

毛 | to pull out hairs.

A small basket; nippers.

Used with the two last.
Nieh

A horse with a quick trot or amble.

nieh

To pinch up, to take a pinch; to work or knead with the fingers, as in clay; to fabricate, to trump up, to find a pretext for accusing another.

nieh

To collect with the fingers; to work or knead with the fingers, as in clay; to fabricate, to trump up, to find a pretext for accusing another.

nieh

Wratful, abusive; to rail at.

nieh

Composed of earth sometimes altered to work, and by mortar contracted to day, probably referring to lime-pits.

nieh

Same as the next, and now used only in combination as a primitive.

nieh

To fill up, as a hole; to put or go down.

nieh

Black mud at the bottom of pools; to defile, to blacken, to muddy; a river in the south of Honan; an old name for Yin-shè hien 消社會 in the east of Shansi.

nieh

And not though muddy, I am not black; — i. e. my integrity is unaffected.

nieh

The defiled vessel, i.e. the world; also the Sanscrit nirvana or nighban, the Buddhist state of beatitude in deity, explained by the destruction of the wicked from distraction, separated from (unaffected by) both life and annihilation; indifferent to all joy or sorrow.

nieh

Dangerous, unsettled; whatever causes dread.

nieh

The distracted, disturbed state of the realm.

nieh

To love; to recite in a low tone, as when humming a lesson.

nieh

To fill up a hole; to level up, as a hole where wild beasts were trapped; to put the hand over, as a hole.

nieh

To fill up that pitfall — to preserve the cattle from falling in.

nieh

To stop a sound; cessation of a note or strain.

nieh

Worn out, debilitated from age; weary, as after work.

nieh

That lost his energy; said of an officer.

nieh

An empty and large earthen jar; to burn in the fire; as pottery is; cracked, having flaws.

nieh

From inclosure, and to have or woman.

nieh

To take anything and hide it away secretly; to steal.

nieh

To carry off.

nieh

In Shanghui. The second form is used to denote a girl, a lassie.

nieh

A short, coarse bamboo wisp, used to scrub saucepans and boilers of the food sticking on them.

nieh

From a sort, each mouth united to the others, to denote loquacity; to be distinguished from or a claff.

nieh

To talk much, to quarrel.

nieh

To overstitch a seam.

nieh

To tie up with a cord, as the hair.

nieh

To bind a seam.
Nien.

Old sounds, nien, mem, and nin. In Canton, nin, nim, nam, and chin; — in Swatow, nien, nim, ni, and jien; — in Amoy, lian, liam, and tian; — in Fuchow, nien and tung; — in Shanghai, ni and nii; — in Chifin, nien.

Year

年

Old grain above thousand, modified in combination.

A year, a revolution of the seasons; the years one has reached, but not used like 萬 for the years of one's age.

ni 萬 this year his age is twenty-four.

少 young; a minor.

老 old, greyhaired.

紀 aged, growing old.

來 or next year.

去 or last year.

年 yearly; year by year.

前 or tail close of the year.

初 of the first year.

手 new-year's congratulations.

過 or to perform new-year's rites.

同 同 about the same age.

同 同 graduates of the same year.

好 願 a prosperous year.

多歷 through many years' duration.

不聖天 a premature death.

伺 ever, perpetually.

等 of the same age.

華虛度 I have vainly spent the best of my days.

舞象之 the age of gymnastics, i.e. 15 years old.

詩 一韻 select me a proper rhyme for my ode.

懶 針線 lazy in plying the needle.

書 to look over a book.

粘 Paste; glutinous, viscid; to paste or attach to; to stick up; attached to a person.

粘告示 to paste up an edict.

粘 填 to cut out a word and paste in clean paper on which to write a correct character.

此不不 手 I will have nothing more to do with it.

信 口 or 封 to paste an envelop.

草色 1 天 the grassy green [of the hills] reached to the sky.

抄一紙 one inclosure or supplement, such as are attached to a document.

虫 caterpillars that eat millet.

消 涸 to drool, to drivel.

杆子 to put birdlime on a rod.

In Pekingese. To fade, to wilt; to wither, as flowers.

黏 Glutinous, viscid; rice.

得 非 very sticky.

米 the common table rice, of which there are many varieties.

From fish and to handle contracted for the sound.

鮭 A general name for the mud fish; a bull-head, whose pectoral fins are very stout, a Pinelolius common at Peking, of a dark greenish tint, with four cirri, and about a foot long.

魚 a trailing plant found in Honan, with long tendrils at the axils, and the flowers in a head like clover.

From hand and to divine.

From hand and truly.

From hand and imperial ear; an unauthorized character, for which the next is suitable.

To expel a man; to turn him out; to dismiss a man summarily.

逐 to drive him away.

走了 they have all been driven away.

他出去 turn him out of doors.

From hand and truly.

To work over in the fingers, to fumble over; to toy or play with; to make by fingering; to tread.

鬃 to fiddle the beard.

乾手巾 to wring a napkin dry.

毛 to felt wool.

絲 to twist silk for a hat-fringe.

一個紙一兒 roll up a slip of paper, as for a string or an alinmette.

指 關 while you can turn your finger,—in a moment, instantly.

礦 A stone roller turned on an axle by a lever to clean husk from grain, or the seed from cotton, or to make flour; to roll, to triturate.

斛 an iron trough and wheel, in which medicine is pulverized.

碎 to pulverize, as paints.

房 a mill-room.

盤 the nether large scored stone, and 1 杖 the fluted roller.

軀 the roller on a mill

From foot and pearls or truly; the second is most used.

To tread to powder, to stamp on; to cast out; to connect; to grasp; tight; urgent; to tread in another's steps.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>趁</td>
<td>chèn</td>
<td>to pursue, to run in order to overtake or seize; to stoop the head and run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>念</td>
<td>niàn</td>
<td>to reflect on, to ponder over; to remember and consider; to regard; to meditate; thoughts; thoughtful; to repeat; memory, to learn by heart; to chant or drone; thoughts, reflections; in Buddhism, the power of memory (smruti-bala), of which the 1 root (smruti-drya) is its organ, and 4处 are four objects on which it should dwell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忍</td>
<td>rěn</td>
<td>to bear in mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忍</td>
<td>rěn</td>
<td>or 服</td>
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<tr>
<td>懐</td>
<td>huái</td>
<td>思</td>
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- 耐 first notion of the thing. |
- 及諸姑 thinking of my relatives. |
- 莫在茲 fix your attention on what you are doing. |
- 供 to give testimony, to bear witness. |
- 之頑可動天地 one sincere desire can move heaven and earth. |

In Shanghai. Used for 二twenty, as 三 — the 21st of the month. |

- 銃綁 | jùn | The painter of a boat, a tow-line or tracking-rope; some say, to call seamen. |
- 舵 | duò | to pull a boat along. |

A small hair-pin; a nail with a small head. 雜華 | zá huá | Her many colored flowers and pins make a fine effect.|

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<td>匿</td>
<td>nì</td>
<td>from to conceal and sf.</td>
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<tr>
<td>匿</td>
<td>nì</td>
<td>A big wine jar; to hide, to secrete; to abscond, to elude search; to gloss over; hidden, clandestine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>míng</td>
<td>anonymous, to give an alias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>匿</td>
<td>nì</td>
<td>to hide away; to keep out of sight, as from creditors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>míng</td>
<td>to conceal a parent's death and not put on mourning; a crime in officials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隐</td>
<td>yǐn</td>
<td>or 隱</td>
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<tr>
<td>匿</td>
<td>nì</td>
<td>自</td>
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<tr>
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<td>面</td>
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<tr>
<td>忍</td>
<td>rěn</td>
<td>友人</td>
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<td>眯</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From to conceal and sf. |

Ashamed at what one has done. |

A fabulous tree, said to be a thousand feet high; it flowers once in a millenium, and perfects its fruit in nine more. |

The sun drawing near, time near at hand; familiar, daily intercourse with; favorites, familiares. |

Look to be familiar with rascals. |

To be hand and glove with. |

A familiar, a constant attendant. |

From water and weak; the first is also used niewear and the second and unusual form is meant to depict a man under the water. |

To sink, to drown; to be drowned, to put under the water; to suffocate; sunk in any excess, reprobate; greedy; fond of, doating on. |

爱 loversick, blindly doating on. |

酒 inebriate, given to drink. |

于名利 ambitions of fame and wealth. |

水 submerged, drowned. |

女 female infanticide. |

陷 | xiàn | he ruined his people. |
From worm and kid.

The disease of worms in the intestines.

From insect and two; it is properly read tel, a synonym of 蟻, but it is read like the last, probably from the primitive. Plant lice; small insects on leaves.

Carious teeth; the toothache. In Cantonese. To mouth one's words; to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a note of.

To speak with the teeth shut.

A little sour or turned; raw, not well boiled.

To grasp; to catch hold. To provoke to battle. To seize, as a bird.

In Cantonese. To carry in the hand.

The carry it higher.

Bring it here.

Mournful; anxious and careworn from want of food; to long for.

To think of fondly.

Putty, glue, or an adhesive which causes things to stick; a kind of papier-maché stuff of hemp-tow, lime, and oil, used to cover pillars.

Put on some glue.

Not do not associate with unjust men.

Formed from a bed and a man, representing a sick person on a couch; it is the 104th radical of a very natural group of characters relating to diseases.

Sickness; to recline, as a sick man.

From to go and to rise against; the next is the original form, it is also read yih, rebellious, seditious, illegal; consummacious, refractory; contrary as the tid; to resist, to oppose; to encounter; to go to meet; to receive, as an order; to reckon on, to calculate or know beforehand.

Disobedient, for which the last is now used.

Old sound, nji. In Canton, yim and nga; — in Swatow, jin; — in Amoy, kim; — in Fuhkien, eng and ing: —

in Shanghai, njiang; — in China, min and nji.

From thread a needle; to twist a thread; a cord.

针 to thread her needle to mend the garment.

秋与我 I will braid a fillet of orchid flowers to keep as a remembrance; — met. I cannot forget your kind acts.

To move.

To try the strength of a bow.

From heart and you; an unauthorized character.

The second person singular used in addressing superiors; and spoken to any one for special respect.

You, Sirs, is also used, but not so frequently.

Let me tell all of you about it.

To comply; in the Cheu dynasty, to hand in a memorial; among physicians, fatal, not likely to recover, as a patient with small-pox.

willful, stubborn, froward.

A disobedient child.

Or to rebel; to rise, as insurgents do.

A head tide.

Or I knew it beforehand or already.

To go backwards, as a mule.

outrageous, rule, violent.

He did not think of any treachery.

[he will] start in a head wind; — he is headstrong.

His majesty] respectfully complied with the orders of Heaven.

To reject wholesome advice.

Without thoroughly turbulent and unprincipled.

A hand of rebels.

From a spear and cavity, intended to represent a forked spear.

Disobedient, for which the last is now used.

To rent, to lease; to hire, as a house; or charter, as a vessel.

To lease to another.

To take on lease.

To invite lessees; to let.

A perpetual lease.

I am engaged to work for them.
King.

凝

From ice and to suspend; its authorized sound of ging has been retained in the south.

To freeze, to congeal; to congeulate; to turn, to curlid; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, settled; abundant, vigorous, collected; accomplished, brought to a close.

喜

Great happiness.

神

much felicity.

祿

gathering, as clouds in a storm.

寒

very cold, freezing weather.

據

stern, set, rigorous; adhering to old usage, as a martinet; unaccommodating.

芳

flourishing, vigorous, as plants.

應詔

thus all their duties will be well done.

適

very precise.

命

to accomplish the decree—of Heaven in one’s favor, as a righteous prince does.

凝

formed of a shelter, and heart above a dish, intimating the gratification that food gives the heart; the second form, having breath underneath, is the common one, but since the reign Tsiokwang, it has been contracted to the third form.

休

Rest, repose, quiet, tranquility, serenity of mind; to salute; to wish peace to, to bring repose to; to soothe; a bride’s visit to greet her parents; to prefer, as lief; how, why; followed by a negative, it becomes a term of comparison, rather, better, then, more desirable; enters into the names of many places.

願

I had rather, I prefer.

安

quiet repose.

死不屈

I prefer death to disgrace.

可

Wearing his robes he had rather wet his robes than quicken his steps to get out of the rain; said of a formal official.

静

tranquil times, as after a rebellion.

其

it's repose will be lasting.

死

I had rather die than go.

無

nothing like being humble; but this is sometimes better rendered certainly, really.

可

it is better to believe that it exists, than it that does not.

耗

this wasting and exhaustion of the land, would that it fell on my own person.

予

the three years’ official retirement, when mourning for one’s parents.

不

would he then not regard me?

不

those who disregard the orders will certainly involve themselves in my net—of penalties.

拒

how can they bear to have me thus?

扯

To pull and haul about, to throw into confusion; to pinch, as a cheek.

頂

to make a turmoil.

頭

The top of the head.

耳

pick out the secretion from the ear.

泥

the slippery mud which is made by a rain.

水

very shallow water.

僞

From man, belief contracted, and woman, because her confidence is easily won.

時

Eloquent, persuasive, insinuating: artful, specious, flattering; tart, ready in reply.

奸

treacherous; subtle.

我不

I am unready of speech.

為

why argue with him?

婦

an artful woman.

在 Cantonese. To twirl, to turn with the fingers; to whirl.

在 Cantonese. To twirl, to turn with the fingers; to whirl.
NIUH.

Old sound, nok. In Canton, yök; — in Swatow, ngiök; — in Amoy, giök; — in Fuhchau, ngiök; — in Shanghai, niök and nok; — in Chiifu, yōa.

From tiger and claw reversed; it is also read yōh, and nih.

Unfeeling, harsh; cruel, tyrannical; barbarities; to maltreat, to harry; troublesome, rude, rudeness; oppressors; natural calamities.

残 | to ravage; to misuse inhumanly.

天 | heaven sent great calamities.

畏 | heaven sent great calamities.

惟 | they just made the five punishments means of oppression under the name of laws.

敢 | he has dared to become a cruel oppressor.

From disease and harsh; also read yōh.

Fever, especially a remittent fever; febrile complaints, influenza, ague.

鬼 | an irregular fever.

疫 | an intermitent or remittent fever; the cold fits are寒; or热; and the hot fits are

牡 | his male fevers.

NIU.

Old sounds, m, nga, and nuk. In Canton, nan and nga; — in Swatow, niu and gu; — in Amoy, lin, jiu, and giu; — in Fuhchau, niu and ngi; — in Shanghai, ni; — in Chiifu, niu.

The cry of a child.

啞 | the imperfect speech of an infant.

The original form represents a head and two horns with a tail behind; it is the 93rd radical of characters relating to bovine animals, and is sometimes read guin.

An ox, a cow; a bull; kine, cattle; to lead oxen; applied to some kinds of deer.

公 | or 牛 | a bull.

牝 | or 母 | a cow.

肉 | a buffalo.

小 | common cattle; a bullock.

奶 | cheese.

油 | butter.

我 | we drove our wagons, and led our cattle.

皮 | a leather lantern; met. a stuffed fellow.

宿 | the ninth zodiacal constellation, — in Capricorn.

自 | he goes from the sheep to the oxen.

I | venetian blinds, so named from their resemblance to tripe.

笨 | a dolt.

當 | I am used like an ox.

土 | the clay ox, — made in the spring to propitiate crops.

黄 | cow-bezoar.

郎或儀 | the constellation of the Herdboy, the stars 参 in Aquila.

天 | an insect with long antennae, yellow and white spots; probably a kind of Cerambyx boedde.

割 | why use an ox cleaver to kill a chicken? you should proportion the means to the end.

臥 | earth piled at the foot of walls to protect them from injury.

大 | the lowing of a big ox, a Buddhist measure of distance, a 間, or eighth of a yojana, a distance of five li.

An unauthorized character much used by the Manchus, probably a corruption of女, for which it was formed.

A lass.

小 | a girl under twelve.

A medicinal plant, called 薏 or cow's knees; it is three feet high, with spoon-shaped, obvate leaves in pairs opposite; the nodes resemble a cow's knee, and the spikes grow above them in the axils; the root is light yellow, and when eaten salivates one; the plant is probably an Achyranthes or Anamantis, and allied to the cocksewmb family.

土 | a species of Achyranthes with oval leaves, exhibited in coughs.

从 metal and a horary character.

釦 | 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.

扣 | or 扣 a button-loop.

結 | a corded or knotted button.

花 | ornamental buttons.

樞 | seals and other official insignia; a pivot; met. the Dipper.

瓜 | melons just set.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>周</th>
<th>The knot; to braid into a knot; to tie; a fastening, a slipping-noose; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>结</td>
<td>to fasten, so as to easily suffice; a bow-knot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>别</td>
<td>very unwilling to do, distasteful.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 槽 and 萬倉枝 everlasting branches; this plant resembles a Fruina or wild cherry, but its affinities are doubtful.

Read 'ch'eu. Manacles, handcuffs.

扭

To twist, or turn with the hand; to wring or wrench; to sprain; to collar, to seize by the eye; to wriggle; gripped; cramped, as one's muscles; to reflect on.

转 | to turn over; to drift, as with a fan; to throw the arms about.

計 | a lad clever at any mischief.

顱 | perverse, testy.

鎮 | a door-knob; turn the key.

膝 | a club-foot.

糾 | to seize a man, and report it to an officer.

乾 | to wring dry.

紋 | wood with a crooked grain; met. a cross-grained fellow.

他心性多情性 | 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.

按 | used to, versed in.

於 | practiced in guileful tricks.

扭

Accustomed to; annoyed.

恶 | unwilling to do.

To be ashamed.

扭

The elegant carriage of a lady; affable, courteous, winning; leisely.

娜 | graceful, handsome.

花 

花颜呈媚 | her graceful gait appeared most attractive and charming.

糯

The grain of the glutinous rice (Oryza glutinosa), also called old man's rice; it is now used chiefly in pastry, and occasionally for distilling; sticky; persistent in.

米 | a sweetish kind of spirit.

米 

epithet for a lazy man who never stirs from his seat.

NO.

Old sound, na. In Canton, no; — in Swatow, no and eht; — in Amoy, la, na, and no; — in Fuhchau, no; — in Shanghai, no and no; — in Ch'fa, na and la.

挪

From hand and to transfer; it was at first written 那, but that form is now disused.

移 | to move; to change the place or purpose of; to misapply to another use.

到 | to move a thing aside.

借 | to borrow of, to embezzle, to appropriate wrongfully.

開 | move it a little.

轉 | to lend [a deposit] to another; to hypothecate a security.

挪

To rub between the hands, as pill-makers do; to rub or burnish; to rub on paint; to play the cymbal.

油 | to rub on paint.

手 | to rub the hands.

財主 | to ejjole rich people.

沙 | to clean the hands with sand.
From heart and soft.

Timid, infirm of purpose; sluggish, imbecile; soft.

百巧者必有一 [in any]

hundred fellows, there is always one skulk.

夫有志者，the sluggard has determined to do something.

NOH.

Old sound, nek. In Canton, nok, nuk, and nu; in Swatow, nut, nap, and nii; in Amoy, lok and lnt; in Fuchau, nok and nek; in Shanghai, no and neh; in Chifu, noa.

From words and is.

A reply in answer to a call or order; an assent of approval; a nod; to promise.

應 on to answer a call.

應 on a rash promise.

千金 his single promise is worth a thousand taels.

許 I to make a promise.

無宿 I do not let the night pass without fulfilling your promise.

不敢不 I no one will dare to refuse his call.

承蒙金 I am under great obligations for your sure promise.

唯而不 I answer [a father] promptly, and not with promises.

踏 To step firmly; to tread down.

踏 Read jie. To step.

騵 之子 a child just learning to walk; a toddling infant.

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.

血 To bleed at the nose, supposed to arise from fright.

血 nio a defeat, a rout; to be disgraced.

驚 dreadfully frightened.

祝祝 a ballad prayer that an enemy may flee.

詧 nia To speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech, sparing of words; to stammer.

欲子言 he wishes to restrain his words.

吾 an impediment in the speech.

嘤 the wailing of infants.

From flesh or moon and inside; the meanings show the uses of two radicals, and the character is duplicated in the dictionary, but the is given as a synonym of the one under moon.

The new moon seen in the east is 希, to be taken as an equivalent denoting great haste.

朕 very fat, or the shaking of fat flesh; applied to the testicles of seals.

奴 From woman and hand, because slaves lay their hands to things.

奴 Formerly a person bought with money, chiefly now those sentenced to slavery; an abject; a term of contempt; in Fuchau, often used for I.

才 your slave; used by only Manchus when addressing the emperor.

From words and slave; also read and pwoo.

從 Unintelligible gibberish, as of a drunkard; a wrangling, a pother.

醉 to fuddled with drink.

誹 their brawling disturbs my ears.

加 to brawl at angrily.
Great strength; violent.

From child and slave; it is sometimes written "t'ong." The same form is now usually read "t'ong." A child; my children; anything weak and tender, which needs to be soothed. weakly, as a woman.

Passion with a violent.

Wives and children.

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.

A kind of flint which is chipped for arrow-heads; they are said to come from the Amur River.

A weak old horse, a broken down- steed.

From flesh and slave as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

A crossbow, called 前 from its inventor, Ch'un-k'oh Liang; a ballista; it is sometimes made to shoot several darts, and is set as a trap for animals.

方 to shoot a crossbow.

Strive for, to express anger.

Do not get angry with those not implicated.

in a great rage.

are opposites, denoting outrageous noisy anger and repressed indignation.

His rage even lifted his cap.

他们 eyed each other angrily.

deeply reverence the gods, and they ought not thus to be angry with me.

pray abate your thundering rage.

A Taoist nun.

A lady superior.

A custom of feudal princes sending to salute their daughters.

Read na? To give a daughter in marriage.

Read "ji", and used with 汝. The personal pronoun you, thou.

Who are you?

Are you, then, so different from them?

when fear and dread prevailed, you and I were all in all.
Delicate, small, young, immature; weak, slender; soft, fine; supple; tender.

yearly 1 tender years.

肉 1 flabby, tender flesh.

一隻 1 a tender fowl.

藍 1 a light blue. (Cantonese.)

字 1 lean-faced characters

細 1 fine and delicate, like sprouts.

你長得 1 you are very young and fresh looking.

薄 1 fresh complexion; delicate said of women and colors.

老 1 and 1 are opposites, old and tender as a fowl; dark and light, as colors.

1 丫支 tender twigs; shoots on a tree.

膽 1 timid, no self-confidence.

有點老 1 though old he is as bashful as a young man. (Shanghai.)

蒸的太 1 [this egg] is not cooked enough.

From water and to cultivate.

Thick, as liquids; heavy, as dew; strong, as a decotion; rich, seasoned, spiced; lowering, as clouds; nervous, terse, as style; kind, hearty.

1 and 1 are opposites, as light and shade; rich and thin; strong and weak.

密 1 close, tangled, as bushes.

聾 1 deep sleep.

香 1 a highly flavored aroma.

看 1 thick eyebrows.

厚 1 nervous, as style.

茶 1 功 the tea is so strong as to be bitter. (Cantonese.)

偽 1 a dense shade.

讓你 1 情 I am indebted for your great kindness.

相思苦更 1 the bitterness of my longing is still greater.

偉 1 a rich attire, as of a bride

零露 1 the thick falling dew.

Like the last.

醣 1 Thick, generous, rich, as spirits; liberal

酒 1 high flavored wine.

甜 1 sweet or oily wine.

香 1 aromatic liquors.

1 你 1 be liberal in your rewards.

To gorge.

蜜 1 to force one to eat against his inclination.

蜜 1 Full of talk but not to the purpose; irrelevant.

1 1 uninterpretable muttering; in Shanghai used for so so; it will do; let it pass indistinct talk.

竟日徒 1 vainly bawling all day long.

末者可 1 I will do it; — an unwilling assent.

密 1 Thick, close set, like grain.

奢 1 luxuriant, dense, as trees or corn.

何彼 1 what great luxuriance! — as a peach tree in full flower.

Composed of 賣 times, and 書 which was originally written 書 a mortar or 籽 a groove alone, or with 書 unlucky in the middle, all denoting the season for planting; the second and ancient form composed of plant and time, refers to the same thing.

To cultivate the ground, to delve and dig; to break up the soil; to carry on farming; agriculture; cultivated, tilled; earnestly; widely.

夫 1 a husbandman.

從 1 時 do not pass over the season for sowing.

1 城 an old name for Wu-chien

1 家 agriculturists.

三 1 tillage on plains, hills, and marshes.

神 1 or 先 1 the ancient monarch who reigned B.C. 2737 to 2697; he is now worshiped as the god of Agriculture and Medicine.

茲子其明 1 hereafter I will learn about husbandry.

殖嘉穀 he widely cultivated the best kinds of grain.

From man and husbandry; it once meant a man.

阿 1 I, myself.

渠 1 he; they.

叫 1 就來 I told you to come at once.
Old sound, non. In Canton, num; in Swatow, num; in Amoy, Iwan; in Fuhchau, nang and nong; in Shanghai, nang; in Chifu, num.

From sun and at; the first is most in use, and like the next.

The pleasant warmth of the sun, as on a spring day; warm, warmed; bland, mild.

風 a genial breeze.

呵手 to warm the hands with the breath.

不冷 it has nothing to do with cold or heat; it must be done.

今天 it is warmer today.

From to eat and at.

To send a present of food to make a feast.

Old sounds, a, ha, and ya. In Canton, a and o; in Swatow, a and o; in Amoy, o; in Fuhchau, o, a, and i; in Shanghai, u, ku, and hu; in Chifu, a.

阿 From a mound and can to give the sound.

A high ridge, the bank of a stream; one side or end higher than the other; distorted, prejudiced; near, leaning against; a beam; to cringe, to flatter, to assent; an answer to an order denoting assent, as aye, aye, Sir; beautiful, as trees; who? what? an exclamation, alas! Oh! this character and 代表 are used as sounds before proper names in the south of China; also in the phrase 哥 the emperor's sons.

唯之與相去幾何 to reply Sir! or Ah! — where is the great difference?

娘 mother.

香 a fairy who helps Lei-kung, the god of Thunder, to roll his chariot.

怒 or 議 Asoka, the great king who favored Buddhism, B.C. 319.

In Cantonese. A final interrogative particle, implying doubt.

等我送你 shall I send it to you?

Undecided, unstable.

软 not having a mind of one's own.

柔 flexible, lithe, graceful; delicate, like a girl.
啊 | This is interchanged with the to breathe.

 abortion | An interjection of pleasure or disgust; an interrogative particle, implying no doubt.

 你好 | are you well?

 raig | Haiya! it hurts me badly.

 高 | will you take some tea?

 口氣 | to breathe as when warming one's hands.

 你用心聽 | you must hear.

 To ease nature, chiefly used in the South.

 血 | to pass blood.

 尿 | to miniate.

 病 | Sickness; pain.

 口 | sores about the mouth.

 留 | a slight ailment.

 病染身 | his sickness is likely to result fatally.

 病相相关 | he itches and then I scratch; — a close friendship.

 PA.

 Old sounds, pa, pak, and pat. In Canton, pa; — in Swatow, pa and pe; — in Amoy, pa; — in Fuhchau, pa; — in Shanghai, po; — in Chifu, pa.

 The original form is fancied to represent the serpentine windings of the chief rivers which are in the south part of, and gave name to Sz'ch'nen, or the squirming of a snake itself.

 An ancient feudal state in Sz-ch'nen; a classifier of slaps with the hand; a clap; to gather or collect; to adhere; a clap, such as is used to mend dishes; the butt or head of a bolt to prevent it slipping out; a sign of the optative.

 拳嘴 | slap his mouth! — said by a magistrate.

 结 | to attach one's self to a rich or powerful man for one's advantage.

 结到手 | to hang on (or flatter) one in hopes of a reward.

 锅 | the crust in a boiler.

 不得有一兩 | would that I had just one tael!

 图表 | a title of Manchu origin, meaning a brave chevalier, and nearly equivalent to knight or baronet.

 图表 | two ancient states, now used to denote Sz'ch'nen.

 蛇 | a python, fabled to swallow elephants; its bones made the hills in Heinan.

 豆 | the croton-oil fruit.

 In Shanghai. About, nearly.

 里 | about a mile.

 半夜 | it is nearly midnight.

 茎 | a fragrant plant.

 植 | a banana.

 茎 | a cylindrical jar, of a plantain shape.

 茎扇 | a palm-leaf fan, — so called in Nanking.

 花 | a species of bamboo with spines or abortive branches, used for hedges; a fence.

 花 | a bamboo wattle.

 花 | a conical basket to take up rice in.

 花 | an inclosure hedged with the bamboo.

 花 | a species of Cypraea or cowry marked with lines, broad in the middle and tapering at both ends, called 海, and used for money by islanders.

 把 | to take hold of, to grasp, to seize; to hold for the purpose of using; a classifier of things held in the hand, as a fan; a faggot, a bundle, or what is bound together; a particle denoting the cause, manner, or instrument, and forming either the accusative of the noun following it, as 打開; he bolted the door fast; or the object of the verb following, as 我為何人 whom do you take me to be? a preposition, with the means by which a thing is done; to regard as, to take a thing to be, to consider as, having, for.

 火 | a link, a match.

 爲無用 | I regarded him as useless.
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.

From rain, hide and moon; the two first form the phonetic, but the whole indicates that the moon appears on the third day; anciently contracted to po,伯 an ear.

To be chief among feudatories; to reign by force rather than by law or virtue; to make a high prince; to encroach 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 Singan fu in Shensi.

To suffer, 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.

very well, stop now.

to close a shop.
A father; Mohammedans address their mollabs by this term, as 張 a mollah Chang. 何 or p'apa.

旧 sound, p'a, p'at, p'ak, ba, and bat. In Canton, p'a; — in Swatow, p'e, p'ë, and p'a; — in Amoy, pa and p'a; — in Fuhchow, p'a and pa; — in Shanghai, p'd and pò; — in Chifou, p'a.

巴 An unauthorized character often used for the preceding.

外 To fall on; to fall along, as on the ground; to burrow.

山 To roam over the hills, gathering simples.

手 The horns of an ox spreading wide; horns stretching out.

匹 To walk without advancing; 一 to squat, to crouch down; to grovel; dwarfish.

用 For the next.

匹 A bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a kerchief, a coif.

巾 A brocade napkin.

帕 A kerchief, a veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children.

手 A handkerchief.

盖 A foreign lady's veil.

可 A red veil, worn by brides.

读 milt. A turban or fillet worn by soldiers.
From heart and white; occurs used for the dark orb of the moon, and the names of a person.

To fear, to dread; to apprehend, to suppose; lest, perhaps; to think or fear that something may happen.

The cry of a bird; the noise of a cockatoo, or some kind of a parrot.

Hair on the thigh; the short hair on the flesh.

His calves had no hair,—from his severe toil.

To pull up, to eradicate; to root up, to extirpate; to take by storm, to assault; to pull the skin when ill, done as a counter-irritant; to elevate, to promote; to excel; quickly; conspicuous; the barb of an arrow; to exclude.

To raise to a higher post.

To irritate the skin to relieve a colic or cholera.

To draw a sword.

He won't pull a hair; close-collared, he'll give nothing.

To pull up grass.

To exert one's strength.

Eminent above all his fellows.

To capture a city.

To pull up the roots too.

A selected suii'd'ai, one who excels the common rank, and can be employed.

The demon of drought, represented as a naked or tattered pigmy, having one eye and fleet as the wind; others represent it like a bird with eyes on its hands and head, and a red sash on the shoulders; perhaps this fable is derived from the summer-colt.

The drought is very severe.

An agricultural instrument to level beds after the seed is sown; it is like a rake without teeth.

In Cantonese used with pat.

A paddle; to paddle.

To trim the lamp-wick.

To paddle a dingey.

From plant and to pull up.

The Stenox is a species of Spídecr, the trailing stem of which is hard and stiff, and the root edible; the same term is applied to the unexpanded leaves of bracken.

A sacrifice offered to the gods of the road at starting on a journey, where the roads cross.

To take a ram and perform the sacrifice to the road guards.
Pai

Old sounds, pa, pat, ba, and but. In Canton, pai and pu; — in Swatow, pai, pô, and pî; — in Amoy, pai, pie, and pit; — in Fukchau, pai and pe; — in Shanghai, pa, po, and ba; — in Chifas, pai.

From hand and to stop.

To spread out, to expose, to arrange, to set in order; to move, to strike; to strut; to get rid of; to work, as the scull of a boat; an axis or balance in machinery; the tongue, as of a bell; to sway to and fro.

布 or 設 to display articles.
布 he to order him, to do him, to injure him.
隊伍 to parade troops.
架子 to make a display, to put on airs, as a rich or learned man. (Shanghai)

摇摇摆摆 to strut, to act the swell.

執事 to arrange a procession.
左 and 右 side off to the left — or right; — sat by the front chair-bearer to his fellow.
手 to warn off by the hand.
花街 to dress out a street.
条架子 a newly man vaporizing about his means.
渡 or 過去 to ferry across a stream. (Pekingese)
唆 to induce, to flatter, to coax.
针 the pivot of scales, the balance in machinery; the axis in a watch.
龍門 难 to draw a long bow, to gossip, to talk.
風旗 the wind shakes the flag.

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 obeisance; to visit, to salute, to pay one's respects to; to appoint to an office; a salute, an obeisance, a visit.

禹 1 昌言 Yu did homage to his excellent words.
神 to worship the gods.
填 to worship at the graves.
託 to request, as a favor of another.
回 1 to return a visit.
見 1 to go and see a friend.
相 a minister of state.
本 to memorialize the emperor.
甘 1 下風 I willingly take your lead, or learn of you.
長顔不 1 made him a low bow, but did not kneel.
手 to salute with folded hands.
册 a card-case or envelope.
服 I acknowledge your superiority; you do it better than I.
官 1 何職 to what office has he been appointed?
勿剪勿 1 don't clip or bar — the tree.

Imitated from a Sanscrit word, to praise or chant, as is done in Buddhist temples.

敗 退 1 From 支 to strike or 足 to go and 財 wealth, denoting that robbers 賊 run away with, or destroy property; the second form is unusual.

To subvert, to destroy; to nullify; to ruin; to violate; defeated, discomfited; broken, ruined, as an affair; those who destroy; ruin; a defeat, a rout.
破 1 broken, defaced, ruined.
家子 a disgrace to the family.
打 1 仗 defeated in battle.
籍 rendered worthless; spoiled.
塗地 a complete loss, an entire smash.
禽軍馬 a total defeat of the army.

事 1 了 the affair is ruined.
門 風 to disgrace the good name of the family, as an erring daughter.
風俗 to corrupt public morals.
肉 1 tainted meat.
損 1 ruined.

稗 From grain and small.

Tares, cockle, cheat, chess; weeds found among grain; a kind of panic grass cultivated in Chihli; disseminators, hypocrites.

砧 damsel; false grain.
説 vicious books, fables.
販 a huckster.
官 a low or supernumerary official.
官野吏 contemptible underlings.
子 and 光豆 1 are two kinds of Panicum grown in damp places for their seeds, which are eaten; the latter is the Paniceum crus-corae, and also called 水 water darnel.

藜 Used with the last; denoting only the grain.

子麪 flour of panic-rye.

韁 A leather tube used to blow and urge a fire, such as is appended to a bellows.

撫 From heart and prepared.

Exhausted, debilitated, no strength.

倍形因 he is altogether knocked up; he appears quite wearied out.

亅 tired.

誠得很 utterly exhausted.

亅 a very rude, unmannerly and rustic.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To eradicate; to reverence.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Read pah. To break; to injure; to lean against; to divide, to cut in two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Cantonese used with 搅. A paddle; to paddle; to grab, to pull a lot of things towards one.</td>
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<td>排</td>
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In Pekingese used for 展. To crawl; to fall on the ground; to lie on or down; to strike; to put the mouth to one's ear. |

1位 | 1 a rafter; a man in douanes who measures rafts for duty. |

杉 | A raft or float; a shield; the taffrail of a vessel, or the timber at the stern; sometimes wrongly used for 森 | the hazel-nut. |

桜' | 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. |

桟 | Those were [like] coarse, these [like] fine — rice. |

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Fukchau, pai, p'au and p'i;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

排 | To place properly; to make a show; to shove, to push open, as a door; a row, a set out, a line; the rank or place of a person in his family. |

列兩行 | arranged in two rows. |

平 | uniformly arranged, as the entrances of a house. |

坐 | seat them in rows. |

難解 | to make up a difficulty and explain a misunderstanding. |

羊 | 肉 | mutton chops. |

大 | 二 | I am the second in age, as a brother or sister in comparison with their seniors. |

大 | 一 | a swaggerer, a 昧, one ignorant of good society. |

安 | to order about, to put in their places. |

闊而小 | be pushed open the door and went. |

平 | 禮 | of equal rank; or station. |

於得 | 一 | to dress with great bravery. |

字 | to distribute types. |

卦 | to cast out the lots. |

In Cantonese. A time, a chance, a while. |

嘴 | 一 | much sickness prevails at present. |

先 | 一個 | on that occasion. |

排 | From man and not; it is sometimes wrongly used for | the | to walk. |

Dissipation. |

優 | 1 | theatrical shows; |

musicians or actors. |

牌 | Interchanged with 搪 to set in order. |

To strike with both hands; to throw aside; to cut off and roast meat on hot stones. |

牌 | From a slip and | sea. |

A shield, a buckler; a signboard; a notification of government; a table; a memorandum; a warrant, a credential, a writ, a token; an official permit of any kind; dominos, cards; a flat piece of iron struck for meals in temples |

火 | 1 | an express. |

籙 | 1 | rattan shields. |

位 | the ancestral tablet; a board with the names of gods on it. |

票 | a warrant to arrest one. |

照 | a commission, a warrant. |

一副 | 1 | a pack of cards. |

紅 | 1 | a port-cleared, often called the grand chop; the large vermilion stamps give it a red look. |

坊 | 1 | a honorary gateway. |

腰 | 1 | a waist warrant, as of a policeman. |

抵 | 1 | flat ear-rings. |

賞 | 銀 | silver medals given to soldiers. |

虎頭 | 1 | the tiger-head tablets at a yammon on which edicts are put. |

打 | 1 | to gamble, to bet. |

行 | 1 | 他 | gave orders to his subordinates. |

神 | 數 | to divine the fates by dominoes. |

請 | 1 | to request an official permit. |

筏 | 1 | bamboo and a board; 棍 is often used instead in Canton. |

A raft of wood or bamboo; name of a river near Tanyang hien in Kiangsu. |

竹 | 1 | a raft of bamboo. |

木 | 1 | a market-place in Canton. |

傌 | 1 | from head and to move; it is also read wai and sometimes written 𠝨, made of two hands dividing, an unauthorized form. |

To pierce; to open out a thing, to separate its parts; to snap in two. |

鑰 | 1 | to set a saw. |

鑰 | 1 | to break open or apart, as a cake. |

了 | 一塊 | broke off a piece. |

啡 | 1 | The noise of spitting or clearing the throat, or of vomiting; another says, the noise of snoring. |
The original form represents the headwaters of a stream joining the main trunk; others say it is altered from one and water, or from back and water combined.

To branch off; occurs only as a primitive in combination.

From water and dividing.

To branch, as a stream; to ramify, as a family; a branch, a rill; to appoint to a post; to distribute to each person;
a tribe; a classifier for all, a lot, the whole quantity.

字 | the name given to brothers to distinguish them or their generation from others of the same sept or surname.

名 | the marriage name; the part of the given name common to several brothers.

書 | to distribute books.

同 | of the same generation in a family.

PAN.

Old sounds, pan and ban. In Canton, pan; — in Scitou, pan, p'\text{an}, p\text{an}, p'\text{en}, pien and peng; — in Amoy, pan, p'\text{an}, p\text{an}, p'\text{en}, and p'\text{ang}; — in Fukien, p'\text{an}, p'\text{ang}, p\text{an}, and p'\text{en}; — in Shanghai, p'\text{an}, p\text{e}, and p'\text{en}; — in Chi\text{fu}, pan.

班 | From two 玉 y\text{en} and 口 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.

人 | a class of men.

門 | door-keepers at a yamun.

翰 | a turn; to take one's turn.

改 | it comes my turn.

上 | to take one's turn, and

下 | to retire from it.

皂快 | torturers, the "black set."

快 | official messengers.

長退 | a servant in constant use.

同 | dismiss the court; to give way to the next class.

班 | 綱 of the same rank or class.

分 | 列坐 to seat each one in his place.

站 | each one standing in his place.

| 门弄斧 to wield an ax before Lu-pan 魯 the god of Carpenters; — met. to be conciliated.

打 | a children's game of striking a taw; it resembles marbles.

師 | to return with the troops after victory.

大 | a supercargo; a manager; the head of a firm. (Cantonese.)

排 | to arrange in order, to give each his duty.

子 | a company of actors.

 offsetY 禮天下 to publish to the empire.

今 | 駆登望 sent a sailor up the mast to look out.

班 | Variegated, striped, streaked, mottled; applied to mildewed and spotted things.

面 | pock-marked.

竹 | a mottled black kind of bamboo.

絹 | mixed lustre.

色 | variegated.

衣 | theatrical costumes.

汗 | pusules, pimples, white spots.

文 | mottled, spotted.

班 | Like the last.

Veined, like agate; marbled.

百 | ring-streaked.

都 | 都 is white.

好 | 地方 what a fine spot!

前 | 他去 send him on ahead.

正 | 子孫 my entire posterity.

誠 | honest, upright.

浮 | the whole is made up story.

分 | to appoint each to his place.

般 | The sound of dashing waves; the noise of breakers.

Pan | roar of billows.

班 | An unauthorized character.

班 | A blot; discolored spots, such as come before smallpox breaks out; purple spots.

出 | petechie have come out.

挑 | to probe the spots.

般 | An equivalent to 旋; it is used for 班 and for some of its compounds.

To drive back water, as a boat in turning; to transport; a sort; way, manner of; an affair.

多 | many ways.

十八 | 武藝 the eighteen kinds of military drill and fencing.

這 | that sort, such, the\text{e}c\text{e}, so.

一 | same, alike, as.

巡 | 驅巡 the eighteen.

千 | all kinds of things; every variety.

搬 | To remove from one place to another; to transport; to budge, to discuss.

屋 | or to move one's residence.

著 | take the goods on board.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>菖</td>
<td>來</td>
<td>去</td>
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<tr>
<td>來</td>
<td>去</td>
<td>to carry things here and there.</td>
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<tr>
<td>遠</td>
<td>遠</td>
<td>to transport stores for the army.</td>
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<tr>
<td>當</td>
<td>當</td>
<td>他 likes to move right and wrong,—to compass his ends; said of an unscrupulous man.</td>
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<tr>
<td>應</td>
<td>應</td>
<td>In Cantonese. To cleave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>當</td>
<td>一塊</td>
<td>one board.</td>
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<tr>
<td>當</td>
<td>打</td>
<td>to bamboo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>一塊</td>
<td>打</td>
<td>to keep the blocks of a book; to print or publish a work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>彈</td>
<td>堂</td>
<td>章 your country is beautiful and extended.</td>
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<tr>
<td>彈</td>
<td>而</td>
<td>一</td>
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<tr>
<td>頂</td>
<td>手</td>
<td>to forte the hands.</td>
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<tr>
<td>頂</td>
<td>頭</td>
<td>To confer by the emperor, to donate; to divide among, to distribute, as a king does; to publish abroad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>頂</td>
<td>半</td>
<td>翻 a great school of big-headed.</td>
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<td>役</td>
<td>人</td>
<td>百</td>
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<td>役</td>
<td>上</td>
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From man and his half as the phonetic.

A comrade, a fellow, an associate; to follow, to attend.

同 an equal, one in the same position.

你 are very happy in your rambles.

to keep the manes company, by sleeping near the coffin while it is in the house.

to accompany one.

郎 a boy who waits on a bridal pair.

娘 a bridesmaid.

嚢 to ramble and enjoy one's leisure.

老 an old comrade; a pleasant term for one's wife, a Joan.

From field and half; interchanged with the next.

A path dividing fields, a landmark; a side or bank; to resist, as sumptuary laws respecting dress.

耕者 the farmers yielded the landmark.

傍 a bank.

河 a quay or band.

拔 to reject insidious, seductive leadings.

道 side of the road.

From to turn and half.

To rebel, to revolt; to resist and escape from the authorities of a country; brilliant.

道 to rise in rebellion.

背 to conspire against, to desert from.

离 to throw off allegiance.

賊 a rebel.

謀 to plot rebellion.

赫 beautifully beautiful and glittering, as the stars around the north pole.

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.

爲道所繚 restrained by reason.

住 detained, as by business.

鈔票 1. money; 2. a button loop, is often so written.

腳 to stub the toes.

In Fukhau. To brush away; to strike, as with a rope.

風蚊 to brush away mosquitoes.

Like the preceding.

Ropes or traces to restrain oxen drawing a cart.

From criminals scolding each other and strength; it resembles a stick to distinguish.

To exert one's self, to manage, to attend to, to prepare, to provide; to go on with; to transact business, to act as a factor; after other verbs often shows an official act, as 查 to enquire into.

備 to prepare for, to make ready against.

罪 to inflict punishment.

貨 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.

得好 well manged.

不來 it cannot be obtained; cannot be brought about; impracticable.

妥當 all is well arranged.

事 to manage an affair.

大 the lingering punishment.

In Cantonese. A sample, a muster.

茶 a sample of tea.

對 to compare musters.

The carpels or division of an orange; a slice, as of a melon; a slip.

花 the petals of a flower.

花 the scales of an onion.

两儿 two slips only, as a tract or issue of a single play.

From hand and to divide.

To dress up, to beautify; to apparel, to disguise, to rig out, as in a costume; to counterfeit; dress, ornament.

打或装 dressed out, a gay show; to dress gaily.

色 gay processions.

假官差 to simulate policemen.

故事 to dress up in the old style, as in processions.

樓阁 to carry children on high frames in processions.

戲 to dress as an actor.

民模 to dress as a commoner and inquire into affairs.

凉 iced fruits or preserves.

Read fun. To seize with the hand; to move.

動 to shake.

In Cantonese. To beat.

棍 a stick to him.

Synonym of 綑 a noose.

To tie up, to tie fast; a band, a tether, a loop.

帽 a hat-band.

繫 an ear-tie.

From water and together.

Deep mud made in the streets, the mire of the roads; to get mired, to overflow.

一身 I am muddled all over.

泥 mud, mud.

蓋 beware lest there are thorns in the mud; — met. take heed how you injure the feeble.

溝渠 sewage.

河 an unlucky star.
P'AN.

Old sounds, p'án and hon. In Canton, p'án; — in Swatow, pw'ān, p'ān, and pw'ān; — in Amoy, pan, p'ān, pw'ān, and p'ān; — in Fukien, p'ān and pw'ān; — in Shanghai, p'ān, pē, and pē; — in Chifu, p'ān.

P'AN.

From eye and turning.

An eye which shows much white, turned up or awry.

睛 a cataract.

P'AN.

Name of a tributary of the River Wei, the 汾 in the west of Shensi, where Taikung 太公 fished; a kind of flint fit for arrowheads.

From insect and a track — like the next.

A platter, a basin, a tub; a deep dish or vessel to contain liquids or grains; 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.

交 to transfer the business to another.

收 to wind up an affair.

洗身 or 洗澡 a bathing-tub.

香 a coil of incense stick.

聞 to open the market.

謂 or 費 traveling expenses, disbursements.

古氏 Panku, reputed to be the first man.

查 to examine judicially.

成 to finish a transaction.

施竹林路 to go around by way of the bamboo grove.

枢 沼 to take a few days' relaxation.

一 棋 one game of chess.

屈 coiled up.

水晶 选项金山寺 the crystal bowl (i.e. the water of the Yangtze') truly upholds the Golden Island temple.

問 to interrogate.

不定 no fixed rate, no test by which to try it; the allusion is to the sale of grain by the measure.

和 托出 all the leading facts of the case are presented.
Used for the last.

A tray, a waiter; a butt, to rejoice; to turn around.

In P'uhchau. To buy goods for retailing; to retail.

Used I bought them for retailing.

A large rock, a foundation stone; a conspicuous rock, like the Tarpeian; firm, stable, immovable.

A rock imposing, as a gateway.

A wide sash of leather made hollow to hold things; a purse.

A lady's silken girdle.

A mirror appended to the girdle.

His majesty gave him a fine girdle.

From slice and half.

A division, a half; to join.

The husband and wife are now united in one grave.

In Canton, the placenta; also called 脐; in Peking, it means a falling womb.

Extravagant; an old woman.

Going to and fro; back and forth.

A Buddhist name for the Hindu Vishnu.

To crawl towards, as when showing great reverence.

From knife and half.

To divide in two; to halve; to decide, to judge; a decision, a verdict; to join two halves to see if they match; to marry.

To give sentence.

An official decision, a verdict.

The Decider of Life in hades; he has a book in which people's fates are written; the Chinese Atropos.

A syndic in an inferior department, under a sub-prefect.

A check or seal divided to serve for proof when compared.

From hand and half; often used for, to mix to risk.

To separate; to mix; to divide; to throw away.

A stone to throw a stone.

To mix bickerings.

To mix fodder.

To speculate rashly.

To mix properly.

Occurs used for 耳 and for the next three; it is sometimes written like this.

The semicircular pool before the provincial colleges; to melt, to scatter; a shore; an affluent of the Grand Canal near T'ai-nang fuh in Shantung; used for 分 to divide, to direct.

池 to pass [on the bridge] to the college-pool; — i. e. to become a 紳士.

The college of a prefecture; in olden time the state college.

To divide or spread abroad, as the heavens and earth.

To enter the public schools for becoming graduates.

The marsh too has its shores.

Used with the last.

To melt as ice.

The ice has thawed.

Before the ice melted.

For p'an; a pool.

To manage.

An old title for prince or an aultc councillor, those who shared in the administration of the empire.

The banks of a stream; water flowing.

A loop; a sash; a belt or band; a chin-strap; to loop.

A button-loop or tie.

A hat-band.

Not the same as 仿.

A clear, piercing eye; a beautiful, bright eye; languishing eye of a female; to glance at.

To hope for anxiously.

Looking for rain.

I am deeply thankful for your kind regard.

To look watchfully.

I shall earnestly expect your reply.

How artful her smiling dimples, how bright her beautiful eyes!

Clothes suitable for summer wear.

A long light gown worn in summer.

Plain, undyed cloth, suitable for under-clothes in summer, like coarse grasscloth.
奔走

\[\text{păn}\]
From three oxen in a fright, or from the same contracted under an apparition.

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.

驰 to hasten, like a courier.

奔回 to return home to bury a parent.

淫 a clandestine marriage.

天涯 to go over the world; — as a trader.

來去 running about, busy.

遙 to drive out.

波 disturbed, uneasy as the bolidays.

告 an urgent report or notice.

勞苦 toiling and moiling in the minutics of life.

駈 to walk in a dignified way, as in performing rites.

駱駝 \[\text{păn}\] the hurry-scurry of a covey of quails.

These are both regarded as synonyms of the preceding, applied chiefly to horses.

騾 to run, to hurry off.

騾駱駝騾 the two spans galloped off rapidly.

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.

辮 to plait the queue.

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.

屬 really is or belongs to.

君子務立而道生 the princepy 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 an officer, contracted in their combination.

A basket or hod for containing earth, manure, or grass, used by bricklayers and farmers.

荷 a dirt hod.

舌之勞 the toil of a farmer.

笨 From bamboo or heart and root as the phonic; the first is most used, and also means a ship's deck.

癡 Stupid, doltish, dull of apprehension, slow but honest; sluggish, as a ship; dull, not sharp; the inner scurf of the bamboo.

愚 thickheaded.

大 a dunterhead.

刀 a dull or useless knife.

粗 rude and untainted.

工 an unskilled workman.

上 on deck.

俛 To walk or run quick'

徒 to go to meet or seek one, in order to get aid.
**P'AN.**


*差* 〈pán〉

From dish and to divide; it is interchanged with *p'ian* 盤 dish.

A bowl; a tub; a basin, a cup; an ancient measure for grain; a jar on which persons best time.

面 | or 洗臉 | a wash-basin.

浴 | or 洗澡 | a bathing-tub.

臨 | or 洗澡 | a parturition; it is done near a vessel of warm water.

鼓 | 鼓 | he drummed on the jar and hummed a tune.

鼓子 | a chinaware dice-bowl.

花 | a pot of flowers.

Used with the last in 覆 | a species of wild raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), growing in Hupch.

Read *p'an*, and used for 燕.

Fragrant, as flowers.

溢 〈pán〉

A stream flowing into the Yangtsz’s River west of Kiu-kiang; water bubbling and roaring, as in a swift current; to soak.

1 溢 overflowing.

城 | an old name for Kiu-kiang.

噴 〈pén〉

An old name for Kiu-kiang.

喷 | spurt, to expel the breath forcibly; to spurt, to hoot; struck, as by an effluvia; a puff, as of steam.

打喷 | to sneeze.

1 喷 | a water-going-pet.

1 气 | to spurt violently; an aspirate or strong breathing.

花囊 | a parterre of flowers greets one with its sweetness.

1 花筒 | to let off a rocket.

**PANG.**

Old sounds, pong and pong. In Canton, pong; — in Sevater, pang and pong; — in Amoy, pong and pong; — in Fukhau, pong, ping, paung, and pong; — in Shanghai, pong and bong; — in Chifu, pang.

邦 〈pang〉

From city and flourishing; this character formed part of the name of Lia Pang 劳邦, the founder of the Han dynasty, and respect for him led to its clause, and the prevalent adoption of 国 as a synonym, and this has gradually led to a modification of its use in modern books.

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 郡 or demesne; a fief, a region, a country; a region beyond the frontier; to confer the rule of a region.

1 家之光 | the glory of our empire; the nation’s fame.

| 国 | states and kingdoms; nations generally.
| 修好 | reestablish amity with the contiguous states.
| 有道則能 | a state prospers by observing righteousness.
| 友 | nations in amity with one.
| 階 | the imperial domain.
| 有 | a subordinate state.
| 保其家 | to protect his clan and states.

| 用 | a kettle-drum.
| 更 | a watchman.
| 用二管調 | denote a staccato and a slow movement.
| 傳 | strike the rattle and sound the gong; give the signal of alarm.

| 榕 | Name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in a yamun or temple to attract notice, or by watchmen to strike the watch.

| 鈞 | a hoe.

| 鈞 | An unauthorized character.

In Cantonese. A broad hoe or mattock.

| 田 | to hoe the fields.

- 祭 | a hoe.

Name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in a yamun or temple to attract notice, or by watchmen to strike the watch.
PANG

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 n'op kin and to confer or country; the third and most common form is unauthorized.

To bind the edge of a shoe; a binder, a support; to shore up a thing; to help, to succor, to defend; to replace, as a new strip for the old; a classifier of floats, of pickings of tea, or lots of goods; and in some places, of guilds or classes of people.

生意  the mercantile class.
| 助 to assist.
| 忙 help him in his great hurry.
| 带官 a lieutenant-colonel.
| 補 to try to eke out a deficiency, as in one's expenses.
| 拘 a substituted policeman.
| 口 who speaks for another.
| 故 a subsidiary dram.
| 膝 to try to patronize, to give custom to, to employ.
| 頭 a fleet, a squadron.
| 膝 or 顧 to patronize, to give custom to, to employ.
| 押  to guard a lot of goods; the agent who goes with them.

In Cantonese. A huge haul, a vast lot.

發大財 made a grand speculation.
| 大 a heap of money.

Like the preceding.

掄 (pang) To oppose, to withstand; to protect by surrounding.

掄 (pang) To screen, to hide; to propel a boat; to wrest from; to beat.

掄 (pang) a boatman.

棍 (pang) 答數千 to beat a man thousands of strokes.

棍 (pang) a club, a shillelagh.

PANG

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.

黎明放  (or 單) to place the names of the tsins' or kāfin graduates at the break of day.

金 the official list of these men.

同 中 fellow-graduates.

上無名 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.

雨 出身 a tsins' entering office.

明心 a list of subscribers, as for repairing a temple.

條 to praise, to commend; to commend for one's own ends, to celebrate.

好 头 a firm standing when drawing the bow.

作個 標 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.

女 a boatwoman.

PANG

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.

PANG

From bone and side; this and 膓 are often interchanged, and this is also read pān.

Anciently the pelvis, the hip-bone; now used for the arm bone, the humerus.

肩 the shoulder bone.

棒 (pang) a club, a 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'ong; — in Swatow, p'ang; — in Amoy, pong, pang, and pw'an; — in Fukiou, p'ang, p'ong, p'ong, and pwang; — in Shanghai, p'ong; — in Cifu, p'ang.

P'ang

Great rain; the noise of a heavy rain, roar of running waters; soaked with the rain.

1 潮大 潮大 a heavy shower.
2 潮大 潮大 copious rains.

Like the last.

A abundant fall of snow or sleet; the noise of a driving storm.

1 雪 雪其 thick falls the driving snow.
2 雪雪 the blast then drove furiously on.

Read p'ang. Sleet.

The noise of stones crashing down.

1 磅 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 钱十二 taels make one pound.
1 钱 to weigh tea.
1 磅 large weighing scales.

To scrape off, to level; one says a water-level.

From flesh and flourishing.
1 肥 肥 Fat, obese; large limbed;
2 肥 肥 coriulent.
1 肿 肿 Swelled up, as a boil.
1 肿 肿 Puffed, swollen, dropseed.

Harsh, unable to please.
1 怪 怪 Perverse, cross; bad tempered and morose.

Composed of 魏 two referring to doors, and 广 square underneath; the second antiqua form shows something of the original.

Great, extensive; the side; everywhere; lateral, side-ways; by the side of, near; following.

1 偏 偏 the side.
2 偏 偏 a by-stander.

From flesh and side; it is interchanged with 翔 the shoulder.

The region of the groin and false ribs.
1 胸 胸 the lower ribs.

Inflammation of the bladder.
1 子 the arm or shoulder.
A kind of sow used in the central provinces, called 

红 and 

或 

two of which could be hushed together stern to stern, and sailed very slowly; it differs from 鳳 or boats hushed alongside; — hence applied to dull, stupid things.

To swell, as with the dropsy or a tumor.

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.

The mountain rushes to its fall; the state is ruined.

I fear that I am no friend of the emperor.

An issue of blood, dysmenorrhea.

To inter, to cover a thing with earth; the crashing noise of a falling wall; to flood water on the fields; an archer's target.

To fill up the grave with earth.

A stiff bow; full, complete, furnished.

From worship and square; it is often read 

The space within at the side of the ancestral temple gate,
Pāng.  

Used with the last. 

To cause; to grasp with power; to follow after. 

Pāng.  

To set things to rights; to arrange; to compare. 

1. To sew a fur in style. 

2. To hatch ducks' eggs artificially. 

3. To put in order. 

4. To guage weights. 

5. To weigh people's merits or qualifications. 

From water and soldier.  

A wet dock for calking; a side-creek or canal where boats can go; a wide creek in which boats can find shelter. 

洋 澎 1. A creek at Shanghai. 

2. To leap a ditch, as in racing. 

澎 Pāng 1. To pull a crossbow to its full stretch. 

2. To boil; to decoct for food; it once meant to eat, as beasts eat their prey. 

3. To make tea. 

4. To mix ingredients, as when boiling medicine. 

自 1. To seethe, as glue; to decoct, as medicines. 

大 Pāng 1. A feast. 

治 阳 若 小 鲜 to rule the country is as easy as to boil a little fish. 

Pāng.  

Like the next. 

溅 Pāng 1. The noise of billows is a noise of dash- 

Pāng 1. From water and a drumming sound. 

The noise of dashing waters. 

瀲 須 向 the Pescador Islands off Formosa. 

彭 Pāng 1. The crashing roar of a falling rock is a sudden imitation of the sound. 

然 如 雷 abundant, numerous.
Hasty; warmhearted, earnest and impulsive; ardent for the right.

Disheveled, uncombed hair is coarse; it is also applied to the unbound hair of girls.

The noise of water.

The noise of striking boards together.

A mineral. 

A coarse plant of which brooms can be made, the common kind of yarrow or *Achillea*; to cause, to make; to have oversight.

From plant and to meet.

A species of *Rubus* or raspberry growing sporadically among hemp; others describe it as a weed that the wind roots up and drives across the wastes; overgrown, tangled, as jungle; waving as grass; disheveled, as hair.

Luxuriant foliage, as of oaks.

A baleful star.

The first is constantly interchanged with 欄, and the second is used only for mat-sails.

Mats made at the South by interleaving bamboo leaves within splints to serve as a roof or covering for boats, stagings, &c.; attap; at the North, rushes and millet stalks are used; the sail of a vessel; an awning; a ceiling.

Pad mad huts or shanties.

To put up an awning.

The torus of the lotus.

To enjoy the moonlight under easy sail.

To go on the other tack.

A grass hut; my poor abode.

To beat in sailing.

The housing of a sail.

To gibe the sail.

Ropes to pull an awning.

To paper the ceiling.

An arched ceiling or covering; a domed roofing.

Huts for soldiers.

One state umbrella.

Unfixed, no settled abode.

The noise of drums.

From plants and all; it resembles *Hom* an orchid.

Grassy, luxuriant; bushy, like a fox's tail; name of a plant.

A long bushy tail.

I am going through the country, through this wheat so flourishing.

Dust raised by the wind; to whirl the dust about.

In Cantonese. To fill the eyes with dust or smoke; a classifier of walls.

An offensive smoke, like burning hair.

One stretch of wall.

The smoke is very smarting to the eyes; a smudge.

Now composed of two moons, but at first it was two *pharynxes*, a bird said to draw all others after it.

A friend, a companion, a peer, an equal; one of the same views or school; a couple or a set; to consort with; to join in; to form selfish associations; a pair of two; a set of fine cowries of different sizes.

An associate.

That hero is large and peerless.

To form a junto or cabal, a clique.

To plot treason.

A good friend.

His guests fill the house.

Very friendly or polite to.

Entertained them with two kinds of wine.

They fly in flocks, and crowds of them live together.

A monstrous bird, like the *ruk* or roc of Arabian story, and the simarg of the Persians; the Chinese fable that it was transformed from the leviathan, and some think the extinct *Aepypornis* of Madagascar may have been heard of and exaggerated.
大展翅 the roe has flapped his wings; — said of a smart man.

程万里 the roe has got a myriads miles at one jump; — said of those who early attain office.

棚 A scaffold or staging for festivities, dramas, plays, &c.; a framework; a shed or bankal of aattap, for which it is interchanged with a sail; a booth; a mess of ten men among soldiers.

凉 an awning.

捲 roll up the awning.

戲 a temporary theater.

乾 a drying shed.

撤 全 take it down and do it over again.

頭 head, the corporal of the head mess.

民 people who live under booths, like woodcutters and lumbermen.

天 an open staging.

匠 an awning-maker.

更 a watchman's lodge.

開茶 to open a free tea-booth; it is done when a new shop is opened, as a means of attracting custom, and by devout people near noted shrines for the refreshment of worshipers.

捲 一座 arch the awning.

廠 a shed for storing things.

過街 a shop awning, a street screen.

朋 To associate with; to assist, to help; to recommend or bespeak.

彭 Formed of 鼓 a drum and 形 form contracted in combination.

朋 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 新昌县 in Kiangan; an ancient city in P'ing-liang fa in the east of Kansu.

朋 do not stay by his side.

朋比於我老 [Confucius said,] I venture to compare myself with our old P'ing; — supposed to have been a worthy officer of the Shang dynasty; he is now called 祖 and 公, and the Cantonese say that his wife weeps whenever a sudden shower comes up.

縣 a district near the capital of Sz'ch'uen, named after an ancient tribe.

朋 the exciting beating of drums; numerous; a crashing noise; handsome, strong; grand, as an array.

城 an old name for the city of Sii-ch'eu 徐州府 in Kiangan.

朋 [the horses] pranced grandly in their cars.

膨 Very fat; bloated, like a sow.

膨 obese; puffed out.

膨 flatulent; the belly distended, as from overeating.

膨 A land crab, common in the rice-fields, or on seaside beaches.

膨 crab's eggs.

膨 a clawless crab; — an inefficient, lazy lout.

膨 Loose hair is 盤 when it hangs down the back.

盤 the hair dressed in puffs on the temples, and worn over the ear; a style common in Canton.

捋 Same as 捧 which has now superseded it.

捋 To receive in both hands; to beat; to scoop up in both hands; an open handful; to hold a dish by the rim.

捋 to drink out of the hands.

捋 — took up a handful.

鄧 Fragrant.

鄧 From hand or stone and together; the second form is most common.

鄧 To run upon or against; to bump; to try, to see how a thing is; to meet unexpectedly; a thump; experimentally, on trial.

鄧 着 hit against him.

鄧 to meet, as in the streets.

鄧 機會 to make a trial.

鄧 撞 to thump against.

鄧 氣 it depends on my luck.

鄧 轉 when you get to the cross street, then turn.

釘子 to meet disappointment; a vexations nonplus; got into trouble.

鄧 聚飲 to divide the cost of a meal equally among the eaters.

鄧 互相 they ran against each other.

鄧 壺 to play cards.

鄧 船 the vessels have collided.

鄧 I have not come across one, — as a book.

鄧 A large bellied jar or amphora, containing a barrel or more, used to hold spirits; or it is sometimes sunk in the earth, and fruit sealed up inside till winter; a pitcher; a small jar.
Old sounds, po, p'o, pok, bo, bok, and p'ot. In Canton, p'o and pao;— in Swatow, pau, p'au, p'sk, po, and p'o;— in Amoy, pau, p'au, p'o, po, and p'ok;— in Foochow, pau, po, and p'uk;— in Shanghai, po and bo;— in Chift, pao.

From to infold and self, representing the foetus unwrapped in the womb; the second and original form is now used as the 20th radical of a few incongruous characters, mostly relating to wrapping and inclosing.

To wrap up, to envelop; to contain, to hold, to be included in; to be patient; to undertake, to manage an affair; to assume; to engage, to warrant; to insure; a bundle, a bale; a wrapper; a plated, as with gold; occurs used for the next, and in musical books for to hook the string of the into.

工科 to take a job and find the materials.
辦 a shop that provides entertainments.
換 I will change it if it is not good.
支 I am sure that it will be accurate.
打 to wrap in a mat, as a box; to mat.
能含 patient, forbearing.
患 he has no self-restraint; impatient.
頭 a fillet, a headband.
在裏面 it is included or reckoned in.
庇 to screen, to countenance; to harbor, as a criminal.
管 you assure there’s nothing to fear.
攬訟 to conduct a lawsuit.
綢 a wrapper, such as is wound around bedding.
裹 a bundle; to wrap up.
著 to strengthen a joint.
銅口 to strengthen a joint.
開 open the bundle; to take a contract.
所甚廣 what it includes is very wide, as a proposition.

| 酒 to comprehend, to involve. |
| 三 | three bales, as cotton. |
| 完 | finish, in the sense of paying. |
| 腰 | a double purse or fob. |
| 種茶 | tea.
| 子 | a meat patty or steamed dumpling. |

苞

The husk of grain; a sort of rush fit for making sandals or mats; rank, luxuriant; food wrapped in mulberry leaves for presents.

桑永固 enduring for ever.
竹 | bamboo, luxuriant bamboo and thirfty first.

爾實 | you have not brought your tribute of fine mats.
開 | to blossom.

苞 presents of food, which used to be wrapped in mats.

胞

From flesh and to wrap as the phallic.

胞 The placenta; brotherly; uterine; a fish’s bladder; the crop of birds; a vesicle, a blister; to swell up.

衣 the after-birth.
同兄弟 uterine brothers.
尿 the bladder.
妹 own brother’s sons.
民若同 [Confucius] regarded the people as brothers.
善藏我兒 it will be well to keep my child’s secondaries.

保

From fire and protection; an unauthorized character.

Heat, to boil; to cook with water; an earthen-pot; a saucepan; a grenade.
水 to heat water.
砂 or瓦 a coarse earthen-ware pot; a kedgeree pot.
火藥 | to throw shink-pots.
一 | a kettle of water.

穿 | to let the secret out. (Cantonese.)
畫或 | try your last chance; one more throw.
槌 | a copper skillet.
鼠攀 | try a pot through the rat-hole first; a thief’s phrase for using a decoy.

袍

Long robes, such as the sovereign gives; to set off the beauties of, to admire; to laud, to praise; in titles, commendable, illustrious, serene.

袍 | praise and blame.

寶 | to extol, to magnify.

拜 | to salute again, in order to show double respect.

字之榮於華衰 one word of [Confucius] commendation was more honorable than an embroidered robe.

保

From shelter with a gem, pearl, and vase underneath; the second contracted form is common.

寶 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.

犬 | the dog’s bezor, a medecine.

未 | what is your shop name?

寶 or 奇 costly, rare, precious; my jewel, my delight; a pet, the baby; to esteem.

為善 | goodness makes a thing precious.

寶來 | my little pet, my darling, my jewel.

三 | or 三 | Buddha, law, and priesthood (tri-ratna); these theological abstractions personified are worshiped as three gods.
pao

From **pao** compared to a spoon and a thing, because ten tithing men go in succession. Ten families made a pao or tithing in the Chiu dynasty; the next character is now used instead.

From man and stupid, but some say that the primitive is altered from 字 to **pao**; occurs used for the next.

To protect, to defend, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to be surety for, to warrant; to secure, to keep safe; a protector, a guardian; bail; an advocate; happily, tranquilly.

To bless as God does.

To nurse tenderly.

A watchman.

To take care of one's health.

To regard one's own safety.

A middleman.

They enjoy their spirits tranquilly.

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 the merchant or long-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.

From earth and to protect as the phonetic.

**pao** A low wall for defense; a small earthwork or fortified town; a citadel or refuge against robbers; a post-house or guard-station along the banks of a river where dikes are to be kept in order; a hamlet that has grown up near a citadel; a division of a se' to or township, larger than a k'ah, the or tithing, ruled by elected headmen; a ward or parish in some cities, derived probably from citadels formerly erected in them.

A defense, a wall.

Peace within thy walls.

A swaddling-cloth, a froth; it is made so as to strap the child on the back, and is chiefly used in the southern provinces.

He has just thrown off his swaddling-clothes.

Luxuriant; thick herbage that makes a cover; sprouts of a pollarded mulberry; even; to store up; to cover.

His head is towed as a bramble-bush.

To magnify.

Expand his natural gifts.

To eat enough; satisfied, gratified; flattered, happy.

A very learned man.

I have dined.

Eaten too much.

Satisfied, fed and warmed.

Hunger and fullness are much as people please.
The second and unusual form, composed of enveloping and man, refers to the meaning; interchanged with the last.

To incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch.

【鶏】鶏 [like] a hen trying to hatch goose eggs; — he cannot manage the affair.

A plane; to plane off, to smooth; to level off; to deduct from; to grab up.

子 a carpenter's plane.

馬 a curry-comb.

【花】 or 【柴】 shavings.

to smooth boards.

削 to correct, as a style; to polish; to arrange properly.

槽 地 to dig a trench.

【箱】 a box-plane for shaving tobacco.

The teeth exposed; protuberant, projecting.

【眼光】 projecting eyes, which physiognomists say indicates a harsh temper.

西瓜 a water-melon row of teeth, at Canton denotes a man whose projecting incisors enable him to scrape a melon easily.

From brute and a pinch.

A name for spotted felisine, as the leopard, panther, jaguar, cheetah, or ounce; the leopard is the insignia of military officers of the fourth rank; spotted, marbled; as big or like a leopard's spots.

金 or 子 the leopard.

(Leopardus japonicus).

支業 the tiger-cat of Formosa.

(Leopardus brachyrus).

【金】 or 【子】 the prince.

the princeyness man comes out beautiful as the leopard's skin.

飾 edged or ornamented with leopard's skin, as sleeves.

赤【金】 red panthers and mottled bears.

管中窥 you have been gazing at the sky through a little tube; — net. you talk big.

眼圆睁 staring fiercely with open eyes.

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.

报 Composed of 专 and 服 to submit contracted; occurs used for 服, to join.

To recompense, to requite; 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.

有恩恩 he who receives favors must requite them.

【報】 a retribution for evil deeds.

仇 to revenge one's self on an enemy.

【眼】 the retribution has come quickly.

隠【陽】 a secret reward, as by the gods; an open reward, as from men.

回 an answer.

通 for general information; a public notice.

日 the daily Court circular.

條 a notice put up at doors to announce an honor received.

紅旗 a flag to send a courier to the capital with good news.

子 a messenger; a hand-bill, a placard.

泥金帖 a may the gold sprinkled card speedily announce — that you have become a high graduate.

信者 one who reports a thing; a newsmonger.

老 to plead age for retiring.

答 to recompense.

馬 a courier.

税 to pay duties on moving goods.
1. I hope to reward your kindness; I shall try to requite you.
2. I met a divine retribution, as when struck by lightning.
3. I have the burden of requiting one's ancestors by sacrifices.
4. How can I repay you?
5. I received my family letters.
6. The Speedy Recompenser, a deity in municipal temples before whom oaths are taken with great solemnity.

Originally composed of 丿, 出 for sun, 米 for rice (or本source), intimating the effect of the sun in ripening grain; now contracted to 丿, 出 and 資 for sun and respect; the second and antique form is composed of tiger and martial, 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 by square.

1. to harrass the people.
2. fierce.
3. to throttle the tiger, as Fung Fu did; a fearless daredevil; brave to excess.
4. a demon who kills one of the successful graduates of the tsins' list soon after they are gazetted.
5. an unscrupulous wretch.
6. very angry.
7. suddenly.
8. his savage conduct was exhibited to all.
9. outrageous.
10. very cruel.
11. dangerously sick.
12. to act violently and throw one's self away.
13. to punish the cruel and quiet the peaceful.

Read p'oh, To dry in the sun; to discover, to exhibit, to proclaim.
1. to put it in the sun one day.
2. to show to the people.

1. To sun, to air.
2. to dry in the sun.
3. to dry books.
4. laborers must bear the sun.
5. a crackling fire.
6. a string of firecrackers.
7. coal that snaps.
8. parched rice.
9. the hoops have burst.
10. all kinds of fireworks.
11. chapped, cracked.
12. to let off fire-works.

Passionate.

Used for p'oh, a pasture.
1. an air-bladder.
2. the bladder.
3. the pellicle enveloping the white of an egg.
4. a place for killing and dressing food; a cook-room.
5. or a cook.
6. a kitchen.

To roar, as a lion or bear; to bluster; furious, raging.
1. to put on bravado.
2. the angry bluster of officials in the yamen.

Used for the last, but more often for the next.
1. To roast; to fry, as a hash; to exhibit violent passions.
2. roast-pig, hash, and soups.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pao</th>
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<tr>
<td>女</td>
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<td>pao</td>
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<tr>
<td>From fire and to envelop; it is erroneously used for a cannon.</td>
<td>To bake or roast in the ashes; to wrap up in clay and roast.</td>
<td>To mix; to temper, as condiments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>炮之礦之曬之 roast it and toast it.</td>
<td>炮製 to mix; to temper, as condiments.</td>
<td>炮祭 to char wood for sacrifices.</td>
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<td>被</td>
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<td>To a Taoist's robe.</td>
<td>The blue-mantled one, i.e. Heaven.</td>
<td>Defensive armor.</td>
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<td>習</td>
<td>金</td>
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<td>A small deer with spots like the axis; it is a native of northern China, and affords fine venison; this animal is also described as like the 膺鹿, and as having one horn and a cow's tail, which may refer to the nyl-gobau.</td>
<td>They threw the yellow robe over me;—said by the founder of the Sung dynasty.</td>
<td>To run, to gallop; to paw the earth; to prance; to ride like Jehu; to hasten, to travel; to go or walk, a meaning common at Shanghai.</td>
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<td>A gourd; drinking utensils are made of the dried shell.</td>
<td>A gourd, a hard shell gourd.</td>
<td>A soup of young gourd leaves.</td>
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<td>纏</td>
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<tr>
<td>To work over hides or skins, and make them soft, like wash-leather.</td>
<td>A gourd; drinking utensils are made of the dried shell.</td>
<td>A gourd, a hard shell gourd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>From dress and to envelop.</td>
<td>A robe longer than a 衩; a long inner garment which covers the skirts; a quilted or plaited gown; the front skirts.</td>
<td>A gourd; drinking utensils are made of the dried shell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肉</td>
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<tr>
<td>pao</td>
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<td>皮</td>
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<td>pao</td>
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<tr>
<td>So friendly as to have but one mantle between them; i.e. they are of the same calling, have gone through the same hardships, as soldiers.</td>
<td>To disrupt a dear friendship.</td>
<td>To disrupt a dear friendship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pao</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>When it rains, bubbles are made—on the water.</td>
<td>To soak in tea, as a biscuit.</td>
<td>As a foaming torrent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
<td>皮</td>
<td>皮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pao</td>
<td>pao</td>
<td>pao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To boil; heated.</td>
<td>As a foaming torrent.</td>
<td>As a foaming torrent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮</td>
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<tr>
<td>pao</td>
<td>pao</td>
<td>pao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To boil; heated.</td>
<td>As a foaming torrent.</td>
<td>As a foaming torrent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From disease or skin and eruption.

A pustule on the face; a blister coming out suddenly, like chicken-pox; a blister, as from a burn.

I have made a blister.

From heart and negative or bad, i.e. what the mind thinks is bad.

To commiserate that which is bad or distressing; grief for another's woe; to be sad; to feel for, sympathy; tragic, as a play.

I am melancholy; pitiable!

I grieve how sad.

To sigh sadly.

He all at once shows much pity.

I to lament the fall of the leaf; met. regret at passing the flower of life.

悲离合欢 parting and meeting, tragic and comic; as plays.

悲痛之際 to suffer with others' in their griefs.

悲切 acutely grieved.

悲哀 my heart is wounded with sadness.

From wood or dish and not; the first form is least common.

A cup, a vessel for drinking from; a tumbler, a glass; divining-blocks used before the gods, for which the second form is used.

一隻 I or 子 one tumbler or cup.

敬酒三 I offered him three cups of wine.

拿一水來 bring a glass of water.

To strike, to chastise; the sound of beating, a clattering noise.

I have raised blisters on my feet.

A medicinal plant.

Succulents applied to several plants, one of which, the 蔗 red 1蘇 is a vine like the Squirt, with cymes of purple flowers.

Read pī, A rain cloak.

Handle of an ax; a kind of wine-cup; a fruit, the 1柿 Diospyros glutinifera, or yellow skinned persimmon; also called the green persimmon.

A stein; stone tablets, such as are set up in temples or public places; a grave-stone; a pillar to which victims were anciently tied.

A stone tablet of any kind

An epitaph.
a book; the north of a hall or house; rays of the sun; top of a bow; a steep convex bluff near a stream, from a fancied resemblance to a back; to turn the back on; to carry on the back; to be proved false; to feign; to oppose; to prevaricate.

手 on the back of the hand.
背 the back; the backbone.
心 a vest; a sleeveless jacket.

時無 no side you have therefore no one at your back or side.  to advise you.

簇 cuddled up with the cold.
佗 hump-backed.
向 front and rear, as of a house.
逆  to resist; contumacious.
後 behind it.
信 or 數 to apostatize.
約 to discard treaty obligations.
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 memoriter.
陰 a shady spot not reached by the sun.
地 襟 aside, a retired spot.
兒 the obverse of a coin.
諱 爺娘 to disregard one's parents.
非 to leave one's home, as to get a living.
着手 to walk with hands behind the back.
面 the back side, the rear.
卻前言 to violate one's word.
響 從 many [fair] words, but hatred behind one's back.

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 preposition, by, from.

綿 or 綿 a quilted coverlet.
水災 suffered 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 四表 his glory reached to all places.
單 sheets, as for a bed.
害 injured, misused.
佗羅經 a pall with Buddhist prayers on it.
胎 or 綿 a cotton wool quilt without a cover.
風吹着 the wind blew on him.

鋪 to console with friends.

In Cantonese. A conjunction, or, one of two; a particle expressing certainty.
公 is it a male or female?
係 yes, it is.
點樣 then what? how will it turn out?
PEL

Helmet

To rebel, to oppose authority; low, vulgar; to withdraw; to increase; a fold; a hundred times.

The water rushes faster.

Unseemly, vulgar, lowbred.

Double it.

To leave the world and its vulgarities.

Overburdened and perplexed, as with varied affairs.

Very learned, good memory.

Extra care in putting it in order.

Suppose a trader gets 300 per cent.

Dry by or over a fire, as tea is cured; to hatch eggs artificially.

Kiln-dried.

To dry; to cure by drying.

To make fretted work, as with metals.

To dry before the fire.

The upper part represents the body of a cowrie, the inner slors the teeth, and the lower its feelers; it is the 154th radical of characters relating to values and trade; used with the next three.

A cowrie shell or Cyprea, used for money in China in early feudal times; its name referred to the denticules; a conch; precious, valuable; money, riches, property; adorned with shells; shell-like.

Rich brocade.

Manchu titles of nobility, belle and peisse, somewhat like baron and baronet.

Mottled or colored cypreens.

A helmet ornamented with shells, used in old times.

The peta or palmyra palm; it is also incorrectly applied to the peepul or Indian fig.

A lofty tree in India and Burmah, the Borassus or palmyra palm, of whose leaves books are made; called also Sanscrit patra, and also the tree of reflection.

Ornaments of tortoise-shell.

The round flat stone or carving on a string of beads, which hangs to it like a cross on a rosary.

Ornaments inlaid.

A bitterish expectorant medicine, a kind of mealy bulb called or yu found in Szechuen and Chekiang; it is the root of a liliaceous plant (Uenoaria), and used in fevers and ointments.

An animal allied to a wolf, called 天 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.

They are banded together in their traitorous schemes.

My fate is as bad as a fettered lung-pet; I am quite helpless.

A two year old heifer; the first is also defined an ox with a long body and long legs.

From chariot and not; the second and irregular form is common.

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.

Our kind.

He regarded them all alike.

Comrades; alike, same sort.

They are his seniors; a rank above this.

You all—i.e. those older than the speaker.

We all; i.e. your juniors.

Incomparable.

To leave one's place.

Traders, merchants.

Seniors; those who have the pass.

A colleague.

Throughout his whole life, during life.

Different sorts.

One of the old sort, i.e. an old Harlin scholar, an instructor.

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.

To wear a sword.

I will ever bear it in my memory.

I shall ever remember your great kindness.

I greatly rejoice to remember you.

To wear or have on the person.

I will yield to nobody else, I cannot give in [my opinion] to the others.

When mourning is laid aside, wear all your ornaments.

When I know those whom you wish to have come, I will give them of my girdle ornaments.

Gems worn by women, girdle ornaments; tinkling things hung in the wind.

Exposed the girdle appendages tinkled as he went.
旗舰

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pêi</th>
<th>pêi</th>
<th>pêi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旅</td>
<td>返</td>
<td>行</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旗</td>
<td>遠</td>
<td>些</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a flag.</td>
<td>to return from a long travel.</td>
<td>to go on a journey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This sound and 普 often run into each other. Old sounds, pêi, bêi, p'ai, p'it, bit, and pût. In Canton, p'êi, p'i, and pi; — in Sincow, p'i, p'i, p'ai, p'ei, and pai; — in Amoy, p'i, pêi, p'ai, and pi; — in Fuhchau, p'i, pu'êi, pûi, pîe, and pai; — in Shanghai, p'êi and bêi; — in Chinese, p'êi.

The luxuriant gay look of plants in flower.

The luxuriant gay look of plants in flower.
A place in the state of Lu.

A district, formerly called 

in the north of Kiangsu, near the Grand Canal.

Going out with the hair disheveled.

| 豪 | a bushy beard.

Read 君. The hair on the head.

The second form is most-used.

A cub, especially the | 獬 or fox's cub.

草木榛榛鹿豕草木榛榛鹿豕 草木榛榛鹿豕 the trees were strange and tangled, the deers and swine savage and wild, — as at the creation; the last two words are also spoken of wild tribes of men.

A white and yellow speckled horse.

| 驃 | running along; hurrying on.

From clothes and not as the phonetic; occurs used for the next.

Dressed in long and beautiful robes; an old name for Hoh-fi hien 合肥 in the center of Nanghwa. 合肥 合肥 to go to and fro; some apply it to wild people in Hainan Island.

From step and not; it is sometimes wrongly written 步 .

To walk.

行 like swallows; walking to and fro; irresolute.

| 艳 | a variety of rose. (Rosa rugosa.)

From 土 earth and 不 not altered.

To add or heap up dirt; to hoe, as maize; to cultivate; to assist, to add energy to; to dam up, as a sluice.

| 培 | 强身体 to invigorate the body.

砖 to lay up bricks.

裁 to heap earth around a sapling; met. to patronize, to make a protegé of one.

土 heap up the earth; hence 植起来 means that what one was early accustomed to, he does naturally, as the earth develops the sapling.

高的 raise it higher, as a roof.

From place and not; used with the last and 作 to double.

To add earth to plants; attached to, subordinate to; assist; to accompany, to fellowship; to double; to match; to fill.

| 你 | you, I'll go out with you.

客 to entertain a visitor.

送 to see a guest out, to escort.

| 帰 | a companion.

| 倍 | to associate with.

加 to multiply, to add to.

| 助 | to assist, to take a part in.

| 任 | a subsidiary officer; a term used by feudal princes.

招 I beg your pardon.

欠 | excuse my leaving you; — a polite phrase.

嫁 | 了 a servant-maid like Zilphah, who accompanies a married daughter.

| 順德 仁 | to match humanity by virtue.

| 願 | a kind of double entendre; to praise or blame by allusions; to bring up in gambling.

| 造 | or to repay; to make good a loss; to compensate.

| 錢貨 goods sold at a loss.

| 填 | to lay, as a surety; to make up, as an officer the losses of government.

| 禮 | to return a call.

| 不是 | I own that I am in the wrong.

| 罪 | to acknowledge a fault.

| 返 | to restore earnest money.

| 有失 | no repayment for losses.

| 了本 | to lose one's outlay.

| 了 | to pay the value.

| 送 | to give out without a return.

The feathers of the wing spread out.

| 橐 | a phoenix fluttering and gamboling.

A fall; to strike; an elevated plank or stand for gazing.

五 | 一 or 五倍子 the gall-nut; they are produced on a species of sumach, the 鬼子 or Rhus semiltilias, and are better than the 沙石子 or oak galls.

| 蕃 | a kind of flower.

瑞香 香 when the Daphne odora is blossoming, all other flowers are ashamed.

| 絲 | a string of five hundred pearls.

| 綠 | 綠個子 string on these pearls.

| 配 | From | 精 spirits and 妃 princess contracted.

| 配 | The color of liquor; a mate, a marrow, 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.

| 偶 | a married pair.

| 合 | to match, to fit; suitable.

| 不 | unworthy of, incongruous, not fit for, ill-assorted.

他不活着的 he is not fit to live, — or be spared alive.

| 适 | to match colors.

| 相 | equalled, coupled.

| 坐 | to consent to a match.

| 问 | to banish.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P'EI</th>
<th>P'EI</th>
<th>P'EU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>to saddle or harness a horse.</td>
<td>题</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>带</td>
<td>to consummate a marriage.</td>
<td>题</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捰考</td>
<td>to put in the same rank with one's ancestors.</td>
<td>题</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>享千秋</td>
<td>let him enjoy perpetual felicity — in hades.</td>
<td>题</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>德</td>
<td>天地 his virtue equaled heaven and earth.</td>
<td>题</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不上</td>
<td>it makes no match to that, it does not fit, unsuitable.</td>
<td>题</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他也</td>
<td>that will match.</td>
<td>题</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羹</td>
<td>From <em>cart, 稻 silk, and mouth.</em></td>
<td>题</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羹</td>
<td>The reins of a bridle, vulgarly called 手 or hand-pullers.</td>
<td>题</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 hold the reins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P'EU.**

*Old sounds, pu, p'iu, bu, p'it, and but.*  
*In Canton, fau, pau, and p'al; — in Swatow, p'ì and p'ó; — in Amoy, p'ó; — in Fuhchou, p'ēu and p'siu; — in Shanghai, p'u and p'á; — in Chifu, pù.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p'ēu</th>
<th>To take up in both hands, as when drinking water from them.</th>
<th>折</th>
<th>割 to split in two with a knife; to cut out; to halve; to judge, to decide; to lay open, to disclose.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>筆</td>
<td>a handful of earth.</td>
<td>筆</td>
<td>開 to rip open, to rive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飲水</td>
<td>drink a handful of water.</td>
<td>筆</td>
<td>判 to give judgment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>築</td>
<td>give generously.</td>
<td>積</td>
<td>明 to decide intelligently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>築</td>
<td>From <em>clothes and mortar;</em> it bears a resemblance to <em>shuai.</em></td>
<td>累</td>
<td>訴 前因 it clearly sets forth the previous circumstances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To collect, to bring together; to diminish; many.</td>
<td>罪</td>
<td>虞 明 心 to bring out the real feelings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>司</td>
<td>to add to.</td>
<td>筆</td>
<td>符 to halve a cheque or evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>减</td>
<td>to take from.</td>
<td>筆</td>
<td>叙 瞓 a proclamation explaining the minutest details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>荒之域</td>
<td>he brought the multitudes of King together.</td>
<td>筆</td>
<td>蠟 础</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多益</td>
<td>decrease the surplus to supply the deficit.</td>
<td>筆</td>
<td>瓜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時之</td>
<td>an answer fitting to the time.</td>
<td>筆</td>
<td>食</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>原</td>
<td>when collected on the heights and lowlands.</td>
<td>筆</td>
<td>鮕</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

" | like the preceding. | 鮕 | 釵 | a copper pickle-pot. |
Some of these characters are often read pi.

Old sounds, pi, pi, pi, bai, pi, pat, and butt. In Canton, pi, pê, and pel; —
in Scowow, pi, pi, pi, pi, pi, and pi; — in Amoy, pi, pi, pe, and pit; — in Fuchow, pi, pe,
pi, and pik; — in Shanghai, pi, bi, and pil; — in Chifu, pi.

鉈

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.

鉈 | a crowbar.

'比

Used with 齒, a comb; the second form is not common.

Altered from two men following each other; it forms the 81st radical of a few unusual words, and much resembles 撤, 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.

軟 | to compare with.

對 | to pair, to match.

照 | over against.

一 | making a comparison.

方 | for instance, suppose; to measure.

戶 | every household, visits and congratulates — at newyear.

克 | rendering a cordial submission, and making a cordial union.

無人 | 得上 no one can compare with him.

並 | to class and compare.

歲 | these years, recently.

差 | to punish policemen for a dereliction of duty.

陣 | a metaphor, an allegory.

五 | five houses make a neighborhood.

詩 | a simile, an illustration.

他 | 我 strong he is more violent than I.

然 | everybody is just so.

Read pi. To harmonize; to sympathize; according with, equal, regular; to assemble; to be near to; to join; intimate; to wait for; an account of; matched.

丘 | or 丘 (Sanskrit bhiča), a mendicant priest, though it has now somewhat lost its first meaning.

丘尼 | a female religious, still retained in the Japanese word bikuni, a nun.

阿 | partial, mean, party-spirited.

攝 | 其 | 他們 they assemble their neighbors.

及 | 三年 through three years' service.

去 | as to, respecting; in regard.

年 | the triennial examination of officials.

義之與 | it is consonant with justice.

其 | 反 | when he had returned; wait for his return.

顧 | 死者 | 酒 | it I wish, because of him who is dead, to altogether wash out this affront.

妣 | 祖 | a deceased grandmother.

顯 | my departed mother.

為酒 | 爲 | 禮 | 燕 | 異 | 祖 | to make spirits and must for offering to our male and female ancestors.

匕

The character delineates a spoon; it is the 21st radical.

匕 | a ladle; in poorly printed books used as a sign of repetition as 丁 | for 目 daily.

首 | a spoon; a stiletto.

有 | 搭 | 襖 | long and curved, thorn-like spoons.

竹 | chopsticks.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PI.</th>
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<th>PI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>此 are correlates, as that, this; there, here; then, now; you, I; the two, both parties.</td>
<td>娘 a favorite concubine.</td>
<td>田祖有神乘柴火; let the god the Father of Tillage gather them (the worms) for the blazing fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>處 there, in that spot.</td>
<td>重 or 侍 a catamite, euphemistically known as 相公 in some circles.</td>
<td>婢 From woman and base as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>君子 that great man.</td>
<td>a great favorite.</td>
<td>婢 pi' a maid-servant; an unmarried female slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在 the middle of the rivers.</td>
<td>a loved companion.</td>
<td>女 a maid; the maids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓮 a sake bottle.</td>
<td>子 配嫡 for the sons of the concubines to be reckoned legitimate, — is the beginning of ruin to the state.</td>
<td>子 a term used by women when speaking of themselves; a girl; a slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓮 in those they have their good wines.</td>
<td>From to go and a ruler as the phonetic.</td>
<td>官 women condemned to be sold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>骨 the pelvic bones of the thigh; the rump.</td>
<td>To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun; to dodge; to shirk; to retire, to stand aside; to abscond, to hide away.</td>
<td>奴 a male and female slaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>訃 下 the buttocks.</td>
<td>側作 to avoid one's creditors.</td>
<td>疙 my foot is asleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>訟 丸 a tonic pill to restore appetite.</td>
<td>立 1 to stand aside, — as when a procession passes.</td>
<td>脚 croup, or some difficulty in swallowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周 &quot;Chen's thigh-bone&quot; is the name of a mathematical treatise.</td>
<td>躲 1 not to abstain from going out, — as when dunked for debts.</td>
<td>病 1 aches from damp weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肉第一 he is fleshing up again.</td>
<td>晃 to avoid hot weather, — as by going into the country.</td>
<td>瘠 1 不仁 so aching and weak as to be unfit for work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蟹 A shelving bank is 多, with a marshy place at the bottom; a sloping bank or hill-side.</td>
<td>世 to seclude one's self.</td>
<td>睡 To look askance; the eyes glancing about; to spy out a chance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搀 The second form is regarded as a contraction of the first.</td>
<td>造 once he escaped the danger this time.</td>
<td>睡人 a fault-finder, a praying fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蟹 丸 a fine toothed comb; to comb; a net or claw for catching crabs; to lead.</td>
<td>嫌疑 avoid the appearance of evil.</td>
<td>睡 pi' The motion of a vessel; the ripple of water; name of a branch of the River Hwai in Nganhwui, which joins it near Hoh-kiu kien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无 to comb the hair.</td>
<td>重就輕 to shirk the hard work and take the easy.</td>
<td>削 flourishing, abundant, as reeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子 1 a fine-tooth comb.</td>
<td>請 to avoid the use of the Emperor's personal name.</td>
<td>其旗 1 the waving flags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鉢 a gridiron; the basket in a grate to hold the coals.</td>
<td>引身 1 匿 to keep in complete privacy.</td>
<td>茄 From 友 to strike and 向 broken; occurs used for 盗 closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>强' Strong, robust, like a tortoise which can bear great weights.</td>
<td>難 to shun difficulties.</td>
<td>削 pi' Bad; unfit for use; poor, unworthy; vile, abject; defeated, ruined; tattered; to stop, to close; a demeaning, respectful term for my, mine, our.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 負 great exertion.</td>
<td>重 from 東 or 由 and 11 11 or a form of this; in combination it is often written like 南 low, and occurs interchanged with 貌 to give.</td>
<td>其 from to strike and 向 broken; occurs used for 盗 closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好 1 厲 in sorrow, borne down by affliction; unlucky; sad; the allusion is to the tortoise bearing its great burden. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td>An herb, 1 莴 resembling celery or smallage; it is also one of the names of the Ficus pumila in Formosa.</td>
<td>削 pi' Dried rations such as are taken on a march; dried food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>欣 dried rations such as are taken on a march; dried food.</td>
<td>1 野 wild hemp.</td>
<td>拆 From 友 to strike and 向 broken; occurs used for 盗 closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以待賓客 to prepare dates and cakes to present to guests.</td>
<td>閻 to grant, as heaven does.</td>
<td>削 pi' A mean-minded but pros- perous person; partial to, blinded to; a favorite, a parasite; lecherous, depraved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dissipate. For the word and folded hands or great; the second form is unauthorised; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

Defeated; distressed, reduced to extremities; corrupt, vicious, tricky; troubled, mischiefs; deteriorated, as coin; worn out; my, mine.作 | to impose on, to hoodwink. | 物 | what a bad business I or | 稀 | that's bad! (Cantonese.)

wear | to deceive, to alter underhand. | 腈 | to point out deficiencies. | 然 | to go about, as a trader.流 | too a continuous series of great troubles.

A single piece of silk; things sent as presents; wealth, riches, — of which fine gems, gold, and copper were formerly regarded as the three chief kinds jade counters or tokens issued for coin by the Mongols. | 題 | an ancient token or coin shaped like a spade; it was issued by private persons. | 呈 | presents, usually of silk. | 府 | fine furs.

From death and spoiled. A violent death; to fall prostrate or be struck dead; to kill, quite dead. | 倒 | we fell dead. 

因 | to lose one's life from a wound. 立 | the upon died from the heating.

Very similar to the last. To fall down suddenly, as if dead or fainting; to tumble down. | 要 | give it (the poison) to the dog, and he will fall dead.

To transfer, to pass on to another. 目 | to augment; to benefit, 而 | to bring on in order.

移 | to change or hand over to another.

A frame for keeping a bow in its right tension; a catch or bridge at the ends of the bow to retain the string, so that it cannot fly off.

From divine or grain and must; the second form is most used.

Divine, supernatural; secret, private; reticent, reserved; inspired, possessed; uncountable; abstruse; scientific, above the common.

傅 | privately handed down, as a recipe; secretly made known.

密 | undivulged, close. 

書 | secret archives; a mysteries or private book.

文 | written in cypier; abstruse style.

聰 | kept secret, not made known.

受 | 方 | I privately received this inadulible recipe.

秒 | a great secret.

色 | porcelain.

Like the last. A closed door; to shut; to skulk, to hide; hidden, close, secret; spiritual.

深 | occult, very close.

事 | a secret affair.

匿 | to absent or keep out of the way.

慎 | be very careful to keep it quiet.

憤 | to decline further visits of condolence, to shut the coffin.

Laborious, fatigued; to warn; admonitions; to distress, to be distressed; to guard against, to foresee; careful, heedful.

彼泉 | how the water bubbles out there!

無 | 子 | do not grieve with so much sorrow.

其後 | to prevent future trouble.

前 | diligent.

To strike; to push away with the band.

From door and the hand used to shut it.

To close a door; to exclude, to bar out; to screen, to shade; to store, to lay up; to stop, as a hole; obstructed, closed; the case of a Chinese lock.

經 | obstruction of menses.

塞 | stopped up.

年 | 數 | he has been secluded for many years.

禁 | to prohibit.

門思過 | stay at home and reflect on your misdeeds, as guilty officers are ordered to do.

目 | to close the eyes。

瞇 | to deceive; to throw dust in one's eyes.

月 | 花之 | her grace causes the moon to hide and the flowers to blush.

藏 | stored up or laid by, as nature is in winter.

滿 | full, plenty.

畔 | spring and autumn or winter.

閉 | to close, to hide; to screen.

開 | to prevent communication by closing the pass.

門 | 造 | 車 | 出門合 | 車 | if you stay at home and make a carriage, when you go out you should follow its ruts; — be consistent at home and abroad.

子 | 不敢 | 子 | 天 | 威 | dare not restrain Heaven's majesty as seen in its inflictions.
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.

The clouds hide the moon.

To conceal from, as superiors.

To prevent the promotion of good men.

From a shelter and to compare as the phonic.

To shelter, to cover; to protect, as the gods do; to lodge; affording shade.

Divine aid; to countenance.

Continual protection.

To give protection to.

Peace.

To defend against enemies.

To use; may I live happily under your protection.

Composed of 自 (self) and 界 (bound); it is the 209th radical of a few characters, all relating to the nose.

The nose, which the Chinese think is the part of an animal that is first formed; to bore the nose; nasal; the first; nostrils.

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 Roman or crooked nose, i.e. a parrot's.

To bore an ox's nose.

The snuffles.

A slippery fellow, a swindler.

From earth and even, defined as being the leveling of the ground in making steps or ascents; now used as a primitive, the next having taken its place.

To compare or match; even shoulders, i.e. to go together as equals.

From place and step as the phonic.

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. we who are before the throne.

To have an audience.

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 pahi.

A pen for prisoners.

An old name for long and narrow shell-fish like the razor-fish (Solen); a mussel found on the coast of Fuhkien dried and eaten; the large kind is also called 馬刀 or horse-knife, but several kinds of shells having similar shape, as the Tellina, Mytilus, Anodonta, &c., are included under this name; one sort, found in the Yangzte, is six inches long.

Dried mussels.

To adorn; variegated, as a parterre of flowers; elegant, brilliantly; the 22d diagram, which belongs to fire.

Beautiful trees and plants.

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.

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.

He knows both prosperity and misfortune.

To gush forth, as a fountain; a rapid flow, like a torrent; a river in the southwest of Honan near Pi-yang bien; which joins the River Han.

A rushing roaring torrent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>拔</th>
<th>To open, to spread out; to unrroll, as a scroll; to break, as clouds; to uncover; to rive; to throw on, as a cloak; to oppose; sloazy; disheveled.</th>
<th>拔 to wave, as a flag.</th>
<th>拔 to scrape or shave off.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>The whole arm.</td>
<td>掛 the army was thoroughly demoralized.</td>
<td>腳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羊</td>
<td>a leg of mutton.</td>
<td>掛 I will open my liver and let the gall ooze out, — to prove my sincerity.</td>
<td>爆 cracked open by the wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巨靈</td>
<td>the Great Spirit stretched out the Hwa mountains.</td>
<td>掛 a complete suit or outifit of clothes.</td>
<td>咫 dissatisfaction and contempt; begone, get out!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Old sounds, p'i, p'ai, p'ei, p'it, p'ik, bit, and ctt.** In Canton, p'i and p'ei; — in Swatow, p'i, pi, p'ue, and pai; — in Amoy, p'it and pi; — in Fulehun, p'it, pi, p'it, and p'ie; — in Shanghai, p'it, bi, and p'é; — in Chiffn, p'i.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>剃</th>
<th>To open out, as a map or letter.</th>
<th>剃 a sail needle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>乘</td>
<td>a chair-cover; a tidy.</td>
<td>乘 guards who wear swords.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎮</td>
<td>to look at a book; to make running comments.</td>
<td>鎮 the fluttering of banners in the wind is alluding to the difficulty of reading their inscriptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>星</td>
<td>to cloak one's self with the stars, and wear the moon; — to travel by night.</td>
<td>科 to peel an orange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>批</strong></td>
<td><strong>批</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>从手头和 to compare, or clear; the second form is the oldest and least used.</td>
<td>正, mistaken; erroneous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To cuff with the back of the hand; to push from one; to pare, to peel; to revise, to criticise; to assist; to reply officially to an inferior; to give a decision or order to subordinates; to post a judgment, as is done at the door of the office; notice or report of a case; to lease; a charter-party, a lease; a gloss, a criticism.</td>
<td>From body and cavity.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>指 to asent to a petition.</td>
<td>The vagina.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回 an official reply, as to a petition.</td>
<td>正 1 the vulva or female organs.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>使 to publish a case.</td>
<td>From wood and equal; occurs interchanged with  from a fine comb.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>碑 notes in red ink.</td>
<td>A fruit, the piso or beeca</td>
<td>ambiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>断 to finally decide a case.</td>
<td>把 the Chinese medlar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>順 a lease fee of a month's rent in advance. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td>call loquat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畔 a lease of a house.</td>
<td>提 at Canton; a prong or fork to lift sacrificial victims out of the boiler.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我中你 I can guess what you've been at.</td>
<td>把 桶 a barrel, which little resembles this fruit. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>領 to take a lease of.</td>
<td>A musical instrument, the Chinese guitar or viol; its shape often serves for an illustration.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>明 to comment on.</td>
<td>里 精 a louse, from its shape.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>立 to make a contract.</td>
<td>里 里 a species of ray. (Rhina acutirostris.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>评 criticisms; to censure.</td>
<td>里 (used for 把) to push and pull, as when thrumming the guitar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手其類 slapped him on the cheeks.</td>
<td>里 別抱 [she now plays] her violin on the other arm; — said of a widow married again.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旁 side notes; apostilis.</td>
<td>From the fontanelle and like, and meant originally the navel; the second form is altered from it, and in common use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>駁 to reverse the decision of a lower court.</td>
<td>Contiguous, as fields; kind, liberal; substantial; griped; to assist; manifest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>束 silk tassels or fringes put on flags; a scolloped border; sleazy silk; silk that is spoiled or rotted.</td>
<td>駁 a girdle of rhinoceros hide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綾 faulty; deficient, as a character.</td>
<td>夸 flattering, ering; supply, plant, as in making obsequies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被 the rent on land paid in kind by dividing the crop with the landlord; an income from fields; one says, the calms of grain.</td>
<td>陵 an old name of Chang-chien in the south of Kiangsu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>琀 An ore of arsenic.</td>
<td>畔 a Buddhist term for pigsticker, a class of vampire demons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>磬 realgar or the red sulphuret of arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.</td>
<td>沙門 (i.e. Wessamoon or Vayraman) 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈴 arsenic.</td>
<td>Broken wheat boiled and dried is 禾; it is used for provisions on a journey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鍼 interchanged with the next.</td>
<td>A thorny kind of malvaceous plant, the 茄子 哪 which may be allied to the Sida; to shade, to protect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮 a sort of large black ant; a reddish flower like the Hibiscus, for which the last is better.</td>
<td>The moth in furs.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>皮 a tick or louse, called 牛 which infests cattle; the seeds of the castor-oil plant are likened to it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮 shrimp's eggs or young.</td>
<td>The skin on the body, or when undressed; leather; furs; a surface; bark, peel; a cover, a wrapper; the case around goods, the tale; a quartering in gambling; coated; reputation, character; to cover, as skin does.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮 the skin.</td>
<td>貢 or 皮 furs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮 the skin of a fur.</td>
<td>不顧面 regardless of one's good name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮 a tanner's shop.</td>
<td>醋 a clear complexion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好 to play; to unwrap a case.</td>
<td>膚 not including the case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>除 wily, seductive; pandering to another's whims.</td>
<td>統 a fur garment without a lining.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭 regardless of reproof.</td>
<td>精 不生 he did not hit the target.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>精 tallow from the tallow tree.</td>
<td>鱼 eggs coated with lime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A savage feline beast or a savage resembling a leopard, referred to Lioutung; it is sometimes pictured on flags; the ground color is nearly white, and therefore others describe it as like the next.

From sickness and skin as the pneumatic.

The spleen, which lying near the stomach, assists to digest the food, and is supposed to open into the heart; it belongs to earth; the digestion; the temperament; the whimsies of a character; to stop.

A drum used on horseback, and beaten in battle near the general; to drum.

A parapet with embrasures; to add a breastwork, or build a wall higher.

A low wall; a plat of a hundred men; liberal, generous in feeling; to add to, to augment; to be attached to.

A low wall was a bamboo hedge and gigantic wu-tung trees.

A drum used by mummers.

A drum used by mummers.

A drum used by mummers.

A drum used by mummers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P'j.</th>
<th>P'j.</th>
<th>PIAO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P'j.</td>
<td>P'j.</td>
<td>PIAO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>批</strong></td>
<td>Plant, limber; having no vigor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弱</td>
<td>weak.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>身體</td>
<td>my body has no strength.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>To lean against; to crowd, to press upon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落地</td>
<td>pushed it to the ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>破</strong></td>
<td>Distorted and twisted; said of a limb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其文訛</td>
<td>his style is obscure and involved.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有女</td>
<td>a woman made to leave her husband.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唯</td>
<td>plain, as a woman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破</td>
<td>A crack in wood; to split, as wood does in dry weather.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹子</td>
<td>the bamboo has split.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痞</td>
<td>A stoppage or constipation; a stitch in the side; palpitation or sudden fainting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滿</td>
<td>indigestion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梧</td>
<td>marasmus, general debility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>趾</strong></td>
<td>a swelling from obstructed bowels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>匪</td>
<td>rebels or marauders who interfere with the communication; obstructives, disturbers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麻錢</td>
<td>one who thinks only of gain; a miser.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>鹿</strong></td>
<td>To regulate; to prepare for presentation or for use; to hand up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>圮</strong></td>
<td>From earth and self; it looks very similar to 祉 a bridge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>A bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause; prostrated, as a wall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頓</td>
<td>overthrown; tumbled down, as a ruined wall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>spent lavishly; ruined.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>方</td>
<td>in opposition to the feelings of the people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>A fierce animal, the 豺 allied probably to the tapir; it is applied to a prison, and its savage looking head is drawn over the doors of prisons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>陛</strong></td>
<td>Superseded by the last.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>A place for confining prisoners; a lockup.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>計</strong></td>
<td>Great; name of a high officer in the Wu 吳 state, mentioned in history.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>From words and chief.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>取</td>
<td>To compare, to illustrate; to make a thing understood; a simile, a comparison, a parable; if, suppose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喻</td>
<td>or 一如 for instance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不遠</td>
<td>the comparison is not far-fetched.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>若</td>
<td>if; like as.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聲善言</td>
<td>my warnings are good.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彼</td>
<td>I am like a boat adrift.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不得</td>
<td>incomparable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未</td>
<td>I do not fully understand it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>The second and obsolete form indicates the meaning more than the first.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>展</strong></td>
<td>To break wind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>放</td>
<td>to fart.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>變</td>
<td>what stuff he talks; said in contempt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>股</td>
<td>the buttocks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PIAO.**

**Old sounds, pio and pot.** In Canton, pia; — in Swatow, pio and p'io; — in Amoy, piao and p'iao; — in Fuhchau, pia; — in Shanghai, pio; — in Chifu, piao.

**標** From covered and soarking; it is interchanged with its primitive.

**piao** 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 | 準 | to serve as an aim or example. |
| — | — | — |
| 一 | 旗 | to exhibit, or raise a flag. |
| 拾 | to put out a signal. |
| 一 | 起 | to put up a notice. |
| 姓 | the finest flour. |
| 一 | 疊 | very pretty, attractive. |
| 龍 | to have one's name in the list of graduates. |
| 榜 | to help each other; log-rolling. |
| 抽 | a stiletto, a dagger. |
| 發 | to swagger, to bullying, to act the awashuckler. |
| 打 | to sell the tickets. |
| 一 | 開 | to get the highest prize. |
| 一 | 單 | to draw the lottery. |
| 一 | 护 | the governor's flag; his body-guard, his troops. |
| 一 | 纪 | to record. |
| 彩 | From 繻 long and 乃 delage; it forms the 100th radical of characters relating to human hair. |
| 風 | Locks hanging down; bushy hair. |
| 一 | 頸 | flowing locks; — met. a damsel. |
| 一 | 頸 | long and grisly locks. |
From deer and fire, or sparks flying about.

Described as a species of one horned deer or unicorn, but is probably the or spotted deer; to hoe up weeds; feathers changing color, as in winter.

To the mailed war-horses looked so martial.

To hoe fields, to clear them of weeds.

People passing and repassing ; a group, a company.

Weather or a violent storm of wind and rain.

More correct forms of the last.

A strong whirlwind.

冬至 the wintry gust shook the wall.

Read p'tok. A crowd of things.

Xvuiw Xvuiw said of a thick flight of arrows, as at a battle.

fluttering, falling down, as a wounded bird.

Fat, gross; very corpulent.

肥厚 thick fat, layers of fat.

长 a long strip of fat; to gain flesh.

掉 very plump; in good case.

掉 and up to fall off in flesh, and to flesh up.

A streamer of silk tied to the top of the staff; a pennant above a flag.

An ornamented bit; the trappings on a bridle.

欲扣 he reined in his bridle.

駢駨之 a team of fat horses.

Sleet and rain falling fast.

the snow falls abundantly, but when it feels the sun it will melt.

Water flowing.

池北流 the rippling pond ran to the north.

池 a noted pool in Shensi.

From 衣 dress and 毛 hair contracted, because skins are worn with the hair outside; occurs used for to signal.

The upper garments; exterior, outer; the borders; the carriage of a person; an external manifestation; to make known; a guide, a signal; statement presented to emperor; a permit or manifest.

一樣 relatives of a different surname from one's own.

人才 altogether he looks the clever man.

裹 coat and lining; outside and inside.

裹如 his heart and hand are the same; wholly sincere.

兄弟 maternal cousins.

台 or 老 a term of address, stranger Sir.

時辰 a watch.

出 or 彰 to make known; to show through, — as at a hole.

姓 建功 let an honorary gate-way be erected to show his merit.

明白 represented it plainly.

者 noted people; renowned personages.

章 a memorial; a prayer burned before an idol.

奏朝廷 to send a minute or memorial to the throne.

難 remarkable beyond others.

巋 a high peak; — a romantic term.

聽我 — I permit me to make a statement of it.

必而出之 it will surely come to light at last.

如今 now I disclose my earnest feelings.

不 to speak of it any further, as in a narrative.

婊 A prostitute.

子或老 a public woman.

子養的 son of a whore.

嫖 peak rising high above others on the ridge.

稍雲冠其 the light cloud capped the high peak.

親 To see carefully, to examine.

看了一眼 I have taken a look at it.

儀 To distribute.

儀 dispersed, scattered.

給 to give and send away, as to beggars.

袴 A neckcloth, a kind of comforter or wrapper; to mount maps or scrolls; to paste on; to line, as a picture.

書輪 a picture-framer's shop.

糊 to paste paper together.

糊匠 one who papers rooms.

薊 A kind of sedge grass, of which mats for awnings and sandals can be made; it is perhaps allied to a Scirpus.

From wind and sorrowing; interchanged with the next.

A spirid gust of wind; noise of the wind; swayed, whirl'd or rocked by the wind; a whirlwind; graceful, easy manner, like a fairy; projecting, as eaves. 1 to rock, as a boat; rolling, unixed.

The leaves fallen from the trees; deserted, roaming, as a stranger. 1 the wind is very blustering.

A deserted spot.

Blown about by the wind.

of no great weight; light, as a gauze dress.

Blown down.

If her motion becomes that of a fairy.

his spirit rose like a floating cloud.

moved; fluttering, as a flag.

rained excessively.

Similar to and used with the last.

To float; to drift; to be moved, as by the waves; cold, bleak.

To travel over all the country.

vessel; to come over the seas.

white shirtings.

shivered about in the wind and rain, as a nest.

i.e. a dissipated vagabond.

soaring high.

To bleach.

to whiten grass-cloth.

to bleach in the sun.

to take out the color.

bleached very white.

A bird molting.

A sea-bird resembling the tern, which follows the ebb and flow of the tide.

A bird skimming over the water.

Name of a god who dwells in one of the stars of Ursa Major.

A carriage rushing wildly along; lawless, irregular.

not the lawless rushing of a car.

The ornamented mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper; the point of a sword.

a iron-pointed spear.

Light, trilling; flirting, wan'ted; lewd; a man given to lewdness, to follow women.

a fornicator.

lecherous.

a bagguio.

a whoremonger.

a calabash; or a drinking vessel made from it; a gourd ladle.

I have only a gourdful to drink.

[you will be reduced] to the fate of holding a dipper, — if you are so idle.

A chrysalis.

a chrysalis having a woolly envelop, like that of the mantis.

a cuttle-fish bone.

Small water-plants, like the Lemma or Pistia, floating on fish-ponds.

duckweed.

To look askance or cross-eyed; one eye diseased or gone; small eyes.

to see indistinctly.

The flanks of a bullock or other quadruped.

fat sides.

Interchanged with p'iao to signalize.

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.

To signalize with a flag.

show him out of the door.

throw it down.

the plums have fallen.

awaking I beat my breast with pain.

Read p'iao. Defined by some to issue a public notice; to record.

Blue or greenish silk; an azure or cerulean color; a limpid tint; a semi-transparent hue.

buoyant; rising and sailing away like a phœnix.

clear topaz color.

a pure loek green.

a clear white.

floating away, like a balloon; vague and doubtful.

seared away into the vast empyrean.
Clear limpid spirits.

From bad or grass and to hatch.

To die of hunger; trees or shrubs shrivelled and dying.

野有餓莩 the famished dead lay in the wilderness.

Used with 漫 when meaning to bleach.

To molt; to change color, as feathers do when the bird molts; to whiten.

鳥色 when the birds are molting, — don't eat them.

From 示 to manifest and from 易, but originally composed of 火, fire below a character meaning to remove; it is also the Chinese character for signal.

To rise swiftly like fire; to make a signal with fire; scintillating, light, waving; a mitten, a warrant; a bill; a ticket; a certificate; an evidence of authority; information; it occurs in the sense of a job or transaction.

出 to issue an official summons, as a 传 or subpoena, a warrant of a policeman's warrant, or other kind of orders.

To seize by violence, to rob; to plunder or take forcibly.

Part 1 to 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.

隔日日 we have long been separated.

下毒手 in some other way he will do great injury.

To paint, to adorn, to ornament.

Light, airy; volatile, giddy; careless of propriety.

從 guileful, rude, artful.

怠慢乘 impertinent and proud.

To dry things in the sun.

To dry crisp.

A fleet and brave horse; a white tailed horse or cream-colored.

駿 a cavalry officer.

勇 a valiant horseman.

軍 a name given in the T'ang dynasty to the eastern part of Burmah.

The air-bladder of fishes; the part from which glue is made.

鳞 fish-glue.

魚 the slime on eels and other fishes.

Old sounds, pit and bit. In Canton, pit; — in Swatow, pit, pitê, and pi; — in Amoy, plat and plat; — in Shanghai, plी and bih; — in Chifoo, pī.
1. 甲 shell of an *Emys*.

2. 納 1 a turtle without feet and unable to retract its head; perhaps the dion is really meant.

3. 六 1 seeds of a sort of squash (*Mucria cochinchinensis*), used medicinally.

4. 腦 A species of pheasant called

5. 腦; 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 銀鶏 variegated fowl, 金鶏 golden fowl, and 枭鶏 the adorned fowl.

6. 驚 1 a kind of ancient crown with these birds drawn on it, because they were plucky.

7. 肥 1 Feeble and unable to fly; shriveled, blasted, as grains; empty, limp, as a dry hose; dried up, for which the next is better.

8. 乾 1 dried and withered.

9. 肌 1 distorted, not straight.

10. 下 1 emptied, as a bag.

11. 鼻子 one who has no teeth, and his cheeks have fallen in.

12. 煙 To dry in the sun; applied to fruits and vegetables.

13. 乾 1 蘑菇 dried grapes, raisins.

14. 白菜 to 了 the cabbages are dried enough.

15. 紅 The seams or fringe on a man's cap; a pad for the knees; to stop; a badge or ribbon tied to the head, or jude batons of office carried by princes.
Old sound not. In Canton, "pih"; — in Swatow, boa and pia; — in Amoy, p'ing; — in Fuhchow, p'ieh; — in Shanghai, p'in; — in Chifu, p'ie.

PIEIH.

To tap, to strike; to brush off, to wipe; to skim off; to divide; to lead; gently, somewhat; a down-stroke or dash to the left in writing; in rhetoric, the figure of pretention, 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 it. To reach down to the ground.

To pare off; to cut.

To look at slightly, to glance at; a nictitating membrane; met. settle the thing at once.

To sport in the water; bilowy; pure; to beat silk in the water.

PIEIH.

Lame, halt, hobbling; to lean or walk on one foot; club-footed.

A species of large ant, the "p'ian" of a reddish black hue.

A small species of butterfly.

To be soon angry; light, testy.

An unauthorized character.

PIEN.

From go and obscenely seen; the contracted form is common.

A bank between fields; an edge, a margin; on the border or side; a place; a boundary.

the frontier.

beyond the frontier.

at a frontier post.

or the side.

to sit at the side.

a raised edge; a rim.

an embroidered or worked border.

a milled dollar.

the horizon.

PIEN.

Old sounds, pien, bien, pin, and bin. In Canton, pin; — in Swatow, pien, p'ai, and p'ien; — in Amoy, pien and p'ian; — in Fuhchow, pien; — in Shanghai, pien and bin; — in Chifu, pien.

PIEN.

A flat basket of fine splints made like a dish with a rim, to contain fruits offered in worship.

the enmewh who brings in this basket of fruit.

the baskets and trenchers stand in rows.

The body bent; squirming or awry in any way.

The enmewh who brings in this basket of fruit.

The baskets and trenchers stand in rows.
PIEN.

編

From *silk* and *flat* as the phonetic.

To connect with a cord; a ligature; a line to join bamboo tablets together; to arrange, as when preparing a book; to compose; to twist, to plait; records, books.

1 to edit a book.
1 annals, year-books, annual registers.
1 to be enrolled; to enlist.
1 a reviser of books; the lowest rank of the Hanlin.
1 to arrange marks or letters in order.
1 to braid the hair.
1 to dispose things in a series.
1 to brood over one’s griefs.
1 to continue, to piece on.

韻 三絶 three of the skin tablets were worn out.

In Pekingese, apparently substituted for 鏡 by change of tone. To deceive.

瞎 1 just a blind’s man’s story; it is all false.
1 造謠 to trump up a story.

貓 1 the bat, also called 竹鼠 the fairy rat, 飛鼠, flying mouse, 天鼠, sky mouse, and many other names.

From *insect* and *flat*.

蝙 1 of 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.

思不出手頤 | I never expected to get a fine bream; a fish by this name is found in the River Han, which sometimes weighs 20 catties.

壁 1 a bream-shaped lantern.

砭 1 a stone probe, used to puncture sores.

針 1 acupuncture needles; to probe.

灸 1 to puncture and cauterize.

砭 1 the hard skin on a laboring man’s hands or feet; loose skin over a callosity; callous, hard.

手 臍足 | 1 horns and tough feet.

扁 1 from door and 删 the tablet hung over doors by graduates, to denote their rank; flat, thin; to flatten, to crush flat; low.

挑 1 a shoulder the flat stick, to turn buckster and peddle.

有 1 to press flat under foot.

壓 1 to flatten, as a dried fig.

Read 萬, and used for 撲.

A skiff.

駕一葉之 | a boat to sail away in a yawn no bigger than a leaf.
From precious and wanting.
To censure, to detract, to disparage; to diminish, to abate; to dismiss, to cashier.

| 1 | 下 or 下 | 誄 | to degrade, to humble, as an officer. |
| 2 | 殁 | 損 | to disparage, to injure by blaming. |
| 3 | 減 | 殭 | to diminish. |

We are liable to lose our posts.

一字之 僅于斧錘 one word of his censure was sharper than an axe.

| 1 | 鮮 | 驚 | to deprive of dignities. |
| 2 | 鱗 | 鱗 | these goods are not in the best condition; or they are injured. |

Used with 鉤 to plait.

To sew clothes, to make a seam; to lift up the dress.

| 1 | 鮮 | 剋 | to the back of a chair. |
| 2 | 鱗 | 鱗 | the ribs and flesh on the side, taken together. |

From man and change; q. d. to alter one's inconvenient position.

To put at ease, to accord with; convenient, expedient, opportune, advantageous; handy, readily; at hand; accustomed to, ready at; as an adv. then, so, forthwith; just as; thus; that is.

| 1 | 便 | 便 | to avail one's self of a good chance; to be convenient. |

利 | 便 | 便 | serviceable. |
| 宜 | 便 | 便 | suitable, fitting; cheap, reasonable. |

公 | 便 | 便 | just and suitable. |

何等 | 宜 | 便 | how easy and convenient. |

未有 | 便 | 便 | not yet ready. |

茶 | 便 | 便 | tea is ready. |

隨 | 便 | 便 | as you please, suit yourself, when you like. |

方 | 便 | 便 | that will be handy; beneficial; practical. |

不 | 便 | 便 | unhandly, unattainable, inconvenient, undesirable.

From precious and wanting.
To censure, to detract, to disparage; to diminish, to abate; to dismiss, to cashier.

1 is just so, that is it.
2 安 | at leisure, otium. |
3 中 | 中 | 卑 | said it unadvisedly, blurted it out. |
4 就 | will be ready presently. |
5 錢 | 錢 | 錢 | money readily exchanged here; — a shop sign. |
6 當 | 當 | 當 | all right; in its place; convenient. |
7 着 | 着 | 着 | it will do. |
8 時 | 時 | 時 | when will it be ready? |
9 時 | 時 | 時 | do it when occasion serves you. |
10 小 | to pass water. |
11 大 | 大 | 大 | the bloody piles. |
12 下 | 下 | 下 | at last, then it is thus. |
13 門 | 門 | 門 | a side door. |
14 衣 | 衣 | 衣 | to lay aside one's robe. |
15 飯 | 飯 | 飯 | food at all hours. |
16 買 | 買 | 買 | buy it if you like; if not, then let it alone. |
17 賣 | 賣 | 賣 | one seeks his own ease or promotion. |

From 便 to divine, but no etymology is given; it resembles teach, a pass.

| 1 | 下 | 下 | Hurried; to do a thing smartly; a law or rule of action. |
| 2 | 天 | 天 | a great system of laws. |
| 3 | 郡 | 郡 | an old name of Sz'-shui, a county of Honan. |
| 4 | 時 | 時 | neat and alert. |

To put; to clap the hands, or beat, when keeping time with music.

| 1 | 領 | 領 | to rejoice at. |
| 2 | 以 | 以 | 爲 | to mark the stops by clapping. |
| 3 | 舞 | 舞 | to encore and applaud the players. |

From 便 to divine and serviceable; it resembles teach, to teach.

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 称 repeated, with a mark 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.

色 | to distinguish colors. |

清 | to discriminate clearly. |

分 | is to separate the true from the false. |

不 | 真 | 真 | he cannot tell the true and counterfeit. |

别 | 高 | 高 | to discriminate the good from the cheap, the best from the poor. |

味 | to try the taste of. |

From 悲 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 reprimandations of angered men.

From 称 repeated 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, specious, sophisticated; logomachy.

密 | 信 | 信 | to contradict. |

爭 | 争 | 争 | to bicker.
PIEN.

論 to debate.

高談雄 | to talk loud and browbeat.

強 | to force a construction; an ex-parte argument.

善於 | good at arguing on either side.

轉 | to cajole into a view of.

明白 | to show a matter clearly.

正方 | to place a honses in its true position.

辫 | To plait, to braid; to intertwine; a cue.

留 | leave [some hair] for a cue.

大 | a loosely plaited cue.

頂 | the hair left on the head.

撣子 | a false cue.

盤起 | to curl the cue around the head.

珍珠 | a fine silk braid, with knots on it.

偏 | The muscle or flesh attached to a tendon.

變 | From bind and stroke; the contraction is much used.

變 | To transform, to metamorphose; to change; a mutation from one state of being to another, or to the original condition; a turn in affairs, a revolution; a calamity or judgement.

改 | to reform; an alteration in affairs.

通 | accommodating, as a trimmer.

心 | to alter one's views.

化 | to change, to alter the substance of; to transmute.

遐 | to excite to revolt by oppression.

天 | celestial phenomena.

災 | a providential calamity.

權 | a change from expediency or constraint.

隇 | to change countenance.

w | rules of legerdemain.

換 | to change, as money.

至 | I'll never change my views; constant till death.

了 | to retract one's word, to deny a promise.

乱 | revolution in the state.

遍 | From to go or stop and flat.

_pien_ | Everywhere; the whole; entire; to go around, to make a circuit; to pervade; a visit or walk.

身 | the whole body.

遍 | universally practice your virtue.

國 | to travel to the ends of the country.

念 | a book on when recited the whole book once.

告 | to inform everybody.

地 | the whole land looks green, as in spring.

子 | to visit all the temples.

pien | A conical cap or bonnet of deer skin or linen, worn in the Chou dynasty; it was close fitting, and resembled the Paruss turban, or a low miter; a kind of casque; military officers of a low grade; quick; alarmed, hurried; to wear a cap; to clap the hands.

文 | low civilians and army officers.

武 | or the military cap; it is now disused.

視 | regard [honors] as no better than a hair cap.

統 | the whole multitude clapped their hands — in their excitement.

行 | to go fast.

齊 | From care and wanting.

_pien_ | To put a coffin into the grave.

及 | the things connected with an interment.

執 | when the box was lowered, he grasped the ax.

來 | The original form rudely depicts the five claws of a cat spread out as if to seize prey; it forms the 163th radical of only a dozen characters.

To discriminate, to part, to sort out.

pien | In Canton, pien and pien; in Swatow, pien, pien, pien, and pien; in Amoy, pien and pien; in Fuhchau, pien, pien, and pien; in Shanghai, pien and pien; in Chi'fn, pien.

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 chariots; fifty men; one half.

側 | to have partialities; favoring or disliking.

私 | selfish private ends.

愛 | undue partiality.

曲 | willful, set in one's way.

房 | a concubine.

無 | perfectly candid, no favoritism.

之 | a prejudiced opinion.

過 | I have already had my own; a reply when asked if one has eaten, and equivalent to "I am well, thank you."

坐 | I have sat and eaten by your side at table; a polite phrase.

倚 | to lean on.

不 | no bias, no selfish end.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P'ien</th>
<th>P'ien</th>
<th>P'ien</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>像門生理 illicit; to follow a despicable business.</td>
<td>浮 fluffy, like birds or a row of banners; or people babbling and stately, as a gateway or façade.</td>
<td>露 an old name for Lin-k'iu Lin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筆 I'll thank you to do this; please oblige me.</td>
<td>筆 imposing and stately, as a gateway or façade.</td>
<td>露 dissyllabic phrases; characters made by divisible type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不依你 I certainly cannot agree with you.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>露 to clan or go together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在一旁 it leans to one side.</td>
<td>榴 A flat piece of wood, called</td>
<td>A valuable kind of timber tree that furnishes wood for cabinet work; it grows in Kiangnan, and resembles the cedar in color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勺 a swollen testicle.</td>
<td>榴 or 榴 anciently placed under the corpse in the coffin.</td>
<td>桃 a short purline on a roof near the eaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>要這樣 it must be this way.</td>
<td>榴 from tree and flat.</td>
<td>桃 a species of soap-berry tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地方 北 the place is very far to the north.</td>
<td>榴 A zebu or Brahminic bull; but the description seems to denote the cross between it and the yak; the character means the hybrid cow.</td>
<td>桃 The red sand tick or 汉 is also called 画 from its gyrratory mode of working itself under the skin; its venomous bite makes it much dreaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廊 a library, a side office.</td>
<td>榴 to walk lamely, as from weak ankles; to drag the feet, as a lame horse; the knee-pan; to walk about.</td>
<td>桃 to pare, as a fruit of its skin; to slice off, to cut thin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>募 opinionated, stubborn.</td>
<td>榴 or 榴 and 榴 anciently placed under the corpse in the coffin.</td>
<td>桃 to cut a fowl into slices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生死 or 感 I must have it.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 just take off a slice of plain (unseasoned) meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腹 out of the right way, depraved; roughly, unused, as a path.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 Artful and deceitful words; a plausible account of a thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氣 a hybrid conception, as in rearing males of any kind.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 a man's tale a made up story.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翅 The body half paralyzed.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 smooth-faced and eloquent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>檔 p'ien a kind of spotted fever with eruptions.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 我截截截截言 it is nothing but a fine-spun, skilful story to take you in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>篇 p'ien A slip of bamboo, such as was anciently used to carve writings on, and denoting a page or section; one leaf of a book; books, publications; a bamboo for punishing; a red skinned bamboo which produces delicately scented shoots.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 A hunting falcon of a reddish plumage, two years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻翻 p'ien one leaf.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 a bird shaped like the raven, of a dark color, also called 白 when its plumage turns whitish; it may be allied to the jays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>說 a variety of bamboo, such as was anciently used to carve writings on, and denoting a page or section; one leaf of a book; books, publications; a bamboo for punishing; a red skinned bamboo which produces delicately scented shoots.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 Intended to represent a piece of wood cut; it forms the 51st radical of characters denoting ships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長 a long and minute description.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 Anything thin and small, as a leaf, flower, strip, bit, chip, or slip; a classifier of plats of land, space of time, a piece of paper, or petals of flowers; a half, a section of, to slice, to divide; a statement, a paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>書 about his books and chapters.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 Anything thin and small, as a leaf, flower, strip, bit, chip, or slip; a classifier of plats of land, space of time, a piece of paper, or petals of flowers; a half, a section of, to slice, to divide; a statement, a paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>所図 it is found in poetical books.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 a bird shaped like the raven, of a dark color, also called 白 when its plumage turns whitish; it may be allied to the jays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出身 he rose to office through the tripos.</td>
<td>榴 decayed, putrid.</td>
<td>桃 Intended to represent a piece of wood cut; it forms the 51st radical of characters denoting ships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝶 To fly about; to run to and fro; fluttering; hustle, running here and there.</td>
<td>檔 a span of horses; to associate; to arrive simultaneously; to join or clan together; anything redundant.</td>
<td>桃 Anything thin and small, as a leaf, flower, strip, bit, chip, or slip; a classifier of plats of land, space of time, a piece of paper, or petals of flowers; a half, a section of, to slice, to divide; a statement, a paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝶舞 the butterfly is hovering about.</td>
<td>檔 a span of horses; to associate; to arrive simultaneously; to join or clan together; anything redundant.</td>
<td>桃 Anything thin and small, as a leaf, flower, strip, bit, chip, or slip; a classifier of plats of land, space of time, a piece of paper, or petals of flowers; a half, a section of, to slice, to divide; a statement, a paper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 yamen; 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 14th zodiacal constellation of γ in Pegasus and α in Andromeda.

An old name for T'ung-kiang lien through Chiang in the north of Szechuen on the River Pa.

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 pih, 綿 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 gathers in a skirt.

The folds or plait in a lady's skirt.

An ancient jade badge of office, made round with a hole in it, and held in the hands at court; this and the 王 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 did you speak to?

To impose on one, to swindle out of.

Swindled out of.

Pian.

Old sounds, pit, pik, bit, and blt. In Canton, pik, pāt, and pit; in Swatow, pit, pīa, and pāk; in Amoy, pēk, pēk, and pit; in Fuhchien, pēk, pūk, pih, pik, pēk, and pāk; in Shanghai, pīh; in Chifu, pi.

From stone, gem, and white, denoting its value and clearness.

Green jade stone; some kinds are blueish, and others greenish like the deep sea; it is like jadeite, and highly prized.
Some say, it is combined of 由 a demon and not underneath; others derive it from 田 a field and minute particles.

To finish, to bring to a full end; over, terminated; the last or end of; all, entirely; a trestle used in sacrifices; old name of a small dukedom near Si-nan fu in Shensi; a bird-net with a long handle like a scoop; a document; the fifth gate of the palace in old times.

① after all; at last; finally.
② they have all come.
③ the job is not yet done.
④ after the public business is over.
⑤ the 19th zodiacal constellation beginning at τ Tauri and including the Hyades.

收 | all are received.

冷 | a cold wind.

膝 | a knee-pad made of leather; worn when making prostrations; a kind of fringed apron, wide at the bottom.

膝 | coverings for the knees.

革 | Interchanged with the next.

革 | A variety of pulse.

革 | the seeds of the Chusca Roxburghii, or long pepper; this name seems to be an imitation of the Hindu word "pippali."

革 | cubes, including probably the seeds of the Cubeba and Duplicanum.

革 | dock or common sorrel.

革 | A wicker hedge; an enclosure hedged in by bamboo.

革 | a dray or cart to hani fuel.

蓬 | a country cottage with a wicker gate; — a poor hovel.

革 | an instrument like a flageolet.

Ph | Fiery; the roar or noise of a great fire.

鞍 | To warn persons off the road, and thus make way for the sovereign; an imperial journeying.

鞍 | to order people to retire.

鞍 | to reach the imperial stage.

鞍 | a great guard.

福 | A delicate wheaten dumpling with meat inside, called 鼬 because two persons called 鼬 and 紅 were fond of thou.

福 | From heart and full.

福 | An earnest resolute feeling; oppressed, borne down with.

福 | sincere.

福 | distracted and oppressed.

福 | From wood and full; also read fish.

福 | A strip of wood, called 鼬 fastened across the horns of oxen to prevent them going; a frame for supporting darts; a place for drying fish.

福 | From to go and full; the second is also used for fish, 辽 a basin or light garter.

福 | To crowd, to press upon, to approach too near; to constrain; to arbitrarily urge; to ill-use, to harass, to reduce to straits; to destitute or fill; urgent; imperious.

福 | To ill-use so as cause death.

福 | near bordering; to draw near; crowd on.

福 | To constrain another to do.

福 | 声 to browbeat, to put down.

福 | 擒 捕 a great press, a jam.

福 | 令 拱 妇 to force a wife to marry another man.

福 | 服 a bondage bound around the legs by coolies.

福 | overalls or leggings.

必 | to egg the people on to robbery.

必 | I am obliged to do it; no help for it.

必 | to compel, to urge on, urgent.

必 | Formed of 八 to divide and 弋 an arrow, and explained as marking off the four cardinal points.

必 | Minutely divided; a strong affirmative, certainly, must; determined on.

何 | why? what necessity is there?

必 | we cannot do without it.

必 | or | 一定 certainly.

必 | 有 | uncertain, doubtful.

必 | it is not necessary for me to go.

必 | doubtless so.

必 | you may not want it.

必 | perhaps not; not certainly so.

必 | after all it must be so.

必 | if you have the essential thing, why not dissuade him from appealing?

必 | 有 | there is no idea that it must be so.

必 | most surely, undoubtedly.

必 | Interchanged with the next two.

必 | To smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.

必 | 要 言 very smooth-tongued, talkative.

必 | twittering of birds.

必 | 髦 | long-ells, a kind of woollen cloth.

必 | Fragrant; a sort of pot-herb.

必 | odoriferous; grateful to the smell like food, for which see the next.

必 | a kind of Scirpus or seige with an edible root; probably a variety of the water-chestnut.

必 | (Sanscrit, bhikshu) a priest; and 仏尼 (Sanscrit, bhikshuni) a nun.

必 | 菩薩 fragrant has been your filial sacrifice.
The fragrance of food just cooked, which the spirits will smell and accept.

Perverse, self-willed, disobedient; resisting reproof.

A Chinese pencil or small brush; a pen; to write, to compose; style, composition; drawing, penmanship; a stroke in a character.

A quill pen.

A laborious writing, and free hand-writing.

Your penmanship; in good characters.

Pen and paper opposed to each other; - a great litigation.

I wrote it with my own pencil.

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.

A syringe.

During this first month (November), the wind blows cold.

In Cantonese. Tender, as a shoot.

Similar to the last.

The bubbling of water in a fountain; a deficiency.


**P'ih.**

*Old sounds, p'ih, p'it, bli, and bit.* In Canton, pîh, p'ik, and p'ek; — in Swatow, p'it, p'sk, and pin; — in Amoy, p'es, p't, and p't; — in Fu-kien, p'ek and p'ian; — in Shanghai, p'its; — in Chifu, p'is.

**劈.**

Composed of 作 acid and | for a rule, intimating that it is hard to observe laws, and mouth, denoting their delivery to the people; it is interchanged with the next, four, with 亨 and others of its compounds.

A prince or sovereign; a term for heaven, and for a deceased husband; to rend or split open; grave and pretentious; quiet, secluded; law, example; to repress, to punish; a crowd frightened away; to perceive fully; clear; as; to beat the breast, perverse; to open.

| 大 | the severe punishment, death. |
| 名 | nominal; false, a pretense. |
| 除 | to exorcise. |
| 皇 | my imperial lord, — so a widow calls her late husband. |
| 后 | a queen, an empress. |

How 鬼天言不信 how is it, high Heaven, that he will not listen to just words.

便 | subtle.

脾.

Mean, low-life; base, licentious, depraved; partial, prejudiced; cramped, straitened, incommodious; private, by or secluded.

陋 | rustic, untutored.

荒 | a desert, neglected spot.

邪 | heretical, flagitious, as doctrines; depraved and insubordinate.

见 | prejudiced; a partial view.

巷 | a side lane; a private alley.

敞 | abandoned and reproach in character.

幽 | a covert or dark glen.

劈.

To cleave, to open, to rive; to beat the breast; to drive away; to bend.

| 開 | to break open.
| 啓 | to open; to rive, to split, to rend; to tear asunder; a wedge; wedge-shaped.
| 破 | to break open.
| 脖 | a harsh man.
| 水 | the sump in bridges.

In *Cantonese.* To meet one suddenly.

面 | I met him so abruptly, — as when turning a corner.

初 | the first crash, the first word.

**劈.**

Indigestion; costiveness; any derangement of the circulation of the humors or blood, giving rise to boils, cancers, &c.; a morbid appetite; a craving for food, an inordinate fancy for things; partial to.

食 | a vicious appetite.

八 | everybody has one craving,—is mad on something.

性 | a propensity, a hobby.

疾 | dyspeptic, hysteric.

書 | doting on books.

哽 | he has a mania for it.

痰 | expectoration of phlegm from drinking.

**劈.**

A prettily veined or glazed tile made to resemble tortoise-shell, and used in paving paths and facing walls.

**劈.**

Oblique, leaning, deflected; poor, mean.
From 來 to conceal and 八 eight, because a piece of silk of four 丈 was folded eight times.

A piece of silk, for which the next is now used; a pair; a fellow, a mate; one of two who are, or have been united; responsive; to match, to pair; a companion, one who is to be matched; classifier of horses, because they are so often spanned.

一 配 a married pair.
一 配之際 the time of marriage.
夫 a husband; a man.
夫 婦 a common man and woman.
作 豐伊 he ruled in Fung according to the pattern — of his ancestors.

世無其 世界 has not his equal.
馬 horses of all kinds.
鳥 the mandarin-duck, which is noted for its delicacy.

正 The original form is made of 止 to stop with bowels above, or more like 正 enough; others make it from 止 and 正 a right over; it is the 103rd radical.

A classifier of pieces of cloth
一 有 a piece of cotton.
頭 購 a dry-goods' shop.
成 a whole piece of goods.

Read 枚. Sufficient; to record.

Read '枚 for 費. Correct, elegant, exact; cultivated.

Old sounds, pin and bin. In Canton p'ao; — in Swatow, pin; — in Amoy, pin; — in Fuhchau, ping; — in Shanghai, ping; — in Chiš, pin.

賓 From 貝 precious and obscure.

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 以 賓 the guests are arranged according to their skill — in archery.
主 guest and host; servant and employer; lord and sif; secondary and principal proposition in rhetoric; — according to the context.
四海 服 all China submitted willingly.
服 to regard, to respect, to help, to care for.
龍 a fairy who helps students.

大 and 小 are two parts of the Book of Odes.

To blow water into meat to increase its weight; gross, fat, as blubber.

A wild duck; the mallard; also called 木匹 by some authors.

鷺 a countryman takes a duck — as a gift.

A bird called 鷺, the description of which answers nearly to the brown grebe (Podiceps), which is common in Southern China; it is also called 油鷺 the oily duck, 刺, the small duck, and other names.

戩 From wood and guest; the contracted form is unauthorized.

The areca-nut, called 槟 in imitation of the Malay word pensang.

槟 From wood and guest; the contracted form is unauthorized.

槟 a nut prepared for chewing; the husk is called 大腹皮 the big-belly skin.

棗 a hard astringent seed used for the areca.

欖 the fruit of a species of fig (Ficus stipulata), used in poultices.

獶 A small species of otter; others say, a large kind.

鑽 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.

Confused, disordered.

The varied embroidery confuses the eye.

A mélange of colors.

His words are not perspicuous.

The oyster from which pearls are taken, now found in the Gulf of Tungking; the pearl is supposed to be the concreted semen of the sparrow when transformed into the oyster.

A pearl oyster.

The tribes on the River Hwai brought pearl-oysters and fish.

When you get where land and water meet, you are at the dressing-place of the frogs and oysters.

Ornament and plainness properly mixed.

Neat but not gairish; the parts well contrasted.

Simplicity and elegance are in harmony; a well balanced mind.

The name of a hill where many wild hogs were found, as its composition indicates.

An inferior department in the southwest of Shensi.

An old man.

Dark hair and red cheeks; pretty.

I have done nothing, though my hair is gray; a regret of old age.
From wealth and to share, intimating that the share is very little.

Poverty; destitute, impoverished.

Pennyless; no resources.

Ignoble and poor; base.

If all cleaned out, destitute as if I had been washed.

Destitute; not enough.

Do not forget those who were your friends in poverty.

The no wonder he is poor.

The princely man is contented even in poverty.

He is poor yet happy.

Urgent, pressing, like one waiting at a ford; hurried, precipitate; incessant, continually; imminent; a brink, a shore.

A covering, a shelter, as a house.

Unceasingly, incessantly urging.

I agree to anything you may do.

Uninterruptedly.

An old name for the areca-nut.

The doom of the state draws nigh.

Urgently to hasten.

A fragrant fruit, the apple or pomegranate.

Correctly thus written

A water plant common in Kiangnan; the four leaves at the end of the stalks are about as large as a cash, and are divided equally so as to resemble the character 田; they are covered underneath with a gelatinous secretion; the white flowers appear in June, whence its name of 白; it is probably a species of water shield (Hydrodictis or Cobomba), and the leaves are fed to animals.

A water-shield and duckweed; these two plants were once used in marriage rites.

When 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.

Don't smirk with everybody.

It is like the miserable attempt of Tung-shi imitating [Si-shi] in knitting her brows, — which only made her the more ugly.

To frown and look provoked.

To knit the brows.

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.

The ladies of the palace hareem.

The emperor's secondary wives.
### 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manchurian crane</td>
<td>[Grus montanus]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gold pheasant</td>
<td>[Tympanotis picta]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Peacock</td>
<td>[Pavo muticus]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wild goose</td>
<td>[Anser anser]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Silver pheasant</td>
<td>[Euplocamus rufescens]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lesser egret</td>
<td>[Egretta garzetta]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mandarin duck</td>
<td>[Anas galerilivata]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Quail</td>
<td>[Coturnix dactylisonea]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Long-tailed jay</td>
<td>[Urocisso cinensis]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yellow oriole</td>
<td>[Oriolus chinensis]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The oriole is worn by the lowest grade of underlings. The chuang-yuen, or senior Hanlin, wears the egret. The wives of officials wear the same embroidery as their husbands, but without knots.

The ranks in both services have been further distinguished in the present dynasty by different colored knots 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 bang. In Canton, ping, peng, and ping; in Swatow, peng, ping, and ping; in Amoy, ping and pin; in Foochou, ping, ping, and ping; in Shanghai, ping, ping, and pang; in Chifin, ping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ping</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>冰</td>
<td>Ice, cold, frost, frozen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伐</td>
<td>To cut out ice for storing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雪</td>
<td>Snow, ice, frost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冻</td>
<td>Ice-water, iced, frozen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>Water, iced, frozen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>制</td>
<td>To cut out ice for storing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冰</td>
<td>Ice-water, iced, frozen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>A cold, icy, cold, freezing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>室</td>
<td>An ice-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>侠</td>
<td>A glacial spot on the ice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伏</td>
<td>Crawl or lie on an ice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>门</td>
<td>The ice is thicker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甜</td>
<td>Crystallized sugar-candy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叠</td>
<td>Sugar-candy, frozen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ping</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>養</td>
<td>To feed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脂</td>
<td>The hard fat of animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洁</td>
<td>To clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>A person, a man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>To remain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唇</td>
<td>To keep the mouth shut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>首</td>
<td>To remain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唇</td>
<td>To keep the mouth shut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>A go-between.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>相</td>
<td>A go-between.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>余</td>
<td>A go-between.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洗</td>
<td>To wash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>A fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冻</td>
<td>Frozen fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綁</td>
<td>To strap on skates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弹</td>
<td>To act virtuously and establish a character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>In music, the air, soprano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>副</td>
<td>The bass; and the alto; foreign terms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The insinuations of military officers are all animals, but they are not so strictly distinguished as the civilians; they are worn in the following order:

1. 麒麟 | The unicorn of Chinese fable. |
2. 狮子 | The lion of India (Felis leo). |
3. 豹 | The leopard (Leopardus japonicus). |
4. 虎 | The tiger (Felis tigris) of Manchuria. |
5. 熊 | The black bear (Helarctos tibetanus). |
6. 猫 | The tiger cat (Leopardus melanolouens). |
7. 鹰 | The mottled bear (Ailuropus melanoleucus). |
8. 鸟 | The seal (Pitsch equestris). |
9. 犟 | The rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sondaicus). |
10. 犀 | The rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sondaicus). |

A soldier; troops; a force; an army; a weapon, arms; military, warlike; to kill, as with troops; to fight, to use arms; the black pawn in Chinese chess.

From eight and a half lock; but the original form is derived from 丁 two hands with an umbrella between them, or from 又 man, hand, and 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.

To call out or marshal troops, as from a garrison.

To bring a force to the rescue; to reinforce one in danger.

As after your chariots and horses, your bows and arrows, and all the weapons of war.

Weapons, guns, artillery.
### PING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>the main body of an army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戈</td>
<td>spears, muskets, arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>swords, knifes, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出</td>
<td>to go out on a campaign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一枝</td>
<td>one corps of the force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>步</td>
<td>cavalry; the horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>操</td>
<td>infantry; the foot; the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>救</td>
<td>a force sent to succor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>點</td>
<td>to call the roll; mustering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官</td>
<td>government troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>招</td>
<td>to enlist troops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 反賊亂 the troops have revolted and the rebels are rampant.
2. 如神 he fights like a god.
3. 耳 a commander; an officer; the governor of Hongkong or Macao is commonly so called.

### PING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>拌</td>
<td>A quiver; to put the hand on the quiver, so as not to let the arrows drop out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丙</td>
<td>Composed of 一 and 门 represents the 阳 principle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The third of the ten stems, which with 丁 belongs to fire, and refers to the south; therefore they denote bright; a fish's tail, from a fancied resemblance in the seal character.

1. 天 or 青 heaven; a clear sky. |
2. 火 the heat of the sun. |
3. 坐 facing north and south, — as a house or grave. |

### In Cantonese. To burn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>閱</td>
<td>the houses were consumed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廢</td>
<td>burn this after you have read it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烈</td>
<td>Bright, light, like fire; luminous, perspicuous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如星</td>
<td>clear as noon-day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乗</td>
<td>Bright and glorious, like the sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乘</td>
<td>the last emperor of the Sung dynasty, A.D. 1278.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One name for the Lepisma or clothes moth is 鱼, so called from its forked tail resembling the character 丙; another name is 白魚 white fish.

### A city in the ancient principality of Sung 朱 Su-Ch'ing fu in the north west of Kiangsu; also another in the state Ch'ing 鄱 near K'ai-fung fu.

Sad, mournful.

### 未見君子憂心 |

1. When they do not see their prince, mournful sorrow fills their hearts.

### 餅

A cake; a biscuit which has been baked; pastry made into small pieces; fritters, dumplings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>糧</td>
<td>wheaten cakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乾</td>
<td>dry biscuit or crackers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>食</td>
<td>pastry, cakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中秋</td>
<td>or 月 cakes made at the full of the 8th moon, and used in worshiping it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糧</td>
<td>the stuffing of a cake.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 牛奶

Cheese.

### 金

Presents of cake money.

### 鉢

Thin plates of gold or silver, shaped somewhat like the old Japanese obongs, employed in offerings to the Five Emperors; a certain badge of office; an iron boiler.

### 鉢

cast a plate of sycee; they are sometimes so cast instead of the shoe ingots.

### 鉢

A handful of grain; an ancient dry measure containing two stone 石, or 160 pecks 斗; to seize, to grasp in the hand; to have power, as Heaven grants it; to uphold, to maintain, as principles; decided; maintained.

### 鉢

A sheaf of grain.

### 鉢

to hold a candle and wait for the dawn, as Kwanti did.

### 鉢

be just and yet compassionate.

### 鉢

he acted most justly; the whole is very fair.

### 鉢

to drop a handful.

### 鉢

gave him 800 pecks of millet.

### 鉢

to direct, to oversee.

### 鉢

it is not that we of the House of Ch'ing regard it best to make you unhappy and harassed.

### 鉢

to grasp.

### 鉢

who really holds the power in the state?

### 鉢

his natural disposition was incorrigibly stupid.

### 鉢

A scabbard.

### 鉢

the sheath of his sword glittered with its gems.

### 鉢

A bamboo mat or covering behind a carriage to keep off the dust.

### 鉢

a cloth screen at the back of a cart.
From *even* with two men above; or from *two standing* men standing together on the same level; the last two forms are in common use.

Two standing or going together, a dual arrangement; a copulative particle, altogether, both with, and also, moreover; even with, unitedly, at once; used before a negative, it enforces it, really; to compare.

非: by no means.

坐: to sit together.

你: do you compare them together.

力: mutual assistance.

一: all, the whole.

不: not so at all.

民之無辜: the harmless people will all be reduced to servitude.

吞六國: he absorbed the six states.

兩蓮: two lotuses on one stalk.

合: united.

兼: to bring all into one.

州: an ancient name of Ch Ting Fu (Shantung) in the southwest of Chihli.

且: moreover.

葉: in a corner the leaves have closed (or curled up), as the sensitive plant.

用: used for the last, and for *ping* to reject.

于: on a line with, even, equal; to reduce to a uniformity; to equalize; to expose, to endanger.

居: to oppose.

命: careless of one’s life, as in battle.

起: to rise up together.

八部: the eight books to one.

再: he renounced his own private views.

病: From *disease* and *sick*.

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.

治: maladies and ailments.

或: or; or; or; or; or; sick.

治: to cure ailments.

治: dangerously sick.

治: to cure ailments.

治: to treat.

治: to injure the state.

治: to injure the state.

治: they injured each other.

治: to reform themselves in order to quiet the people, is what even Yao and Shun were defective in.

治: a principle that injures the country; a radical, revolutionary idea.

治: a sudden attack.

治: not the evil with men is that they will not seek - the truth.

治: they injured each other.

治: to start in the sleep; drowsy; an old classic name for the third moon.

柄: The second form is seldom used.

A handle, a haft, a crank; a source; having control of; authority, power.

把: to take by the handle.

无: nothing to make the story plausible; nothing to talk about.

有: powerful; something to rely on; a basis of action; an excuse or occasion for proceeding against.

一: a foot-rule.

掌: to have the control of.

斗: handle of the constellation called the Dipper.

没: the handless meteor, — are two wooden balls tied together; applied to an unsteady, unsafe man.

曲: the crank is broken.

凭: From *bench* and *to depend on*.

凭: To lean on or against; to confide in, to trust to; proof, evidence.

依: to rest on; to look to; a support, a reliance.

欄: to lean on the railing.

几: resting his head as he leaned on the table.

乾: a dry stick near the fire, — so is going into temptation.

月: thinking of you while leaning over and looking at the moon.

挨: to rest on or lean, as a wall against a house.

拼: To drive off, to expel; open, cracked; to make a bad joint in cabinet-ware.

碎: the wood of a patched-up article, one made of pieces.

笔: to subscribe to make up a deficiency.

In *Cantonese*. A crashing noise.

如: as of smashing crockery, or the din of an orchestra.
P'ING.

Old sounds, p'ing, p'ang, bing, and bang. In Canton, p'ing, p'ang, and pl'ang; in Swatow, pl'eng, pan, and p'ê; in Amoy, p'ang, peng, and pin; in Fuzehau, p'ing, p'ang, and pin; in Shanghai, pl'ing and bing; in Chefoo, p'ing.

From woman and impulsive; used with marriage presents. p'ing Elegant, as a lady; to inquire.

A graceful, lady-like; gentle and beautiful; sometimes applied to speech or tone of voice.

The rushing sound of the billows against a cliff.

The crash of stones.

The noise of shutting or opening a door; a cracking sound, as when a door turns in its socket.

Even, equal, level; just, equitable; common, ordinary, usual; uniform, equitable; peaceful, undisturbed, tranquil; to tranquilize; to restore quiet, to subdue; to adjust, as weights; to harmonize, to pacify, to conciliate; to regulate; regulated; blended; plenty; a plain.

A flat, level place; a plateau; an area where people collect.

From water and even; like a rushing wave.

A ravine, a wady, a gully.

From plant and gally.

Duckweed, such as covers pools and fish-ponds, called p'ing; a gravel, a gravel."
P'ING.

1. 水相逢 unexpectedly meeting abroad, like drift-wood on the waters.
2. 萧无定 it is uncertain where he is now.

 sometimes interchanged with the last.

**spring** A species of succulent cress, the stem of whose sprouts are very fond; the stem is straight and slender, and the leaves greenish white.

芳草 is the fragrant grassy herbage.

食野之是 [the deer] are eating the tender cress.

Read *ping*. A protection.

屏 a kind of war chariot with a screen or shield.

From body and together.

屏 is used before a door-way; a defense; ornamental tablets; to cover, to screen, to hide or keep out of view; to act defensively; to serve as a defense.

穀 a movable door-screen.

帷 a dividing curtain; a veil.

圍 a folding-screen.

鏡 a pier-glass in a frame.

帳 a hanging curtain.

椅 back of a chair.

立 a guard or servant, i.e. one who stands like a screen.

藩之臣 an officer on guard on the frontier.

腰 a waist-cloth; a fig-leaf.

壽 a scroll given to old people.

鼎 or 柩 table ornaments of small stone screens.

Read *ping*. To expel; to scatter; to reject, to put aside, to keep outside; to spoil, as robbers; to remove.

除 to cease from, as smoking.

退左右 to keep back the attendants.

斥其非 blamed him for his faults.

P'ING.

逐 to drive out.

入耳目 to make people to retire, — in order to be alone.

氣 to hold the breath, as when before a superior.

作之之其當其霧 be raised up and took off the dead trunks and fallen boughs.

瓶 a water-pitcher, an earthen jug; a vase; a bottle; a gurgle; a vessel with a tubular neck, and usually without a handle or nozzle.

花 a jar for flowers.

膽 a big bellied vase.

滿 a wine jar.

守口如 a keep the guard over your mouth as [when pouring from a bottle.

水 a pitcher, an ewer, a jug.

From heart or bench and a horse running; it is similar to ping; the third contracted form is not uncommon.

A stand for a stone; to lean upon, to trust to; confiding in; according to; as; proof, evidence; that which can be proved.

中 midsman, surety, a broker.

有 there is proof.

無 according to; as; proof, evidence.

口說無 the words [alone] will not serve for proof.

以物為 this thing will be the proof.

有所依 whatever you put your trust in.

玉 the great lord leaned on the gomped bench.

女 an officer’s commission.

神力 men trust to the power of the gods.

話 it is as you say.

帖 a card sent as sign of having received a thing.

單 a receipt; a draft.

任 how you do it whichever way is agreeable to you.

P'ING.

仗 a staff.

象取規鏡 current money will be paid on presenting this bill.

邦 An ancient place in the present Lins-ku’i hien 隆胸縣 in the central part of Shantung; this and 瓣 seem to be the same place.

聘 From ear and impulsive; interchanged with 易 pretty.

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 espouse, to betroth; the betrothal presents; a gift, a portion.

金 money paid at betrothal.

請 to engage a teacher.

賢士 to engage a worthy man to fill a certain post.

下 or 邀 to engage a worthy man to fill a certain post.

厚 a generous dower.

行小 to send the first betrothal presents.

則為妻 a wife is espoused by presents.

面 three invited, as the ancient Yin 伊尹 was by his prince.

君 to answer the prince’s call.

却 to decline the presents.

徵 to request scholars to serve the state.

備 to betroth a virgin.

待 to a wait the presents; to tarry till sought for.

靡使歸 we cannot send any one home to inquire about our families.

傅 To repose confidence in, and employ on messages; to send.

張操權 reckless and dangerous in using power.

 Kıng From thunder thrice repeated.

The sound of thunder; a thundering racket, like a salute or cannonading.
PIU.

Old sound, bio. In Canton, piu; in Swatow, phu; in Amoy, phil; in Fuhchau, phia; in Shanghai, plo; in Chif, phi.

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 macroceloides of Hodgson), a much larger animal; streaks, veins; ornate.

PO.

Old sounds, pa and pat. In Canton, po; in Swatow, po, p'o, and pha; in Amoy, po, phi, and ph'ana; in Fuhchau, po, p'o, and phia; in Shanghai, pu; in Chif, phi.

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 Shensi; wrinkled, venerable, as I am my aged grandparents; this phrase is also a name for father among the Miaoists'.

平 靜 quiet smooth water.

思 [the pigs] are wading in the streams.

秋 bright glances of the eye.

微 a tender glance.

涉 [the pigs] are wading in the streams.

金 moonlight, alluding to its reflection on the water.

及 the coming wave, the evil will reach him; to compromise.

水 水纹 ripples; purring, rippling; as a current.

餘 不了 the rest of the account will come by and by; the remainder is not written.

奔 奔碌 hurrying here and busy there; — in the cares of life.

羅文國 the kingdom of the Brahmans; — or India.

文 有 the essay is very discursive or figurative.

心中無 [(propitious] I have no griefs or enmities.

斯 國 Persia; but the name seems to have also been applied to a part of Sumatra, in the ignorance of Chinese geographers.

羅蜜 the jujube.

羅莓 the jujube; — i.e. the Borneo fruit.

州 an old name for Ngauping cheu 安平州 in Kwangs.

In Cantonese. Used in imitation of the word ball.

打 to play billiards.

打地 to roll nine-pins.

菠 A general name for spinach and other similar greens, like the Convolvulus reptans.

菠菠 spinach (Spinacea), a common article of food; it is an exotic, and also called 菠菜 or the Persian greens, from whence a priest brought the seed.

嶧 A hill or peak, called a mound from its resemblance to a tumulus; it is in Liang cheu in Hanchung fu in the southwest of Shensi, at the source of the River Han.

蝨 An unusual name for the lice, described as like a huge wood-louse or sowbug (Oniscus).
A declivity, a slope; the side of a hill; a brow; a brac; a mound; a heap of rubbish; a hill; hills which contain gems.

A vitreous transparent glaze. Like the last; it is also wrongly used for 磬 to translate. To spread or proclaim abroad; to tell foolish rumors; reports, stories.

An officer of the Empress Wu in the T'ang dynasty.

A winnowing-fan; to winnow or shake grain.

Take the fan and separate the chaff.

An open basket for grain.

The ship rolled and pitched.

To clean grain in the wind.

A mother.

The boatwomen at Canton.

The legal wife.

A motherly feeling.

A bed-warmer; a mound of hot water pan.

A witch; a spiritual medium.

A widow.

A god of the wind, once known in K'ai-fung fu.

A venerated statesman.

A big bellied.

Your temples are beginning to turn white a little.

A district in the north of Kiangsi, Poyang hien contiguous to the Poyang Lake, from which it is named.

Stones like flint or obsidian, which can be used for spear or arrow-heads.
The head inclined one side; leaning, uneven; somewhat, a degree, a little; an excess; rather doubting; perverse, one-sided.

if it will answer very well.

doubt, too much, a good deal.

rather too much of it.

I know a thing or two.

I am new too long a time.

Can be used.

when officers pervert equity and have favorites, the people will overpass their place.

I understood it very well.

partial, prejudiced.

It needs to be distinguished from kip. It is great; the second form is employed for the latter senses.

An adverb, do not, may or can not, ought not; then, forthwith; insufferable.

unworthy of belief.

I can't bear so much inconvenience.

he thereupon wished to reduce him.

An unauthorized but common character.

A basket tray, about four inches deep; used to carry grain in a cart.

From stone and skin.

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.

destroyed, useless.

smashed; broken to shivers.

cracked; torn; split.

A bladder has split his gall-bladder; i. e. lost all courage.

Open split it open.

break it; knock it to pieces.

defeated, ruined.

detected, all found out; seen to be vanity, as the world.

To lose property, as by theft.

The arrows went like blows to the mark.

from plants and extended; it resembles po 薄 a book.

Plants extended; trees appearing singly, no brushwood, grassy; thin; attenuated; subtle; a thin leaf or plate, a pellicle; poor, unfortunate; economical; light, few; to diminish; to slight, to treat coldly; suspicious of; to approach; an initial particle, ah, so; to reach or extend over;

careless, inattentive to, anyhow; trifling; a curtain or screen.

a slight offense.

and thick and thin; liberal and stingy; intimate and distant.

unfortunate in life.

contemptuous, regardless of.

thus we pick them; now we have them.
A simple ancient game played with six sticks in twelve squares; it resembled the game of fox-and-geese.
得了 I got it for nothing.
得老 I have grown old uselessly; I have done nothing in life.
道 the spoken parts of a play, those not sung.
寫 | 字 words written by the sound, as 金 for 今.
聽 | 話 or 聽土 he understands the local patois.
眼 | he could only see it with his eyes; — i.e. he could (or would) do nothing.
人 or 衣人 or 丁 a commoner, a man who has no rank, or has been degraded from office.
文 the simple text.
手成家 to rise in life by one's efforts, self-made.
食 a free meal; a plain dish.
瞧 I had a look for nothing.
色人 or 褐 an albino, known as 天老兒 in Peking.
日 or 畫 in open day; daylight.
紅 | 事 | lucky and unlucky affairs, pleasant and sad events; referring especially to marriages and funerals.
屋出官卿 a plain family has produced a high statesman.
擔 | 一覽 I got the better of him in that argument.
月 | bright moonlight.
胡 | 說 | 道 | 吹 | 恪bonade, bragging.
太 | the planet Venus; this name was given to the poet, Li T'ai-poh, by his mother, who dreamed that she conceived him under the influence of this star.
三 | snow in the first moon.
年 | 經九 | it is already nine years—meaning snows.
剖心自 to open one's heart, to clear one's reputation.
醫 a medicine, corrosive sublimate.
飛 | to miss a leaf in turning over, — which spoils the essay.
穿 | 掛孝 to wear white for filial mourning.

豈合喜莫 | 手 shall I not redress those who have been wronged?
下 a name of Nanking in the Tang dynasty.

| 百， from 白 white or clear, and — one; q-d. one round sun.
| pai poh |
| A hundred; the whole of a class or sort; many, numerous; all, everybody.
| 百千萬 thousands of thousands; — a vast number.
| 發 | 中 'a hundred shots and a hundred hits; — he's always lucky.
| 子孫 | the rocket rose very high.
| 足 the centipede.
| 官 | all officials; the rulers.
| 盤 all kinds, as of speculations.
| 舊 | 合花 | lily flowers, alluding to the layers on the bulb.
| 計 | 資生 | all the various occupations of life.
| 恐 | 恐 everybody hates him heartily.
| 年之後 | after death, a euphemism.
| 家姓 | the surnames or clan names of the Chinese.
| 聰 | 會 | the brain.
| 里侯 | a district magistrate, alluding to the extent of his jurisdiction.

A hundred men, the leader of a band, a centurion; a string of a hundred cash; it is used for the last in writing numbers for security.

壹 | 兩 100 taels of silver.

伯 poh

From man and white; the word 廬 or 善伯 is derived from this; occurs used for 異 a tyrant.

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-

ciently, also a constable of princes, heads of departments, leaders, nobles, and chiefs; to control; term by which a husband or elder brother is addressed.

將 | 助 | O Sir, come to my help!

父 or 大父 my paternal elder uncle, called 大父 in familiar address; an old gentleman.

公 | a great uncle.

叔 | paternal uncles; used for uncles on both sides.

母 | an uncle, an elder, a senior.

宗 | an ancient rank, like a high-priest.

勞 | the shrike.

仲叔季 a mode of calling four brothers, answering to first, second, third, and fourth.

帛 poh

Plain white silk; taffeta; a present of silk; wealth, property.

布 fabrics generally.

寶 | paper money buried at worship.

掛 | to place long strips of paper on graves, as at Ts'ing-ming.

財 | riches; estates.

東 | a small present, a single roll.

三 | three sorts of colored silks used for presents.

財 | 星君 the Chinese Plutus, or god of Wealth.

泊 poh

From water and white; used with 薄 thin.

泊 | the glare on the water; a ripple; to stop; to fasten or moor a boat; to anchor; anchored, at leisure; a marshy lake.

灣 | or 糧 to anchor a vessel.

澹 | 自如 frugal, contented, with little.

漂 | unsettled, roving, as a gypsy; a vagabond.

河 | the ha-po, i.e. the hoppo or boat-master at Canton; as 河司 is a harbor-master.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POH.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>疙</td>
<td>To swell up suddenly, as a pustule; the skin breaking, as from chills.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>From knife and to engrave.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胱</td>
<td>卵</td>
<td>不准 to reverse the decision of a lower court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>by to</td>
<td>然</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>春</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>not</td>
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<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>to</td>
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<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>to from</td>
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<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>at to</td>
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<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>by to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>in the walking over stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>noise made by a horse striking his hoofs together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>Two persons standing back to back; to progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>to</td>
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<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
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<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胶</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>the dark king ruled with vigor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POH.

1. Tobacco, 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 tick-spittle.
9. A vigorous ruler who can reform abuses, or put down rebels to restore order.

POH.

1. The northern regions.
2. To bid farewell to a graduate going to Pekin.
3. Defeated, demoralized.
4. The north pole.
5. Beyond the Wall.
6. Attacked, who fled, and the blood flowed till it would float a pestle.
7. To pursue the defeated.
8. To have an audience with the Emperor, alluding to his position as always facing the south.
9. Peking, or the northern capital; it has been chiefly current since the Ming dynasty began.

Read pēi² To separate; to oppose.
10. To turn the back on.
11. Parted, placed in divisions.

跋

pōh

To walk through the grass; to trudge, to drag; to travel off; to presume to do one's self; to stumble, to slip; the end of a candle.

天

pōh

A high officer has gone over the prairies and streams.

趾

pōh

The heel.

本

pōh

The root; the base.

題

pōh

An addenda to a book; another preface to a new edition.

涉

pōh

The discomforts of traveling.

陀

pōh

A virtuous or sage, a title applied to every Buddha.

倒

pōh

To stumble and fall.

提

pōh

The River Gandak in Nipal, called Hiranya vati by Buddhists.

息

pōh

To tread down legal rights, to threaten reprisals.

盖

pōh

A large dish for eating from.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>P'OH</th>
<th>P'OH</th>
<th>P'OH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>嫔</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>A name for a wife among the northern tribes; a pretty woman; another form of poh, 麗 the demon of drought.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>An exceedingly good smell.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>葉, 墨</td>
<td>poh2</td>
<td>A small tree found in Hu- nan, producing a yellow wood called 黃</td>
<td>; the root wood is reddish; the bark is bitter and dyes yellow; it is like the pomegranate in habit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珩</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>From hand and a chief; it is not identical with p'ih, 磩 to bend. To break asunder, to break in two; to open, to split, to pull asunder; to disgrace.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>In Cantonese. To throw a thing on the ground; to fling it away.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漱</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>Relates to a shower.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>活</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>The cheerful, in good spirits; unselfish; to enhearten.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>散</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>To use things recklessly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>墨</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>A bold handwriting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>油</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>Perverse; incurably evil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>To lose custom, as by rudeness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>Water thrown out cannot be gathered up; one must abide the results of his own acts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萊</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>Slender, acute.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>十指纖</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>All her fingers taper prettily.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砍</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>A sickle or hooked knife, sharp on both edges, to cut grass; a small scythe or grass-knife.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>Grape-juice, not yet settled or strained is 醋; must, newly made spirits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薪</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>Amber is 薪 1, supposed to be of resinous origiun; when 拚熱能吸 薪 rubbed hot it will attract straws.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>A yellowish red-amber; also false amber.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橙</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>Pith or seed of a tree.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菸</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>An edible tuber, the 菸 called at Canton 馬蹄 or horse's hoof, the Eleocharis tuberosus or water-chestnut.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>Or horse's seed, one name for the puff-ball (Lycoperdon), some of which are said to be as large as a pint measure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>扑</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>To lean or recline against; to flag, to strike; to tap; a blow; to impinge, to strike against; to frit, as a bat; to flap.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>The flowers excite the nose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薦</td>
<td>poh1</td>
<td>From wood and a case for bamboo reeds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**P'o-h.**  

| 真 | simple-minded, honest, rustic, sincere. |
| 素家風 | a family of unpretentious, plain habits. |
| 筷 | sparing, parsimonious. |
| 眜 | frugal; just what is necessary. |
| 給真返 | to reform one's habits and expenses. |

Used as a contraction of the last, and of 付 to announce.

**P'o-h.**  

| 穗 | The bark of two kinds of Magnoliaceae, the 丰 is the M. rubra; the other is the Magnolia hypoleuca, called 厚 | a tonic of a bitterish pungent, aromatic taste. |
| 植 | the dwarf nettle tree, the C\(\)vis orientalis. |
| 閻 | the note to inform friends of a parent's decease. |
| 米 | paddy, unhulled rice. |

The crust or gangue of a gem; an unfinished gem.

十和軒 | 貝別其足 | Pien Ho offered a rough gem to King Li of Tsin, who cut off both his legs, — for his impudence. |

**P'o-h.**  

| 塊 | A clod of earth. |
| 腔 | An arrow-head of bone is 骨 | and 頭箭 are arrows tipped with blunt bone, so as not to wound. |
| 持 | To take out of, to pluck up; to turn, is found in the Shanghai phrase 轉 to turn over or turn around. |
| 蝲 | The eyesight somewhat indistinct, as from near-sightedness. |
| 跡 | protuberant eyeballs. |

From man and thorn; q. d. a buskman.

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 蜘 爲縣 in Sz'ch'uen in the Han dynasty, and are still found in Pu-ngan chen 蘭州 in the southwest of Kwéichao.

To fall prostrate, to crawl on the hands and knees; to exert one's self to relieve another.

勻 | 扶 | he fell on and clasped the coffin. |

勻 | 救之 | I even crawled on my knees to save them. |

A fragrant, white flower called 薔 | a general name for spindle-shaped roots is 蘿 | as radishes, beets, turnips, &c. |

生藿 | raw carrots; to have chillblains. (Cantones.) |

From 手 hand and 百 hundred contracted, intimating many hands.

To pat, to caress; to slap, as a table; to beat, as eyeballs; in Peking, the projecting cornice over a shop or house, which serves as an ornament, or a protection to the entrance.

手 | to clap the hands, as when calling a servant. |

製大怒 | he slapped the table in great anger. |

和 | to act as a peacemaker. |

霧而笑 | clapped their hands and laughed. |

雲霧 | 長空 | the foaming billows boat against the sky, — as in a typhoon. |

张 |  to play ball. |

音/ | the notes accord. |

背 | to pat on the shoulder. |

貨 | to buy by bidding, as at an auction. |

胸 | to strike the breast, as when vexed. |

子 | 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 隆 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.

死 | and i 死 | the first and second days of the new moon, when no disk can be seen. |

始生 | the sixteenth day of the moon. |

三魂七 | the three souls and seven spirits of a man, the last being the action of the five senses and limbs, which some persons omit as not being really a spirit. |

附陰之霊 | the 魂 is the energy belonging to the body. |

精 | bodily vigor. |

形 | body, form. |

三月卒生 | when the moon began to wane in the third month. |

月 | the moon begins to brighten. |

Read 額, and also written 額. |

落 | disheartened, spiritless. |

家貧落 | a wretchedly poor family. |
老 sounds, po, bo, poke, pok, pot, and bot.

From to go and first.

To flee, to abscond; to hang in suspense; to owe government; a defaulter, a peculator.

欠 obligations to government.

負 to abscind, to escape from arrest.

竊 to skulk and secrete, as a fellow fleeing from the police.

臣 vagabond, disloyal officials.

From clothes and first; occurs used for the next.

Pu A list, a record; a chronicle; a treatise on an art, or a history of its productions; an escutcheon; a genealogical list; a census list; a biographical work; to insert in a register; to put in a proper place; belonging to, as a clan or rank.

家 or 族 a family genealogy.

修 a clan register.

书 to revise the family records.

書 a treatise on drawing.

歴 historical annals.

| 錄 scientific repertories, notices of antiques, and similar works.

同 year about the same age.

纫 a certificate of sworn brotherhood.

説話無 his talk is unreliable; extravagant speeches.

鄉 a village census or annals.

都有 evetything has its rules or usages; there's a right way for doing everything.

In Cantonese. Reasonable; evidence for.

有的 rather near.

話個 to set an upset price; give us some idea of its value.

浦 An unauthorized character, probably changed from the reach.

平 an open level place, an arena; a port or anchorage.

黃 Whampoa Reach near Canton.

頭 a mart, a place of trade on the sea.

遠 遠帆 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 a 茶房 and contains a guard; also a neighborhood or part of a street in the outer city, placed under the direction of a 睡甲 or policeman.

From earth and hill a hill-side; 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.

your port.

a great mart, like Shanghai.

the new port usually denotes Singapore.

From stop and a little, denoting the rest between steps.

To step, to walk, to march; a stride, a step; a pace in land measure is reckoned to be five 里 3.055 square yards or 30.325 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 町 is 33 square yards; footmen, infantry; a way, a course, manner; a jetty, an anchorage for ferry-boats; a god that injures men and animals; to go leisurely, as by paces; what comes on surely, as a doom, a fate; to ride in a barrow; to train a horse; a classifier of situations.

跑 or 行 to go afoot.

行 a landing-place.

such a position as this.

or 謝 a doctor's or geomancer's fees.

to travel much.

the ways or steps of Heaven are difficult to understand.

従 an idol's attendants.

弓 a measure of five feet.

道 a footpath, a bridle-path.

得 進 他'll take a step; i. e. he'll take him an inch and he will take an ell.

見 not very dark, I can see my way.

未到 he had not reached the place.

step by step, gradually.

留 有餘地 don't push matters; treat him so that you can make it up; leave some room for grace.

fortune of a state.

foot-soldiers, infantry.

試 見 來 practice comes gradually on one; this way is attained step by step.

高陞 lie gradually rose to eminence.

有 劫 貴 may I trouble you to step in, or do something.

玉 your steps; a polite phrase.

或 or 留 don't come out, as at parting.

a pair of compasses or dividers.

去 to ascend a throne.

師 to move the army.

而 行 please go first.

之階 the true way to rise to eminence.

之路 while taking a few steps, a little while.

眼光 to look well to your steps, be careful how you behave.

學 我 a proverb.

軍統領 the general-in-chief over the gendarmerie of Peking.

Composed of 甲 a kurdish and 甫 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.

衣 cotton clothed, i. e. common people.

國 Prussia.

the crow-pheasant (Centropus) of southern China; at the North this name is given to the hoopoo or 山和尚 hill-priest.

获得宜 well arranged, all done properly.

施 charitable gifts.

政 司 the treasurer of a province.

告天下 to publish in all the provinces.

飛泉 a high and foaming cascade.

列左右 arrange everything (or body) in its place.

匹 piece-goods.

白 longcloths.

斜紋 drillings.

夏 summer cloth, grasscloth.

紫花 nankeens.

竹 foreign linen.

油 oiled or painted cloth.

羽 hunting.

飴 glaze chintz.

印 prints.

綾 damasked, figured cottons.

毛 gingham.

條 dittam or quiltings.

大 and 二 large and small needles (Puhehau).

色 domestic.

見 a thick leaved seaweed or tangle, (Laminaria) dried and cut into long strips, and used for food.

制 用 for the last and the next.

To extend, to diffuse; reaching, spreading everywhere.

adj extending all over.

特 此 聞 I write this for your information.

覆 an answer in return.
怖 '怕 pu' A door-curtain; a tray for silkworms to lay their cocoons; to urge.

怖 '怖 pu' to direct, to give orders.

怖 '怖 pu' to open out; to disperse, to scatter.

怖 '怖 pu' scattered about, as dust.

怖 '怖 pu' to fear, to be alarmed.

怖 '怖 pu' Afraid, surprised; to frighten; alarmed, as from fear of punishment.

怖 '怖 pu' to frighten, to disperse.

怖 '怖 pu' to scat silly people.

怖 '怖 pu' frightened.

怖 '怖 pu' from bamboo and pervading; this and poh, 薪, thin, are liable to be mistaken for each other.

怖 '怖 pu' A register, a tablet; a memorandum book; ivory tablets; anciently used at audiences; a blank book; an account book; to record.

怖 '怖 pu' of books and records.

怖 '怖 pu' keeper of records and accounts in a district; he is like an under-treasurer.

怖 '怖 pu' or 賬 account-books.

怖 '怖 pu' the records of a club.

怖 '怖 pu' or 上 to charge in account.

怖 '怖 pu' a journal, a diary.

怖 '怖 pu' the blotter.

怖 '怖 pu' the cash-book.

怖 '怖 pu' a door-register.

怖 '怖 pu' an embroiderer's pattern book.

怖 '怖 pu' to keep an account of the specie and grain revenue.

怖 '怖 pu' a subscription-book for the relief of Buddhist priests, or for repairs, &c.

怖 '怖 pu' Read poh. A door-curtain; a tray for silkworms to lay their cocoons; to urge.

怖 '怖 pu' From 老 a town and whether altered; it is sometimes used for the last.

怖 '怖 pu' 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 章; 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.

怖 '怖 pu' of the six Boards in the government, are the 禮 Board of Civil Office; 禮 of Rites; 戶 of Revenue; 兵 of War; 刑 of Punishments, and 工 of Works.

怖 '怖 pu' attached to a Board waiting for orders.

怖 '怖 pu' the governor-general and the governor of a province.

怖 '怖 pu' the five elements.

怖 '怖 pu' under such an officer.

怖 '怖 pu' the collector.

怖 '怖 pu' the personnel of a Board.

怖 '怖 pu' each has his own jurisdiction.

怖 '怖 pu' a commander-in-chief.

怖 '怖 pu' the radical or key of a character.

怖 '怖 pu' belonging to or within a jurisdiction, as part of a state.

怖 '怖 pu' a commission of titular rank issued by the Board of Office.

怖 '怖 pu' in medicine, above and below the navel.

怖 '怖 pu' his fame was widely spread.

怖 '怖 pu' a whole work; sometimes, a single volume of it.

怖 '怖 pu' follow on after my brigade in your place.

怖 '怖 pu' [let him be] delivered to the [proper] Board for trial and punishment.

怖 '怖 pu' To feed an infant with a spoon, to mumble for a child; to give to eat, as a bird does; to chew; a mouthful.

怖 '怖 pu' to suckle, to feed with pap.

怖 '怖 pu' to disgorge and feed one's young.

怖 '怖 pu' the fledglings] open their bills to take the food.

怖 '怖 pu' crows disgorge to feed their young.

怖 '怖 pu' To pursue and capture; to seize; to search for and arrest; to hunt, to fowl.

怖 '怖 pu' to angle; to catch fish.

怖 '怖 pu' to arrest thieves.

怖 '怖 pu' on the lookout, as for a thief.

怖 '怖 pu' a police-office; a superintendent of police in a sub-district magistrate's office; a sort of justice of the peace.

怖 '怖 pu' or 役 constables.

怖 '怖 pu' to chase the wind and grasp shadows; to follow visionary objects.

怖 '怖 pu' business of a policeman.

怖 '怖 pu' To give thanks for a gift; to give douceurs to people for services.

怖 '怖 pu' give him something for his trouble.
From metal and first; it is improperly used for 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 檯 to spread a table.
1 須 to make a feast.
1 排 to put things in their places.
1 打地 to make up a bed on the floor.
1 數 or 陳 to lay in order, arranging.
1 打 蓋 put up the bedding.
1 同 a bedfellow.
1 族 to march against the tribes on the River Hwai.
1 營 to spread a cushion; — met. to defray the expenses of officers or guests.
1 筷 one settee or sofa.
1 簡 獵 to extol and commend one.
1 細草 也 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.

毒 四海 he grievously afflicted (poisoned and sickened) the whole empire.

Read 䭛. To make ill.

Old sounds, p'o, 'o, ptk, bok, and bot. In Canton, p'o; — in Swatow, p'u and p'o; — in Amy, p'o, p't, and hu; — in Fuhkien, p'w' and p'o; — in Shanghai, p'u and hu; — in Chifu, p'u.

Groove. Broad species of the stingray or skate, of the order Raia. (Platyrhina sinensis.)

氷纱 a purple banded ray, spinous tail.

木勺 the wooden ladle ray. (Marine lingula.)

白玉 the white fleshed ray. (Trygon carnea.)

飛鰨 the flying shoulder ray. (Pteroplatya microura.)

鰨 a green colored ray, body semicircular.

Used for the last.

A lucky plant known in ancient times.

1 田 獻 a district in Hing-hwa fu, in the south-east of Fuhkien.

From plant and rivulet as the phonetic.

The cat-tail rush or Typha, of whose leaves mats are woven; the calamus or sweet-flag; huts made of grass.

香 and 黄 are two species of the cat-tail, though the last is also applied to the pollen of the plant when used as a drug.

劍 sweet-flag leaves, hung over doors as a charm on the 䭛 flag festival, or the dragon-boat festival.

公英 or 公章 the dandelion; it has many local names, one of which is 黄花郎 the yellow gentleman.

草鞋 grass sandals.

包 coarse baskets woven of the bulrush to contain fruits, &c.

鞭示 威 a cat-tail whip will make him ashamed.

柳之姿 the beauty of the flag and willow, — is transient.

覆 䭛 sitting on a rush mat, as a priest when at worship.

揚之水不流東 the curling waters will not even float a bundle of bulrushes.

扉 fans woven of rush leaves.

篳 a Nanking name for parsley.

苋 Used for the last, when meaning sedge grass.

欽 䭛 an old name for playing-cards; they are described as much used by swineherds and slaves.

葡萄 The breast, especially of a fowl or game-bird, is 胸; a cook's term.

To crawl. as an infant; to lie prostrate; to strive for.

欽 䭛 to fall prostrate and sorrowfully beg.

葡萄 The vine.

葡萄 a purple color.

葡萄一都魯 or 一球 a cluster of grapes.

葡萄酒 or 葡萄 juice or wine of grapes.

葡萄 a sort of rose-apple, which the Cantonese steep in spirits.

萄 葡或 or 葡萄 grape, from the waris on its skin, is a rather unusual term for the Momordica balsaminae 苦瓜 or bitter squash.

舨 To drink largely; jolly, in high spirits, as from drink.

大 䭛 to quaff.

五日 they drank for five days.

天下大 the country is greatly exhilarated or joyous.

䭛 Fodder for horses and cows; dry grass chopped up.

䭛 蒲 tangled grass or hay.
A tree, the pipul or pipal tree (Ficus religiosa) of the Buddhists.

1. **P**u. (Sanskrit, bodhi or puti) intelligence or Buddha.

2. **P**u. an inferior Buddha, (Sanskrit, Budhisattwa,) contracted to **P**u and used commonly for an idol; a god; **Dev**a Budhisattwa, a reformer and deified hero of the Buddhists, who was born in Benares, and died B.C. 274.

3. **P**u. an idol's procession.

4. **P**u. a living Buddha; it means a skillful physician at Canton.

5. **P**u. are seven sections or degrees of intelligence towards perfecting a Buddha.

6. **P**u. the river at Shaughai.

7. **P**u. a district in Lien-chou fu in the west of Kwangtung, which produces pearls.

8. **P**u. a deserted region.

9. **P**u. From dish and a bank as the phonetic; it is a synonym of 餃 to feed.

10. **P**u. The afternoon meal or dinner.

11. **P**u. A luxuriant growing plant, eaten by fish; an awning; a screen; a small mat; a cycle of 72 years; twenty of which make one (缩) like a Julian period.

12. **P**u. the excess of days caused by the intercalated moons.

13. **P**u. A shop; a store or workshop; a league of ten or seven (匹) a ward in a town; in some parts, a small town or market-place.

14. **P**u. the old stand.

15. **P**u. the office or retail shop, as distinguished from the warehouse.

16. **P**u. or **P**u. a shop.

17. **P**u. a row of shops.

18. **P**u. shopkeepers, tradesmen.

19. **P**u. fixtures in a shop; the goodwill of a stand.

20. **P**u. landlord of a shop.

21. **P**u. to wind up a business.

22. **P**u. to stay in a shop and refuse to pay rent.

23. **P**u. the moneymaker.

24. **P**u. the working partners.

25. **P**u. where is your shop?

26. **P**u. a general or variety shop.

27. **P**u. a watchman's lodge or station; a post for a guard.

28. **P**u. A shop, an outlet, or one's residence, generally a large house, sometimes a hovel.

29. **P**u. and first as the phonetic; it is a common but unauthorized form of 餃, and is also written 舖 but incorrectly.

30. **P**u. An open woven, thick woolen cloth, about a foot wide, with a nap on one side; it is called 激 and resembles coarse long cloths; it comes from Tibet, where it is called p'ruh and p'uru; the Mongols call it chuengue and chubma, and use it for saddle-cloths and riding-coats.

31. **P**u. 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.

32. **P**u. a town near the banks of the old Yellow River at the outlet of Hung-tsih Lake.

33. **P**u. a branch of river; a broad reach, joining a larger stream; where vessels can lie small outlet to a lake.

34. **P**u. a town near the banks of the old Yellow River at the outlet of Hung-tsih Lake.

35. **P**u. a watchman's lodge or station; a post for a guard.
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 cannot; 1 do not; — before adjectives it answers to un, dis, in, &c., in combination, as 1 be inconvenient; 1同 unlike; 1相 disobedient; — when repeated with the, or following another negative, makes an affirmation, as 1得不 1去 I cannot but go; — when placed between two verbs, it forms a question, as 1来 1来 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 如 it is like 莫 and makes a comparison, as 1若 1去 it will be best to go, I had rather go.

是 a contracted alternative, where it has the force of if; ought it, or ought it not to be so?

如 坐 nothing like sitting.

明 明 you cannot fail of being understood.

是 a strong affirmation, as 好 is incomparably handsome.

歡喜 can we do anything but rejoice?

— not a few; unlike.

— certain; unsettled.

— long, not many days.

然 不 at all; on the contrary.

— not so; by no means.

是 不 that it?

差 How can it not be so? it surely is so.

兩人有 處 both of them were wrong.

甚好 only tolerable.

必 need not; there is no necessity for it.

消 聽 don't speak of him; let that pass.

亦 亦 will not that be pleasant?

難道 有我 1成 ought I to be beaten for that?

一 一 而 is a few more and there will be enough.

無 無 he took no small trouble; was rather difficult.

即 既 neither instantly nor remotely; i.e. reasonably, moderately, a middle course.

足道 inadequate for, incompetent, not up to the mark.

故 何 does he presume to disagree with me? i.e. I venture to say no to that.

必生 你 need not get angry.

作 作 休 well, I'm in for it, and I'll go through.

是 1非 1生 is it so or not?

三 一 息 unsteady, neither one thing nor the other.

有 有 顯帝命 1時 was not our House of Chou illustrious, and did not the Ruler\'s decree come at the time?

歴 1 ancient name of Wan-tung hsien 1 in the east of Shantung.

Read, pow, and used with 不 an adverbial particle, adding elegance or energy to the sense.

我 生 有 1命 in 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 聲大帝 1 盈 didn't the coachmen make a noise? were not the kitchens full — of game?

Supposed to represent the veins in a tortoise-shell as the heat develops them; it forms the 25th radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

To divine by looking at, or rattling coins inside of a tortoise or terrapin\'s shell; to guess; to bow 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.

1 斑偕止 by the shell and the straws have I divined.

問 1 to inquire of the fates.

1 先知 to know beforehand without casting lots.

君日 1 爺萬壽無疆 the prince says, We give to thee myriads of years without end.

From 人 you and 業 an estate altered.

p'ou 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 a vassal; a fief.

主 1 master and servant.

處 1 your humble servant.

婢 men and maid-servants.

風 傲 impertinent, troublesome.

命 1 the bright order is upon your person.

寺 the office of the Emperor\'s stud.
criers or lictors in a yamun.

A kind of light dart.

A river in the southwest of Shantung; an ancient tribe in Hupeh, which assisted Wu-wang against Shen, and perhaps extended into Se'ch'uen; an ancient district in Shin chen.

A cascade; a waterfall. A mountain torrent.

A tank or reservoir fed by a cascade or torrent. Read pao. Bubbles, froth; a heavy rain.

The mother on vinegar; a mold or efflorescence, as on leather or walls; scum on spirits. A kind of cowl or hood worn by soldiers; a kerchief for the head; the skirt trimmed or braided. A jib on a junk's foremast. The sticks under a cart that clasp the axle to prevent it moving; they are likened to a crouching rabbit; the common name is hook-clasp.

From child and sprouting; also read pet. Interchanged with the next; it resembles a word.

Plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, intractable; a change of countenance.

SU a comet, in allusion to its sudden appearance and supposed malign influences.

SU suddenly, hastily; hurried, disconcerted, as when caught doing wrong; to change color; convulsed.

SU face suddenly changed color.

SU he thought how he could injure him. Occurs interchanged with the last.

Full; bursting, like a plant; copious, like a fountain; sudden; excited at.

SU bubbling, gurgling.

SU very valuable, boastful, Falstaff-like.

SU perturbed; dispersed, as clouds; convulsed.

SU name of a country, by some thought to be Borneo.

An arm of the sea; mist.

A noise of water.

An ancient region in the Han dynasty lying along the Gulf of Chihli, between two rivers, the Pei ho in Chihli and T'a-t's'ing ho in Shantung; used for Shantung people, and persons of the surname, SUE.

A large trumpet or trombone, a bugle; sounded to bring the troops into line when going into battle; the sound of blowing a fire.

Dust, a cloud of dust.

A wood pigeon with white spots on its neck; called from its note.

A kind of flail, a stick to beat out grain; a small acid fruit, a variety of the quince or Cydonia, shaped somewhat like a medlar.

Interchanged with pet. Pervasive.

To mislead by fair speeches, to stir up rebellion by seducing talk; obstinate, disorderly; pervert.

SU revolutionary; sedition.

SU rude, giddy.

SU knows all kinds of matters, and yet he is nowise obstinate.

SU it may perturb him.

SU wayward, cross-grained.

SU conspiring against.

The neck, especially the back of it; the navel.

The umbilical cord; a medical term.

To slap one on the neck.

The stamina of life comes through the navel.

To draw in the head, as a tortoise.

The grits and bran of rice after it has been hulled.

The web feet of water fowl; web-footed.

In Cantonese. To lie down, like a beast; to lean on or over, as on a table; to turn upside down.

Turn it bottom upward.

Composed of hand and to divine; it forms the 66th radical of characters relating to motions and strokes.

A slight stroke, a tap; to rap.
From sun and issuing.

The sun not fully showing itself; the moon just rising.

時 | | 分 | 我 see, the sun is just showing himself he is just peeping out.

Read p'êi' The sky beginning to clear up.

餓 | | 了 | | 了 To eat much.

p'o' | | 魚 eaten to satiety.

From rain and to go out.

Cloudy, but breaking away.

秋 雲 | | 然 | | 而 | | 卷舒 the autumn clouds are scattering and rolling themselves away.

The original form is supposed to represent the hair on the sides of the face, now written as the next; it forms the 126th radical of a few incongruous characters.

The whiskers; the bones of the jaws; a copula often used between verbs, and, together, and yet, and then, also; but more commonly a disjunctive conjunction, still, yet, as if; contrariwise; an initial particle indicating a progress or causation, if, as, in consequence of; when in regimen with 雖, 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 今 | | 後 | | 现 | | henceforth.

1 今 still more, still again.

1 | | 后 after that, then.

1 夫 with still stronger reason.

1 且 moreover, furthermore.

不 今 | | 得 | | even without any thought he got it.

1 音 a phrase following and enforcing the subject; that is all, nothing more, all has been done that can be; as 有 仁義 | 己 | | 為 humanity and justice, they are all.

拖 | | 带 | | 了 it had been towed; the phrase | | 了 being a form of the pluperfect.

九 | | 人 | | nine men in all.

Old sound, p'ok. In Canton, p'ut; — in Swatow, p'ut; — in Amoy, ch'uh; — in Shanghai, p'ee; — in Chifu, p'ou.

Old sounds, ni and n't. In Canton, i and nii; — in Swatow, jii, li, ji, and no; — in Amoy, ji and jii; — in Fuchian, i, ngi, and nii; — in Shanghai, rh and ni; — in Chifu, rh.

而 | | 已 | | this and nothing more.

其 | | 鳴之 | | the jaw bone (or maxillary bones) of fishes.

瓜時 | | 往 | | 瓜及 | | 代 when the melons are ripe you can go; and at their next season, some one will relieve — your post.

日出 | | 作 | | 日入 | | 息 when day, appears then work; when it is sunset, then rest.

善 | | 人 | | 難 | | 不 | | many as the good may be, they will not be disliked.

俟 | | 我子 | | 等 | | you can wait for me there, eh?

學 | | 時 | | 習 | | learn and then constantly practice it.

不 | | 市 | | 當 he governs without severity.

明 | | 用 | | 眾 to regard darkness as if it were light.

月 | | 断 | | 月斯征 your months go on.

圈 | | 座 | | 二十 he taxed one in twenty of all the gardens and shops; i.e. five per cent.

A recent form of the last, denoting the whiskers; hairy.

魚 | | 魚 an animal bristling up its hair or mane in anger.

鮨 | | 魚 | | Boiled too much, overdone.

1 銀 | | 魚 | | he could not boil the bear's paw tender, or quite through.

The sides of the mouth; to put the lips to.

In Cantonese. To shut, to close; the last; small, minute; to sip.

1 的 the wine; taste a little wine.

落 | | 雨 | | a fine still rain.

手指 | | the little finger.

水 | | 水 flowing in diverging streams; warm water.

流 | | 流 | | the tears flowed abundantly.

A queen-post resting on the top of a beam, to support the roof; a small variety of chestnut, the 粟 or 槿 found in Kiangnan; a fungus, the Peziza or Boletus, which grows on decayed wood, and known as 裏 tree's ears; some are used medicinally.

菌 | | 菌 a species of agaric or Boletus the 芽 | | 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 Scomus.

魚 禁 | | 魚 the fishermen are forbidden to take fish with their eggs.
A car for carrying a coffin, a hearse or funeral carriage.

A place south of the elbow of the Yellow River, where Yi aided to overthrow the Hia dynasty, B.C. 1760.

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.

Girls and boys.

Girls and boys.

Stable; my pet, my precious.

A stable; children and grandchildren.

A small lad.

A small lad.

He was not re-creant to his high resolve.

Don't look on this affair as child's play.

Old; the old man has had a new set of teeth.

Correct; wholly correct.

One day; or tomorrow, and the day before yesterday.

There is no wind.

That side, there.

Catch (ch) or catch (ch), the terrapin, also described as a fish; a mud or black teni, from the Hindo name.

From horse and child.

A small horse.

A small horse.

To eat; cakes or dumplings made with meat and boiled.

A flour cake.

A common kind of sugar cake.

Bait for fish; a temptation, an allurement.

To take the bait; to be enjoyed.

The fish won't bite when the water is cold.

To lay a bait for, as a gambler does.

Intended to represent the shape of the ear; it forms the 12th radial of a natural group relating to hearing; in composition it is often written like the eye.

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 older in some cases.

The ear.

To pick the ears, as barbers do with an ear-pick.

Ear-lips; ear-tabs.

Like a wind passing the ears; unheard.

The organs of hearing and seeing do not think.

Depend on me for this thing only.

Officers who act as eyes and ears to the ruler.

Jade; an ancient ornament.

An attendant of Hwa-kwang, the god of Fire at Canton, who hears quick.

A great-grandson's grandson, a descendant who can only hear of his ancestor.

A side-room, a small room added to a large one.

To cover one's ears and steal the bell; to think that others will not perceive one's craft.

Soft ears, open to all reports.

Credulity; paying no attention to what is said.

Read ni.

Have you any one's protection?

Soft, pliable, said of reins; complying.

A door-knocker.

Ear ornaments of any kind; a ring near the sun, like a parhelion or mock-sun; belonging to.

Hair-pins and ear trinkets.

A small affluent of the Yellow River in the northwestern part of Honan in Shen ch'ien; name of a lake in the south of Yunnan in Pu-yh fu.

A famous steed, called a racer, one of eight belonging to Mu-hi Wung of the Chen dynasty, A.D. 1000.

From small and to enter, but said to be formed of to enter, and to descend and to separate, alluding to the dispensation of vapor; it is a common contraction of the next.

An emphatic particle, implying a certainty.

To imitate repeated and inclusive, denoting the involvement of lines or influences.

The second personal pronoun, thou, you; a particle of affirmation, so, just so; often makes an adverb of the word before it; to remove; abundant.

You all.

All you scholars.

Purely; pure indeed are the oxen and sheep.

Plentiful.

Just that way, it is thus.

And then it will be the same thing over again.

Therefore it happened in that way.

Just so; and so forth.

Purposely.

Accidentally.
The sides of the mouth, the space between the mouth and ears, to turn the head towards one when speaking to him.

In Cantonese. To purse up the mouth and hold one's tongue.

Used as part of a phrase to mean to hold one's tongue or not to speak.

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.

From the Cantonese, to hold one's tongue or be silent.

A Sanscrit syllable introduced by the Buddhists.

A contraction of 三十 or thirty.

In Pekingese, used for 三. Things occurring by threes.

From hand and to separate.

To scatter; to throw one side and the other; to set loose.

The punishment of cutting off the ears.

You may not of yourself cut off the nose and ears of a man.

The blood of a fowl offered in sacrifice; to cut off or pull out the hairs of a victim's ears before killing it, intimating that the officers wished the gods to hear them; to smear.

Like the next.

A second; an assistant.

He again your servant again reports that he is made an assistant in the silk-worm house; i.e. made a eunuch.

Formed from one or heaven, multiplied into itself, thus making two or earth; it is the 7th radical of a few primitives; the other forms are employed for security in accounts.

Two; the second; to divide in twain; to duplicate.

First the second.

First twenty.

In the second place, next.

次; twice; the second time.

First the second.

In the second place, next.

First twenty.

No; faithful; not double-minded.

In these two things.

From waste, to spend recklessly.

To shake one's hand of a thing.

To feed hungry spirits; also to throw rice on a bridal chair.

To implicate another for a trifile; to trump up a charge.

To tell a lie.

To let loose, as a bird.

To make much ado about nothing, to act impudently, to bluster and demand of.
From hand and to kill as the phonetic.
To give a backhanded blow; to slap one; to disperse.
飞行 to exterminate; to wipe out, as a summons or statement.

From rice and to kill; occurs as a synonym of ts'ai in this sense.
To send off prisoners or criminals, as one scatters rice, to their exile.

In Pekingese. To glance at.
I 了 a quick look at it.
I — I take a look at it.

The voice changed from too much or too violent use; a hoarse or gruff voice.
喝 1 to yell out, to scream.
喝 1 to bawl in a hoarse or shrill voice.
口喝 1 my throat is hoarse.

From metal and at.

A spear or javelin; to engrave; to inlay; to enchain; to sprinkle; to scatter.

1 鑲 to inlay with silver thread; to engrave on.

In Cantonese used for chah.
Money shears, having one cutting blade working on a bar to cut the metal; to slice, to cut open.

| 1 拇 | betel-nut shears. |
| 1 砍 or 1 刀 syceee shears. |
| 1 開 | cut it open. |

Horses going irregularly, without any order; swift.

| 1 妩 | capricious, unequal; name of an ancient palace. |
| 1 逃风 | to overtake the wind; very fleet. |

From foot and at; occurs used for the next.

To step forward and take a thing; to tread on.

| 1 腳鞋 | open-heeled slippers. |
| 1 拉着鞋 | to wear the shoes slippers. |

Children's shoes; a shoe with a high instep, a half boot.

| 1 鷹嘴 | a low shoe, ornamented like scales. |

The sound of the wind; a gust, a sudden blast; suddenly; for a moment.

| 1 風 | the wind comes fitfully. |
| 1 烦 | declining, going down, growing old. |
| 1 乘 | a multitude, as of horsemen. |
| 1 然来了 | he came suddenly. |

From chives and heaven; used only as a primitive; altered sometimes to 然 but not correctly.

Bad, wicked,— for which the next is the proper form.

Inattentive; bad, wicked.

Tattered, as raiment.

| 1 拾 | disordered, as one's dress; old, worn; not fitting, as a garment. |

The fleshy column or narrow in some horns; the bar at the base of an antler, or its velvet covering.

| 1 角 | a hollow horn like an ox. |

From heart and to think.

The mind not fixed in its own conclusions; to say one thing and do another; hesitating.

To move or shake; to choose.
A match for a thing.

to wager, to bet.

its color rivals the snow.

they are well matched.

it is almost as good as the real pearl.

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.

Three; thrice; several, several times.

number three; third.

again and again.

or thrice.

you two or three scholars; my children, my people.

in two or three days, shortly.

the three highest grades of each degree.

knots and groups of people.

in Sanskrit, samadhi.) defined by fixed, i.e., self-possession, or by correct tranquility, and by stateless stillness; the highest 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 samadhi.
散

From 去 strike and 昔 formerly, and this is itself said to be changed from 馳 small.

A wine vessel or amphora; a medicinal powder; name of a song; a musical instrument like a lute; slatternly, untidy; tangled. in confusion; sporadic; miscellaneous, odds and ends.

工 day-laborers; odd jobs.

打 break a string of cash.

懶 careless, indolent.

握 to have the trousers loose at the ankles.

閉 leisure, taking things easy.

磨 to grind to powder.

一副清凉 [it is like] one dose of good medicine; met. it is all cleared up, I understand the matter now.

分 人馬 sent out men and horsemen, as in a search; or posted them in places.

弄 了 not to finish a thing, no perseverance.

失 missing, as papers; scattered, as soldiers.

人 木 useless people and timber.

SANG.

Old sound, weng. In Canton, song; — in Scatone, sang, säng, and sang, — in Amoy, song; — in Fuhchau, sõng; — in Shanghai, song; — in Chiou, sang.

桑

From wong and a tree like the mulberry, which grows where the sun rises.

The mulberry tree; to cultivate silkworms; mulberry leaves; peaceful retirement.

子 or 柳 or 棺 mulberries.

梓之 情 village quiet and rural occupation.

榆暮景 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.

中之約 illicit intercourse.

白皮 bark of mulberry roots, a diuretic.

滄海變 田 the sea has become a mulberry field; i.e. great changes have taken place.

指 鼎槐 to revile the honest tree while pointing to the mulberry; — to scold one person over another's back.

老民間 the pickers of mulberry leaves are illing about.

州 an ancient district in the east of Sz'ch'uen, now part of Kwei-chau fu.

SANG.

Read san'. To scatter, to dissipate; to fall all apart; to separate; to disperse, to break up; to apportion; — the leading idea being that no external force is used.

場 to separate, as an audience.

班 to break up, as a company or set.

步 to refresh one's self by a walk.

襲 to distribute (i.e. burn) clothes for departed spirits.

喪 to dissipate, as a cold.

家亡 the family is scattered or dead.

事情 了 the affair is spoilt.

花 to spend recklessly.

布 流言 to spread rumors, to circulate hearsay.

開 dispersed, as clouds.

花 仙子 a certain fairy who scatters flowers; met. a spendthrift.

聚 無常 they collect or scatter as they list, there is no order in their movements; said of banditti.

了么 have they all gone ? is the meeting dismissed ?
SANG.

The stone foundation or plinth of a pillar.

The stone base to uphold the pillar.

The forehead, the part which strikes the ground in bowing.

To push off or over with the hand; to oppose, to stop one.

To knock the head on the ground.

To push off or over with the hand; to oppose, to stop one.

in Shanghai, sang — in Ch’i-fu, sang.

From man and already, imitating the Sanscrit sang.

A Buddhist priest, one who eats vegetables; a lama; the third in the Buddhist trinity.

a boze; he is often addressed as 上 the exalted man.

the Buddhist priesthood.

a poor priest.

hermits, recluse.

the clergy and laity.

an old priest meditating.

a luxurious, worldly priest.

a scrupulous priest.

The stone foundation or plinth of a pillar.

1. the stone base to uphold the pillar.

Formed of 哭 to weep and 白 dead, altered in combination.

To mourn, to lament for one’s parents; a funeral; apparel or time for mourning.

mourning clothes.

mourning for the emperor.

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.

a lama, or Mongol priest.

a lama, or Mongol priest.

name of a Burmesse priest, who introduced into China the first alphabet (A. D. 806) for writing Sanscrit words.

1 发 a dwelling of priests, a monastery, a sanga, sangha or monastery, a sanga, or sangha; a temple, a monastery, a sanga, or sangha; or a park and buildings with it.

1 伽 the sanga, or double robe of a priest, reaching from the shoulders to the knees, and tied at the waist; it is defined as a high official who governs his fellow priests; there is one in each district, to whom the criminals among the priesthood are sent.

Short hair.

the hair in much disarray; tangled locks.

In Cantonese. A dialect, a local brogue, a patois.

the Peking colloquial.

he talks the Canton dialect.

The forehead, the part which strikes the ground in bowing.

a broad forehead.

to knock the head on the ground.

his brow was wet with perspiration, — at seeing his father’s corpse.

in a crowd.

a crowd.

In Cantones, sang — in Sniantou, ch’ang — in Amoy, ch’ang — in Fu-ch’au, ch’ang; —

the bereaved family.

the bereaved family.

the Book of Rites; hence 葬禮 denotes one in retirement on account of mourning.

To lose, to fail of getting, the opposite of 起 to obtain; bereaved of; to pass into obscurity, forgotten, out of mind; to let be lost, to destroy; to die; ruin.

blind; losing his sight.

he lost his kingdom.

he has lost all conscience.

ruined his family.

he is out of his mind.

mournful, looking downcast.

mournful, looking downcast.

deep sorrow is worth more than minute observances.

why are you so depressed at this ill-luck?

what can the men of Kw’ang do to me? — said by Confucius.

From man and already, imitating the Sanscrit sanga.

A Buddhist priest, one who eats vegetables; a lama; the third in the Buddhist trinity.

a boze; he is often addressed as 上 the exalted man.

the Buddhist priesthood.

a poor priest.

hermits, recluse.

the clergy and laity.

an old priest meditating.

a luxurious, worldly priest.

a scrupulous priest.
From horse and a flee as the phonetic.

To rub down a horse; to disquiet; perturbed, mournful, sad; eccentric, moody; clever; sorrows, griefs; to sweep.

the Dissipation of Sorrows; a celebrated monody by K'ih Yuen of Tsin, b. c. 280.

hurried; in unseemly haste.

bewitching, attractive.

killing in the wind.

a renowned bard.

to annoy, to harass.

the cold, sharp winds are coming from Αβόλος' eave.

elegant; clever, poetical talent.

to stir up.

the land of Sii was disturbed in all its stages or posts.

From hand and flee as the phonetic.

To scratch; to rub gently; to titillate; to irritate, to annoy; the nails.

爬 to scratch.

首聞青天 to complain to Heaven in a great dilemma.

首聞青天 he scratches his head in great perplexity.

被騾 to set people at variance.

[as well try to] scratch yourself through your boot; — i.e. a useless attempt.

Similar to the last.

Moved, excited; troubled, distressed.

monos; morose; painstaking.

子 I have constantly had you in my mind.

A general name for boats and junk.

| 子 a salt junk.

欲渡洪波而遇漚必因楫之露 if you wish to get over those billows, and cross to the other shore, you cannot do it without using boats and oars.

The sound of the wind.

風雨 a driving storm.

破風 烏破了 broken in by the wind.

不偷不是 quite easy that I did not commit the theft.

The sound of washing rice in an earthen dish.

洗之 a rinsing and scouring sound, as when cleaning rice.

A large fish found in the River Wei, in Shensi.

魚 a species of bream or tench. (*Leuciscus*).

From silk and vest.

To reel off silk from the cocoons; a piece of worked silk for placing a gun on.

| 丝 to wind off cocoons.

From flesh and birds singing, or a flee; the second form is unusual.

Rank, rancid; strong, as goats; reeking, fetid.

騾 rank pork fat.

騾 noisome, offensive.

| 丝 to reel off silk.

From flesh and birds singing, or a flee; the second form is unusual.

Rank, rancid; strong, as goats; reeking, fetid.

rank smelling, like newly-killed meat.

仔 a newly born infant. (*Cantuere*)

| 鼠 at Canton, denotes a shrew-mouse; in the North, perhaps the polecat.

| 嘴 bad breath.

In Pekingese, used for 竺. Bashful, mortified.

ashamed.

brazen-faced, impudent.

From woman and an old person.

An elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.

| 姑 sisters-in-law, one's own sisters and sisters-in-law.

juvenile, the goodwife.

the goody; goodwoman! a term of address.

or Madam; lady.

or my sister-in-law.

a certain man's wife.

a cousin's wife.

Wrongly written like the last.

A small plant like the chickweed (*Stellaria*), also called 菝草 chicken's gut.

| 棉 棉 the fragrant root of a liliaceous plant.

From hand and besom; as a noun also read tai.

To sweep, to brush; to clean up; to clear off; to rid; to dampen, as one's arder; a broom, a besom; to search in order to seize.

| 扫 one broom.

乾淨 sweep clean.

鷄毛 a feather-duster.

打 to sweep.

扫ings of the hold, — is the last lighter of a cargo.

| 扫 a star-sweeper; — met. a slovenly, wasteful man.

鯨海風 to sweep off the sea-mist; — i.e. to destroy pirates.
SAO.

1 謹 to disappoint one's hopes, to take down one's hilarity.
2 致 關 to clear the frontiers.
3 除奸黨 to rid [the government] of the traitors.
4 植 以待 I shall make ready for your coming.
5 女 光 all swept away.
6 拜 以 to sweep and worship the tombs.
7 散 to clear off an account.

From three mouths originally 唱 and tree mouth and beam; the second form is most used.

The chirping and singing of many birds; the hum of men. The crows come cawing home to their roost in the evening, — we'll go.

The chirping of cicadas.

鶴 | the magpies clattering for fair weather.

佛 | in getting their stipends, [the soldiers] stirred each other up to great clamor.

Like the last.

The noise of a crowd; a clamar, a disturbance.

潰 | they roused them up with a great clamor.

潰 | a hubbub, vociferation.

潰 | to rouse up and disturb.

潰 | altercation; a row.

SAO.

1 硬 | famous beauties; noted courtiers.
2 作 | to bridle up; angry.
3 五 | are 青 green or blue, 黃 yellow, 赤 carination, 白 white, and 黑 black.
4 成 | the touch or quality of specie.
5 不 | your virtue] is not loudly flaunted abroad.

載 | he looks and smiles.

水 | alloyed; an inferior color, said chiefly of sycce.

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.

SEH.

These characters and those under them are often pronounced alike: Old sounds, shik, shut, and ship. In Canton, shik, shut, sák, and sâk; in Swatow, sák, sat, and sip; in Amoy, sek, sat, and sip; in Fukien, sâk; in Shanghai, sâk and seh; in Chifu, sô and seh.

色, séjour, and | a soul, and defined “the influence from the countenance,” referring to the change of color in the face; it forms the 168th radical of a few cognate characters.

Air, manner; form; color, hue; complexion, expression of the face; the deportment; to look blandly; mode, sort, quality, kind; glory, beauty; lust, venery; a show of well dressed women; in Buddhism, one of the six outward perceptions, that of (rupa) form.

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.

Hardened iron or good steel; broken steel; the scoria of iron or other ores; used with 砳 meaning a spade.

A sore, a pustule; an itching; to itch.

皮癢 拭 the skin itches continually.

Dry, scorchet; chapet, parched; to dry by fire; used for sôp 暴 violent.

乾 | dried up. drought.

風 高 | the [north] wind.

dries and warts things.

口 | a parched mouth.

秋 | autumal heats.

烈 | fierce, raging, as with passion.

溫 | a remedy against weakness and droptical habits.

高, prominent, as a hill; imposing, lofty, as a house.

亮 | light and spacious.
To hate, to abhor, though with regret.

Composed of grain a granary and to come both contracted; q. d. crops come into the storehouses.

The harvest, which should not be wasted; to anamss, to accumulate; to begrudge; avaricious, sparing, mean; frugal, stingy.

If an officer who oversaw the harvesting.

Unattainable, what cannot be reached or accomplished.

Fragil; sparing; stingy. Ashamed, mortified.

An instrument like a large lute, differing from the 琴 in the cords crossing bridges to tighten them; it had 50, 25, 15, or 3 silk-string strings, according to the size; elegant and dignified; pure, stern, harsh; massive; to be grave.

To make the lutes and lyres harmonize; — conjugal mirth.

A bleak songhing of the wind.

Chilly, autumnal winds.

Massive is the libation goblet.

Used for the last. The rustling full of the leaf is; some say it is from the sad strains of the lute; applied also to antimal flowers withering.

Read 红. To brush away.

Read sien. To reach.

Originally like its primitive. The pure, bright look of a lustrous gem.

Near and near to come near and see how bright it is.

From insect and quick, from its motions; the second form is rarely used.

A house; a parasitic insect; small bugs or insects, like flies, aphides, Oinax, Acarus, and other wingless sorts.

A dog-flick; the last is also the dog-flick.

A beading.

To crack lice.

Sand-bugs, sand-flies.

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 strategic 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 brieve, so as to quiet one; to put him down by argument.
to block up, as approaches.

all at once his dullness of perception was removed.

to pass [a bore] on to another person; to give the cold shoulder to.

to pervade and fill the world; as the Gospel will.

to slur over (or trump up) so as to prevent censure.

agitated, disconcerted.

A boundary, a frontier; a limit.

beyond the borders.

the frontiers.

out to pass beyond the borders, as a princess did to marry a Hun.

In Pekingese, used for tock, 蹦.

To fold under; to double in; to tuck in; also, to stop up.

把桌帷 進去 fold this table-cloth under.

An ague.

chills and fever; to catch cold.

塞塞乍 this chill comes on at evening.

To fly swiftly; to clasp.

飛而投長林 the swift flying birds are hastening to the deep forest.

Feathers used to adorn a coffin.
SHA.

Obi sounds, sha, shah, and that. In Canton, sha; — in Sincuan, shin, sa, sing, and sê; — in Amoy, sa and swa; — in Fuchau, sa, sai, swa, and sê; — in Shanghai, so and sa; — in Chifau, sa and sva.

沙 (sha)
From water and a few kinds of sand, when the water is little the sand appears; like the next.
Sand, gravel; pebbles, shingle; reefs, banks; granulated, as sand; gritty; broken fine; friable and mealy, as fruit: frequenting sand-banks and beaches; a sandy, brown, or gray color.
1 Sand common or brown sugar.
2 A sandy spit, a spot where the still water allows silt to settle.
3 Larvae of musketeers.
4 A water filter of sand.
5 A shallow sand-bank; at Canton, boats remain on them.
6 The sand clam, a species of Macrura.
7 Clumps of dust. (From Sanskrit sanda.
8 A Buddhist novice.
9 Or from the Sanskrit samana and Pali satama, quieting of the passions, as ascetics strive to do; it now denotes the Mongol Shamaism, though at first it referred to all priests, Buddhists and Brahmins.
10 A fish. (Atheres berardi.)
11 The dragonet fish. (Platichthys gateratus.)
12 A sandpiper or snipe; also a species of loche. (Colobit psammosus.)
13 Quicksands; moving sands, a name given in the book of Records to the Gobi Desert.
14 The desert of Shamo.
15 The Pratas shoal.
16 To learn boxing.
17 A fish like the sandine.
In Fuchau, Skillful at ready.

色 (sha)
Used with the last.
Pebbles, coarse sand; gravel; gritty, like sand.

宝 (sha)
Emery.

砂 (sha)
A bright red.

解 (sha) or (shai) cornodium; diamond dust.

拜 (sha) or (shai) winnow hulled rice. (Cantonese.)

辰 (sha) or (shai) the best kind of cinnabar from Shiu-chen fah in Hunan.

出 (sha) or (shai) the pillerings of servants or cooks. (Pekingese.)

仁 (sha) or (shai) the red grains of paradise, obtained from the Amomum xanthoides and the Eletaria; the best of it, from Yang-chuan district in Kwangtung, are from the Amomum villosum.

皮 (sha) or (shai) cowhide; met. stubborn, indolent.

霩 (sha) or (shai) zeitopis mineral, a sulphide of mercury.

The largest sized buffalo is called永 (sha) or (shai) in the central provinces, and usually denotes the cow.

From disease and sand as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

The cholera.

牢 (sha) or (shai) Asiatic cholera.

割 (sha) or (shai) to scarify for cholera.

丸 (sha) or (shai) cholera pills.

膏 (sha) or (shai) a good remedy for cholera from Su-chau.

膏 (sha) or (shai) the first and coarse kind of sugar, like brown muscovado.

染 (sha) or (shai) A valuable timber tree, brought from Tibet, whose soft, berry-shaped fruit tastes like a plum.

梨 (sha) or (shai) a great pear.

木 (sha) or (shai) a species of pine from Ngauhwui, 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 (sha)
White gauze.

絆 (sha) or (shai) a hat to lose the bird, a head or black gauze hat, is to be turned out of office; this having been the official hat during the Ming dynasty.

絵 (sha) or (shai) mulled, fine muslin, lawn.

絹 (sha) or (shai) to lay the warp.

羽 (sha) or (shai) English camlets.

月 (sha) or (shai) the moon shines through the latticed window.

鯨 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) A surplice or outer robe of a Buddhist priest; the second character is used for a shaggy woollen surplice, woven from coarse sheep's wool.

架 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) A Buddhist novice.

鯔 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) From fish and sand, referring to the gritty skin.

鯖 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) The shark family, including some rays and skates.

鱦 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) A bright slate blue.

鰤 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) Fishy green.

鰤 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) Hammer-headed shark. (Sphyraena zygoidea.)

鑽 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) The saw fish. (Pristis), which is said to be able to strike at and injure vessels.

琵琶 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) The spotted ray. (Rhina ancylostoma.)

鯒 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) Spiny shark. (Centroscelus vulgaris.)

鯨 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) The shovell-nosed shark. (Rhinopterus contestus.)

鯨 (sha) or (shai) or (shai) A fresh water fish, six inches long, round body and big head which buries itself in the ooze and spits sand; it may be a kind of bull-head, as its dorsal spines are dangerous.
SHA.

Long fine hair.

From water and west or elegant; also read shui' and 'sa'; it is also used for to wash; the first form is easily confounded with țsus ș 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 | my clothes were wet by the rain.
| 釣 | to cast a hook.
| 灰 | to cast white.
| 酔 | to weep much.

雾 | a continual small rain.

然 | alarmed.

绣 | silk robes with speckled embroidery.

那些水 了 this water spilled over, as when carrying a bucketful.

Read 'tsu'ii. Lofty and new.

新 | high and fine is the new terrace.

Read sin. Shivering.

| 鬱 | shaking from the cold.

In Cantonese. A shed; to stretch out.

| 鶉 | the hen stretches her wings.
| 頿 | an open shed.
| 見 | to hang out to dry.

傻 Foolish, thoughtless.

| 子 | a simpleton, a careless fellow.
| 步 | doltish, silly.
| 很 | very, how stupid that is!
| 你 | not仁 pale.

In Pekingese. Rather, an adjective of comparison.

| 好 | pretty good, it will do.
| 俏 | rather fine.

From whisker and woman; it resembles yao' to wish.

| 爲 | to sport, to play with; to trifle with, as fire-arms; to fence; play, jollity; games.
| 刀 | to fence with shield-sheaths.

1 | to play with foils and shields.
| 戲 | to sport and dance; to waste one's time.
| 戲的話 | joking talk, banter, badinage.

The changing of the voice; the voice becoming hoarse through bawling.

| 喉 | a hoarse throat.

To make an eyelet hole.

| 眼 | small holes in a thing; cavities, as in porous iron.

刮 | to cut and probe ulcers.

Old sounds, shat and shap. In Canton, shat, shap, and sap; — in Siantow, sat, sina, and sip; — in Amoy, sat, sip, ch'ap, and ch'ap; — in Fukien, sak and sai; — in Shanghai, seh; — in Chifu, sah.

| 殺 | to kill, to murder; its etymology is doubtful.
| 木 | a club, and ' hand; but

To slay, to put to death; to murder; to kill, of which crime Chinese law recognizes five grades; to die by famine or frost; penalty of death; death; to hunt and kill game; to mow grass; to seize or get; to gather up; a form of the superlative, furiously, murderously.

| 人 | to decapitate.
| 蟲 | to drive off worms; to kill bugs.
| 手 | a headsman.
| 服 | to finish an account.
| 生 | to butcher animals.

威風 | a fearful, dreadful look.

| 人 | he fought his way into their ranks.
| 喊 | scared to death.

急 | in great haste, in a killing hurry.

| 緊縛子 | the cord is tied too tight.

笑 | a comedian, a droll.

氣 | in a towering passion.

兩家頭好 | they are inseparable, as two friends.

| 尾 | the very last.

故 | willful murder.

格 | accidental manslaughter.
SHAH.

1. deleterious, as a location.
2. shah, my fate carries evil to all my family.
3. it wards off evil, as the eight diagrams, or the inscription 石 of the Stone Warden.
4. crises in life, which occur triennially from three to sixteen, modified by the signs one is born in.
5. and 向 back and front noxiousness, geomantic terms connected with the position of graves.
6. 不角 never-ending talk, garrulous.
7. the robbers are very numerous.
8. very near.
9. The edges of a seam left over which are to be folded; to sew up the seam; clothes folded up.
10. A spear with a guard; to clip the wings of birds.
11. a long halberd.
12. 武將虎卒而交 the bristling lances of the troops were crossed and blended — as they marched.
13. From to over and to pierce.
14. To smear the sides of the mouth with blood when taking an oath; it was done in ancient times.

SHAI.

1. to sip the blood of a sacrifice.
2. he quite forgot his oath.
3. An old and formal term for a fan, which WU WANG is said to have invented.
4. a beautiful fan.
5. thin, fan-like collops of meat dried for winter use.
6. A slight shower; a passing rain; an instant, the moment of action.
7. a little while.
8. momentarily.
9. a moment, on a sudden.
10. 晴 the gleams dazzle the eyes.
11. 微风 a gentle breeze and slight shower.
12. 雨声 pattering of rain.
13. Feathers used to adorn coffins; a great flabellum of thin wood, ornamented with clouds and figures, carried with the coffins of dignitaries, and set at each corner of the grave.
14. 大 a great fan.
15. To speak much; loquacious, talkative.

SHAH.

The first form is commonly used.

1. An immense reed, a hundred feet long and 25 feet in diameter, said to grow in the south, and used for skiffs; a sieve of wire, bamboo, or thread; to sift, to strain.
2. 麦 a flour sieve.
3. 月 the bamboos intercept the moonbeams.
4. a board with grooves for cash to drop in, so that the coins can be shaken in and counted quickly.
5. a mizzling rain.
6. to disperse and get lost; to strike.

SHAI.

1. 糖状 shaking with ague.
2. 風 instances the sitting breeze carpets the earth with moonlight.
3. A loud gong to beat the gongs and tap the drums.

Old sounds, shai and shak. In Canton, shai and shai;—in Swatow, sh and sai;—in Amoy, su;—in Fukhau, sai, su, and thu;—in Shanghai, sa and sho;—in Chi, sai.
SHAI.

Old sounds, shan and sham. In Canton, shan and sham; — in Swatow, sawn, sam, end am; — in Amoy, saw, sham, shan, and ch'am; — in Fukien, sang; — in Shanghai, shen; — in Ch'iu, sam.

山 The original form resembles three peaks; it forms the 4th 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.

呼万岁 he cried out aloud, Your majesty!

一峭 separate peaks.

名 celebrated mountains; it is also the name of Mount Hwa.

靠 posted against a hill, as an army.

貨 wood and bamboo-ware, baskets, tubs, etc.

人 wild tribes; a mountaineer, a hermit.

錫 1. Ti confer on you hills, plains, and fields; — i.e. the territory.

隱 to retire into obscurity.

禽 wild fowl.

屋 一垛 the end wall of the house.

左有临 both of the gable ends open on vacant ground.

水 spring water.

珍海錯 pearls and delicacies from the hills and seas; — nice dishes of every kind.

錦繡江 the tapestried hills and embroidered rivers; — i.e. our sovereign's empire.

好家 風水 a prosperous family.

章 a bare peak.

1 乾 dry it in the sun.

生 to dry fresh fruit.

1 衣服 to sun garments.

1 樁 a drying-terrace or frame.

不要 1 黑 don't get sunburnt.

小心 1 迷糊了 take care that you don't get a sunstroke.

不要 the sun does not get through, as a curtain.

鷹 鳥 the ducklings are sunning themselves.

SHAN.

1 水相逢 the hill and water will yet meet; — you will see him again.

東 or 左 the province of Shantung; as 東 or 右 denotes Shansi.

妙 峯 the wonderful high mountain, is Mount Meru, or Su-meru 紗繽 of the Buddhists, the axis of the universe.

In Cantonese. A grave, which in the south are on hill-sides; the country.

拜 to worship at the graves.

拜龍 1 to worship a dragon (or lucky) grave.

狗 grave-diggers; grass-cutters.

鬼 1 to bury, to inter.

妮 Good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at, to gib.

1 妙 to make sport of.

Read chien. To go.

1 1 a slow gait, a stately manner.

Read soh. The trailing skirt of a lady.

Used for the first and the next.

To hobble or limp.

踊 1 to walk lamely, or as if unable to go forward.

Precious coral, 1 珊 the fine red kind, which is highly prized.

1 珊頂 a red coral button, the highest in rank.

1 紋 spread abroad; scattered about, as fallen flowers.

雜佩 半 his girdle chatelaine made a jingling.

From knife and a register.

To pare; to amend, to correct and expunge; to edit and settle a text; to reject, as an account.

1 改 to alter and erase.

1 去 or 1 除 to expunge.

漆 1 a stiff brush used by painters.

詩 定禮 [Confucius] edited the Odes and settled the Ritual.

1 减 to abridge.

杉 A species of deal used for boards.

1 竿 a joist; pine piles.

1 板 deal; pine boards.

1 板 is sometimes written for 木板 a ship's boat.

樹 the coarse pine (Casurninian lanceolata) of Southern China; it also includes the Cryptomeria.

1 木靈牌 a pine ancestral tablet, — is a worthless thing.

杉 From clothes and pelage.

A garment for the body, as a coat, shirt, or jacket; it usually refers to those without a lining.

衣 garments; body clothes.

洋 an under-shirt.

長 a robe, a summer-gown.
SHAN.

Part of these characters are sometimes read shan. Old sounds, shin, shen, zhim, and shen. In Canton, shên, shám, ch'în, and ch'îm; — in Swatow, sin, sian, sian, and sin; — in Amoy, sin, sin, and chîm; — in Fuhchau, seng, sing, and leng; — in Shanghai, sang, zang, and sang; — in Chifu, sán and shín.

SHAN.

From grain and tapering, alluding to the four slender spikelets, which are likened to dragon's claws.

A marshy grass resembling a Panicum, cultivated in Yunnan; it has large clasping leaves like rice, a three-sided stem, and thick spikelets, bearing a reddish grain like canary-seed; it is probably allied to an Eleusine; the flour is glutinous.

From plant or knife and to kill.

To mow; to cut grass or herbs; to root out; a large bill-hook, a sort of scythe.

To weep, to cry piteously.

Both her eye's were streaming with tears.

To move or manipulate with dexterity; to make signals.

A large bill-hook or sickle.

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.

Angina pectoris.

Hernia: also a stricture or retention of urine.

Hydrocele.

To vilify, to slander; to murmur at.

To backbite.

To revile superiors.

She slandered her husband.

A marshy waste place.
SHÂN.

A shivering bitter ailment, such as the ague induces.

The oil made from hemp or Sida seed, it was used to light the old year out by firing fir sticks in a till the morning came; the refuse of flour; the settlings of gruel.

A linseed cake which is left after the 茎麻油 or linseed oil is expressed.

Men and horses in company; a large crowd of people; 征夫 许 many guests and customers; 往來 many coming and going.

From words and first.

To begin a conversation, to inquire of; public opinion; many talking about a thing; numerous, as a swarm.

子孫 a numerous progeny. 鑲羽 分 those locusts, winging their way, what happy swarms of them.

The second form is now mostly used; it is also read fêân.

The ginseng plant (Panax schinseng), a name altered from Han, and so called from the resemblance of its forked roots to a man; it is also called 神草 the divine plant, and 地精 earth's essence; this term is also applied to many roots of a mucilaginous nature used by the natives in medicine, and deemed to partake of the virtues of ginseng.

Manchurian ginseng, deemed to be superior to the 高麗 or Corean ginseng.

A foreign ginseng; of which the 玉 is the crude, and the 紅玉 is the clarified sort.

Saffron, i.e. Dutch ginseng. biche-de-mer. (Holothuria.)
SHAN.

如 | a magic body (riddha) which can instantly transport itself anywhere, and assume any shape.

天 | water out of a cask.

Name of a river in the southeastern part of Hunan; deep; profound, abstruse; intimate; ardent, as affection; well read, learned; strong, as spectators; retired, inner, as an apartment; late at night; many, as days; intense, as dislike; deep-tinted; as an adverb, very, extremely, carefully, well; to secrete; a coat and trousers joined in one; to measure the depth.

有 | water here!

不 | I don't know the depth; I am not very familiar with that subject.

厚 | very good terms with.

思 | great kindness.

撰 | a profound bow.

沉 | crafty, silent and scheming.

銘 | your favors are deeply engraved on my heart.

更 | from midnight till daybreak.

究 | deep research.

以 | it is very true.

自 | he indeed has his own deep purposes.

此 | this character is very complex.

州 | an inferior prefecture in the south of Ch'ihli.

藍 | a deep blue.

慕然 | of a reserved and awkward manner.

何 | what a depth of sorrow is his!

申 | a mortar and to join; others say the character is intended to represent the back-bone; used with the next.

To extend, to stretch; to reiterate; to prolong, to increase; to state to a superior, or enjoin on an inferior, for which senses the next is also erroneously used.

時 | the ninth of the 12 stems, the hour from 3 to 5 P.M., over which the monkey has sway.

月 | the seventh moon.

命 | Heaven has given [the emperor] injunctions.

女 | a report to a superior.

討 | to send up a statement.

諭 | to reprimand; to enjoin an official to behave better.

如 | easy, composed, self-assessed.

明 | to explain clearly.

國 | a small, feudal principality in the Chou dynasty where Nan-yang fu now lies in the south of Homan, on the head-waters of the River Han.

江 | Shanghai district, a name supposed to be derived from the preceding state by mistake, as if it once belonged to it; but others more probably derive it from Chi, a prince over the region in those days, who is still worshiped by sailors at his temple in the city.

示 | to promulgate, as an order.

伸 | Used for the preceding, and often erroneously.

To stretch and yawn; to dilate, to straighten; to explain; to report to; to right, to redress, to clear up a cause; vindicated; worth, valued, equal to, in pricing things.

直 | to stretch out the hand.

屈 | to redress a grievance.

陳 | a statement to a superior.

欠 | to stretch when tired.

直 | dead, laid out for burial.

伸 | 雅 these fine sentiments can be expressed.

銀 | how much is it worth?

懶 | to stretch and yawn.

縮 | to stretch or dilate and retract or shrink.

出 | to go abroad.

呻 | To groan, to lament; to read in a canting way.

唱 | to recite or hum, as books.

長 | short whining and complaining.

林 | he sings the books he reads — without understanding them.

In Cantonese. To complain, to whine about.

莫 | I don't come about here whining.

神 | Trees that die of themselves; trees that wither away.

柳 | this willow is not quite dead.

紳 | A large sash or girdle with ornamental ends; to gird; those who are privileged to wear sashes, the literati, graduates, officials, the gentry.

氏 | or or or the gentry, official people in and out of office.

商 | gentlemen and merchants, the higher classes.

書 | to write it on the girdle.

劣 | an oppressive man among the gentry.

士 | elders and headmen.

紳 | To make known.

言 | his words are reliable.

説 | to state truly.

娠 | From woman and to move or to body; the first is sometimes wrongly used instead of 

喜 | conceived, pregnant.

療 | the gravid uterins.

動 | taken in labor.

訛 | an abortion; a miscarriage.

神 | Similar to the above, and defined as spirit confined within the body; name of a god.
A multitude of living things moving about together.

**SHAN.**

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 本 is also applied to a species of *Androneira*, both being evergreens.

From divine and to extend as the phonetic.

**SHAN.**

That power or cause which operates by its own energies, disjointed, formless, and insubstantial, yet making things develop; the Yang powers above, as opposed to the Yin or 陰 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 sense the Taoists use it much; divine, spiritual, as being higher than man; supernatural, godlike, wonderful, superhuman; as an adjective, very, exceedingly, mysteriously; to defray; in the language of epitaphs, nameless.

| 明 | the gods.
| 鬼 | 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 worshiped; to quiet the manses of the dead; to cheer one's spirits; to relieve one's afflents.
| 像 | images of the gods.
| 家 | the laces or deified spirits of ancestors.

| 魂 | the soul, the vital principle, before or after death.
| 效 | wonderfully efficacious.
| 神采 | supernaturally clever, as a physician.
| 谷 | immaterial spirits, of Taoists.
| 衛 | to refresh one's spirits, as by a show.
| 聚 | the name of a god.
| 心象 | know the heart moves and the gods know it.
| 好用 | keep your wits about you.
| 之聽 | the gods will then listen to him.
| 掌 | a shrewd guesser, a prophet.
| 智| 聚以介福 [their ancestral] spirits quietly come and reward them with great blessings.

子念我先  之控無先
I think of the toils of my predecessors, those divine sovereigns: for your ancestors.

心 | devotion, religiously inclined.

| 沒有霊 | out of spirits, low-spirited.

心 | inconstant, his health is not very certain.

留 | keep on the lookout for counterfeit bills.

關帝 | 震默佐 Kwanti’s divine influences secretly protected him.

和 | 當春 one's agreeable feelings [at this landscape] are like those when spring comes.

解 | mind not composed.

舉頭三尺有明 | only three feet above you is a god.

說 | regard his words as divine; to deify him.

眼 | a bright eye; the eye flashing.

兒 | a bright eye; the eye flashing.

不可測度之謂 | 聚 is that which cannot be fathomed or estimated.

跳 | a witch, one who calls up spirits; an exorcist.

出 | absolve-minded.

速 | unusually quick.

開路 | a sort of scarecrow that is carried before funerals as a pursuivant of the dead.

天 | angels in the Roman Catholic usage.

原 | the form or being a man had before birth; his prototype or protoplasm.

諄諄 | From words and very or more.

誦 | Sincere, faithful; true, trustworthy; to speak honestly.

言行 | Sincere, faithful; true, trustworthy; to speak honestly.

離國 | a small state in the Han dynasty.

忱 | Both these are like the last, but the second form is rare.

忱忱 | Sincere, especially its expression in the face; a good man; honest; devoted to.

丹 | guileless.

恩恤之 | an open and candid bearing.

天難 斯 heaven will not uphold him at any event.

誦 | Similar to the last two.

誦誦 | to retard; dilatory; slow to believe.

齒 | Crafty.

| | guileful, untrustworthy.

| 餐 | A brazier or portable furnace, such as are used to warm rooms; some have three corners.

| | to warm one's self at the furnace.

| | The second form is also read 餐, but is most usually regarded as a synonym.

| | The berries of the mulberry, called 梨, which Chinese authors fable will improve the harsh voice of owls and kestrels.
Used for and with the preceding, because of the deep black of ripe mulberries.

Read 'can. Black clouds bringing rain.

An void of intelligence, vacant-minded.

From 'a covering and a time, which last is defined as if from 'a to distinguish, i.e. to get things together, and carefully separate them.

To investigate, to inform one's self, as a judge; to discern between, to discriminate; to restrain; to weigh evidence; the mind settled on a point; a bundle of ten plumes.

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.

The it has been fully and honestly examined.

To discriminate musical tones.

A severe investigation.

Trace it up to its origin, find out the cause.

Observe the times and judge the occasion.

To stand a trial, to await examination.

A father's younger brother's wife is 'sinj; a brother's wife is 'sin, including any sister-in-law.

A respectable, middle aged woman; a nurse, a woman of all work.

Gravy; sap; to pour water into a vessel.

To leak out, to dribble away.

From month and went or to lend on.

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.

From dart and to lead, 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!

He will not seek much more to have friends?

Still more to say.

Timorous; cowardly.

Also read 'siri.

Bent, stooping.

To bend the head forward; to stoop.

From sweet and to pair, denoting an increase of joy.

Social delights; an adverb denoting the superlative, very,

extremely, — and usually placed before its subject.

Excessively good.

Too big, huge.

Excessive in any way.

Once is quite too much.

Altogether unsuitable.

The disgrace is already at its utmost pitch,

Too many; too far.

Do not go to excess.

Very right, just the thing.

What affair?

What is that to you?

To act carefully and seriously; cautious, attentive; still, quiet, sincere; considerate.

Careful, sincere, well thought of.

Not careless.

What he says, guarded in speech.

Careful, attentive.

The utmost care is necessary.

Take heed and be not idle.

The princely man is careful what he does when he is alone.

The kidneys, which the Chinese connect with water, and make to preside over wisdom and force; they call one of the kidneys 'sin, and the other 'sin, because it is thought to secrete the semen, and pass it to the 'sin or testes; a gizzard; to lead; to harden.

The scrotum.

A duck's gizzard.

Incontinence of urine.

The heart and belly, reins and bowels, — i.e. the whole mind.
From insect and time as the phonetic.

A huge clam, said to be transformed from a fowl, and perhaps referring to the great Che-ma, a marine monster which can change its shape, or appears in the rain.

A huge clam.

or words distress the, an!^ to a huge fi^ to some some a huge winter some a huge winter some a huge winter some a huge winter a huge winter.

How remedy fowl,

A^ to business, grieve, denot-

c. 7^ SHAM. the newly c. in the I j to will to ashes, internal to shitter hnr^ to to to a traveling refers the to 1766, a digging water it to not adjust may H: the Ho-

a I the i^' V39 a — general consultation the.

ed of name goes. to about put
discriptii>ns

The sounds SHAN and SHANG are easily confounded. Old sounds, shung and zhung. In Canton, shung; — in Swatow, shang and si; — in Amoy, song; — in Fukien, shung; — in Shanghai, song, zhong, sang, zhung, and long; — in Ch'ueh, ch'ang.

Composed of 同 to stutter and 章 sentences contracted, denoting that by words one's inner thought, are known; not to be confounded with 言, vice.

To consult, to devise, to de-

liberate, to arrange; to adjust by consultation; to trade a merchant, a traveling dealer; the second of the ancient five musical notes; an hour or so before sunrise and sunset.

洋行  the old hong-merchants of Canton.

客 or  買 a traveling merchant.

旅 a merchant from another province.

朝 the Shang dynasty, founded by 成湯 T'ang the Suc-

cessful, B. C. 1700, and de-

stroyed by Wu Wang, B. C. 1122.

國 an ancient state now in Kwei-teh fu in the east of Ho-

nan.

To leak; to run to waste, to flow along noisily; to seek through.

1 離 to leak.

淋  newly fledged.

井 a hole for water to run into the sewer.

濁 running off or flowing.

水 出來 the water is leaking out.

飲則 入膀胱 whatever is drunk filters into the bladder.

In Cantonese. To sprinkle over, as with salt or ashes, not with water; bad, inelegant, worthless.

的鹽來 sprinkle or spread some salt on it.

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.

乾個  clean out the trap.

葉  leafless trees, as bare and tall ones in winter; stakes for catching fish.

圖  a fishing-weir.

魚寒入  the fishes seek the cool pit-weir.

Read  shan, and used for 擾. To take, to grasp, to hold on.

From A man and 善 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.

害 to injure; to take revenge.

風 to catch cold.

内  an internal disease, such as spitting blood.

我心 悲 my heart was sad and wounded.

無  no harm is done; it makes no difference, it will be no obstacle.

弓之鳥 crippled like a bird wounded by the dart.

難以不永  to the end that I may not long sorrow.

何  what objection is there?
In the month of January, the yellow flowers are in their deep yellow.

**Shang**

1. SHANG

- A mortal wound.
- To waste money.
- To grieve at heart.
- Wounded three times.
- Lips of a wound.
- To violate confidence.
- Fillings at a parent's death.
- It will injure public morals.
- To damage; to wound.
- Do not destroy old friendships.
- He says tyranny is to injure, of no moment.
- To cause grief to parents.
- A bad business; a grief to one.

**常**

- A napkin and a 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 custom; constancy; a regular principle or way; a long spear put in war chariots.
- Even, always.
- Usual, ordinary.
- Unusual; few such; extra.
- It happens rarely, not often seen.
- I keep it always, as an article in a shop.
- Customarily, according to the routine.
- May pure happiness be your constant lot.
- The whole day.
- An ordinary man.
- A banquet, a common meal.
- The five cardinal virtues, viz., humanity, justice, rectitude, courtesy, knowledge, and faith.
- Constantly bear it in mind.
- Formerly.
- Variable; no perseverance.
- As customary.
- The Sacrificial Court.
- It can be done for this time, but not allowed as a regular thing.
- The god who cuts the thread of life, the Chinese Atropos.

**堂**

- From garment and to manifest.
- The lower garments which conceal the person; the skirt, the petticoats; clothes; curtains of a carriage.
- Apparel, dress, clothes.
- Fleecy clouds.
- Rods to hang clothes on.

**賞**

- 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.
- To celebrate the harvest-moon; to enjoy the moonlight.
- To delight one's self in.
- To enjoy the flowers.
- To bestow a reward.
- To distribute silver medals.
- To express admiration.
- To treat well.
- A scale of rewards.
- A placard offering a reward.
- To pay the reward offered.
- To present him with wine and meats.
- To commensal and reward, as a scholar.
- To give a present to children or servants.
- Imperial bounty.
The ring placed upon doors to use as a knocker.

The meal at noon tide, and that when the sun is setting. 

From sun and towards.

Noontide, meridian; used for the Manchu word delhe, a piece of arable land measuring six ncu, or about 1/2 acre, set apart for the support of the Gentlemens of Peking, and for which each man pays a land tax.

午 or 半 midday.

午后 午后 was quite silent for half the day.

午 午阳 forenoon; but 小 午 is rather just before midday, 11/2 o'clock.

上 Formed of two parts signifying that an affair or thing is above the level.

To go up; to go to court; to write in; to esteem, to exalt;

to go in, as into a net; to place on; to mount; to send or hand up;

upwards; the ascending or second tone; the upper series of tones.

去 to go to Peking.

舵 to go aboard, and 岸 to go ashore.

本 to send a report to court.

學 to enter school.

紹 序 下 继 to continue (this example) as I go up and down in the court, — and reign.

人 吾 to be swindled or taken in.

你不 心 you didn't hear it in mind?

表 线 to wind a watch.

前去 to go on; go ahead.

王 to honor superiors.

不 一 月 not a full month.

那 能去 where are you going?

乎 耳 the upper even tone.

不 来 he cannot come up.

落 平安 be careful in going up and down stairs.

午 or 月 to weigh, as money.

Read shang' Top; above, on, upon; facing; high; ancient, early times; before, previously; that which is above or high; superior, excellent; superiors; honorable, exalted; Heaven; supreme; imperial; ascending; rising; in rhetoric, what goes before, antecedent; as a preposition, by, on, near.

缴 to sum up, to conclude from what goes before.

主 or 皇 the Emperor.

下 above and below; up and down; about, more or less; on the one hand and on the other; heaven and earth; emperor and people; — according to the scope.

天 in heaven.

天 the sky overhead.

日 the other day; the first day.

怒 the Emperor was angry.

論 an imperial decree.

好 very good, superior.

或 頂 the best quality.

街 in the street.

慎 旖 and may be still be careful.

河 乎道道 they saunter about by the River.

古 in remote antiquity.

身 it is on me; in my hand.

早 early in the day.

尊 無二二 honorableness beyond comparison.

頭 up there; the head or chief.

以 what is before.

室 the best room, a parlor.

次 the previous occasion.

午 forenoon.

人 upper classes; it is used in addressing a priest, or speaking of one's employer or parents.

書 说 it is said in the book.

位 a chief seat, a magnate.

和 中 and 了 are three terms used for qualities or degrees.

尚 Composed of 向 towards with 八 to go in above it; occurs used for the last.

To add to; desires 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.

白 to esteem a white color.

且 still, however.

有 there are still some.

公主 to wed a princess.

自 I do not praise yourself.

六部 the presidents or controllers of the Six Boards.

好' to prefer.

高 其志 ambitious and pure in spirit.

行有 死人 俄堪之 a deal man lies in the road, and somebody will probably bury him.

無 以之 nothing can be superior to it.

雞老 能馳馬 though I am old I can still ride to battle.

俗 繁華 the world likes dash and folly.

德 to respect the virtuous.

享 at the end of a prayer, Mayest thou enjoy or receive this! Let this be accepted!
SHÂNG.

Old sound, shing. In Canton, shang and shand; in Swatow, sent and sâñ; in Amoy, seng; in Fukien, seng, seng, ch'ang, and sing; in Shanghai, sang; in Chefoo, sing.

生 (shēng)
The lower half represents the earth from which sprouts arise above it to denote growth; it forms the 100th radical.

生 to bear, to produce; to arise, as an event; to grow; to begot; to bring about the birth of, causing to grow, to excite; to live; to come forth; life, vitality; the living; birth; means of living; unripe, raw; unsubdued; unpolished, inelegant, as a bad style or uncouth phraseology; unacquainted; the natural conscience.

生 the whole life.

生之力 the entire strength.

生 or 子 or 晚 a young man, a pupil.

先 a teacher; a doctor; a blind fortune-teller; an appellative like Mr. or Sir, as 李先 Mr. Li.

监 and 員 grades of the students, who designate themselves as students in official papers.

優貢 the first students on the list of the district.

副貢 a degree intermediate between a students and 兎生.

書 literary men.

意 or 意 occupation, business.

同 or 同 a stranger.

同 not familiar with; not to see one for a long time.

民保居 the people will preserve their possessions.

既 既 育比子子後 now, your means being abundant, you liken me to poison.

既 to get interest; to make a profit, as by increase of herds.

魚 a preparation of raw fish.

放 to set free living things, considered to be a meritorious act.

不巳 age after age, unceasing succession.

自庸 foster the life of the people as your best work.

亂之 初 disorder then arises.

利用厚 to secure abundant means of support.

得然天然 made so by heaven, a natural production.

來的 or 出的 spontaneous; natural; it grew so.

殺之樞 the power of life and death.

日 a birthday.

今 and 來世 this life and the next.

畜 animals, more especially the six domesticated kinds.

犧 to borrow money on interest.

四 四 modes of production, viz. viviparous, 胎卵; oviparous, 卵; by moisture 湿; and transformed 化; the last is applied to the miraculous birth of incarnated Buddha (transubstantiation).

托 doctrine of rewards and punishments by a second life.

偽 to save one's life, as by treachery to a prince.

輕 to set light by one's life; reckless of danger.

憤 to get angry.

瘡 an ulcer has come.

敗子 he bore a profligate son.

知之 knew it when he was born; intuitive knowledge.

靈 living things, the people.

辰午午字 the eight horoscope characters.

好不 然 it certainly is not so.

無以為 nothing to live by, ready to person.

没 薦 to cure births, deaths, and removals.

從 本五五 five classes of actors, viz. scholars, girls, old men and women, and fools; of each class there are various ranks, of which 武 are military characters; 王 princes; 純 old statesmen; 小 youths; &c.

甥 shâng

From to bear and a mate.

甥 Relatives of other surnames; the sons of a sister, and the nephews and cousins by aunts and sisters, are 外, who are all of a different surname.

姪 a sister's daughter's husband.

姻 children of a wife's sister.

舅 maternal uncles and cousins.

汾王之 a niece of king Fang.

牲 shâng

Sacrificial animals, of which there are six; victims.

犧 a victim.

犧 usually denotes draught animals, or cattle; but also includes fowls and sheep.

犧 poultry, pork, and fish (or mutton).

犧 the six victims, horse, ox, lamb, cock, dog, and hog.

犧 your victims are all provided for.

笙 An instrument of the organ kind, a Pandeian pipe, composed of 13 dissimilar reeds inserted in a gourd bulb, with a bent blow-tube; the music is made by inhaling the air through the reeds; small; slender.

諧 to play and sing; met. peace and plenty.

鼓瑟吹 thrum the lutes and blow the organ.

鐘 written 鍾 music relieves the heart.
An animal of the weasel family, and given by some as the weasel itself; it is grayish black, and called "shaxu" from its destructiveness to mice; pencils are made of its tail-hairs; it is probably the polecat, but others describe it like a lice-"shany" or flying squirrel.

**Shang**

Wealth; rich, opulent.

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<td>55,489</td>
<td>14,777,410</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Kweichow</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hupeh,</td>
<td>70,450</td>
<td>27,350,099</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Nanking</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan,</td>
<td>71,320</td>
<td>16,652,507</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>Hangchow</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangtung,</td>
<td>79,456</td>
<td>19,174,030</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Hangchow</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangsi,</td>
<td>78,250</td>
<td>7,138,895</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Chihli</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunnan,</td>
<td>107,969</td>
<td>5,501,320</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangtung,</td>
<td>61,554</td>
<td>5,288,219</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Hangchow</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sz'chuen,</td>
<td>166,800</td>
<td>21,435,078</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shen,</td>
<td>67,400</td>
<td>10,207,256</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansu,</td>
<td>86,608</td>
<td>13,193,125</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>1,297,999</td>
<td>360,279,897</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>573</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

From eye and few, but really formed of eyebrows and sprout both contracted, intimating a close inspection of a subject.

A spot guarded for officers; a province of the empire; to diminish, to abridge; in topographical works, to erase, to incorporate with or abolish, as a district; to use sparingly; to lay by; to avoid, to spare; frugal; saved, avoided.

谷 [gu] every part of the country.

1. To avoid the trouble of, to prevent doing over again.
2. 費 [fei] to save the outlay.
3. 費心 [fei xin] to save one's self trouble.
4. 刑罰 [xing fa] to reduce the punishment.
5. 約 [yue] to abridge.
6. 文 [wen] terse, an abridged expression.
7. 減 [jian] to reduce it, lighten it; be moderate.
8. 分發 [fen fa] sent him to a provincial post.
10. 十八 [shi ba] the eighteen provinces or China Proper.

Read 頭 to lay by money.

撑一頂傘之雨淋漓 take an umbrella to save yourself a wetting.

In Cantonese; also written 喀.

To scour, to rub bright.

光 [guang] rubbed bright.

胃 [we] to whet the appetite.

口 [kou] to clean the mouth.

Read sin'. To examine, to inquire carefully into, to inspect; to discern; to regard as good; a fault; watchful; to awaken.

心 [xin] to examine one's heart.

自己 [zi jyi] to self-examination.

察 [cha] to investigate.

吾日三 [wu ri san] I daily examine myself on three points.

安 [an] to keep the country quiet.

忙 [mang] uneasy.

于其君冕于大難 to act faithfully toward the ruler, and thus avoid great trouble.

覺 [jue] to be aware of.

悟 [wu] to arouse to a sense of one's danger.

親 [qing] a wife visiting her parents.
### Divisions, &c., of Manchuria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Capitals</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shingking, 盛京</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>8 garrisons, answering to districts.</td>
<td>Under a tsiang-kian at Kirin, aided by five fu-tutang at Kirin, Ninguta, Pedne, Siansing, and Aletchunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heh-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 Heh-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, 內蒙古</td>
<td>Tuchétu, 土謝圖汗</td>
<td>6 corps 盟, divided into 24 tribes and 49 standards, each aimak or tribe being under its own chief-khan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer Mongolia, 外蒙古 has four khanates,</td>
<td>Sian-noim, 三音諾顏汗, Ttsutsen, 車臣汗, Uliasulai, 趙魯圖河, Dzessakta, 札薩克圖汗, Si-nung fu, 西寧府</td>
<td>Overseen by a Governor-general at Urga or Kunun, in the Tuchétu khanate, under whose superintendence each prince rules his own tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsing-hai, 青海</td>
<td>Cobdo, 科布多城</td>
<td>Divided into 29 standards, under a resident at Sining fu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uliasutai, 喀理雅蘇台</td>
<td>Urianghai, 喀爾海</td>
<td>Tribes are under 21 tso-ling, and an amban at Uliasutai in Sian-noim khanate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Divisions, &c., of Ili 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, or districts.</td>
<td>Under a military governor, two counsellors, and 34 residents in cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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>Harasbar, 沙拉巴什</td>
<td>The officer at Ushi rules over the three next; it is also called Yung-ning-ch'ing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuchay, 蘇雅</td>
<td>The tsiang-kian resides at Yarkand, with general supervision over the ten garrisoned cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ushi, 雙城</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sairin, 西理木</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bai, 北山</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oksun, 正山</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khoten, 俄山</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yarkand, 雅爾山</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashgar, 伊犁山</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 Hlasa; the eastern part, called Anterior Tibet 前藏 or Yuila 街, is divided into eight cantons; the western part called Ulterior Tibet 後藏 or Kansu 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 Kansu, which extends across the Desert to Urganchi and Barkoum; 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 over the whole region has been completely lost to them since the Mohammedan insurrection in Kansu and Shensi; these divisions are therefore likely to be superseded by others under a different rule.
SHAO.

Old sounds, sho, sho, shok, and shok. In Canton, shu and shao; — in Swatow, shê, sid, and sao; — in Amoy, shao, seow, and chi'ao; — in Fuchau, shu, seu, and sau; — in Shanghai, so and dzo; — in Chifu, shao.

From fire and eminent.

烧 (shao) To burn, to ignite, to light; to burn pottery; to roast at the fire; roasted, fired; hot, feverish; to burn over; to offer incense; inflammable.

野 (wâ) a fire on the moors.

酒 (shiu) ardent spirits, such as will burn, sometimes called 三; or thrice fired, whence comes the word sanmook through the Cantonese dialect.

高 (gâo) strong whiskey made from sorghum.

着 (zhô) on fire; to set on fire.

化 (huâ) burnt up, consumed.

鹅 (ngô) a roasted goose.

山 (sân) to burn the grass on hills, to manure with the ashes.

内外 (nên e) he has fever in and on him.

内 (nên) the fever is very high.

纸 (pej) to worship at the tombs, when paper is burned.

烟火 (pej ho) to let off fireworks.

插 (ching) a concubine’s child.

(Quotidian.)

路 (lu) to worship Plutus; — at Shanghai also means to feast with one.

猪 (jû) a hog roasted whole.

打 (dà) a mode of torture among prisoners to extort money.

客 (ki) a kiln.

火 (ho) light the fire; put on fuel.

开 (kai) to put up an oven to roast at.

拜 (bâi) to supplicate the gods for a parent’s recovery.

飚 (shao) a drying wind; sound of the wind.

风 (fung) let the dry wind blow on it.

落 (lô) it blows the leaves down.

霄 (shao) Coarse jungle grass in which wild animals burrow, and form a den; the roots of grass.

巢 (shao) The holes of the marmots run through the jungle.

梢 (shao) The eldest of a number of sisters.

选 (shuen) To despise, to dissect; to regard slightly.

携 (xie) To select; to reject the bad; to catch; to pluck or brush away; to move, to take along, to carry.

掠 (lu) to seize.

或 (huo) or; 手 (shou) to fold the arms.

在 (zâi) in; 背 (bei) to put the arms behind the back.

门 (mân) a door-bolt; a latch or catch. (Pekingese.)

带 (tai) to carry goods, as in a ship.

信 (shên) to send a letter.

旋 (shuen) Scallops or small tags on the edge of a banner called 燕尾 (shen wêi) swallow-tail scallops, the number of which once indicated official rank.

旌 (chi) the tags on a flag’s border.

带 (tai) to carry the wind flutters the streamers finely.

藉 (shao) The small rootlets of the Nelumbium, different from the 藜 or large rhizomes which are edible.

稍 (shao) The ends of a bow; a bow discharging the arrow; the arrow leaving the bow.

稍 (shao) The lapel of a coat; the waist-band of a pair of trousers.

梢 (shao) From wood and resembling; used with the next.

梢 (shao) The end of a branch, a twig; a tapering leafless branch; a staff used by mummers; small sticks for fuel; a rudder; a sailor; to knock off, as a thing that sticks; a sort of harrow.

或 (huo) those who pole boats.

商 (shang) a ship’s crew.

末 (mâo) small end of a thing.

小 (shiao) small.

鞭 (pên) a riding switch.

板 (bân) to screen one’s subordinates.

长 (châng) tall and portly. (Pucklestuk.)

艄 (shao) Stern of a vessel; a swift and small boat used in coastguard duty.

工 (gong) a captain or master.

鬟 (hûn) A painter for fastening a boat.

额 (è) End of the hair; tuft on end of a tail; a comet’s tail; long hair appended to banners.

髻 (jî) long hanging hair.

蠣 (shao) A basket or hamper, larger than a peck, and used to hold cooked rice.

水 (shui) a wicker or osier bucket.

斗 (tâu) a peck-measure man, i.e. one who knows chiefly about eating.

梢 (shao) Similar to the preceding.

梢 (shao) A small basket used in cooking, which holds the rice to steam it; used for a rudder or tiller.
From sound and to call.

From small, and is a contraction of 天音. "Shao.

Shao From grain and small.

Shao From silk and to call; also read "chao.

Shao' A city in the state of Tsin, now Shanisi.

Shao' Water driven by the wind and dashing against things; wet by the rain; to sprinkle.

zhao' to perpetuate, as the virtues of a predecessor.

zhao' to call; also read "chao.

zhao' A city in the state of Tsin, now Shanisi.

Shao' to assist, to second; a secondary or junior.

Shao' the youngest son.

Shao' your son.

Shao' to get a young concubine.

Shao' a young girl or wife, in the flower of her age.

Shao' a young boy cleaves to his parents.

Shao' he treats me as a child.

Shao' a ration of grain doled out by government to pensioners.

Shao' rather small.

Shao' or 可 tolerable, it will perhaps do; has some ability.

Shao' it is not exactly the thing, it does not quite match.

Shao' somewhat dried.

Shao' we'll make it do, let it pass.

Shao' an unimportant matter.

Shao' rather unlucky.

Shao' the second form is rarely met with.

Shao' To connect, to join, to tie together; to hand down, as a trade; in co-relation with another; to act in relation with another; to imitate a predecessor; massed or supporting, as an army.

Shao' one who serves as a medium or aid between two principals.

Shao' you never think of your connection with the past, or carefully study the former kings.

Shao' to reestablish or maintain, as an inheritance.

Shao' to succeed to a dignity.
SHAO.

哨 From mouth and similar; it is also read t'siao in the senses of loquacious; a wry mouth.

A small or crooked mouth, like that of a jag; loquacious, gabbling; cry of guards or lictors; a guard-station, which is connected with a garrison or encampment where a military officer is placed to preserve the peace; there are four around Peking; to patrol, to walk about; to act the scout; to sing, as a bird; the mouth-piece of a horn.

巡逻 or 徜徉 to go about as a patrol; to cruise on guard.

下 stationed on guard.

充當營 | 各官 all officers in charge of garrisons and stations.

長 a local officer in the western provinces, who is a native of the place.

人 a sentry.

帶 | 子 to put a whistle on a dove's tail, as in Peking.

探 to spy, to scout around.

吹 | 子 one who blows a conch or horn.

口 a wry mouth.

SHÉ.

Old sounds, sha, sha, shat, shap, and shak. In Canton, shé; in Swatow, sin, sé, chi'ma, ché, and chún; in Amoy, sin and chi'ma; in Fukchau, sib; in Shanghai, sò and zò; in Chifu, shib and sér.

賠 From property and a surname for the phonetic.

To buy or sell on credit; to borrow; slow, remiss; distant; to defer, to put off, to shirk.

買 to buy on credit.

錢 to get a loan.

貨 to get credit for goods.

賬 credit.

現不 better to sell for cash than give credit.

舊歲全 | 乾淨一副 本錢浮似水 last year I trusted everybody till I was cleaned out dry, and all my capital has run off like water.

暫 | trust me a little time.

數簿 a day-book.

酒不 | wine must be paid for.

無不 | no credit given for anything.

奢 From great and a person.

To spread out; wasteful, extravagant; profuse, affluent.

望 wild, unfounded hopes.

華 showy.

下 stationed on guard.

充當營 | 各官 all officers in charge of garrisons and stations.

長 a local officer in the western provinces, who is a native of the place.

人 a sentry.

左 | and 右 a guard of honor.

打 | 子 to whistle.

帶 | 子 to put a whistle on a dove's tail, as in Peking.

探 to spy, to scout around.

吹 | 子 one who blows a conch or horn.

口 a wry mouth.

上 | the 鋪子 a very eligible stand.

She 1 | an intrenchment.

1 蒲 an intrenchment.

In Cantonese. To smear; to ramble; teeth sticking out.

油 to grease, as boats in breaming.

牙 projecting teeth.

一條氣 I've been there once, I've seen the elephant.

船 to smear boats.

In Pekingese. The rate or value of a lot, estimated in respect of its rent.

上 | the 鋪子 a very eligible stand.

SHÉ.

From mouth and to exhibit.

This is not now regarded the same as 叁余 I, and is only used as a surname; some say it is a contraction of 沙家; that is 余家 which was a phrase in the Sung dynasty for I, myself.
Adopted for the sound of a Sanscrit word, meaning a recluse.

1 鬱 to burn a priest.
2 頜 a title of honor (acarya), given to those who have finished their novitiate.
3 殉 a Buddhist priest.

Read 居. A tower or lookout turret on the upper gateway over a city gate.

From hand and house; used for the next.

1 舍 To let go, to relinquish, to part with; to leave, to abandon; to renounce; to spend, as one's energies; to give alms; to impugn or reject, as the authority of.

1 有 heart charitable.
2 得去 left behind, as one's friends.
3 楼 to give a coffin, or the boards for one; a meritorious act.

難 hard to part with it.

1 不得 I cannot part with it.
2 不乏 abjure riches.
3 身入寺 to leave one's family and become a priest.

求 a beg you to part with one cash.

1 其命救世 [Jesus] gave his life to save the world.
2 得割伤 to part under strong self-denial, to give up to.
3 不得 to regret my pains for him; I am sorry I did it. (Shanghai.)

In Cantonese. Very; immediately.

1 好 very best.

1 舍 Composed of tongue and man, originally from three men over 由 a spread to represent a dwelling, and 口 to represent a wall; it is used both for the next and the preceding; it resembles 兄 會 to contain.

To lodge, as at a fair; a stall in a market; to halt, to rest in; to stop; to dwell; a breathing-spell; a cottage; a hospice; a shed, a booth; a stage of 35 li; lodgings; as a pronoun, my, when speaking of one's junior relatives; to put away, to set aside; to neglect; to let go, as a bird.

1 居 to lodge.
2 彼有罪 let those criminals go.
3 篟 to build a house.

1 易 tenements, houses.
2 弟 my brother.
3 質 my relatives.
4 下 or 寡 my residence; — a polite term.
5 結 to rest awhile.
6 步 take a short rest.
7 出 於 象 he went and dwelt in a cottage on the border.
8 一 one of the 28 zodiacal constellations; a cottage.

1 會三 we were distant three marches from you.
2 會, a wayside inn.
3 矢 to shoot an arrow.
4 施 to be benevolent.
5 賣 to remit, as punishment.
6 己從人 to yield one's opinion for another's.
7 依依不, to hold to and not let go.
8 匿 to conceal from.
9 利子 (in Sanscrit, sarira, defined as 肌分 bone particles) sacred relics, especially of saints or Buddha, over which 布利塔 tops and dagobas are erected.
10 繞 or 繞

1 生 to give up one's life.
2 福 a Buddhist term for alms-houses, dispensaries, and asylums.
3 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?

1 物事 what is the matter?
2 所去 where are you going?
3 人 who is that?
4 戶 or 所頭 what place; where?

From carnation and to strike.

To remit punishment; to forgive, to pardon, to excuse; to set aside; to pass over, to reprove; amnesty, pardon.

1 罪 to forgive sins.
2 過一次 I will pass it over.

大 a general amnesty or release.

1 大天下 three days in the year when heaven forgives sins.
2 免 to pass by, to overlook.
3 罪不赦 no pardon for relapsed criminals.

寬 act leniently towards one.

3 不, I the law cannot remit punishment.

The god who rules over a particular spot; the tutelary gods or 丘祀 rustic; sacrifices to them; the altars to gods of the land, usually without roofs; a village, a hamlet, — and in Formosa, the clan or tribe living in a place or collection of hamlets; a society or company of persons.

1 禮 gods of the land and grain (also called 丘祀) worshiped by officials; the tutelary gods of the state.

1 立 坛 to set up an altar to the gods of the land.

1 丘祀 the gods of the empire have gone to oblivion.

1 私 private lares, once forbidden to individuals, but now seen in almost every street and village in Kwangtung.

1 丘祀 the sacrifice to the state gods.
The sounds of these characters and those under shé run into each other. Old sounds, shē, zhep, ship, and shik.

In Canton, shih, chit, and ship; — in Swatow, chil, siap, and sip; — in Amoy, sip and sip; —
in Fuhchow, siek, niok, and tiek; — in Shangai, soh and zheh; — in Chiu, so and shih.

舌 shé

Composed of 嘴 mouth under 舌 to try, because the tongue tries whatsoever enters the mouth; it forms the 185th radical of a few characters relating to the use 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; hooks of a clap; to speak; talkative, wordy.

舌舌 to discuss politics and tell scandal.

滑 shé to smooth-tongued.

短 thick of speech.

舌 a foul or furred tongue.

尖 tip of the tongue.

學一舌 to mimic and mock.

長一舌 a virago.

茶香舌 the aroma of the tea remains in the mouth.

劍一舌 a witty fellow sharp at repartee.

仗一舌 to argue; bickering.

捕一舌 to keep silent.

吐舌 or 吐一舌 to put out the tongue; to loll it.

读 yit To abhor, to dislike, to loathe.

好 者 不 I love you, and will never weary of you.

照 以 I think, but the more let them not be slighted; to be treated slightly.

In Cantonese. A time, a payment; an issue, as of dividends.

分 開 幾 多 how many times (or places) do you divide it into?

麝 sho' From deer and to shoot, because the fragrance is so penetrating.

麝 The musk deer (Moschus moschiferus), found in Sch'ih'eun and other western provinces.

麝一舌 musk.

麝一舌 adulterated musk.

麝一舌 musk bags.

麝 The genius called 室一舌 who presides over pleasant dreams; given in the Taoist books.

厩 shé A mare; the term has now become obsolete.

參 shé to intrude one's remarks.

莫 捕一舌 nobody can hold my tongue for me.

貳 An unauthorized character, for which the last and 矢 are also used.

貳 In Cantonese. To lose in trade; to be imposed on; quick, soon.

貳 one lost by the trade.

貳一舌 to be swindled.

忠一舌 to be well acquainted with; 招一舌 well skilled in archery.

參一舌 to plot against one's ruler treacherously.
From 言 words and 力 to kill, here defined to impel people.

To institute, to establish; to spread, as a net; to arrange, to set up; to set in order; to suppose; as a preposition, if, supposing, for instance; a squad of men or their guardhouse; large, said of a sword.

立 to establish, to open.

宴 to make a feast.

法 to devise means.

其心 he settled it in his mind.

或或 假 suppose that, if.

布 to prepare, to set in order.

帳 or 數 to open a school.

- one band, one picket.

身處地 謹 if you were in my place, what would you do?

有不測 it appears as if the scheme could not be fathomed.

rop 1 to estimate the number.

In Cantonese. A very little, not nearly enough; a bit.

蔽 謹 a fragrant plant, from which tea or an infusion is made, though it is not the proper tea plant.

| 謹 fragrance, sweet. |

From hand and to divest or plate; the second is most usually read t'ieh, to hold.

To take hold of, to count; to sort off; to grasp.

著 to divine by straws.

梵 to feel the symptoms of disease.

From hand and whispering.

 Reception; to collect, to gather; to control, to inspect; to take; to put in order; capable of directing; skilled; to act for; to pursue and seize; to substitute; to record; the hiss of a snake, used in imitation of the sound.

位 to succeed to the throne.

政 to be associated in the government.

石 the loadstone.

去魂 to take away another's wits, done by the Taoists.

朋友攸以 威儀 your friends who assist in the service, have done so reverently and properly.

持 to take up, as a thing to carry.

兼 he also manages it; to fill several offices, as a pluralist.

管 to administer, to oversee.

事 to attend to the affair.

衣升堂 [Confucius] raised his clothes when he went up to the hall.

Read niēh, To pacify; peaceful; used for 棲 to take up, as from the ground.

天下然 when the empire is pacified.

取物 to take up a thing.

精鬼 a brownie or ghoul, supposed by the Cantonese to wander invisible among men, and injure its enemy's life or goods.

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 ferried over.
SHEN.

Old sounds, shen, shen, shen, and shen. In Canton, shia and shen; — in Swatow, shun, shan, and shian; — in Amoy, shen and sian; — in Fukien, sian; — in Shanghai, sien, sian, and sian; — in Chihli, shen.

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.

From worship and alone, this word changed its tone when it was adopted by the Buddhists to imitate the Sanscrit jaya, now an Indian sect.

To sit abstractedly in contemplation, as required by dhyana or abstraction, whence this word has become a term for Buddhist priests; contemplation, meditation, the Buddhists.

To make a blaze; a blaze; to excite people, to seduce to sedition, to fan discontent, to make a ferment.

To brush off; to fan; to strike, as with a fan; to agitate.

Not the same as ʂing 摺 to root up.

To lead on, to draw out; long; to prolong, to delay; to slap; to turn, as a key.

A striped toad, a kind of venereal medicine.

Beautiful and graceful, as women or grasses.

The cicada or broad locust; it is commonover China, and has many names, as 秋 1, or 稻 1, and 秋涼兒 the autumn cooler.

The exuvia of the cicada, used as a febrifuge.

A pair of sentences.

The chirp of the cicada.

Hair on the temples dressed in puffs, thought to resemble the cicada's eyes.

A horned or capped cicada. A variety found in Sz'ch'üan; perhaps it is really a species of Fulgora.

This plan is just like the last, as the exuviae is like the cicada's body.

To connect or join.

A katydid knows nothing of the snow; — i.e., he is a booby.

Still water.

The name of a river, a branch of the River Hwai, in the east of Honan, in the ancient state of Sung.

Lazy, self-indulgent.
**Shen.**

**Manner, air, figure.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>值</th>
<th>shen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>easy, sans-souci.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**From door and a man in it.**

To put one's head out of doors; one crossing a doorway; to shun, to evade; to slip aside, to dodge; to wriggle; glittering, flashing; transient; chatoyant, iridescent; adulterous.

打 | to lighten; to shimmer.

电 | a flash of lightning.

射 | to flash; on to throw a reflection, as from a mirror.

在一 | to slip aside, to avoid one.

**Hao** | glorious, dazzling, as an angel.

| 開些 | get one side; move out of the way a little.

| 眼 | it dazzles or glares the eyes.

| 綴 | changeable satin.

| 練 | dodging in and out, as if afraid to be seen.

| 見 | I saw it for an instant.

| 東扯西 | squirming and writhing.

| 喊 | to adulate, to cajole.

| 言詞 | to jump from one topic to another, to talk wildly; incoherent and untrustworthy.

**Shun**

Water rippling and glistening as it flows rapidly; name of a place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>潤</th>
<th>shun</th>
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<tr>
<td>From eye and a blaze.</td>
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**Shan.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>山</th>
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<tr>
<td>the region west of the Yellow River, now the province of Shensi.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Shen.**

**Shen.**

州 in the west of Honan gave its name to the region, which is regarded as the cradle of the Chinese; Tsin Chi-huangtchi called it 閩中 because it was easily defended.

善 | Originally composed of 羊 a sheep placed between 言 repeated denoting wrangling; it resembles 吉喜 in form.

| 善 | Good from principle, virtuous; merit from good works, as the Buddhists teach; goodness; eminent, wise; meek, docile; fitted for; clever, skillful, expert, handy, an skill; to take to naturally; in a high degree; to do a thing well; to expedite; to admire, to praise, to approve.

| 恁 | good — evil; meritorious and evil works.

| 事 | a good act.

| 行 | to do right or benevolently; and then the 行’ or good deeds are known.

| 相 | well acquainted with.

| 法 | or 策 a clever scheme, a feasible plan.

| 死 | or 終 a peaceful end.

| 馬 | a gentle horse, not tricky.

| 有 | 报 good acts will be well rewarded.

**Wu**

Women are apt to be anxious.

| 會交 | he likes to mix with his friends.

| 氣色 | ill-favored face, a bad expression.

| 緩 | morality.

| 不敢 | 慢利 I dare not make virtue a bait for getting gain.

**Shang.**

**Shang.**

道 sincerely attached to virtue; a martyr to the right.

| 類而惡 | 慘徒 he takes to the good and dislikes villains.

| 蠻 | 静靜 fair and serene, as the sky.

| 哭 | eat at weeping; he cries easily.

**Shan.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>世</th>
<th>shan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An elegant person, a refined manner.</td>
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| 者 | hypocrites.

| 員 | this he is skillful at doing that.

| 事 | I know him by sight.

| 事 | to make good or complete what comes after, as bye-laws attached to previous rules.

| 辦理 | 後事 to arrange well the supplementary negotiations.

| 行之于己 | well versed in literature and elegant accomplishments.

| 行之于己 | practice, goodness yourself, and exhibit it towards others.

**Shan.**

| 當 | the nature of man is originally good.

| 外 | to wave elegantly, as trees.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Provisions dressed for the table; viands; savory food; delicacies; the richest fare; a meal.</td>
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</table>

| 早 | breakfast.

| 晚 | evening meal; supper.

| 供 | supplies furnished to a tutor.

| 珍 | a king's butler; the chief cook.

| 供 | a royal dining hall.

| 牡 | the flesh of sacrifices.

| 用 | have you dined?

| 維 | to mend; to put in order; to brighten up; to prepare; to copy; to write out; to state correctly; a scribener to write out.

| 正 | to correct and copy.

| 註 | to transcribe.

| 單 | a list of things wanted.

| 修 | to put in repair.

| 足 | to put to rights.

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</table>
The earthworm or 蠟虫 shen', called in Canton 黃泥 the yellow dog. 
曲 | the squirming worm. 
曲 | 唱歌有兩多 when the earthworm sings, it will soon be fair weather.

**関** 

Interchanged with the last; the last form is also read 関 shen.

The ed, especially the small freshwater sorts; the Chinese suppose that ed's, as well as snakes, are transformed from the roots of plants and hair. 

羹 | a soup of stewed eels. 

黃 | a small yellow mud ed.

**鰐**

To snare white eels. 

鰐 | hawk-bill eel. (Congrus tricuspidatus.)

進め | yellow jawed eel. (Ophiocephalus xanthophthalmus.)

烏耳 | the brown eel (Anguilla ariolos), also called 龙 | the rattan ed. 

非蛇即 | if he is not a villain, he's a slippery ed.

**壌**

White fine clay used to plaster walls. 

壌 | 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**

From 鬱 an inner door and 開 | fins contracted. 

扇 | 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, etc; to fan; to wave, for which 扇 is also used; to move to and fro.

**扇**

From words and to 開 shen.

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 開 and 開. 

用 | act as one pleases; to take the responsibility of doing without orders; willful, illegally, arbitrarily; to assume, usurp; despotic.

權 | to act hastily, to usurp powers.

自 | to act out one's own will. 

專 | to act unauthorizedly.

用 | a despotic use of.

乾 | he acted boldly and without orders.

呼 | 聲 to have the impudence to use the forbidden name.
收 shu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sino-Japanese meaning</th>
<th>Simplified Chinese meaning</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese meaning</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Example usage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHEU.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Old sounds, shu, shut, zhu, and shuk.  

In Canton, shau and san; — in Swatow, sū, sō, chiu, and só; — in Amoy, sin and só; — in Fuhchau, sū, én, chiu, and san; — in Shanghai, sū and só; — in Chihfú, shu.

From to top or hand and to wrap up; the third is a common contraction; the first resembles む, 牧 a shepherd, and the second is little used.

To receive, as when one goes for it, or it is his due; to gather, to harvest; to instore, to involve; to quit, as work, to bind, to restrain; to concede, 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 the Hia dynasty which received the hair-knot like the Corean hat.

入 or 一拆 to receive and open, as a letter.

規 to collect the fees.

買人心 to win people's hearts — by largesses.

割 to reap the harvest.

不 | 雷 it still thunders. (Cantonese.)

工 to quit work.

鋪 to shut up shop.

單 a receipt for money.

賬 to collect accounts; on which 一欠 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.

拾三軍回朝 to gather up the army and return.

頭 | 房 the maid has been taken as a concubine.

成 to get in the crop or rent of land.

心世務 to withdraw the thoughts from worldly affairs.

兵 to recall troops.

貶 to redeem, to get out of pawn, to raise a mortgage.

藏 or 一埋 to put by, to lay in store.

買玩器 curiosities bought here; — a sign-board.

夜不 | 一 one who spies the conduct of others.

手

'手'

shēu

Said to represent the fist; others say the three lines depict the hand, fore-arm, and arm; it is the 16th radical of characters relating to its uses.

The arm; the hand; the fist; the fingers; handy, quick; to handle with the hand; the power of the hand; a person; a hand; to grasp, to hold in the hand; to cuff; to act; an autograph; actions; skill; a quire or fold of paper; a handful, a lot.

一把 | 一 one hand.

魁 | 一 a first rate workman.

下 under orders.

下 | 閒 to begin a work.

閑 | 處 occupied, no employment.

签 or 一签 a glove; a mitten.

掌 or 一掌 the palm.

紋 lines on the palm.

本 or 一帖 visiting-cards of different sizes.

足 brothers.

作 | 一 an art, a handicraft.

熟 | 好 or 一 expert at doing a thing; an old hand.

十 | 所指其嚴乎 [what many eyes see] and many hands point to, is worthy of respect.

打 | 一 hired athletes or men who practice with bludgeons.

好作 | 一 elegant composition.

過 | 一 to give over, to transfer.

拗 | 一 the inner side of the elbow.

拉 | 一 to shake hands.
The sound of driving away birds or fowls.

From grass and devil, because this herb is supposed to strengthen the blood; interchanged with isis madder and the next.

A plant whose root is allied to madder, and used in dyeing red; it is a species of Rubia found in Houn, perhaps the Rubia manjista or manjith of India; the vernal hunt, when it is not 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.

羅 to search out or read up, as a subject; to meet with accidentally, as a rare book, alluding to one snaring birds in a hunt.

春 the spring hunt.

搜 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.

尋 to seek for, as secreted things.

察 or 槓 to search for and seize.

榜 or 身 to search the person of a candidate when going in.

鶏 毛 a cock pecking its feathers.

未及旁 without investigating the attendant circumstances.

窮 to pursue a subject to its source.

然 to search for hidden things.

然 quick.

東矢其 how their swift arrows whiz!

槙 a search-warrant.

The sound of driving away birds or fowls.

Used with the preceding.

To secrete, to conceal; to search for hidden things; crafty; hidden; to examine into, as a hidden meaning.

求 to search for, as in a suspected house.

人 a kind of rector in the Chen dynasty who superintended education.

人焉哉 how can the man conceal his character?

問 緣 by to search out the causes of.

These two forms are sometimes regarded as different.

The chilling sound of wind; noise of rain and wind.

] the whirling of an arrow; rustling made by the wind.

風 得 撼 the wind makes me shiver.

風 a cold blast.

風 the chilling sound of a driving rain.

鰻 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.

斬 to slice up, to make mince meat, and mix it with rice flour and steam it.

| 梟 dried fish, stockfish.

膿 背骨 slices of meat with the bones in them.

An old name for the Caruncia, or spider-millipede, is 蟴; it is better known as 無 a harmless, agile insect; two or three kinds of insects seem to be included under its synonyms; it 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 Julius.

The bow of a vessel, called 司 on which a huge bird was sometimes carved.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>溝 shēu</td>
<td>To soak meal in water; to steep in water; to macerate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>射</td>
<td>To bow the head in respect; - written on cards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>元</td>
<td>The head of all, the Emperor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>Acts as a leader.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冒</td>
<td>Only one rabbit, bake it or roast it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>The first or leading name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>領</td>
<td>The leading man.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>First on the list of siatēn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>善</td>
<td>The very best; the head of goodness; applied to the metropolis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痘</td>
<td>To dirty the head at the palace door; - to make the kowtow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尾</td>
<td>Look after both ends; we must examine everything.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>告</td>
<td>I will tell you the important points.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>到</td>
<td>Came to the street door.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>Superior to all, one who excels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>One who takes charge of or leads.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>縣</td>
<td>The leading district at the prefect city.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不分</td>
<td>No difference between leaders and accomplices.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日上</td>
<td>Get a little out of the Books.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Read shēu**
- To acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to confess guilt; to go first, to put at the head.
- 作 | To confess a crime.
- 堅 | To submit.
- 出 | To denounce, to turn state's evidence.
- 投 | To give up, as a rebel.
- 棄 | To sleep towards the east.

**狩 shēu**
- A hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burned over.
- 猪 | The winter hunt.
- 徽 | An imperial inspecting tour on the frontier.

**獸 shēu**
- A wild animal, a beast, a hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a forester; brutal, violent.
- 走 | Quadrupeds.
- 人面 | A human face with a beast's heart; - cruel.
- 百 | All kinds of animals.
- 六 | Six beasts, - are the musk deer, deer, bear, moose, wild boar, and hare.
- 猛 | Fierce beasts, as a tiger.

**售 shēu**
- From mouth and a double brace contracted.
- To sell, to dispose of; to trade; to restore, to pay back, to recompense.
- 出 | To sell.
- 價 | Price of an article.
- 主 | The purchaser.
- 消 | Consumption of goods; sold off.
- 時之 | Merchantable goods; met. one who rules the times.

**絹 shēu**
- The cord or ribbon on a seal to carry it; a tent or curtain cord; ties for a knee-pad.
- 印 | Ribbon of a seal.
- 絹 | Silk bands and cords, such as denote official rank.

**受 shēu**
- From to fall as ripe fruit and ship a boat contracted, for the primitive.
- 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.
- 不敢 | How can I receive it? - a polite phrase.
- 購 | I cannot bear this tonic.
- 買 | To buy; bought.
- 典 | To offset the use of money for the rental of a piece of property.
- 罪 | Suffering for a crime or an accusation.
- 刑 | He has been punished.
- 交 | The receipts and payments are muddled.
- 忍 | Very patient.
- 故 | Doleful, teachable.
- 憨 | Poor; willing to be poor.
- 熱得難 | Or hot; - is hard to bear.
- 業門生 | A pupil under your instruction.
- 高 | To get the high cap, to be fond of praise.
- 難財主 | A miserly wretch, who stints himself.
- 承 | To inherit; to accept; to come into one's hands.
- 福無疆 | May you be blessed in every way.
- 所 | It had been received from a proper source.
- 容 | To take in, as a guest; to give in; to refrain from, as revenge.
- 氣 | To be scolded.
- 人之託 | Requested by another to do a thing.
- 小人不可大 | The small man cannot be intrusted with onerous responsibilities.
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<tr>
<th>简</th>
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<td>to respect</td>
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</table>

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 anciently 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.

1 位 素 餐 to neglect the duties but take the pay of an office.

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</table>
The turtle dove or wood-pigeon; called "布 أف or 桑 媒; 鳥 from its note and roost.

Composed of 里 the whole, and a contracted form or 堆 a keep, denoting coming together from all parts.

The people; multitudes; a legion or brigade of 2500 men; part of an army; troops; to marshal a force; a place where people meet, as a metropolis; or a person who leads them; a leader, a general, one who orders men; a model, to take as a model; a master, a professor; a patron; a sage, a pattern to the world; to teach; to imitate. ancient wise men.

before patterns for men.

a teacher; one skilled in an art, an expert, a clever workman.

to visit a learned scholar or one's teacher.

a teacher's son; a chum.

official secretaries in a yamun, who transact the routine of daily business; there are seven classes of them.

班 to march out the troops.

軍 to recall the army from foreign service.

armies, men-of-war's men.

大 (or 太) when addressed a priest; also known as 法 1 and 義 1 denoting their position as leading teachers.

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.

卿士 the nobles and rulers imitate each other in breaking the laws.

房 and 座 terms for the 18 under-examiners, and 4 head-examiners at the tripos in Peking for 領士.}

A short tributary of the River Hwai in the southeast of Honan near Lo-shan hien.

A floating marine plant which furnishes small seeds tasting like barley, and which ripen in the seventh moon; they are called 自然穀 spontaneous grain, and 藓 種 Yi's extra rations; it is probably a kind of Zostera or sea-wrack.

From best and a tender.

The lion, which has long been extinct in China; a slut that has two pups.

子 a lion.

子 what Peking dogs.

fowls stone lions before a yamun.

錢 a paper lion stuck over with cash; at Canton it is made for a bridal present.

親 you've just tweaked the lion's nose; i.e. you've made him cross enough.

子吼 the lion's roar, a Buddhist term (singhara) for preaching.

之座 a throne supported by carved lions, an insignia of a king.

國 the land of lions, Singa or Ceylon.

舞 to play masked lions.

A Muræa, Turritella, or similar spiral shells are termed 麻 1; a crenulated shell.

靂 an Areta, Pecen, or other scallop ribbed shells.

From plant and old man.

A sort of syngeneious plant resembling the Anthericum or mayweed, the Peruvian Allium, called 草 which grows around Confucius' grave in Kiu-fen, and as was done in ancient times, is still sold there in parcells of 64 stalks for divination; the stems were once used for hair-pins.

茹 a dwarf species of Sophora, thought to resemble the preceding in its habit.

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 add to, to use; to set, as a net; to move leisurely; to arrange, to set out.

行 they only occupy their places.

行 grant that it be so, allow it, let it be thus; — a phrase in courtesy or petitions.

[the net is] set in the forest.

a benefactor, especially to temples.

to bestow in charity.

to give a donation to the poor.

to feed the poor.

to expand, to do one's best.

来 he will come along most pleased, or daintily.

to boast, to vaunt one's self.

为 let it be done so.

what you dislike others to do to you, don't do that to them; this sentiment is also expressed by 以己所不欲勿 施于人 what you do not yourself wish, do not give or do to others.

To distribute.

云行雨 the clouds give down their rain.

and used for 飛. To leave to; to remove; to spread out; to let go, as a string.

从真正之东 she furtively followed her husband's steps.

To change; to climb, as a vine; to transfer to; extend, to stretch to.
To decant and strain liquors; to pour out a libation; to divide, as streams.

酒 | to pour off spirits.

禹 | 五湖而安 | 東海 | 汝 marked out the five lakes and put bounds to the eastern sea.

From bamboo and straw.

To divine with stems of the millfoil or mayweed.

卜 | 借卜 | by shell and by wands have I made the lots.

見手 | 亀, let us try what the lot will show.

From mouth and to divine.

To eat, to gnaw; great grief; reaching to; snapping at, as a dog for a morsel; an initial particle.

牙 | 1 | to grate the teeth.

際何 | how can you bite your travel? — an impossibility.

陸 the 21st diagram, denoting desire.

背來遊 if he would come and ramble.

反 | 1 | to bite back, to revenge on.

From teeth or mouth and officer; it is also read çhi.

To chew the cud; to ruminate; at Canton, it is called 牛倒草 or turning the grass; and at Peking, 倒喘 turning the cud.

A small sief in the state of Tsi, now Tsi-yang bien | 郯陽縣 on the Ta-siing River in Shantung.

1 1 | a hill not far from this region.

From words and temple.

詩 | to express the feelings in set rhythm; poetry, verse; odes, hymns; a poem; to receive or take in the arms.

吟 | 1 | to hum over or sing song.

作 | 1 | to write verses.

翁 | 人 a bard, a poet.

公乃為 | 1 | 賓 王 the duke then wrote a poem which he gave the king.

一首 | 1 | a verse, a stanza.

色 | 1 | the rhyme of the verse.

以言志 poetry expresses one’s feelings.

詞 | 1 | verses, ditties, odes, and songs, — the four sorts of poetry.

和 | 1 | to match rhymes with another person.

題 | 1 | to improvise a stanza.

詩文 | 1 | verses that can be read both backwards and forwards.

綬 Coarse thread for weaving; a sort of sleazy sarsnet made of poor silk.

時 | 1 | 有 | 1 | 象 | in myriads and lakhs.

刻 every moment.

此 | 1 | 故 | 1 | times are different now, things are altered.

不 | 1 | a little while, not an hour’s time.

於 叔 everybody has now become prosperous.

曰止曰 | it will, he said, do to build or stop there.

一 | 不及起錨 he could not instantly weigh anchor.

那 | 1 | 節 just at that time.

時 A small stream in Shantung, an affluent of the R. Shing 晉河, which is a tributary of the Ta-tsing River.

時 | 1 | 1 | 1 | always, continually.

先 | 1 | before, previously.

何 不好 unpleasant weather; a disagreeable day.

其亡也 [Confucius] marked when he was not at home.

日 the date, the time of.

常 constantly.

勢 times, condition of things, circumstances.

得 | 1 | 失 | 1 | a lucky and unlucky hour; a proper or unfortunate moment.

不 | 1 | not in fashion; unsuitable to the season.

不 達 | 務 unacquainted with the world.

不 | 1 | 不食 [the sage] would eat only at the set time.

因 | 1 | 制宜 wait a good time, then do it.

萬 | 1 | 億 in myriads and lakhs.

刻 every moment.

此 | 1 | 故 | 1 | times are different now, things are altered.

不 | 1 | a little while, not an hour’s time.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>菖</td>
<td>chen</td>
<td>A grassy appearance, like a lawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>莏</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>To plant; to set out shrubs or trees as a memorial of an event or victory; to set up a pole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>罍</td>
<td>santou</td>
<td>Like the preceding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳗</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td>鳗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>lu</td>
<td>To put up poles or trees in a field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萩</td>
<td>zu</td>
<td>類子 coriander or fennel seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田</td>
<td>tan</td>
<td>to transplant a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>罍</td>
<td>santou</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From *plant and time.*

A hog, a pig; it represents the 12th stem, and the hour from 11 to 1 at night; it appertains to the second diagram and relates to water.

牧 | shu | a swineherd. |

畜 | chu | domestic animals. |

爻 | yao | a root resembling China-root. |

卦 | yao | 匹 | a kind of bamboo; a clothes-rack. |

竿 | gan | 竿 | bamboos for hanging clothes on. |

Read *th*, A spittoon.

An animal akin to a badger or ratel, called 豹; 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 162d radical of characters mostly referring to swine; it is sometimes written 亥 in combination.

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竿 | gan | 竿 | bamboos for hanging clothes on. |

Read *th*, A spittoon.
Read 『ji』, and used with the next.

A low moaning sound.

民之方殿 | the people now sigh and groan.

An obsolete form of the last.

Read 『ji』. To groan; to mutter.

呻 to grumble, as when dissatisfied.

舌 to lick, as a cow; to lap; to take up with the proboscis.

老牛 | the old cow will lick her calf; — met. parental love.

舔 to lick the piles; met. an abject sycephant.

糖著 he licks sugared leaves; — he flourishes on other people's money or patronage.

从 bow and also.

To ease off the bowstring, to unstring a bow; to cast off; to relax; to annul, to abrogate; to dissolve, unconcerned, spoiled, injured.

废 careless; failing, growing old or useless; obsolete.

解 to unloose, to throw off restraint.

力 slack, remiss.

放 to allay, to weaken.

規模日 | the regulations daily become weaker.

禁 to rescind a law; to abrogate.

从 woman and noble.

The beginning; an opening, a start; to begin; the earliest; to be first; as an initial, then, at that time, was.

初 or 起 | the beginning; the commencement; first.

終 or 末 | first and last; the circumstances; human life, the whole period.

萬物資 | the outburst of nature in spring.

創 invented, first made.

准賣 it will then be right to sell it.

知大道 he then understood the true philosophy.

未 there is nothing of the sort.

祖 the founder of a family.

元 creation; when the thing began.

From words and is; formerly used with its primitive.

使之 Right principles; right, proper; to examine whether a thing is proper; to discern.

僧 | to lay or compare things together.

日 this day, now.

順天之命 to inquire into the lucid decrees of heaven.

From man and office; in Cantonese read 『shai』, because 『sz』 has the same sound as 死 death.

To order, to command; to send, to employ, to commission; to cause, to effect; to occasion; to permit, to serve one's self of; expense, use, service.

喚 to call, as a servant; to be at one's call.

不按四方 he was not permitted to possess the realm.

不得 unserviceable; useless.

是信是 | he both trusts and employs them.

可以它 will answer; it can do.

白召 idle talk; he has only to talk; — he does nothing.

人進京 send a man into Peking.

用 an outlay; the necessary expenses.

民以时 employ the people when they have leisure.

假 supposing, if so.

脾氣 sulky, cross.

費大 it will be expensive.

勁兒 to exert strength.

指 to direct; to allot to their places or duties.

公 a public officer, an envoy.

侍 | 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 from near and court as the phonetic.

侍 | Near to, waiting on; following, as an attendent; to receive, as orders; to accompany.

衛 imperial guards; their office is the 左衛 處 within the Forbidden City in Peking.

祥侯 | 御之臣 all the [Emperor's personal attendants and officers.

郎 a gentleman in waiting; a vice-president of a Board.

服 | to wait on, to serve.

常 | a eunuch.

垂手立 to stand respectfully waiting.

仁義 he maintains his humanity and rectitude.

従 followers.

奉 persons in waiting.

侍 | From heart and court as the phonetic.

侍 to lean on, to trust to; looking up to for protection or support; met. a mother; to presume on; dull, unintelligent.

義 | to lose a mother.

無 | who shall I lean on, now my mother is dead?

侍 | to depend on.

義 | to presume on one's power or station.

有手足 he relies on his adherents or brothers.

義 | to presume on being a favorite, and oppress others.

不足 | untrustworthy.

义 to confide in riches.

不 | impudent, audacious.

自 | self-confident.

怙 | one's parents.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHE</th>
<th>SHI</th>
<th>SHI</th>
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</table>
| From 
*ten* and 
one, because a scholar is acquainted from one to ten, or with all things; it resembles 
*earth*, and is the 33rd radical of a few incongruous characters. |
| 1) to hold office not for salary and name, but for the good of the people. |
| 假 | 假 is it false or true? |
| 故 | on this account; this is the reason. |
| 则 | if it be so, say so. |
| 否 | if it be not so, say so. |
| 障 | or, if it be not so or not? |
| 第 | 假 | a meritorious register of officials. |
| 个 | 假 | and court; it was once synonymous with its primitive. |
| 開 | 開 | A eunuch; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; a court or official hall. |
| 人 | 人 | a eunuch. |
| 惟 | 惟 | From 
*the sun* and 
*exact* portion of the sun on the meridian. |
| 理 | 理 | 理 | the manner. |
| 何 | 何 | a stout horseman. |
| 宗 | 宗 | 1) to enter on office. |
| 大 | 大 | a public officer; one of the aids to the black king in chess. |
| 志 | 志 | 1) to resign a post. |
| 之 | 之 | 家 | an honorable family. |
| 經 | 經 | to serve, to occupy a station or post. |
| 迦 | 迦 | or | to commence selling. |
| 事 | 事 | 胡 | saleable; said too of one who thinks too much of himself. |
| 国 | 国 | or | to serve, to occupy a station or post. |
| 士 | 士 | or | to resign a post. |
| 事 | 事 | a public officer; one of the aids to the black king in chess. |

From *dress* and *correct*; also read *fit*; and to be distinguished from *case*. |

Fully and handsomely dressed. |

Elegantly and richly apparelled. |

Said to be composed of *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. |
行 | the exchange or bourse; current rate.
初 | just come into market, as the first shad.
息 | to get people's goodwill.
平 (或 科) | market scales.
俗 | vulgar, unpolished.
俗 | bilingsgate, low slang.
村 | the fair of a township.
行 | 機 the market price is rather going up.

柿 | From tree and market as the phonetic.

The persimmon or China fig ( Diospyrus), of which there are several varieties.

柿 | dried persimmons (called figs), prepared for export.

生心 | the ox-heart persimmon; a small yellowish sort.

鴨心 | a small red kind.

水浸 | a yellow persimmon that is soaked to remove the astrigency.

柿 | the small cherry persimmon, from Nanganwui.

西紅 | the tomato. ( Pekingese.)

氏 | Supposed to be altered from 氏 or a cliff; as the original form delineates a beetling crag ready to fall; it is the 63d radical of a few incongruous characters.

A family; one of a clan or gens; after a name, once denoted the head of the clan, but now also that the person is a woman; an ancient title of honor; after a principality, denoted its ruler; an officer; a person.

羅 | the clan or family of Lo.

黃門李 | Mrs. Hwang née Li.

該 | the said female.

釋 | the Buddhists.

张 | 宗祠 the ancestral hall of the Chang family.

王謂尹 | the king said to the chief of the Yiu gens.

示 | The last two characters are rarely met with.

近 | 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.

不 | he disregarded his offering.

而 | I looked but did not pay attention to it.

乃 | he imitated his ancestor.

死 | I look upon dying as going home.

我 | I am supercilious towards me.

能 | to glance at sideways.

知 | to see, to hear, to talk, and to act — properly, to four duties.

故 | to imitate the ancients.

履 | observe their conduct and act like the good.

官 | widely display the record of their meritorious services.

人 | view others as one's self.

事 | to examine a case.

明 | the hare in the moon.

此 | it seems to be bigger than this.

莫 | do not regard it as a trifling matter.

昔與絲伍今為芥 | it was formerly classed with silk, but is now regarded as more like mustard; — said of a kind of hemp plant.

示 | Composed of 上 or 二 above and three lines below it to represent the light of sun, moon, and stars coming down to earth; it forms the 113th radical of characters relating to religious matters, and is often contracted to the second form in composition, when it is easily mistaken for the contracted form of 友 garments.

世 | To show, to make known the will of heaven to mankind; to proclaim, to signify to the people; to show to the sight; an edict, or notice from an official; a manifestation or revelation; a prognostic or sign; in polite phrase, another's wishes; a letter; to see into, to compare, and occurs interchanged with the last.

出 | to issue an edict for general information.

來 | your answer.

訓 | will you give directions to me? — said by inferior officers.

下 | to let me know, an epistolary phrase.

手 | your letter.

衆 | to admonish the people, as by an execution.

祈 | I beg you will acquittance me.

指 | to indicate.

世 | Read zhi, when used for 祇.

The god which animates the earth.

從 | one under 十 or three tens, to denote the prolongation of days to thirty years.

An age, a generation; the world, mankind; times, life, seasons; experience of life; hereditary; successively; to enfeoff during the times of; from age to age; perpetual; in divinity refers to the diagrams which denote ones self.

一 | one generation.

代 | generations.

一 | during the ages; for ever.

出 | to be born.

過 | or 詞 or 去 to die.

今 | or 當 the present time, this age.

刑罰 | light punishments.

輕 | should be light in one age, and severe in another.

永 | 克 all your life you was filial.

上人 | people now-a-days.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHI</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>创 (the world) made his own way in the world.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>界 (world) had bad times, unlucky in life, not getting on.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>近 (he does not know the world)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>職 (an occupation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事 (a friend’s brother)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妻 (an old friend’s son; used by one’s self)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家 (friends of many generations)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>年 (how many generations has it been handed down?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>襲 (a hereditary baron)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>奉 (a future life; the next transmigration, which contains the Western paradise or paradise of the West, the elysium of common people)</td>
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<tr>
<td>買 (no business, retired)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>肯 (轉 the ups and downs of life; vicissitudes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無 (and your reputation will be known after you are gone)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>終 (the whole life)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>導 (he considers their history and times)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不 (unparalleled heroism)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>襲 (one honored by the world; Sanskrit, 聖立革命) an epithet of every Buddha)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家 (an old and honorable family)</td>
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<td>決 (able to rescue the country)</td>
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<td>必 (and he must pass before his humanity will be appreciated)</td>
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<td>應 (to act one’s part in the world)</td>
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<td>態 (the feelings of people after much; lit. are cold and hot)</td>
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<td>守 (in perpetuity, as land kept in a family, or he is in fee simple)</td>
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> From wealth and world; also read 奉.

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<td>運 (to pardon)</td>
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<td>出 (to let out furniture)</td>
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<tr>
<td>酒 (to get drink on the score)</td>
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<td>貸 (to borrow)</td>
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> From to go and to break.

| 逝 (to pass away, to depart; to go to, approaching; lost to life, to die; gone; an initial and affirmative particle. |
| 宅 (such are the dead, as flowing water) |
| 長 (or the long journey, passed away for ever) |
| 行 (or my bosom friend has gone) |
| 言 (words are not to be cast away) |
| 不 (he certainly cannot stay here as before) |

> From 言 words and 盆 basin; the second form is an erroneous alteration.

| 逝 (the results of virtuous conduct seen after death; a laudatory name conferred by the Emperor after death, as denotes one given in life; the custom began in the Chen dynasty; the posthumous title; to confer such titles, as Commissioner Lin 林則徐 was called 林文忠 by the Emperor; a memoir or eulogy; peace, as of the grave. |
| 法 (rules for honorary titles for the dead) |
| 死 (or a name or a 號 the epitaph name) |

> From pulse and to exhibit; to be distinguished from 跳 嘟 drum.

| 歌 (salted oysters, beans, olives, or other fruits, dried and used as condiments; the taste of salt fish) |
| 鬆 (salted beans) |
| 麥 (salted beans and flour) |
| 植 (soy, an English word probably derived from this name) |
| 植 (a species of water beetle) |

> Composed of and 写 write n., contracted in combination, to denote a record of events.

An affair, a matter; business, traffic; an occupation, a service; its course or conduct; duties, functions; to go at, to take in hand; that which is done, an act; a case in court; a subject, a theme; to serve, to obey; to have business to do; an officer; to manage a business.

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 (master and servant; boss and clerks or men) |

(Cantonese.)

你做甚麼 (what are you doing?) |

父 (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 tainz') |

多 (troublesome) |

情 (or business, affairs; the first also means employment, a place, a post; the second its duties) |

如意 (may everything be as you wish) |

理 (a senator, — in Macao) |

有 (this is erroneous) |

不曉 (ignorant of life; stupid, malaprop) |

老世 (or the worlds) well versed in worldly affairs, an old stager) |

善 (sent on special business) |

不 (not use (or allow) any further delay) |

防 (not use (or allow) any further delay) |

養 (have a care lest some trouble grow out of this)
From door...a horary character; the second is most used.

The pivot in a door which rests in sockets above and below, and turns in them; the projecting edge of a raised platform near the ascent, where a sentry stood; a wall, on sides of a stairway.

人所階四, four men stood on each side of the steps on the platform.

A small islet in the midst of a stream; a hummock in a river; water rising still higher, and standing at that point.

To relish, as good living; take delight in; to have an appetite for, to indulge in, greedy; sensual, lecherous.

飲食 fond of the table.

酒 not given to wine.

慾無窮 unrestrained licentiousness.

如蚊之 as greedy as a musk-bug for blood.

好 to love, as a dish.

娛樂 to love, as a dish.

不善言 to disbelieve good advice.

試 a pattern.

To try, to experiment; to use, to serve of; to compare and take out; to tempt, to test; to experiment; to examine, as the literary graduates; a trial, an examination; disciplined, tried.

一 or 了 try once; see how it goes.

嘗 to taste, to make a trial of.

試 to try one's skill or prowess.

驗 to verify; see if it turn out so.

演 to practice, to drill; to test.

會 the examination for tsins.

鄉 the examination for kōjū; and 殿 is that for Hanlin.

想 think it well over once.

私人之子百僚 is the sons of the poor are the officers in the public service.

看 or 但 に try if it will do; take a look.

用 let him have a trial, as an expectant officer.

刑不有面民咸服 if punishments are not reckless, the people generally obey — their rulers.

探_columns let us see what he will say.

面言之 first try and then speak about it.

弑 shí' To murder a superior.

君 a regicide.

其主 he killed his master.

善 Composed of 口 mouth and 役 ruler; not to be confounded with 鳶 to crow; 鳶 is used for it.

時 Only; to stop at; an overplus.

不 not only, more than.

何千萬 can it stop at thousands and myriads?

不有 爾土 you will not only have your lands.

不如有口 out it was not merely his own assertion.

愜之不父 more grateful to him than to his parents.

欲 why stop?

士 To drag along; to trail after.

析 藻 既 he cut up the figs and hauled them along.

徙桑梓 to move one's residence.

Read 'to. To lead, as water.

Read 'is. To add to; to separate from, to leave.

誓 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.

誓 1 or 矢 1 to swear.

盟 to take an oath, involving a penalty or sanction.

誓 to adjure.

誓 章 to burn a written oath, as testimony sent to the next world.

誓 將 to swear falsely.

誓 a private contract of marriage.

誓 1 1 not to swear.

誓 1 1 I swear it is not this one.

誓 1 1 [an unalterable oath of marriage] stable as the hills and seas.

誓 1 1 to get the loyalty of troops.

誓 1 1 I swear that both of us cannot stand.

誓 天明 1 I swear it before Heaven.

勢 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 strength, prowess, ability.

威大 having great authority.

好 1 a good omen.

唬 1 to scare, to pretend to browbeat.

利 之 fawns on the rich.

在 in authority.

割 1 to castrate, usually refers to man.

來 1 蔑 very savage looking.

大 1 the empire.
SHIH.

1子

1子 figures, bearings, attitude; also, the male organ.

1子, I am compelled to take the male organ.

1子 to improve the occasion.

1子 to show one's strength or

1子 to use a tiger's power.

1子 to back down.

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From 諸 to eat for the pho-
netic, and 人 with 了 denot-
ing personal things; the second
form is little used.

To adorn, to paint, to or-
nament; to set off; to gloss
over, to pretend, to patch up;
to excuse; to make believe; to wipe,
to brighten; to dress up; to bless;
to dress a victim for sacrifice; a fac-
ing or binding; an ornament;
weapons.

female head ornaments.

belitzened, tricked out; to
impose on, specious.

the facts were glossed
over and colored; it was all
whitewashed.

to adorn, to brighten up;
to polish, as style.

his pretense did not
do.

imposing an appearance
— of sternness.

a martial look; said of the
Emperor.

he slurred over and
excused his crimes.

To unloose; to free; to li-
berate, 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 soft-
en 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 unhand, to part from.

the ice has melted
and the tiles loosened. met. to
remove or explain misstate-
ments, to allay fears; to dissi-
plate rumors.

to unfold the meaning.

as one relieved
of a heavy burden.

to avoid the difficult,
to attempt the easy.

Indra, known as 能天主
the valiant Lord of devas, and
regarded as inferior to Budha.

called 菩萨, the insurgents,
declared by 能仁 silence
one who is holy in humanity,
and dwells in seclusion
and silence; also called Budha,
the most celebrated of the titles
applied to him, because it is the
name of the religion he founded,
and denotes “the learned or
awakened one”; it is a simple
attribute added to the name by
which the prince of Kapilavastu
is known in the world; he is also
called 天 and 天帝
even by the Confuciansists.

A form, a fashion; an ex-
ample; a rule, a law for a
pattern; to make or do like
a copy; to imitate; to respect,
to look up to; reverently; to mea-
sure; 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.

all reduced
and poor, why do we not go
back home?

a pattern.

like the sample,
or to meet the standard; as 中
the tu n i n a graduates
who passed the examination.

呼 amid clamor and
bawling.

he regulates the po-
position of the princes.

a copy-slip.

taking your honor
as my example.
from hand and pattern.

To wipe, to rub and dust with a duster; to brush away; to cleanse, as sheep.

(of) table.

1 to wipe and dust.

1 to wash and rub clean.

From to go and origin.

To go to, to reach; to pass over a long distance; a bride going to a husband's house; to marry out; to happen, to occur; to satisfy; to follow, to accord, to suit, to chime in with; an agreeable, suddenly, presently just now, just then; usual; pleased, contented; a good degree, accomplished; to supply deficiencies.

然 or 然 suddenly; accidentally.

嫁 to marry a husband.

意 very well, in good health; agreeable, charming, as a location.

因 just because, then.

從何來 where did you then come from?

無所 從 no one to take the direction of the affair.

聞 just at that time, not long ago.

値 happened just right, opportunity.

妥 properly done.

室 1 all the family blame me.

我願 it meets my wishes.

有客來 a visitor has come.

Read teh, and used for 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 1 謀 who will devise the plans?

士 a fine scholar.

無 1 也 no settled purpose, no grit.

胸中無 1 真之見 I have no fixed opinion upon the point.

Read teh, and used for to blame, to take to task.

勿予禍 1 do not punish nor reprove us.

Frequently written like the next.

A small fief, 1 邑 in the present Sz'el'uen, conferred on a general in the Han dynasty.

East and west is 1 one, north and south is 1 descending, joined they make 1 ten, and complete a circuit; " it forms the 24th radical of a few miscellaneous characters; the next is its complex form.

Ten, "the end of reckoning."

1 the tenth.

1 eleven.

分之一 one tenth.

幾個 ten and more.

有個 there are nearly ten.

足 complete; pure, as gold.

分 ten parts; all; very, first-rate, perfect; a common superlathe.

字路 cross-roads.

全 entire, as a recovery.

除 不如 九 現 better sell nine things for ready money than ten for credit.

死一生 ten to one he'll die.

成得八 I got eight parts out of ten.

不全 all are incomplete.

聞 1 知 he perceives all on hearing a little.

分稱 誇 to lavish praise indiscriminately.

From head and to unite; occurs for shek, 沙 to wade, and much used for the list 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 forl a stream; inclining to, gradual approach to.

起 to pick up.

收 絲綸 I am going to take my fishing-tackle — somewhere else; i. e. try a new business.

下去 take them away.

執 1 東西 to properly arrange things.

路不 遭 they did not pick up what was dropped in the way.

級而登 to lift up the dress and ascend.

地 蘭 [easy] as picking up a straw.

翠 路 青 to clean up the green [grass], and tread the verdure, as when worshiping the tombs.

什 From man and ten; used for very.

什 A file of ten soldiers or two files of five each; sundries; a title.

物 things, household gear.

錦小菜 condiments, seasoning.

其實 1 也 the real [proportion painl] was a title.

什麼 this syllable has a wide signification, and is much used after a negative like not at all, none of, not so; as not 1 正 正話 not at all the correct thing in talking.

收 買 1 物 we buy up any odds and ends.

算 1 何東西 who is that fellow? what can that thing do?

篇 1 verses of ten lines; books, writings.

炒 1 季 to roast fowl giblets.

不犯了 1 罪 I have done no wrong.

長 the corporeal over a decem, a decurion.
失

Composed of 手 hand and 手 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 fail in; to lose favor; failure, an omission, a fault; accidental.

物

to lose a thing.

过

an error, delinquencies.

觉

to overlook, to forget; absent-minded.

信

to forfeit one’s word.

手

to let slip, to drop.

胸

to slip up, to lose one’s foothold.

風

foundered; upset.

了

lost, as a thing, a dog; but used after an assertion indicates that it is erroneous.

禮

disrespectful, rude to; or of wanting in regard; — are polite phrases for, You do me honor; Thank you.

時

behind time; to miss the hour.

本

lost the principal.

無一

not the least deficiency or mistake in it.

察

to neglect to inquire into, to be careless in overseeing.

記

I forgot it.

不

no error was seen in driving the carriage.

口

speechless, dying; mistaken, spoke wrong.

身

she has lost her virtue.

體

disgraced, unbecoming, reproachful.

位

lost his crown.

民

forfeited the people’s affections.

魂

stupid, inattentive, witless; — a term of abuse.

神

absent-minded; abstracted.

患

distressed till he gets it, and then distressed lest he los it, — as an office.

不

for good yet he may be regarded as good.

火

it caught fire, as a house.

落

lost by mislaying; dropped and lost it.

所

driven from their homes.

故教

lost the proper time for instruction.

不

言不| 人 [the wise man] does not mistake his words, nor use the wrong word for his purpose.

傳

lost the record of or use of.

打前

to stumble, as a horse.

實，

Real, solid; full, compact; true, honest, sincere; fixed, as a price; hard, as a knot; the reality, the results; effects, fruits, or facts of a thing; fruit of plants, harder and smaller than 蕊 fleshy fruit; verily, in fact; to fill, to cram; to put inside, though not implying filled; to be really; positively, exactly; — the worked factor in a sum, as the multiplicand or dividend; in rhetoric, a thesis, an argument.

在 or 他

really, verily, in fact.

情

the it is certainly so.

落

securely, safely, honestly.

實

solid-looking.

老

I speak the truth.

結

or 成 the fruit has set; — met, the affair is done; too late.

老

a honest plain man.

價

the fixed, actual price.

事

an actual thing or event.

事

the facts of a matter.

徒

the rich people to Peking to fill it.

命

our lots are not alike.

堅

the grain] became strong and good.

心

a real sincere friend.

軍

military stores.

着

in earnest, to set about vigorously.

實

the full tale or complement.

不

不瞭 | I really do not deceive you.

以

according to the real facts.

子

it is afraid future ages will fill their mouths about me.

授

the real incumbent of the office.

銀

the real amount.

者

he refused to confess or disclose the matter.

名

reputation is the guest of real merit.

湮

Limpid clear water, like the River King in Shensi.

正

a sincere mind.

淹以淹 | 1 its

the King is mulled by the Wei, but its bottom may be seen near the islets.

淹

To flourish, to abound; to color up to, flush; a carnation color.

召公

Shih, the duke of Chau, B.C. 1110; he was also called

君 | Prince Shih, and was Grand Protector to King Ching.

路車有 | red shone the state carriage.

蟄

To poison, to sting; venomous; the poison of a sting.

蠱

a sting; troublesome, malignant.

虫

the poisonous insect, applied to the scorpion.

幸

a virulent poison, malignant.

着

stung, bitten.

蠱子

the scorpion stung me.

毒

poisonous; oppressive, as bad laws.

禎

A rain cloak, called 留 | made of leaves.

義以以 | 為| 為 | propriety and right should be as close to one as his garments.
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<td>From shelter and at; q. d. he has reached the place where he stops.</td>
<td>From words and marl or sticky clay as the primitive.</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>正</td>
<td>or 配, and 副 terms for a wife and concubine.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>三十</td>
<td>or at thirty marry.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>世</td>
<td>to take a wife.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>家</td>
<td>an ancestral hall.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a family; house; a household; a state.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>houses; house, holds, people; betrothal ceremonies; a palace.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>宮</td>
<td>the palace; noblemen's mansions.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>筊</td>
<td>a quiver.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>永</td>
<td>an ice-house.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>宗</td>
<td>of the Imperial clan.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>乃有</td>
<td>競競 when his House was in its prime.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>升堂</td>
<td>or you have reached the hall but not the chamber; you have yet something to learn.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>升堂 進入</td>
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<td>他</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>my late wife; also attendants; females in a house.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the 13th zodiacal constellation of the stars Markab α and Sheat β in Pegasus; it is also the name of Raivata, a celebrated Buddhist leader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>湿</td>
<td>Name of a river; wet, humid, moist, damp; low-lying grounds; disappointed, dejected.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>溼</td>
<td>Water damaged goods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Shi'** is from_shih_ words and marl or sticky clay as the primitive.
- **Shih** is from_shih_ shelter and at; q. d. he has reached the place where he stops.
- **Shih** is for words and marl or sticky clay as the primitive.
- **Shi'** is 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.
- **正** or 配, and 副 terms for a wife and concubine.
- **三十** or at thirty marry.
- **世** to take a wife.
- **家** an ancestral hall.
- **1** a family; house; a household; a state.
- **1** houses; house, holds, people; betrothal ceremonies; a palace.
- **宮** the palace; noblemen's mansions.
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- **濕** Water damaged goods.
- **Shi'** is from words and marl or sticky clay as the primitive.
SHING.

Old sounds, shing and sheng. In Canton, shing and sheng; — in Swatow, sang and sin; — in Fukien, sing and sing; — in Shanghai, shang and sang; — in Chifu, shing.

升 (shing) To ascend, as the sun does; the sun in the zenith; tranquil, peaceful.

红日东升 (shing) the ruddy sun rises in the east.

平 (sheng) A tranquil and plentiful age.

From strength and a phonetic.

Adequate to; to bear, to sustain, and usually preceded by a negative; worthy of; to elevate, to raise.

不可 (sheng) it cannot all be told, it is beyond description.

任 (sheng) inadequate to the post.

言 (sheng) words cannot describe my sorrows.

詫異 (sheng) what inexpressibly strange talk!

Read shing'. To conquer, to get the victory; to excel, superior; best, excellent; to add.

花一日 (sheng) the seventh day of the first moon, or 八日 man-day, when a flowery head-dress used to be worn.

打 (sheng) to win a battle.

好 (sheng) to love to be first, Dictaphon.

得 (sheng) victorious, conquering.

意 (sheng) your fine thoughts; — a polite phrase.

不 (sheng) neither had the victory.

人 (sheng) superior to others.

同心 (sheng) it is very well if we are of one mind.

This is a common contraction.

声 (sheng) 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 (sheng) a sound, a noise.

力 (sheng) powerful, influential.

平 (sheng) and 下 are the even tones and the deflected tones of words.

高 (sheng) and 下 are a high key and low key, as in singing.

聞 (sheng) to hear a noise or rumor; to listen to your words.

聞 (sheng) to report to a superior, to tell him what took place; in Buddhism, a name (sawadit) for the personal disciples of Sakyamuni, who listened to his utterances; now applied to the lowest degree of sainthood.

價 (sheng) honored, in repute.

稱 (sheng) to state verbally.

明 (sheng) to report clearly about this case.

名 (sheng) a reputation for avance.

先 (sheng) his name is enough to appal them.

發 (sheng) call out loud to him.

響 (sheng) a loud report.

此 (sheng) also this then is the sound of autumn coming on!

数不行 (sheng) [the people] will not regard his admonitions.

有 (sheng) is there an answer?

(Cantonese.)

In Cantonese. Careful; steady, as when lifting or carrying things.

好 (sheng) be very cautious, take good care.
絆
From silk and a fray.

絆
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 your advancement; to praise.

子
a string.

子
a line to go by; up to the mark.

子
a continuous line of descendants.

子
a marking-line.

子
the third degree of sainthood (nachu-yane), that of Buddhista; such a one, like a great conveyance, can transport himself and all mankind to nirvana.

盛
From vessel and complete; q.t. a dish full of grain ready.

盛
full, abundant, plentiful; heaped up, exuberant; in perfect condition, flourishing, prosperous; a term of praise, surpassing, excellent, fine.

盛
your dwelling-place.

盛
your great favor.

盛
a prosperous time.

盛
a generous action, a fine affair.

盛
the affluent capital, i.e. Mukden in Manchuria; applied also to the province.

盛
the more they talk the more they have to say.

盛
enjoyable; just in the bloom of life.

盛
staunch virtue.

盛
and has are opposites, thriving, declining; — robust, failing.

盛
it is hard to match his fame.

盛
very great.

盛
a very numerous, prolific.

盛
a very strong voice and speaks rightly.

盛
a cover contracted and complete; also read ch’ing.

盛
preparing, to hold rice or other cooked food.
SHING.

1 不住話 he cannot keep a secret; he tells all he hears.
1 酒 to fill with spirits.
1 飯 bring on the rice, as at the end of a feast.

杏花 蘇 the apricots are in full bloom.
1 高 raise it higher.
1 親 dressed in full robes.
1 箱 to pack or put in a box.
德 1 不是儒 complete virtue is never rude or familiar.

聖 from ear and 聰 to inform; the common, contracted form is also read 五, to hoe.
1 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 maintainable 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 至 the holy man and the most holy, are profane titles of Confucius.
1 門 his disciples, the literati.
1 主 or 1 天子 or 上 the Emperor.
1 諭 his Majesty’s commands.
1 建 a temple to Confucius.
三 1 the three holy ones, are 延, Duke Chen, and Confucius.

SHOH.

See also 舍. Old sounds, shak and shot. In Canton, shak, shak, sok, su, chun, lok, and yin; — in Swatow, chik, chiu, shak, sok, and yin; — in Amoy, chik, liok, sek, and su; — in Fuchow, chik and sunk; — in Shanghai, sok, zak, sok, ts‘oko, and s‘ola; — in Chiu, sha.

苟, From flower and ladle; occurs written without the radical.
1 蕖, 渍, from 蕖, 蘇, shak, chik, and shot. The peony (Paeonia albililora), whose roots are used as a tonic.
1 白 and 赤 are two varieties of the dahlia.
1 赏之以 藥 presenting each other with white peonies.
1 隻, from flower and ladle; occurs interchanged with the next.
1 月,Bright, splendid, brilliant; to glisten, to shine; to embellish.
1 間 to reflect light.
1 焦 glorious.
1 霜木葉暴 the bright falling leaves of the antumnal woods.

讀 sound. Read branches of trees, withered twigs.

城彼 1 方 to build a wall in those northern regions.
1 樂 congratulations at the new moon.

銍, To melt a metal; to fuse it for foundling; to urge; impelled, as by another’s influence; lustrous, shining, burnished.
1 金 to polish metals or gold.
1 非由外 [genius does] not come from outward polish.
1 目 brilliant eyes.

朔, From moon and perverse.
1 正 1 new-year’s day.
1 風凛凛 the biting north wind.
1 獨 a kind of fiji gig or harpmon.
1 刀 1 a pencil.

瀆, From water and a cup.

1 王 Yao and Shun.
1 像 [Kwanti’s] sacred effigy.
1 以道 1 聽 this is for the information of your Majesty's intelligence.
1 神天 從 the holy and divine [Conifucius] came from heaven.
1 天白化之之謂 he is holy who can make the greatest things accommodate themselves to him.
1 靈 and 1 外 foreign terms, used by some for the Holy Ghost and the Sabbath.

惟狂克念作 1 the foolish by thinking become wise.

The raised paths between different patches of grain in a large field, available for walking.

香稻 — 1 a patch of red rice.
SHU.

To smear, to daub.

提 [tsu] to thrust right and left with a spear.

鶖 [tsu] to turn over and look at, as goods; to finger.

隷行怪 [tsu] to search into mysteries and do occult things.

數 to solve a problem.

In Cantonese. The natural divisions of an orange, pomelo, mangosteen, or other fruit; a quarter, as of a bird; a place; a part of.

解三 to cut into three parts.

錦 [so] iron thread; iron wire; small chains.

錘 [tsu] to kneel on chains. 

錠 [tsu] iron wire or thread.

㟃 [tsu] to sip; to take a taste of a thing; to put up the lips and taste.

蟋 [shoh] a cricket, especially the house cricket.

蟋 [shoh] 居壁 the cricket lives in the wall.

蟋 [shoh] to fight crickets.

栢 [so] a movable post which is run into holes in the lintel and sills, and holds the leaves of the door.

住nc fasten it tight, as a window-blind.

摺 [so] long and beautiful arms; small and tapering.

幅 [tsu] the fellies are long and slender.

SHU.

Old sounds, shu, zho, shhu, shot, shiu, and shot. In Canton, shu and sho; — in Swatow, su, chu, ch'lu, sie, and so; — in Amoy, su, su, tsu, chu, and ju; — in Fuchau, su, chu, ch'u, su, suü, so, sunk, san, shi, and t'u; — in Shanghai, su, su, tsu, and tu; — in Chi'iu, shu.

書 [sha] to speak and manifest, scil. with the pencil.

書 From 日 to speak and manifest, but the former is regarded as a contraction of 書 for 書, scil. with the pencil.

A book or volume, which should properly have a soft or limp cover, though it is applied to all kinds of books; a record; a letter; documents, dispatches; to write, to compose; the form of characters; characters as the delineation of ideas; a clerk or writer.

一本 | one book, one volume.

一 | one book, one volume.

套 | one set.

一 | one set.

束 | to write a petition.

房 | a library, an office.

衣 | a book-cover of cloth.

關 | an engagement for a tutor.

離 | a bill of divorce.

金 | money for school-books.

書 | a school-house.

舗 | a book-store.

生之見 | a scholastic, pedantic mind.

信 | a letter.

文 | dispatches on service.

生 | a scholar.

香之家 | a literary family.

中 | a writing-pencil.

四 | the Four Books.

班 | a clerk in a yamun who writes petitions, copies edicts, &c.

童 | a boy who dents a library.

手 | written with my own hand.

遷 | a pedantic scholar.

清 | custom-house clerks.

草 | the running hand.

八分 | the square characters.

攻 | to learn books.

中 | clerks in the Boards.

腹有詩 | 氣自華 his mind is full of classic lore, and his manners show his parts.

致 | to inform by letter.

啟先生 | the clerk in a prefect's office who prepares documents.

糨 | a fine gem; an ancient tablet, the 简 of after times, held by feudal princes at audiences; it was made of ivory.

舒 | to unroll and to give.

From house and to give.

To unroll, to open out; to expand; to disburden the mind; exhilarated; tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, leisurely; comfortable; to be remiss; an old tribe on the River Hwai, reigned in the district of 城縣 near Lu-chuen fu in N'ganhuai.

展 | to spread out, as a roll; large, spacious, as a house; free and easy.

服 | easy, in good health, happy; to give in to.

不 | 窮之 [our lord] does not leisurely examine it.

徐 |徐徐 to do anything leisurely and orderly; well done.

用 | roomy, enough, and to spare.

暢 | in good spirits, cheerful.
SHU.

<table>
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<th>SHU.</th>
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<tr>
<td>遇 pleasant spoken, in good humor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>貼 I shall act as I please about it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>未免太服 really much too comfortable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>結 a clue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伸一個懈 he stretched out once at full length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安 wholly at ease.</td>
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</table>

Interchanged with the last.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SHU.</th>
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<tr>
<td>緩 prostrating.</td>
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</table>

以 1 民困 to remit the burdens on the people.

彼安匪 1 there is no remissness in their intercourse.

革非心 to change one's wicked conduct.

禍 to flee from calamity.

輸 from carriage and to assent; presents were sent up in a cart.

To rotate; to send in, as revenue; to bring what is due; to submit one's self; an offering; to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; to overturn; ruined, decayed.

交 skirt or flap of a garment in ancient times.

帳 to help one in sickness or in need.

納 to pay taxes.

敗 discomfited, defeated.

錢 to lose money.

打 to get a thrashing.

他一着 I lost one game to him.

捐 to subscribe to government.

打贏要 if he loses he will thrust you, and want the wager if he wins.

賭 to bet; what will you bet?

读 shu' To state to a superior; to discuss, to lay before; a statement.

奏 a memorial.

穀君 annual statement to the god of the Furnace.

女 a clear report.

抗 直諫 an urgent memorial and direct remonstrance.

蔬 A general term for edible greens and vegetables is 菜 including pulse.

嘉 table rice.

食 the coarsest kinds of herbs.

鼠穢有餘 the mole's nest has some greens left; — don't eat all up.

油 a cheap oil obtained from the seeds of a kind of comfrey or Borugineae.

水即屬家庭 water and herbs are [the student's] daily fare.

落 the black egg-plant; so called at Suchian.

老 菜 may you die soon — like greens; a curse.

吃 菜 he eats herbs; i.e. he is a priest.

梳 From 木 wood and 疏 open contracted.

shu A coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.

頭 or 髮 to dress the hair.

一 髮 a comb.

歀 teeth of the comb.

狀 to dress up, said of women.

統 a trunk containing a paper toilette to burn for the dead.

分 a comb to put in the coffin of a deceased fiancée. (Cantonese)

統 柝 a toilette table furnished for a bride.

綿 A coarse kind of grasscloth or linen formerly made, mixed with hempen threads; a variety of sackcloth.
SHU. SHU. SHU.

**形** shù
Formed of 又 the hand and 月 a moon; not the same as 毛, and; 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.

書 a variety of running hand.

撓 a flail.

**諸** shù
From plants and all or court; the second is the usual form; the first is also read shên.

A term for plants with tubers; a tuber, a bulbous root; the Chinese yam 山藥 (Dioscorea batatas), cultivated in central China.

薯 a whitish tuber, probably the common yam.

仔 or 荷蘭 Irish potatoes.

紅 or 白 or 番 sweet potatoes.

大 or 小 冬 the yam. (Dioscorea sativa.)

粉 sweet-potato flour.

**殊** shú
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.

属可憐 it is truly lamentable.

色 different colors.

不可解 I really cannot understand — your intention.

地詭異 it is still more strange.

庭 palace of the genii.

不然 certainly not so.

不得望 who would have thought it! Is it possible?

**錳** shù
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, flint, farthings, coppers, tritres.

錳 計 乾 to reckon to the afternoon farthing.

五 錢 a cash of Wang-mang of the Han dynasty.

**捋** shū
To strain or decant liquids, to pour out; to take out; to exclude; to state freely, to lay open one's mind.

捋 a rice mortar.

捋箭袋 to pull arrows from the quiver.

捋 to allay anger, to pacify.

**暑** shù
Summer's heat; hot weather; heat of the sun.

天時熱 sultry weather.

深林避 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.

我心懐 my heart is affrighted by the heat.

**鼠** shǔ
The original form is intended to represent the head, teeth, tail, and legs of a rat; it is the 206th radical of characters relating to the Rodentia; used for the next.

A. rat, including the mouse, weasel, skrewer, &c.; timorous; thieving; skulking, lurking; mean; rascally; brooding over, mournful.

老 a rat, the black rat; a southern term.

竹 the bamboo rat. (Rhizomyss sinensis.)

**石** shí
Field or meadow mouse.

松 or 灰 a squirrel.

**銀** yín
An ermine.

**田** tián
A mole.

飛 a bat; the flying squirrel.

**鼠** shǔ
A weasel.

**思** sī
My thoughts pain me even to weeping blood.

**臊** sào
A shrew mouse; in the North, the 臭 is a polecat, or perhaps a muskrat.

**渠** qú
A water rat.

**詭** guī
A skulking thief.

**眼** yǎn
timorous; villainous.

**猋狗** yīng
tilting, pilfering and thieving, like rats and dogs.

**首** shǒu
Two are irresolute, undecided; looking two ways, as a rat peeping from its hole.

老 a rat 落 天平 the rat fell into the scales — to weigh himself; self-praise.

投 a mous show 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.

**癲** chuán
Sick from grief; moping, a settled melancholy; a disorder of the mind; fearful, as a mouse in his hole.

**憂** yōu
Mypent up sorrow makes me ill.

**黍** shǔ
Composed of 禾 grain and 雨 rain contracted, as it is sowen when the rains come; it is the 203rd radical of characters relating to millet and pasting.

The panicled millet (Milium neglectum or Panicum miliaceum) when growing; the grain is called 小麩 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 t'sung 糠 made from the variety called 黑黃米 on the 5th day of the 5th moon.

麩 a spoiled millet.

**麩** fū
I don't peck my sorghum.

**蜀** shú
Sze'ch'uen millet, a variety of sorghum with a clumpy head; the grain is used for spirits, but the玉蜀 is Indian corn or maize.
蝨

shu

The sow-bug or slater, the 蝨  (Oniscus and Porcellio), known as 地風 ground louse, and 地雞 ground chicken.

數

shu

soh

From a top and frequent.

To enumerate; to count; to deal out; to find out the number; to blame; to recapitulate; to discriminate; an art, as of numbers.

幾多 how many do you reckon?

發 you have reckoned wrong.

再 reckon it up again.

歴歴可 I can enumerate the whole number.

看 look over and count it carefully.

使吏之之 to order the officers to reprimand him.

不着 you is not to be reckoned with you.

奕之為小 also chess-playing is an art, it may be a small art.

算末者 it will do; you may do it; I agree.

難 they cannot be counted up.

往來言行心焉之 even the words of wayfarers can be discriminated by the mind.

Read shu'. An account, a bill; a number; a list; several, a few; a lot, destiny, fate; a classifier.

不年 not many years.

目 some days.

次 several times.

尾 final balance of an account.

分 a dividend, a share.

對 to compare accounts.

記 or 上 put it to my account.

計 to count.

打 or 算 to reckon accounts.

無 innumerable; the Buddhists use it for countless (無數), representing it by 1 with 17 cyphers after it.

収 to collect accounts.

清 to clear off an account.

目 unhurt the accounts are confused.

天 or 昼 destiny.

在難逃 you cannot easily escape your fate.

有定 it is determined beforehand; it is a destined thing.

十個 ten and over.

充兒 one only fit to fill up, a poor stick of a fellow.

Read soh. Close; as 吧 a fine net.

數

shu

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 一枝 one tree.

頭 or 一梢 a stump.

脂 resin or gum of trees.

林 a grove or forest.

枯 dwarfed trees.

接 or 蝋 to graft trees.

接門 to build a screen wall before the door.

屏 to put up a screen.

大 high trees invite the wind; rich people attract friends.

掛 hanged, frozen hoar-frost.

德 to establish one's virtue, to make a reputation.

壁

From land and wilderness.

shu

A shed or lodge in a field; a cottage, a house in the country; a house and a garden plat.

家廬別 another lodge away from the family house.

戍

From 戈 spear and 人 man; not to be confounded with sū,戍.

To guard the frontiers; exiled to a frontier post.

卒 soldiers on guard there.

邊 sent to the frontier.

邊關 a frontier customs' post.

所 a garrison.

邊 the frontier.
From heart and according to; it is somewhat like my angry.

- 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.

1) indulgent to others' faults.
2) excuse me for not longer waiting on you.
3) don't think it strange, don't be angry.
4) not strict; indulgent.
5) loyal and humane.
6) excuse others as you do yourself.
7) excuse me for not going around — to my friends; a notice written at the outer door by a mourner.

This 这 可 这 kaufen that however can be passed over.

But to pass by.

[Note: 故 道 不 道 [if one practice] his sincere convictions and reciprocal duties, he is not far out of the true path.]

Day; the light of the rising sun; dawn; clear, manifest.

1) luminous, dawning.
2) in the morning.

From shelter over effulgent altered, denoting all the people in a house.

A multitude, the whole, all, a great number; various; the people, the mass, the herd; as an adverb, if but, would that; near, nearly about, so, in thiswise, it may be, probably; an adjective of number, placed before the noun; fat and sleek; a concubine.

1) or 1 hand or 1 almost not far from, almost, probably.
2) a concubine's son; who says 1 for his mother.
3) a concubine.
4) most probably it is correct.
5) all things, every kind.

In Cantonese, also written 嫋. A place, a spot; there, at; — and usually used after nouns.

He sits on the grass.

1) there; 2) here.

He is here.

From net and that; q. d. all in a net; to be distinguished from 暑.

A public court, an office, a tribunal; to place, to appoint to an office; acting, in the place of; temporary, as an officer.

1) an acting officer.
2) to manage, to oversee.

At the office of the Hanlin Academy.

1) the acting minister; a charge d'affaires.

Garments made of camel or yak's hair, coarse and thin; worn by peasants.

1) their coarse clothes were far from being whole.

To stand; to be erect, like a tree.

Read sheu. Fatigued, tired out.

Hanging the head and nodding, as from fatigue.

Old sounds, shok, zhok, shot, shot, and dok. In Canton, shok and shot; in Swatow, sūk, sōk, chek, and chwak; in Amoy, sūt, tsūt, sick, and sip; in Fuhchau, sūk, sōk, sēuk, t'chāuk, t'chōuk, and sauk; in Shanghai, sōk, zhōk, and sōk; in Chifu, shō.

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.

or 术 magical rules.

1) a conjurer.
2) a design, plan; notions.
3) similar doctrine, same craft.
4) the four elegant accomplishments, viz., poetry, composition, ceremony, and music.
5) a trickster; people who practice sleight of hand.

In ancient division of a thousand families.

Legedemain.

To diffuse abroad good principles.

Read sui' and used for 业 An old name for a circuit of villages, containing 12,500 families.
茂

Also written like the next in the name of a plant, the 莞

I growing in Cheh-

jiang, which produces pendu-

lous tubers; some refer it to an

Amanum, others regard it as allied
to the turmeric or Curcuma.

尤

A glutinous grain; a medi-
cinal, bitter vegetable like an ar-
ticheoke, the Atractylodes lancea,
rubra, and other species; in the
the root is fragrant; the
is a bitter medicine, and the
stalk is used; both of them
semble patchuck in smell.

林

A sort of millet (Milium),
whose glutinous seeds serve
to make spirits; in former
times this term denoted a
variety of the glutinous rice which
was used by distillers.

丹

corn sorghum or doora stalks,
used for fuel and many other
purposes.

玉

near the Great Wall,
is a term for maize after it
is shelled.

沭

A river in the southern part of Shantung.

述

To follow another's steps;
to practice what another has
invented; to narrate, to tell
the particulars; to put into another
idiom or publish; to compile a
book; a memoir, an essay.

職

to place princes in their
rank at an audience.

據

this is the gist of what
he said.

古
to tell old legends.

Snapshot of a page from a Chinese-English dictionary, showing entries for characters related to rice and related topics. The entries include meanings, etymologies, and uses in different contexts. The page is written in a standard two-column format typical of such dictionaries. The text is in simplified Chinese characters, and the dictionary entries are in English, providing definitions and usages. The dictionary covers a wide range of terms related to agriculture, plants, and other natural phenomena. The page also includes illustrations of symbols or characters associated with the entries. The layout is typical of traditional Chinese dictionaries, with clear, organized entries. The page is part of a larger dictionary, indicating its comprehensive coverage of the language.
Originally denoted probably, the soy bean, but has been extended till it includes edible pulse of any kind.

1 水承 惰 with pulse and water [the poor] gratify their parents.
不辨 | 椰 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 flax, and was first used for the next.

A pronoun, who? which? what? a large crop, a plentiful harvest; to exercise in.

| 見 | 重 which is the lightest?
未知 | 是 I do not know which (or who) is right.
不知 | 礼 who does not know manners? i.e. you and I know each other well.
不可 | 忍也 what then could he not bear?
爲 | 來哉 why then has he come?
若 | 另籌一法 the best thing will be to devise another way.

From fire and who as the phonetic; it closely resembles jok, hot.

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 | 一 crop yearly.
識 | well acquainted with, profound in it.
睡 | 了 sleeping sweetly.
手 | or 手 handy, skillful.
樹 | 上 it ripened on the tree.
習 | practiced till he was perfect in it.
米 | to hull rice in a mortar.

思之 | 美 to think a matter over fully.
路 | 归来 I shall return the way I came.
相 | 熟 intimate with each other.
書 | 早 已 講 a finished scholar.
視 | 無睹 looked at it a long time but could not make it out.
書 | 勿 | your lesson is not well learned; a teacher's reprimand.
何 | 愧不 | what fear have you of not succeeding (or learning?)

An ante-room or vestibule, such as officials going into court used to meet in for consultation; study rooms let at the examinations; a domestic or village school-room.

家 | a family school.
師 | a private tutor.
門 | an ancient porch-room.

From silk and to lodge.

To confuse, to disorder; to retract, to draw in, the opposite of 伸; to pull in; to collect again; to coil up, as a snake; to bind fast; to draw back from, to back out; to shrink, to pucker up, to shorten; to strain, as spirits; to condense, as steam; retractile; fearful, tangled, snarled; straight, upright.

退 | to retreat, as an army; to draw back, as a snail's eyes.
手 | to pull in the hand; to decline to aid in an affair.
成 | 一 | 固 to cuddle up in a heap; to keep close.
短 | to shrink up.
酒 | to strain spirits.
縫 | [the ancient cap had] a straight seam in front.

尖 | 嘴 | 腭 a peaked month and shrunk cheeks; lean.
嘗 | 地以論心 I would shorten the distance so as to express to you my affections.
版 | 以 截 the wall-boards were bound tight to hold the earth, - as in beating a wall.

局 | confined, in close or narrow quarters.
自 | 反而 I examine my own heart and find it upright.

To shuffle along, to walk with short steps; to walk carefully, as in a narrow way.
足 | 1 to walk and see where one steps.

蜀 | insect under 目 eye.

A worm, for which the next is now used; a sacrificial utensil or tripod; a tribe anciently living along the River Min, near the present capital of Sz'ch'uen.

麂 | a striped horse, and probably refers to the zebra, of which one may have been seen.

巴 | the western of the Three States, in A.D. 221, all west of Tung-ting Lake; it was first established by the king of Tsin.

茲 | the province of Sz'ch'uen.

蝘 | the Sz'ch'uen hibiscus.

蠋 | the caterpillar of the sphynx moth, green, and large as the finger; it feeds on the mallows, and another kind on the filbert. (Torreygu.)

蠶 | a worm found on the mulberry; the chrysalis is collected for medicine.

属 | the tail and 屬 an insect; the contracted forms are both common; used with chub, 屬 to order.

Attached to, as an animal's tail is to its body; belonging to, connected with; depending on, pertaining; allied, related to; kinship; subject to, under orders, as a deputy; used for the substantive verb, and indirectly also has the sense of appears to be, I think it is; actual, existing; a sort, a rank, a grade; nearly of the same kind; to enjoin on, to direct; to be joined to, in accordance; near to.
誰 [who, whose, whom] From words and bird.  

不知 之子  I don't know whose son he is.  
不 知  I don't know.  
想  要  to have thought it.  
不  知 who does n't know it?  
不  他  no one can do it.  
是  谁 is there?  
當今 之世 今世  current; 代 代  generation.  

水 [water]  

The buttocoks, or their bone  

SHU.  

SHUI.  

SHUI.  

SHUI.  

SHUI.
the dragon does all high places; discount on coin or bullion; to wet, to soak.

一滴 | or | 1 point | a drop of water.

涨 | or | 大 | the tide is flood.

退 | or | 乾 | ebb tide.

顺 | fair tide, and 逆 | head tide or current.

夫 | a water-carrier.

投 | to throw or jump overboard.

押 | freight or passage money.

手 | or | 手 | a sailor.

失 | lost at sea; drowned.

平 | to make equal; to divide fairly, neither party losing.

波 | 纹 | ripples.

银子扣 | to take off a discount.

不服 | the climate does not agree with me.

十月 | 路 | a ten days' passage.

推 | 下 | pushed a man into the water; — to involve another in ruin.

车 | an irrigating water-wheel; a water cart; a fire-engine.

開 | to boil water. (Pekingese.)

開 | to weaken tea by adding water. (Cantonese.)

紅 | a light red.

長船高 | as the water increases the boat rises; — good prices bring good profits.

火無情 | water and fire have no sympathy.

性楊花 | a water disposition and aspen flower; — unstable and specious.

一 | 1 | 二 | first and second rate, the best kind and inferior.

送 | 禮 | to send a present of eatables.

霧 | 愛 | gabbling lips will always let out secrets.

 aquatic tribes, as fish, sea-vegetables that need watering, as greens, melons, &c.

星 | or | 我 | the planet Mercury.

落石出 | when the water falls the stones appear; — murder will out.

逝 | [gone like] | the passing water.

你會 | 1 | 4 | do you know how to swim?

守 | [the boat was] detained by the [high or low] water.

一| I am wet through and through.

横 | cross-wise waters, — one name for rivers and canals which intersect the country.

瑞 | From gem and source of. | A flat stone signet or baton a foot long, which was given to princes on their investiture as a sign of authority and rank; a favor, a keepsake; a happy omen; felicitous, auspicious.

祥 | a lucky sign.

气 | auspicious influences — of the emperor.

班 | 子 | 葉 | to distribute the signets to all the princes.

国 | Sweden.

睡 | From eye and hanging down. | To nod or doze in one's chair; to sleep.

覺 | 1 | 4 | he is asleep.

打盹 | 1 | 4 | to nod in sleep.

入 | 眼 | he is going to sleep.

睡 | a lounging chair.

想 | 1 | or | 眠 | very sleepy.

不著 | 睡 | I can't get asleep.

睁着 | 睡 | he sleeps like a log.

醒 | 1 | to awaken.

税 | 语 | to talk in sleep.

香 | 果香 | his sleep was sweet unto him.

深 | 果 | deep sound sleep.

茶 | the marsh trefoil (Menyanthes trifoliata), used as a sedative to bring on sleep.

税 | From grain and to weigh out.

the rent for houses or land; taxes in kind; duties on goods; to bequeath, to leave by will; to put up at; to halt, as at a post.

税 | to pay taxes or excise.

税 | to receive taxes.

税 | to lose revenue by smuggling.

馆 | or | 杜 | a custom-house.

税 | the stated or legal revenue of a place.

口 | a point or station where duties are levied.

財 | to put up the carriage, as at an inn.

税 | the custom-house business, under a 務司 or collector of customs.

税 | to get a diminished revenue.

税 | To dress in mourning on hearing the death of a brother at a distance; to change the dress.

税 | 黑, as clothes.

税 | A napkin hung at the girdle; a handkerchief.

税 | a napkin.

税 | we do not interfere with my handkerchief.

税 | when a girl was born a napkin was put on the right side of the gate; hence 税 is a woman's birthday, as 懸弧 is a man's.
SHUN.

Old sounds, shun, shon, don, zhun, and dun. In Canton, shun end yun; — in Swatow, sin, sin, and tan; — in Amoy, sun, tan, and ch'un; — in Fuhian, sung and säng; — in Shanghai, zàng, sàng, and tsàng; — in Chip, tsun and swun.

From mouth or flesh and bone; the first, though most common, is least correct, and is defined to be afraid.

The lips.

ch'un | ruby lips.

口 | the lips.

舌 | to speak lips and tongue; — loquacious.

喙 | protruding, open lips.

歯齲 if the lips are lost, the teeth will feel cold; — if the outlying states are taken, I am in danger.

齿之邦 states that mutually depend on each other.

勜 | 子 or 眼 | a hare-lip.

點 | to rouge the lips.

From water and lip.

The margin of a stream, a steep bank; a brink, the slope of a bank.

海 | a sea-beach.

淳淳 | From water and to enjoy; this character, being the personal name of the present Emperor, has been altered to the second form, which alone the people use.

Pure, limpid; unmixed; genuine, honest; to cleanse, to wash; to sprinkle; saltish land; a double banked war-chariot.

| rippling, flowing on.

風 |俗美 the manners and customs are courteous and pure.

鹹 | saltish barren earth.

樸之鄉 honest and frugal villagers.

透明 clear.

沃 rich, fertile, as land.

州 an old name of Nan-ning in the south of Kwangsi.

秉性貞 | a pure and chaste heart.

醇膄 | From spirits and to enjoy; interchanged with the last and next; the second form is rarely used.

Generous, rich, as wine; thick, as syrup; single-minded; unmixed, as a color; liberal, generous in feeling; clear, healthy, as a complexion; subtle, essential, seminal.

厚 careful, observant of the thing in hand.

醇 kind and placable.

醇 good wine.

醇 rich wine.

醇 | let your mind rest in proper objects, and the affairs of government will be pure.

純 | Pure silk; unspotted, unmixed; fine, best; simple, guileless, whole, sincere, — as the context indicates; to be decided; determinedly; an old measure of 15 cubits, like a rod.

乎 is this certainly is that way.

不雜 uniform in color; a single purpose in view; earnest-minded.

穎 gentle, tractable, as a dog.

品人 a first rate man.

土性 the nature of the ground was pure sand.

全 | without any falling, said of character.

樸 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.

Read 'chun. The selvedge or edge of a dress or mat, made of a different color.

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忠 perfectly loyal.

Read ‘chun. The selvedge or edge of a dress or mat, made of a different color.
SHUN.

From wood and shield; also read jun and tsun, 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.

From head and streams flowing from it.
To feel, to rub.

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 of smallpox.
Prosperous; free, no trouble with; easy, as a ready market.
Favorable, condensing.
Harmoniously; working together, submissive.
A little one side; said by sedan bearers at Canton.
To agree to everything.
A mild person.

SHUNG.

Old sound, shong. In Canton, chung; in Swatow, cheng; in Amoy, chiong; in Fuhchow, chung; in Shanghai, sung; in Chifu, tsung.

Used with the last.
Name of a transient blooming reddish flower, the Hibiscus syriacus, a type of transitory things; it is also called the tree mallows.

From eye and the transitory flower, or a decade; but the second form is not used, and the last two very seldom.

To wink; to flash, to roll the eyes, to glance at; sparkling eyes, as a child's at seeing a dainty.

A instant.

A moment.

As eyes glancing every way like the lightning.

If you learn it slowly, you will be able by and by to hit the target.

Read hiuen for the second only.
Dizzy; a fit accompanied by indistinct vision; brilliant.
Shining brilliant and elegant, said of a headdress.

Flesh offered to the gods of the land by the emperor, and afterwards divided among his family; sacrificial flesh offered in a sea-shell in the ancestral hall; raw flesh.
A name of a region.

SHIH SHANG came to Lu with a sacrificial offering of flesh.
**SHWAI.**

*Old sounds, shwai and shat.* In Canton, shui and suit; — in Swatow, swai, sie, lit, and chut; — in Amoy, sie; — in Fuchau, soh, and sook; — in Shanghai, sii and siah; — in Chifu, swai.

1. **刷** (shwai) (shwai) 
   - To pull over a thing.
   - From knife or hand and to wipe, the second form is unusual.
   - A brush, a scraper; to brush, to cleanse, to scrub; to wipe out; a card for dressing cotton; to rub ink blocks for printing.
   - To cut and print books.
   - 刷刷 (shu shui) to have a big mustache.

2. **摔** (shuai) (shuai) 
   - To throw away, as worthless; to discard, to reject.
   - To throw it away.
   - 拉外头 (la wai tou) to throw it outside.
   - 事不關 (shи bе guan) I cannot leave this work.
   - 么打人 (mo da ren) to throw a brick at a man.
   - 么推 (mo tui) to toss tiles up.

3. **帅** (shui) (shui) 
   - An unauthorized character, used for 田 to discard.
   - 么打人 (mo da ren) to throw a brick at a man.
   - To lead on, to conduct, to be chief; to follow, to be led.
   - 天下以仁 (tian xia yi ren) to control the country by humane acts.

### Old sounds, shwai.

**SHWAH.**

*Old sound, shwai. In Canton, shat; — in Swatow, sie; — in Amoy, swat; — in Fuchau, suen; — in Shanghai, sii; — in Chifu, swai.*

1. 刷 (shuai) (shuai) 
   - Brush to brush and clean.
   - 排 (paai) (paai) to sweep up a room.
   - 换 (hin) (hin) to change form and survey.
   - 刷 (shuai) (shuai) to investigate thoroughly.
   - 画 (hua) (hua) to paint a horse.
   - 揭 (ji) (ji) to reveal goods.

2. 河 (he) (he) 
   - The river overflowed making a crevasse, and washing away [the bank] for three perches.

3. 营 (ying) (ying) 
   - The military chief, the commander-in-chief.
   - 么打人 (mo da ren) to throw a brick at a man.
   - 么推 (mo tui) to toss tiles up.

4. 事 (shи) (shи) 
   - 天下以仁 (tian xia yi ren) to control the country by humane acts.
   - 么打人 (mo da ren) to throw a brick at a man.
   - 么打人 (mo da ren) to throw a brick at a man.

5. 天下以仁 (tian xia yi ren) 
   - To control the country by humane acts.
SHWAI.

The original form is supposed to represent a silken net on a handle, such as birds are shared with; it is also read shoh, and ish.

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.

帝名|育 Shangti 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’un; — in Swatow, ch’wan and chw’na; — in Amoy, chw’an, swan, and wan; — in Fuzhou, song, swang, ch’uang and chw’ang; — in Shanghai, s6 and sn; — in Chifu, swan.

拴|shuen From hand and all; also read tsuich; at Canton, it is used for the next.

To select, to pick out from among a large quantity; to bind, to strap up; to buy; to entangle; to fasten, as a horse.

| to fasten with a cord.
| to purchase a cart.
| he can’t keep his mind fixed on it.
| to make a noose or knot.
| to stir up strife between others.
| to bind a clay image to a string around the neck, which is thought to intercede for progeny.
| to strap on, as skates.

From door and a line; or wood and bar; the last form is obsolete.

The bolt or beam which is used to bar doors; a crosspin or key-bar; to bolt a door.

| bar the door.
| to shut up the shop.
| to shut the street gates.

| a secret bolt.
| to influence adversely and secretly.

A wooden peg; a pin for suspending things; a cup or small bowl.

SHWAN.

不数 he won’t hear a advice.

然 or 己 suddenly, hastily; the first is used in tactics, to bring up forces in a battle to succor.

| superficial, doing things on the spur.

以 此 为 | make this the rule.

| chiefs and subordinates, each have their places.

三口为 | three persons is the maximum or highest number.

Read lao, In mathematics, a term in a series.

Read bê To reckon, to perform arithmetical calculations.

也 an officer who attended to the clepsydra.
SHWANG.

Old sound, shung. In Canton, sêng and shong; — in Swatow, shung and sâng; — in Amoy, song; — in Fuhchau, song and sâng; — in Shanghai, song; — in Chifeh, swang.

From rain and neutral.

Frozen dew, hoar-frost; the shuang, goddess of hoar-frost is the green woman, who causes it and snow to descend; rhime, congealed vapor; applied to powders resembling it, as quinine or soot; and to efflorescence, as the exudation on the Benincasa gourd; crystallized; stern, severe, frigid.

雪 frost and snow.

霜 winter, frosty, freezing.

草 sandal; a furrier’s name for un-veined lamb-skin.

麝 hawk; hoary temples; met. growing old.

令 autumn, his orders and his severity are decisive as the autumn frost.

之 frost, from Oct. 24 to Nov. 8; whence 楓 is a name for falling mulberry leaves.

威 majestie, awe-inspiring.

腹 肚, as careful as stepping on the frost.

柿 persimmon.

永 to hold a rigid adherence to one’s principles.

酸 aceite of lead.

地 nitrous efflorescence seen on the ground in Chihli and elsewhere; it is impure potash.

Read shuang. To kill plants by frost; the radical 水 is sometimes added to denote this meaning.

An unauthorised character, used instead of the preceding shuang in the name 砒 for arsenic shale.

From woman and frost.

婦 a widow.

孤 a lone widow.

a widow.

A bird whose flight indicates the time of hoar-frost; it is the turquoise kingfisher of a green and blue color (Halcyon cyanescens); its plumage is used in feather work.

鵲 a synonym for a hawk with a crest.

鴉 a kind of river boat, called 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.

料 thick, firm; said of cups or glassware.

世 無 he is unequalled, he has no coppeer in the world.

親 one’s parents.

層儿的 doubled, in folds.

刀 swords in one sheath.

雙 double sixes, i.e. dice.

於 twins.

不 月 it need not wait till an odd or even month.

成 作 you’ll have a match; it takes two to make a quarrel.

寡 it is rare to find the duplicate of this.

攜 手 they went along by two hands in hand.

白 an old hoary headed couple.

爽 From sleazy cloth and great.

To admit the light and make cheerful; light-hearted, cheering; sunny, delightful; grateful, healthy, vigorous, comfortable, happy; impetuous, noble; crisp, tender; to miss, to make a mistake; to change; a defect.

快 in good spirits.

乾 dried up, not sloppy.

口 ready to promise, quick.

約 to fail in an engagement.

神 in good health.

一 not perfectly right.

光 bright, refulgent.

然若 too great haste begets errors; the more haste the worse speed.

德 distinguished virtue.

脆 crisp and sweet.

秋 bright autumnal weather.

目 it pleases the eye, and gladdens the heart.

著lightly dressed, and ready for work.

手的事 it is something he can easily do.

綁 The strap which ties the shoe on across the instep, shuang fastened from the heel.
SHWOH.

Old sound, shot. In Canton, shi, shi, and shi; — in Swatow, sii and sii; — in Amoy, suat; — in Fuhchau, siok, yok, and swi; — in Shanghai, sii and sii; — in Chifa, shi, and sii.

To talk, to speak; to stir up shwo, 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 excite.

話 to converse; language, speech.

解 to explain words; a comment, an explanation.

神鬼 to talk of gods and demons; to propound mysteries.

言 to talk, to speak.

文 to explain characters, to tell their component parts.

夢話 to tell dreams; big stories.

談天 to talk about everything, vague talk.

不得他 I cannot speak to him (or about it).

知 to state verbally.

沒有得 there is nothing to say.

不得 can say no more; cannot be described.

有成 if it is all settled, the die is cast.

白话 to sing and tell stories.

不说了 I could not (or did not) tell it all; could not finish the account.

好 well said, thank you; often used like — You are too kind; I beg pardon.

小 novels; story books.

再 we'll talk of that by and by; no matter about it now.

反了 to retract a promise.

難 hard to say; I am not sure about it.

不容分 I won't hear any more.

于子成 to them (our wives) we pledged our word.

Read shui' To urge one, to influence and persuade; to halt.

遊 to run around and persuaded all the states—to join.

客 intriguing men, persuasive politicians.

召伯所 Chao Peh rested a while — under this tree.

于緜野 I will tarry in the country near Chu.

Read yueh, and used with 悅. 

Pleased; to delight in; numbers or fate.

民無疆 the people were delighted beyond measure.

亦既覲止我心則 let me but meet him, and my heart will then be happy.

Read 'leh, and used with 脫.

To take off.

騶而騰 he loosened the outer horses and gave them to him.

SI.

Old sounds, si, sei, sai, sit, and sat. In Canton, sai and sai; — in Swatow, sai, sei, si, sii, jii, and si; — in Amoy, se, si, su, and ch'e; — in Fuhchau, se, ch'e, and sai; — in Shanghai, si; — in Chifa, shi.

The original form represents a bird on its west; a synonym of the next; for when the sun is in the west, birds go to roost.

The west; in divination, the region belonging to metal; among Buddhists, refers to heaven, and occasionally to India; western, at the west, westward; foreign, European; to place in the west.

病老歸 he is dead and gone.

賓 or 席 a private tutor, because the west side of the hall was the place for guests.

天 or 方極樂世界 the paradise of Buddha (Sanscrit, Sukhavati), the nirvana of the common people.

人 or 國的人 Occidentals, men from the west.

洋人 Europeans; but in the open ports, it means only the Portuguese.

不是東 he is nothing; i.e. what use is he? met. a useless man.

老兒 a man from Shanxi. (Pekingese.)

日平 the sun declines to the west.

南之 west-southwesterly.

北 northwest.

東一鷹 one here a mouth there a word; — everybody must talk.

棲鵠 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.

鶉 a hen-roost.

遲 slow going; at leisure.

暫時住 live here for awhile.

身無定 no fixed dwelling-place.

皇皇 anxious and hurried.

借此以為身之所 to get this place to rest myself in.
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<td>六月</td>
<td>棘</td>
<td>To move one's abode, to shift one's things; to exceed or overpass, to evade.</td>
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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.

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A fillet to confine the hair under the cap, when the hair is worn like the Lewchewan.

*si* 棋 the comb, fillet, and hair-pin for the toilet.

1 1 半 半 coming on as people do—numerously and one after the other.

From *plant* and to *think*.

Afraid, shirking, looking terrified; bashful, excessively timid; thrown off one's guard, showing the white feather.

*si* 胖 *si* 胖 *si* 委 *si* 他 ashamed.

Fine, small; the particulars of a thing; delicate, finely made; soft, as a texture; trifling, petty; vexations; subtle; carefully, thoroughly.

1 粗 fine and coarse.

1 心 be careful.

1 子 or 占 he; helpful, attentive.

不 *si* 行 don't be too careful about little things.

1 事 a small matter.

1 說 conversation; to speak minutely or carefully about.

From *wood* and raised; it is sometimes written with *grass* added.

The male nettle-hemp plants whose fibers called 麻 are used for making cloth; others say it is the female plant; and a third, that the plant is 麻 and this denotes the fibers.

1 耳 (or *卷耳* as given in the Book of Odes,) the burr-weed (*Xanthium strumarium*), common in the northern provinces.

1 負 linen.

From *silk* and *field*, but the primitive was originally 固 the fontanelle.

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From *woman* or *scholar* and to *help*.

夫 *si* a husband, so spoken of by his wife.

女 *si* my son-in-law.

翁 *si* father-in-law and son-in-law.

床佳 *si* an excellent man for a son-in-law.

亚 *si* two brothers-in-law so call themselves.

In Shanghai, used for 想 Fancy; thoughts.

白 *si* to amuse one's self; having no cares.

有心 *si* diligently, cheerfully.


1 近 *si* near to, not very distant; not on very good terms with.

1 左 at variance, differing in views.

1 似 much alike, a great resemblance.

不 *si* 干 no matter about it; no difference which.

1 *si* 你 I will trouble you.

1 見恨晚 I am sorry to be so late in seeing you; — a polite phrase.

1 隔天溝 separated as wide as the heaven is from the abyss.

1 *si* 病 lovesick, deeply attached to.

1 察 to thoroughly examine.

1 緩 fine-looking, beautiful.

1 觀 very particularly.

1 作 a spy; to sift to the bottom.

1 微 minute atoms, subtle; the finest parts.

1 絲銀 *si* see silver; — the foreign word is derived from this term.

1 切 to mine, to cut up.

1 小 small; petty.

1 君 a concubine.

From eye and wood; for, according to the Yi King, there is nothing more agreeable to the eye than trees.

Looking among trees; to examine, to inspect; to blend with; mutually, reciprocal, by turns, from one to another; together; often merely a reflective form of the verb, and also answers to the Greek prefix *επι* with; the substance or essence, as distinguished from the accidents.

1 與 acquainted with; friendly to.

1 與 一 場 associated with for a while.
| 火食 | a partition-box or tray for carrying eatables in processions. |
| 當面 | I told him to his face to go away. (Cantonese.) |
| 貴 | 1 a peddler of tapes and needles. (Shanghail.) |
| 絲包 | a pure leather trunk. |
| 槍 | or 紙杭 | a paper trunk for burning at funerals, with paper clothes in it. |
| 頂 | the upper small part of a wardrope. |
| 衣 | 衣 | trunks and baggage. |
| 車 | 車 | the body of a cart, where the passenger sits. |
| 千倉 | 千倉 | thousands of storehouses and myriads of granaries. |

**湘**

A large tributary of the Yangtze' River flowing north through the eastern half of Hunan into Tungting Lake, and giving its name to the three three Siang and other towns near it; its basin measures about 39,000 square miles; a lake in Chekkiang; to boil and cook.

**香**

A light yellow color.

**箱**

A medicinal plant, the *Christos argentea*, whose black smooth seeds, called 青子, resemble those of the cockscob; an oil is extracted from them.

**裹**

Composition of clothes and an old word for confused; it is interchanged with some of its derivatives.

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.

**釘**

To encourage by praise.

**陽府**

A prefecture in the north of Hepel on the River Han.

**不可**

The affair could not be brought about.

**鑲**

To inlay, to inclace, to let in; to insert or set, as a jewel; to veneer; to coat or plate; to rivet, to clamp on; bordered, as one color on another, for which 廠 is also used.

**玻璃**

to glaze a window.

**筷子**

Inlaid chopsticks.

**杯子**

The inlaid cup and sancer—of cocoanut, used at a wedding.

**牙**

False teeth.

**妝**

To let in, to emboss.

**檬**

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 stix-muh.

**龍**

A spirited horse shaking his head, caracoling and cartering; a horse with a white hind leg; to hold the head prondly; remote.

**騰**

His step is like a dragon’s gambols and a tiger’s paces.

**縷**

A cord to hold up the sleeves; to pull by the arm; to carry in the girdle; a surcingle or belly-band.

**縷**

Like the last.

**璃**

Ornaments on a horse; en- chased hair-pins and head ornaments; a girth.

**錦**

Flat hair-pins embossed with pearls.
### SIANG

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<th><strong>SIANG</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>肆</td>
<td>也 read 'iang.</td>
<td>會</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>The fat of hogs is</td>
<td>知</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肆</td>
<td>脂油</td>
<td>願</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>when taken from the animal.</td>
<td>关</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肆</td>
<td>To stroll about, to ramble.</td>
<td>言</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>徒 to go on an excursion, to saunter idly.</td>
<td>影</td>
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<tr>
<td>肆</td>
<td>walk fast.</td>
<td>乃</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>From to make known and sheep;</td>
<td>聽</td>
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<td>祥</td>
<td>it is often symbolized by the lucky sheep.</td>
<td>言</td>
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<td>之</td>
<td>吉羊</td>
<td>翼</td>
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<td>肆</td>
<td>From to make known and sheep; it is often symbolized by</td>
<td>高</td>
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<td>肆</td>
<td>來祥</td>
<td>从</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>An asylum for old people; a</td>
<td>邑</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>gymnasium or college in the</td>
<td>入</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>Cheu dynasty for poor students;</td>
<td>体</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>to teach.</td>
<td>身列</td>
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<td>之</td>
<td>身列</td>
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<tr>
<td>肆</td>
<td>來祥</td>
<td>想</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>To think on; to meditate,</td>
<td>思</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>to reflect on; to plan; to</td>
<td>起</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>hope, to expect; to anticipate</td>
<td>想</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>an idea, a conception.</td>
<td>想</td>
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<td>之</td>
<td>没有</td>
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<td>畏</td>
<td>to think on.</td>
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### SIAO.

**Old sounds**, sio, sik, and sok. *In Canton, sin; — in Swatow, sió, chíén, and chíó; — in Amoy, siau, ch'ian, and sau; — in Fuhchau, sin and ch'é; — in Shanghai, sio; — in Ch'iff's, shao.

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### SIAO.

#### 淺

From *wá* and *elephant*; used with the last.

**SIAO.**

- **像**
  - Like, such, so, similar; a figure, image, likeness; an idol, a statue; to symbolize; to resemble.
  - **形** or **貌** figure, form.
  - **畫** to paint portraits.
  - **神** or **偶** an idol.
  - **想** a conception, an idea.
  - **生** life-like, as a statue.
  - **似** similar to.
  - **不** ill-looking, no comeliness.
  - **作** not made like the pattern.

#### 金

to wash with gold.

#### 鎮

to melt, as ores.

#### 差

to carry an order or message into effect, — and report.

#### 破

to destroy what is no longer of use; to ruin; to dissolve.

#### 此

such hatred is hard to appease.

#### 一

the affair is quite settled.

#### 坐

to spend the years in leisure.

#### 開

to render an account of government expenditures by a report, or memorial of outlays.

#### 撤

to deprive of an honorary title for cowardice.

#### 有

great demand; a large stock, as goods.

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### SIAO.

#### 檀

The chestnut-oak (*Quercus serrifris*), called 檀 (sí) which grows near Peking.

- 1 檀 the meal of acorns.
- 1 檀 the cupules of the acorns; they are used to dye black.

#### 鵟

The elephant bird, (as the character imports,) is the Bueros or hornbill of Siam.

1 鵟 of whose hard beak the people make vessels and carved ornaments.

---

### 消

From *water* and *likeness*; occurs interchanged with the next two.

- **cháo** To melt, to liquefy, to thaw; to lessen by using, to do away with; to annul; to need and consume, as stores; hence *particularly*, needed, required, 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 Weihwui fu.
  - **化** digestible.
  - **煑** intolerable thirst.
  - **滅** destroyed utterly, lost all, as by fire.
  - **花** not including the fees to the porters.
  - **熱** to allay the fever.
  - **下** play a game of chess to pass the time.
  - **息** to transpire, as news; a report, a rumor.
  - **釋** melted away.
  - **悶** cheer up, dissipate your grief.
  - **災...** remove judgments and induce blessings.

#### 銷

From *metal* and to resemble; similar to the last.

- **siao** 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** to clear off, as an account.
  - **案** to decide a case in court.
  - **號** to cancel a certificate, to give back a permit.

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### 硝

Niter, or similar looking salts; saline efflorescence, whether having a soda or potash base; to use salts; to tan.

- 1 硝 a saltpeter dépôt.
- 朴 crude glauber's salts, or sulphate of soda; it is called 玄 明 粉 when purified.
SIAO.

皮 [sí] to tan leather.
子石 [zi shí] a chalky stone used for marking.
洋 [yáng] foreign saltpeter.
皮走 [pí zǒu] the leather creaks, as after a wetting and drying.
鈾 [niè] carbonate of soda from the natron lakes in Mongolia.
苦 [kǔ] a saline substance left when lixiviating salt.
馬牙 [mǎ yá] crystals of niter, copperas, or other salts.
強水 [qiáng shuǐ] nitric acid.

宵 [xiāo] Night, in the night; dark; traveling by night; small, few.
行或燃 [xíng ěr rán] the glowworm.
通或終 [tōng ěr zhōng] throughout the night.
元 [yuán] the full moon of the first month.
衣革食 [yī gé shí] I dress before the dawn and eat at noon; said by the emperor from his cares of state.
三朝進 [sān zhāo jìn] for three days and nights.
深 [shēn] in the silent night.

绡 [xiāo] Raw silk; plain stuffs like lustring; the woof of silk! 紗 [sāo] blackish silks are made into vests.
绞 [jiǎo] a kind of byssus or silk brought up by divers.

鞘 [qiǎo] Read shao, and used with chopsticks.

䧳 [lì] cases for revenue treasure; they are made of small logs iron-bound and hollowed out.

蝟 [wěi] The chrysalis or egg-cocon of the mantis.
蝟壳 [wěi ké] the auricle of the mantis.

蝟 | Read shao. A long-legged spider, the shepherd spider.
蝟 | A fish found in the lakes and the Yangtse' 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 蝟箌; though it may be the gar-pilke (Belone), also common in the southern seas.

霧 | Excessive thirst.
霧 | a headache said to come on in the spring.

道 | To ramble and saunter; applied to the easy diversions of immortals.
道上 | to wander along the banks of the river.
道自在 | quite at leisure enjoying a ramble.

霧 | from rain and likeness.
霧 | Misty snow or sleet, also called 霧雲 which melts as soon as it drops; vapory haze, feebly clouds; the empyrean, heaven, the highest region of the air; a halo or parhelion.
霧 | feebly clouds.
霧 | to ascend to the pure vapors, to rise to heaven.
霧 |之 | outrageous, heaven-daring anger.
霧 | 花 | the trumpet-flower or Bignonia.

殀 [sháo] A山 [shān] is a brownie with one leg sticking out behind, found in thickets, especially in Ting-chau fu 汀州府 in Fuhkien; it tries to injure people, but desists on calling its name; the Miao's in Kwéichau worship it at the new-year by a procession; other descriptions suggest that by this name is meant the demon which produces malaria, or ague.

殀 | Abundant foliage; the leaves falling in autumn; slender trees; used by some as a synonym for the catalpa.

殀 | An instrument of music like the pandean pipes with 23 or 16 short, unequal tubes inserted in a frame; the ends of a bow.
吹 | a bamboo flagelo.
吹 | to play on the orphip pipe.
吹 | the ancient pandean pipes.
吹 | the wind singing, as through a crack;olian music.
吹 | to tune the pipes.

殀 | 蝟 | in the silent night.
殀 | 蝟 in 凱 the harvest spiders are in our doors.
殀 | From plant and to venerate.
殀 | 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 慶 in Sii-chien fu in the northwest of Kiangsu.
殀 | a bill-hook good for cutting plants.
殀 | 椹 lonely, desolate, poverty-stricken, in extremis.
殀 | 順 | quietly neighed the horses on their return.
殀 | 順 | in imminent danger.
殀 | 無 | pestered, troubled.
殀 | 風 | the wind goughs fitfully through the trees.
殀 | 彼 | how high is that artemisia!
Name of a river in Yunnan, an upper tributary of the West or Pearl River.

6. a branch of the River Siang, entering it at Yung-chien in the south of Hunan.

7. a driving wind and rain.

The ends of a bow, which often turn backwards in Chinese bows.

Also read ciin and shuh.

The rapid flight of birds; injury to a bird's plumage; quick flight.

子 尾 I am [like a bird whose] tail is plucked; i.e. in a sad plight. 

然而往 he suddenly went away.

Formed of 八 to divide and 上 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 deprecating term for what belongs to me, my; before proper names often means junior; inferior in rank or quality; young; uneducated, vile; a concubine; subtle, minute; to dissemble, to regard as trifling; to be particular, to become small.

八 a mean unprincipled man, also, the common people; a man naturally base and selfish; used sometimes by a man for I.

八的 I, as used by a mental, seems to be an affected change for 八弟, and is said by his betters in the same sense.

子 my servant; my pupil; young men; my children; I; you, my son.

群 many concubines; they are also called 星, and so means to become a concubine.

妻 wife and children.

店 my shop.

姐 a miss, a young lady.

心思 be careful; sedulously.

不必 it will suit, neither large nor small, as a sock.

意思 it was a mere trifle; said by one's self.

器 a small vessel, a person of contracted, mediocre ability.

有 个 I have one concubine.

暗子群 I am hated by all the mean people.

狭 contracted and small.

家伙 a petty finical person; a trifling way of acting.

自杀 he who lives within himself becomes selfish.

道儿货 stolen things offered for sale.

心 前 petty and cowardly, frightened at little things.

寓 my house.

货 to cheat in little things to pilfer, to overreach in trifles.

Shanghai.

From bamboo and branch; it is a synonym of 雷 a pipe.

盆 A dwarf variety of the bamboo, useful for arrows and organ tubes, which grows in Shantung and the islands lying near; the culm of one kind is said to be nearly solid.

盆既敷 the fine and coarse bamboos were presented.

From bamboo and weird; but as this gives a forced meaning, others think it denotes that bamboo instruments make people laugh by their joyous sounds; the second form is in common use.

To laugh, to smile; to be pleased; to laugh at, to ridicule, glad, smiling, smirking, giggling; jolly; a smile.

可 laughable.

佛見 a pure white rose.

喜 顏聞いて to laugh outright with joy.

見 大方 laughed at by all respectable people.

发 to laugh.

笑人 to act ridiculously.

笑死 to laugh immoderately.

话人 to jeer at one.

嘻嘻 giggling and smirking.

偷 to smile at secretly.

冷笑 a forced smile, to grin a ghastly smile.

可笑一 a thing to be laughed at.

破涕为欢 to dry up one's tears and smile.

面虎 a deceitful smile.

陪一笑 to smile because another does.

先凝后欢 to grieve and cry, and afterwards rejoice with one; — the pleasures of success after a toilsome struggle.

肖 To be like, to assimilate; a likeness or relationship between parent and child, said to be proveable by mixing their blood; like; small; dwindling, deteriorated; scattered and lost.

不 not equal to or like it; degenerate, used by a son when writing to his father.

似 resembling.

子 a filial son.

微 a little like it.

象形惟 their look and form are alike; — a chip of the old block.

啸 From month or breathing and to reverence; the first is most used.

A whistling, hissing sound, like letting off steam; to scream; to whistle; to sigh, to groan.

虎 a tiger's scream.

善 good at whistling.

其日 歌 be whistled and then sung, — to divert his mind.

吟成盘 to sing in chorus.

条其矣 long drawn are her moans.
Old sounds, si, zi, sit, and sip. In Canton, sê, tsê, and tsê; in Swatow, sîn and sê; in Amoy, sîn, chîn, and sê; in Fuhchau, sê and sî; in Shanghai, zîn, zîn, and zî; in Chiif, shiê.

From two and this; q. d. pointing to this and then to that.

A little; a sign of the plural; an adjective of comparison, analogous to the termination er, when following another adjective or adverb; shortly, partly, rather, somewhat; small in number; short, as time.

A little.

I have none at all.

These, those.

It is not very proper.

Important matters; an unimportant affair.

Quite.

Better; it is a little better.

He broke a good many.

A little trifling, a little of, a little while.

Mean.

Unintelligible.

It seems as if there were more.

I have only a little of it left.

Too little; fewer.

Disagreeable, disgusting.

Slightly different.

A great many kinds of fruits.

A final particle expressing regret.

Why alas! does the manes thus wander about, and not return to its home?

From city and tooth; has superseded the next character, once used with this meaning.

Deflected, inclined, swerving from the right line, — the opposite of 正; depraved, vicious, deluding; illegal, heterodox, heretical; corrupting, radical; vicious; unsanctioned by law or custom, or whatever leads away from the writer's standard.

Erroneous doctrines.

Sorcery, unlawful tricks.

Illegal gods, false deities, whose worship is unacknowledged, or whose ritual is subversive of morality.

In their basins were placed below — the knee.

Charm; philter; black art.

Impious; plotting evil.

Obscene, depraved.

Illicit; seditions; malicious, underhand.

Forego heresy and return to the right way.

His thoughts are upright.

Possessed, mad, haunted by; malaria.

Name of an ancient place, lying in the east of Shantung; a final particle.

A name of a sword or rapier, so called from its maker.

An excess, as of days.

To delay.

To delay.

A garment like a buskin that wraps around the leg; awry; out of fashion or not becoming; vicious, Lewd.

Slanderous, Lewd, uncouth, said of common people; a deprecating term.

From clothes and tooth; used with the last two.

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.

To write.

A clerk.

Written finely.

A subscription book.

Very heedless; careless how he does it.

Write the characters out in full.
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.
澳 | to disburden, to let out one's mind.
模 | 傳神 the figure is drawn to the life.
我 | 心 my mind is quite satisfied.
不 | 得 字 I am unable to write, as from a sore.
言 | 出遊 以 我 我 | I tell him that I wish to go on an excursion to relieve my low spirits.

鷃 | A medicinal plant.
澤 | or 澤寫 an umbiliferous plant found in damp places in 淮州 in Kwang-si, the dried tubers of which are used for their diuretic properties.

她 | 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 | 待 明 the end of the candle flashes up.

謝 | From words and to shoot arrows as the phonetic.

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.
要 | to decline a visitor.
世 | to die.
感 | to feel grateful for.
手 | 應 | I thank you with many 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.
壇 | a wooden mound with a lookout or belvedere on it.
武 | a military practicing room, like a shooting-gallery.

卸 | From a seal, to stop, and 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 unload.
事 | to throw up an affair; to vacate an office.
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 | 燕 the flowers are falling off.
煤 | to deliver coal.
甲 | 而走 to throw off armor and flee.

澤 | to avoid evil, to escape danger.
投 | 行 | 交 | to send to a houm to deliver goods.
脫 | to undress; also, to abridge, to take the précis of a paper.
妹 | to dismiss the go-between.
擔 | to let down a burden.
車 | to unharness a cart.
載 | to unload.

瀉 | To let water flow off, to drain land; to leak, to ooze; to purge; to eliminate; diarrhea; slippery, as from the rain.
肚 | a bowel complaint.
藥 | 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.
底 | 事 it has no foundation to rest on, hollow.
打 | 茶 spilled the tea, — to lose a betrothed before the nuptials.
士 | 孤 | 孤 | 孤 | 難 barren, herbless land.
傾 | 談 如 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 | 滑 | 交 the road was so wet that he slipped down once.
駝 | 岸 崩 | the water swashes up and crumbles away the bank.
佳 | 如 水銀 | a polished composition covers the whole subject as quicksilver flows over the ground.

癬 | Occasionally used for the last.

A diarrhea, a purging ailment; to itch.

肚 | a flux.
SIEH.

sit and sip. In Canton, sit, ship, sip, and tip; — in Swatow, siah, sat, and si; — in Amoy, sat and sek; — in Fuchau, siah; — in Shanghai, siah; — in Chifu, siah.

A plant resembling the siah, a large marsh grass like a Carex or Cyperus; it is found in Nganwui and Shantung.

1 In ancient name of a very small state, lying east of Tang-hien, Yuen-chen fu in the south of Shantung; three rulers are mentioned before B. C. 481.

To walk away, as a club-footed man, or one who is lame. 跛 [k'ie]  for it came hard for him to be kind.

To speak in a low whisper. 偷 [k'io] — a phrase whose sound imitates its meaning.

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, trippingly.

To come and going constantly, and caring nothing for the trouble.

A trilling, vexations.

有 [ch'io] making trilling excuses for his conduct.

不得已 [ch'io] unworthy of thought, to disregard; to keep aloof from.

不得已 [ch'io] no need of going.

不得已 [ch'io] to depreciate.

不得已 [ch'io] to lightly set aside the decrees of Heaven.

不得已 [ch'io] the annoying part is not yet over.

不得已 [ch'io] he thinks I am not fit to be with him.

To push or pull out a stopper; to unstop a hole.

To wave.

From water and to drag; sometimes read 皮 as a synonym of 海.

A stream in Chekiang, to leak, to drop, to ooze; to drip and soak through; to burst forth; to divulge; to tell a secret; to resist from; to reduce, to diminish.

isie, isie [k'io] he is still angry.

isie, isie [k'io] lost all its smell or virtue.

isie, isie [k'io] it has got abroad.

isie, isie [k'io] it leaks; to exude, as perspiration; to come out, as flowers.

isie, isie [k'io] or the affair has leaked out; the thing is known.

isie, isie [k'io] he did not lessen his fault.

isie, isie [k'io] do not lap a breath of it.

isie, isie [k'io] the copy has got abroad.

A dysentery.

是ie, isie [k'io] a bloody flux.

From woman and leaf; also used with the next.

To treat disrespectfully or to insult females; to lust after; to outrage.

isie, isie [k'io] indecent tripling.

污 [ch'io] lewd conduct.

Extravagant.

From dress and 裁 opt contracted.

Undress, dishabille; common, ragged, dirty garments, fit for working in; tattered; impure; to revile, to treat irreverently; to dishonor.

isie, isie [k'io] to profane; to blaspheme, as the gods; to make ashamed.

isie, isie [k'io] to treat disrespectfully, wanting in attention.

isie, isie [k'io] in undress.

isie, isie [k'io] indecent, filthy, as a dress.

isie, isie [k'io] To treat disrespectfully; dark, obscure; attendants, chamberlains, familiars.

isie, isie [k'io] only a grooms of the chamber as I am.

isie, isie [k'io] The lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes; a sandal or wooden shoe; to fill up level.

isie, isie [k'io] put on your clogs and let us seek a shady place.

isie, isie [k'io] The side-posts or heavy pilars which uphold a gate; a tree resembling the cherry, a thorny juniper; to fill a crack with a wedge or reglet.

isie, isie [k'io] a wooden slip.

From hand and a deed.

isie, isie [k'io] To rub, to wipe off; to measure; to play with in the hand, to fumble; to stop, queer, angular.

isie, isie [k'io] irregular, not a rectangle, angular.

isie, isie [k'io] to clean or brush so as to injure.

isie, isie [k'io] guess its length and measure its size.
In Pekingese. To strike.

打 | 打 | pound | it | in | a | tenon.

To tie up, to secure; to fetter; tied; fetters, bonds.

繫 | 繫 | bound | with | cords.

囲中攀 | 所 spin | prison | bound | hand | foot | so | that | he | cannot | stir.

繮 | a | bridle; | that | which | restrains.

憂子繫 | my | grief | fetters | me.

資 | 資 | like | bonds.

織
sie'  The first is most used, but both are nearly synonymous with the preceding.

絹 | 絹 | A | halter | to secure | an | animal; | to | fasten | with | cords; | a | bow-nack; | to | remove.

絹 | 彈 | she | removed | the | warm | dresses.

弓 | a | frame | to | retain | a | bow | in | proper | shape.

蹴 | 蹴 | to | walk.

蹴 | 蹴 | to | advance | rapidly; | to | walk | fast; | to | get | on.

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SIEH.

Old sounds, sin, sim, sen, and sien. In Canton, sin and ts'm; — in Swatow, sien, s'mei, ch'un, s'me, yien, sen, and siam; — in Amoy, sian, sian, sin, ch'iam, sun, and swan; — in Fuhchau, sheng, sing, ch'iang, and chien; — in Shanghai, si and zi; — in Chiifu, shien.

先 | From | a | man | and | 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; firstly; previous; deceased, late, gone before; early, soon; the ancients.

後 | before | and | after, | in | time | or | place; | first | and | last; | various | times; | several | things.

浸 | light | heavy, | as | in | weighing, | when | the | beam | goes | up | or | down.

君 | or | 父 | my | late | father.

天 | a | good | constitution, | in | full | vigor.

當 | in | front; | formerly, | at | that | date.

時 | before; | previously, | last | time.

你 | 走 | do | you | step | ahead | a | little.

人 | my | ancestors; | forefathers.

争 | to | strive | to | be | first | or | get | ahead.

馬 | a | forerunner, | an | avant-courier, | a | harbinger.

我 | 容 | he | acts | as | my | spokesman | or | messenger.

事 | 前 | to | be | prepared | beforehand.

見 | 明 | the | ken | of | a | prophet, | sagacious.

桌上 | the | teacher | on | the | table; | a | enthusiasm | for | a | dictionary.

Read sien. To assume the precedence, to take the lead; to put first; to be beforehand.

荷 | 經 | perhaps | some | one | will | be | ahead | of | you | and | save | it.

疾 | 長者 | 請 | 不 | 弟 | to | press | on | ahead | of | one's | seniors | may | be | termed | very | disrespectful.

一 | A | fine | pebble, | inferior | to | a | gem, | such | as | red | jasper | or | rose | quartz.

粒
Common rice when grown is called l米 in Kiangnan by the people, to distinguish it from glutinous rice; another name is 稲 | applied | to | the | grain,

仙
From | man | and | hill; | i.e. | those | who | dwell | in | wilds.

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 | jinnee; | fairies, | called | 神 | and | 人; | the | Buddhists | use | it | for | sanctified | personages | or | immortal | 神話, | of | whom | they | make | five | classes, | heavenly, | spiritual, | human, | earthly, | and | devilish; | an | angelic | or | disembodied | man; | an | old | recluse, | who | changes | into | another | form | but | does | not | die; | to | become | immortal, | deathless; | anything | puzzling | or | curious; | graceful.

臣是中 | I | am | the | genius | of | the | wine | bottle.

天 | angels, | so | called | by | the | Mohammedans.

遊 | or | 祇 | to | die; | lit. | to | ramble | with | or | go | to | the | genii.

境 | 精 | fairy | land.

姑 | a | fairy, | an | elf.

騈升遐 | 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 | lithe, | slender, | lissome, | graceful, | fairy-like.

鳳 | 花 | the | touch-me-not | flower.

(Impatiens)
Dressed.

From silk and a slip; used with the next.

Small under-clothes; a girdle; clothes of hair or feathers; waving, as a flag.

Small, fine, like silken fibers; silk woven with black wool and white warp; ornaments hung on the lapel; tapering, delicate; mean, niggardly; to prick, as in tattooing; in silken work, denotes ten fibers of silk or other minute threads; atom-like, a millionth part.

Fine, delicate; all the minute details.

Very great and very small.

Skillful work.

Slender fingers.

It did not get dusty in the least.

A very little; too small to reckon.

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.

From metal and tongue.

A kind of hoe; sharp; acute, fine pointed; a fish barb.

Sharp-edged.

[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 Siyaam, which Pallegoix says means a brown reddish-ochery color, alluding to the hue of the people; the other word perhaps refers to the Lao or Lolo people.

From heart and all.

Disputation, skilled in argument; sharp-mouthed, litigious; insidious; flattering.

A smooth-tongued man.

Those poor people; i.e. those who must defend their own case.

To take, to select, to feel after.

It is also read cs'ien.

To scald; to boil in water, as for soup; warm, comfortable.

To scald the hair off, as from pigs.

From fish and sheep, but the primitive is a contraction of 羊 yáng repeated thrice, and a synonym of 冻 meaning frozen; the second form is obsolete.

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.
| 明货物 | bran new goods.
| 衣 | new clothes.
| 雞 | a fine, fat fowl.

唯君用 | but the prince may
| 吃 | eat fresh game.
| 花 | fresh flowers.

膏 ^ | fresh, nice, as game,
| 果 | fruit, or fish.
| 甜 ^ | fresh tasted, pure.

蕨 ^ | The second form, composed of 香手，is
| 少 | is explained by 之 upright,
| 很 | of whom there are few; the third
| 之 | form of 之 few and very is
| is | occasionally met.

蚊 ^ | few, rare, seldom; rarely;
| 见 | used up, exhausted; standing
| 孤 | isolated, like lofty peaks.

民 | the people are few.

乏 ^ | impoverished, not enough.
| 少 | very few.
| 賣 | seldom seen.
| 為仁 | humane people.

我真多慢我不 | those
| 誰 | who love me are numerous,
| 我 | and my enemies are not few.

關係表 | the consequences will be neither trifling
| 也 | nor usual.

舅 | a race of Tungusic origin,
| which | which came down upon northern
| 之 | China in early times; they
| 同 | afterwards founded the Liao dynasty,
| 而 | and were called Kitan.

韓 | in later years.

蘇 ^ | Mosses on damp walls and
| 地 | ground; mossy vegetation
| 生 | growing in patches.

苦 | moss and lichens on
| 树 | trees and banks.

荒 | the green mossy covering
| 上 | on walls.

痕 | a moss scar; i.e. a vestige.

爛 ^ | Tetter, ringworm; scald-
| 头 | head; scrofulous or leprous
| 痱 | sores; scabby eruptions.

生 | he has a ringworm.

牛 | a kind of lepra.

犀 | a leprous patch.

白 | the white face.

環 | incurable morphew or scurf;
| met. | an intractable disposition.

蕨 | From shelter and now as the
| 香手 | phonetic.

蕨 | A small storehouse for grain,
| 之 | a place where it can be kept
| 新 | clean and fresh.

粟 | granaries of different sorts,
| 新 | the former being the smaller.

蕨 | A small bamboo broom;
| 帶 | used by cooks to
| 之 | clean the rice boiler.

蕨 | a stout stockade or
| 矛 | abatis of halberds to resist
| 之 | an enemy.

蕨 | To take up in the fingers.

蕨 | to hold a thing by
| 蒼 | fingers.

蕨 | A small chisell;
| 焦 | burnished, bright,
| 美 | as metal; ends of
| 之 | the rim of a rhomboidal bell;
| 之 | a metal ornament at the
| 之 | end of a bow; chilly, raw,
| 美 | as weather.

物 | it is gilded and pret-
| 裝 | tily adorned.

蕨 | From hair and first as the
| 香手 | phonetic.

蕨 | To molt, to renew the hair
| 或 | or feathers; glossy, sleek,
| 之 | as newly molted birds.

蕨 | the birds and beasts
| 初 | shed their coats.

蕨 | From foot and first; it occurs
| 香手 | interchanged with 香手 and 香手.
| 跪 | to tread.

蕨 | Barefooted; to walk without
| 足 | shoes; to put the naked feet on
| 足 | the ground.

蕨 | If you walk barefooted do not look down on
| 足 | the ground.

蕨 | disheveled hair and
| 足 | bare feet.

蕨 | A fire lighted on the moor
| 之 | or wilds, to drive out the
| 火 | game; a fire; fiery.

蕨 | The autumnal hunt taken
| 之 | by the ancient emperors; it
| 之 | was also the time of a yearly
| 之 | progress and assize; to kill.

蕨 | A capon.

蕨 | From metal and to scatter;
| 蕨 | the second and unauthorised form is
| 之 | now only used.

蕨 | To castrate a fowl; the first
| 之 | is also read 市 and defined
| 之 | the trigger of a cross-bow;
| 之 | a cross-bow.

蕨 | A thread of any kind; fine
| 絲 | cord or lines; a clue, a trace;
| 籐 | needlework; a way for,
| 絲 | a chance for, a hope;
| 絲 | a remnant or relic, like an orphan
| 絲 | to continue a family.

蕨 | Silk thread.

蕨 | to sew a rip or seam.

蕨 | a skein of silk.

蕨 | to spin thread.

蕨 | she gets her living
| 絲 | by sewing.

蕨 | a fancy name for a needle.

蕨 | the stitches are coarse.

蕨 | to act the spy.

蕨 | a slight chance for,
| 路 | a gleam of light.

蕨 | to hire a spy.

蕨 | do a little more as
| 之 | the days lengthen.

蕨 | to get a clue of.

蕨 | a slow match; a fuse.
SIEN.

1. 架 | a spool or stick of thread.
2. 藤 | a kind of hemp.

SIEH.

1. 葡 | composed first to divide the to inquire perspicuous, and one's used from yesterday a —
2. 避 | to feel; to regret, to serimph, to be sparing of; close, parsimonious.
3. 惜 | lamentable; how sad!
4. 息 | to discriminate; to distinguish; a pale or white face.
5. 竹 | perspicuous, clear.
6. 斜 | to judge carefully, to narrate clearly.
7. 難 | to inquire into what is difficult and have one's doubts resolved.
8. 眼 | a clear eye and white teeth.
9. 眉 | her high forehead, so white.
10. 目 | white; fair and beautiful, as a complexion.

SIH.

1. 雪 | snow.
2. 李 | rice star snow; freezing rain.
3. 辛 | snow.

Old sounds, sik, zik, zit, and zip. In Canton, sik, sek, and talk; — in Swatow, sek, sia, sip, and ch'ek; — in Amoy, sek, sip, and ch'ek; — in Foochow, sek, sik, and ch'ek; — in Shanghai, sih and zih; — in Chifu, shi.

Composed of 日 sun and a contracted form of 肉 flesh cut up for jerking.

Dried meat; old, a long time ago, anciently; former; the previous; the time of a night.

古 | old.

昨 | yesterday and long before.

今 | not now as it used to be.

是 | it was the space of one night.

自古在 | the Book of Changes says] the sixth and third diagrams require dried meat.

From heart and formerly as the phonetic.

To compassionate, to regard, to feel for; to regret, to be sparing of; close, parsimonious.

可 | lamentable; how sad!

不 | reckless of labor or money.

光 | careful of one's time.

今 | if the Great Yi cared for every inch of time, we should regret every line.

不 | do not dread a little trouble.

物 | careful of, not wasteful.

身 | careful of one's self, not exposing one's body or health.

不 | small; do not mind a little expense.

背 | for.

From day and to divide; it is also occasionally written like the third form.

Clear, bright; to distinguish, to discriminate; a pale or white face.

問 | to inquire into what is difficult and have one's doubts resolved.

眸 | a clear eye and white teeth.

揚 | her high forehead, so white.

白 | white; fair and beautiful, as a complexion.

析 | 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 | to live together; but have separate messes.

分 | to divide.
Sorrowful is 1 1; it is also defined to venerate.

A wooden shoe open behind, to keep one out of the mire, or an over shoe into which the other could be slipped; they were anciently worn, and seem to have been highly ornamented; large, said of beans; great reputation.

Chà 九儿 [the duke] was easy in his red patterns.

[1] The shepherd's purse 1 萼 (Capsella or Thlaspi), eaten as greens.

Also 1 a kind of panic grass.

The pattering of a driving rain.

接 1 而 行 he took up the washed rice and went off.

1 米 to clean rice.

A species of lizard like the Lacerta muralis, common in central China, the 蜥 1, i.e., the easy changing, from the various hues it takes; its skin is thin, smooth, and livid, and the head large; it does not stir when one approaches near, and is called 石龍子 from its living among the stones; also 1 蜥 the bow's snake, and in Canton is known as 狗 蟲 the slug's snake; these names probably include two or three species.

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The character is thought to represent a magpie hopping, as people wearing clogs often hop from one spot to another; used for tsi, 蜥 and the next three.

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The representation of a weaver is the male of the silkworm. The morning tide, night tide; name of a stream. A place in the south of Tsingtao state taken from it by Lu; another town was called Shang in consequence, lying north of the River Hwai in the southeast of the present Peking in.

The wife of a son, grandson, or nephew, is 媺 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. 媧 mother-in-law and daughter-in-law. 新 媡 a bride. 媴 媡 to get married.

To draw the breath; an ancient term used in Shantung; to eat.

Intended to represent the half moon; it forms the 36th radical of a few heterogeneous characters.

Evening of the day, dusk; late; the last day of a month or year; aslant, out of the perpendicular.

且 | morning and evening.
且 | last day of the year.
且 | a house out of line.
且 | the 7th night of the 7th moon, when women worship the Weaver.
朝 | the morning cannot secure the evening; — who can know what a day will bring forth.
今 | 何 | い此 | け | 入 | 也 | 當 | this the evening [of my joy], that I see again my goodman?

The evening tide, night tide; name of a stream. The long dark night of death; the gloomy tomb. 傷 | 之 | 事 burial rites.

From care and care.

From 人民 and the people contracted, referring to the courtesies paid to guests; interchanged with the next.

A mat to sleep or eat on before tables were used; a table; an entertainment; a repast; to cover with mats; to spread out, to depend on; a chair of a teacher; rest, quiet. 酒 | a banquet.

西 | an instructor.
設 | to spread a feast.
趁 | or 坐 | to sit at table.
地 | 地 | 之 | 坐 | to mat the ground and sit down.
同 | a fellow-guest.
上 | 上 | 爆 fire-crackers let off at a feast.
剖 | to break with, to cut one who was a friend.
一 | 話 | a single remark.

傍晚 he rolled up (conquered) the empire like a mat. 珍 | 待 | 聘 | arranging his rarities while waiting for official employment. 寇 | 萱 | 晚 relied on their long enjoyed favors.
1. go carefully, as one in the dark. (Cantonese.)
2. to the knee pan.

Amaranthaceous plant, the 1 (or rather more commonly 藤 or cow's knee, a cooling medicine used in dropsy; it is the bitter stalks of the Papuca geniculata or Achyranthes aspera, both allied to the amaranths.

A continued flight; to repeat the same act, 2 practice; skilled, used to, ready at; custom, use, habit; repeatedly, familiarized to, mellow.

To learn about; apprenticed to.

To habituated to, versed in.

To practice speaking.

Wish, to thoroughly con the classics and histories.

Blows the east wind, and clouds and rain come.

Corrupted by evil example.

Superficial learning; to learn and not practice.

Men who counted idleness a virtue.

The omens were all favorable.

Usages arise from everybody practicing them.

A hard wood; a weapon having this hard wood in it.

In Canton denotes any hard wood besides pine or fir, as olive, rose-wood, pride-of-india, &c.

The noise made by one shivering with cold.

From place and wet.

Low, marshy land; a morass or wet grounds, whence streams take their rise; what grows in swampy spots.

1. a department in the west of Shansi, near the Yellow River which included the Marshes near River Fan.

Marshy fields.

He measured the marshes and low lands.

The mulberries are beautiful.

From silk and to change; used with 袴, a shirt.

Fine cloth of hemp, fit for under-clothing.

From a property and blood.

To distribute largesse to destitute people.

To give aid to the poor.

To help the friendless, old or young.

From garment and dragon.

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.

A great and continuous rain.

A heavy rain.

A tribe of people living on the headwaters of the River Yalu in Manchuria towards Korea, spoken of during the T'ang dynasty.
### 辛 (sin)

From a man holding up a thing, and referring to the sorrow one feels at winter coming; it is the 60th radical of a few characters relating to bitternesses; occurs used for the next and 卒' 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,) tedious, suffering, grievous, sad; the melancholy feeling in autumn when vegetation turns sere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>金</th>
<th>木 or 木</th>
<th>佳</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 金 or 木 workmen's wages, a soldier's stipend, or courier's allowance. | 木 or 木 grass for fuel. | 佳 下 five varieties of allia-

### 辛 (sin)

Fuel; wood cut for the fire; brambles.

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Fuel; wood cut for the fire; brambles.

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<th>辛</th>
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<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>小</td>
<td>人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>小</td>
<td>人</td>
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</table>

### 辛 (sin)

To cut wood; to renew, to improve or restore; to add, to increase; to grow better; new, fresh, latest; just made, the best; recent, late; a field tilled two years.

### 辛 (sin)

From a and wood standing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>人 and 郎</th>
<th>起</th>
<th>燕</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 人 and 郎 | 起 | 燕 | 鲜 these river fish are fresh.

### 辛 (sin)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>人 or</th>
<th>人</th>
<th>人</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 人 | 人 | 人 | 燕 these river fish are fresh.

### 辛 (sin)

To eat, to drink, to take. To improve the people.

### 辛 (sin)

Try a new one.

### 辛 (sin)

From plants and new.

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### 辛 (sin)

Try a new one.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIN.</th>
<th>SIN.</th>
<th>SIN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>他</td>
<td>另一個心，一個佛教的用語，代表「parakritta dhama」，意思是他知覺了另一個的思維。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姻</td>
<td>姻</td>
<td>另一個的思維。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姻</td>
<td>姻</td>
<td>另一個的思維。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>轮</td>
<td>輪</td>
<td>The axle of a wheel, as the transmission of the character indicates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>从</td>
<td>From work and mouth, denoting confusion, with a tendency above and 借 below, to indicate measurement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>對</td>
<td>To put things to rights; to search for, on the track of; to investigate, to seek; to use or employ; to continue; soon after, presently; commonly, usually; temporarily, unexpectedly; a measure in the Shang dynasty like that of the outstretched arms, about a fathom, called eight chi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不着</td>
<td>不著</td>
<td>不著 or 不見 I can't find it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>味</td>
<td>味</td>
<td>to wish more of, as a good story; to inquire further into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>容</td>
<td>容</td>
<td>常 usual, ordinary, common; said of expressions and articles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>求</td>
<td>求</td>
<td>to hunt after.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>非</td>
<td>非</td>
<td>died suddenly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千</td>
<td>千</td>
<td>千之高 a thousand fathoms high; — very lofty, up in the clouds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>根究</td>
<td>根究</td>
<td>to investigate thoroughly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邊</td>
<td>邊</td>
<td>to study into the reasons of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>一 條計 I have thought of a plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>物</td>
<td>物</td>
<td>yesterday (Cantonese);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>死</td>
<td>死</td>
<td>to try to kill one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇</td>
<td>遇</td>
<td>to search widely for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>事</td>
<td>to meddle with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漢</td>
<td>漢</td>
<td>From water and to seek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈦</td>
<td>鈦</td>
<td>A steep bank where the water is deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>年</td>
<td>年</td>
<td>a prefecture in the south-east of Kwangsi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鐵</td>
<td>鐵</td>
<td>the guitar of Sin-yang, a small stream near Kinki in the Yangtsze' River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈦</td>
<td>鈦</td>
<td>The knob at the end of the guard of a sword, called its nose; the edge of a sword; a sort of dirk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鮫</td>
<td>鮫</td>
<td>a large fish, with a long nose, found in the Yangtsze' River, otherwise called 鮫 or the smouter sturgeon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蟹</td>
<td>蟹</td>
<td>the sturgeon brought to Peking from the Songari River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱘</td>
<td>鱘</td>
<td>The sturgeon; it is often written like the last, but the fish are unlike; in Peking, this character is also erroneously written 鯉 from the similarity of sound 鯉 is the sturgeon at Canton, where it is sometimes reared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱘</td>
<td>鱘</td>
<td>A marine swimming crab (Pilumnus), called 青 or greenish crab, from the color of its shell, which is rough and hairy; it is common about Lewchew and Formosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈦</td>
<td>鈦</td>
<td>An iron boiler which supports a wooden tub like a barrel in shape, with short feet; the cover was one third of its size, and the shapes were probably different; some of them were all iron; quick, speedy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 信 | 信 | 誰能烹魚餞之釜 | 煮餞，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |
| 信 | 信 | 信 who cooks the fish? I'll wash his caldrons and boilers for him. | 信 relationships，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |
| | | An affluent on the north of the Yangtsze' River in Sz-ch' uen; interchanged with 信 in the name of Tsien-shan hiem | 信州，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |
| | | 信 a district near the capital of Nanghui. | 信州，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

Sincerity, truthfulness, integrity, faith; one of the 五 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. | 信州，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

信一 the envelop of 信 a letter. | 信州，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

實 | 真 | authentic, worthy of belief. | 真正，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

美 | 美 | unalike, a man of his word — our promise. | 美好，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

輕 | 輕 | incredulous. | 輕松，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

信 | 信 | to falsify one's word, to retract a promise. | 信州，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

失 | 失 | to follow one's nose, to lead a life. | 失誤，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

行 | 行 | to follow one's nose, to lead a life. | 行走，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

胡 | 胡 | to talk at random. | 胡說八道，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

傳 | 真 | news, rumor. | 記載，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

望 | 望 | faith, belief. | 信望，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

筆 | 筆 | a ready penman. | 筆記，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

吉 | 吉 | a pleasant letter. | 吉祥，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

固 | 固 | a firm trust in. | 固步自封，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

行 | 行 | a man of probity. | 行事，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

花 | 花 | a genial air that opens the flowers. | 花開，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

女 | 女 | a believing woman — in Buddha. | 女人，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |

實 | 實 | 老了 stopped up, obstructed, as a pipe. | 實實，作為字的傳播所指示的。 |
| 石 | arsenic in powder. |
| 有客 | to entertain a man |
| 四 | four days |
| 使 | to make use of |
| 火药 | gunpowder |

From water and rapid flight; it differs but little from sun to float.

To sprinkle, water, wet; quick, as a courier; a guard-house or post-house, placed about ten li apart on the high roads.

Quick, swift, hasty; to hurry like a wolf to its prey.

From words and quick.

Quickly, to examine; to investigate; to examine; to wrangle; to speak sharply to; to scold; to accuse; to direct; to move; to cure; to examine; to adorn; hickering; squabbling.

Quickly, to interrogate judicially.

To try in court, to examine a prisoner at the bar.

Quickly, to seize and take to trial; a bearer of a warrant; to arrest people's words; captives to be questioned.

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Quickly, to interrogate judicially.
Sing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>定▼</th>
<th>zero on a steelyard.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>囮</td>
<td>a robber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>期</td>
<td>the day set for a wedding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>獗</td>
<td>the zodiacal star that rules the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>昼金</td>
<td>to see stars, as when one is hit on the eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>my little conceit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>記</td>
<td>my thoughts are all on my business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夜</td>
<td>to travel by night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妄</td>
<td>to brandish a fire-arrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>星</td>
<td>he yoked his carriage by star-light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>is a cantankerous fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>途</td>
<td>to fill up and mend the gap with star-light haste; i.e. as quickly as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>in Orion's belt is a star; some think three stars in Scorpio are meant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**燃**

A raging, hot fire.

**惺**

From heart and star or to examine; the second form is least used.

Intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; awed; tranquil, still, passionate, imperturbable.

悟 | to recall to mind.

懣 | astute, shrewd.

假 | false, as a deceptive face.

惜 | a clever man feels for another, as a brave man loves a hero.

**腥**

Small, ganglionic protuberances growing in the flesh, pusules like rice; measly flesh; rank, noisome, strong, frowzy.

臁 | a goatish smell.

臭 | stinking, ranid.

解 | a bad reputation.

**腥**

A singular colored ape, the name derived from a name on account of its intelligence; probably the newly discovered *Rhinopithecus roxellanae* of David, found in Szechwan; 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.

**腥**

A red or chestnut color; a brown, loam color; lusty, fat, strong.

**腥**

From flesh and star as the phonetic; similar to the next.

**腥**

Used with the last.

**腥**

Lithie and strong, like a horn bow.

**腥**

These two forms are considered identical, but are sounded differently; the second is *t'ang*.

A preparation of sugar molded into forms; cakes with sugar in them.

**醒**

From wine and star; but the primitive is said to have been making it the same as *ch'ing* tipsy.

To awake from intoxication, to become sober; to rouse up; to wake one; to incite, 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 waken him.

**醒**

All are besotted except me, who alone am awake. i.e. virtuous.

**醒**

Arouse the dreaming age as does the matin bell.

**醒**

From heart and to bear.

Natural disposition, temper, spirit; a quality, property, faculty; naturally, unconstrainedly; to enjoy from or by nature the limit given by nature.

**醒**

The disposition.

**醒**

Obstinate, mulish.

**醒**

Frighty, unsteady; no perseverance.
A surname of a family or clan; a clan; to bear a son; a man, one of that clan.

同 | of the same surname.

贵 | or 高 | what is your family name?

散 | or 賁 | my poor or humble name is Wang.

百 | the people, whose leading clan names are contained in the 百家 | or Hundred Clan Names; in the Shu King it occurs for famous officers.

萬 | people, mankind.

同 | 不同 | of the same surname but not relatives.

應 | or 应 | to conceal the name.

賣 | to buy or bet on the names of the successful candidates; — a form of gambling.

改 | to correct and polish.

職 | to dismiss from office.

到 | �的不同 | scraped very thin.

地 | to seize territory.

其 | 他 | his [state] is already greatly impoverished and reduced in size.

针尖上 | 针 | petty gains.

骨 | 骨頭 | I could not make it up if I scraped my bones.

髪 | to shave the whole head.

稀 | sleeky, as cloth.

采 | to trim down; to revise and correct, as a composition.

面 | to lose the respect of others.

跡 | no traces are left.

From 羊 sheep and 羊 one of the twelve branches, meaning to feed, i. e. brought in as an offering.

Viands, delicacies, savory food, for which the next is used; to present, to send in or offer up; to feel ashamed, to blush;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>專</td>
<td>suān</td>
<td>1. To present savory food to another; to feed or nourish; delicacies. 2. A present of food. 3. To send a toothsome gift.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 進 | shèn | 1. To increase difficulty; to enlarge; 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. 2. To dress elaborately; to beautify. 3. To rebuild or repair, as a house. 4. To repair, to fit up. 5. To act correctly. 6. To write a letter. 7. To do good privately. 8. To bring bliss. 9. The officers carefully assisted — their sovereign.
| 意 | yì | 1. He failed in acting rightly. 2. The four steeds were long and stout. 3. To act as the go-between. 4. The former worthies. 5. To nourish the good — that is in you, as the beggars cry out.
| 囚 | qiú | 1. To imprison, to confine; to handcuff; imprisonment; a prisoner; a place of detention; the accusation, the plea. 2. A cage to carry prisoners. 3. A felon. 4. A jailer; to oversee prisoners. 5. A jail. 6. A prisoner. 7. Servant, a long time.
| 汐 | xī | 1. To swim; to float. 2. Bold in swimming. 3. To swim. 4. To swim across the river.
| 英 | yīng | A kind of gynandrous plant, the which is regarded as felicitious because it flowers three times in a year.
| 联 | lián | 1. Another name for the 鯨 (a long thin fish of the pike family like the Thryssa), which delights to gambol on the water; its flesh makes an excellent condiment. 2. A kind of fish with spines on its head, which are supposed to prove that it was transformed from a crested bird.
| 魚 | yú | 1. Water in which rice has been boiled or rinsed. 2. To make it slippery with rice gruel.
| 秀 | xiù | 1. Grain in seed, which then bends in an easy, graceful way; to flourish, to grow beautiful; adorned, fair, comely; accomplished, cultivated, elegant; first, best; to fill the ear; to seed. 2. An accomplished scholar. 3. One of the best thing in nature. 4. To give delicate lineaments, fine manners. 5. Green and charming, as a fine garden. 6. Unusually fine looking. 7. A color which is, or she is] beautiful enough to feast on. 8. The beautiful waters, a district in Kiang fu in Chekiang.
| 銸 | xiù | Embroidered eyebrows, a tiny yellowish-green warbler (a Sylvia), with a white ring around each eye.
| 錫 | xī | The rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals, called its dress; an oxide.
| 生 | shēng | 1. Or go Long. 2. Rusty, rusted.
| 那個人是錢 | nà gè rén shì qián | That fellow is very stingy.
| 銅 | tóng | Verdigris. The second form is read shèn in the Dictionary, and defined a strip of cotton batting; but it is more frequently used as an abbreviation of the first character.
| 鍛 | dān | To embroider; to adorn with needle-work of various colors; embroidery; ornamented, embellished; variegated, figured, beautified; to illustrate a book with prints.
SIÜN.

Old sounds, sin, zin, and dzin. In Canton, sun, sin, and ts'ün;—in Swatow, sün;—in Amoy, sün and tsün;—in Fuhchau, sung and chong;—in Shanghai, sing, dzing, ting, and sang;—in Chifin, shiän.

旬 from 月 day and 日 to enclose, which is regarded as a contraction of 旬 a time.

A decade of days or years; a complete or finished time; all, entirely; in mourning, it is a period of seven days; a stated time for reviewing lessons; wide-spreading.

日 ten days.

月 the seven weeks of deep mourning.

六 sixty years of age.

三 one month, divided into 上 and 中 and 下 or first, middle, and last decade.

三 the guests sat down at the tables in three sets.

年 a full year.

朝 came, when [the princes] have all come, then make it known to them.

冊 how many times have you reviewed them?

冊三十百有六 a year has 360 days and 6 decades more.

荀 a herbaceous plant, having a yellow flower and red fruit, which fattens those who eat it; used for the next.

神 sin' 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.

袖 a woman's embroidered sleeve.

手 to hide the hands in the sleeves.

馬跡 an official sleeve or cuff like a horse's hoof; it is a Manchu style of dress.

馬 to sleeve; to take a thing with particular care, as a letter.

顧 a chief, a head, a chairman.

城中好大 the whole city will make a good sized sleeve, i.e. store-room.

岫 a cavernous cliff under a hill; a ravine or gorge.

窗 to see the far off glens and cliffs through the windows.

嚴 a sheer cliff.

绣 a coarse jade or jasper called 陽石 used in making pipe mouthpieces.

鑲 a variety of a whitish color, used for ear-drops or ear-plugs.

SIÜN.

From go and all; it is often wrongly written 狗 from the similarity of their radicals; and occurs interchanged with it and 殼 to comply.

All around, pervading everywhere; a camp; to follow; to accord; to cause; to employ; quick, in haste; generally, somewhat.

疾 quick, witty, bright.

義 to follow rectitude.

齊 to fully and quickly understand.

通 to comprehend fully.

庇 to uphold another, to stand up for the undeserving.

珣 a species of gem ancienly brought by the tribes from the eastward, called 珣琪 which seems to have been branching coral; it is used as a proper name.

询 from to speak and all as the phonetic.

To inquire about, to inform one's self thoroughly; to deliberate or consult.

訪 to investigate fully, as an officer.
to ask particulars.
| 事言 | to consult with and hear what is said.
| 及人 | to ask about one.
| 爪方 | to take measures against the lands of your foes.
| 号 | to plan with, to deliberate together.

Hills stretching beyond hills; abrupt, up and down, as hills appear.

巡<br>

From streams and to go; the first is regarded as the correct form.
| 从流 | 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.
| 以 | the governor of a province.
| 以 | a supervisor or judge in a town or township.
| 以 | special aids to the chief provincial authorities.
| 以 | on his beat, as a watchman, or a patrolling police.
| 以 | to go on a visit of inspection.
| 以 | revenue; cruisers.
| 斡 | to reconnoitre; to start on a cruise.
| 風 | to secretly learn rumors.
| 梳 | to patrol the streets like a tide-waiters or policemen.

循<br>

From to go and a shield.
| 循 | 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.
| 逐 | orderly, leisurely.
| 常 | to accord with the custom or law.
| 常 | to comply with good influences.
| 法 | to observe the laws.
| 壤 | lazily hindering an affair, dilatory and obstructive.

| 維 | something that can be depended on.
| 真 | docile, conscientious.

| 天理 | the dispositions of Heaven go on in their circuits.
| 足 | he ran along close by the wall and got away.

| 纖 | fine silken cords for bindings; tassels, ornaments; a pattern or law.
| 以 | bound it with many colored silks.

| 阻 | spindle of a spinning-wheel.
| 今 | silk bands and cords.

| 騏 | from horse and streams.
| 驅 | A tame, docile, well-bred horse; yielding, mild, amiable, mellow; to tame; to attain to gradually.
| 對 | tractable, well-trained.
| 岩 | elegant, polished.

| 駨 | to reach gradually to.
| 禽 | tame trained animals.

| 穹 | To put, to stroke; to encourage, to take a sympathizing interest in.
| 穹 | to condole with, to pacify by caressing.

| 竿 | from bamboo and a decade or to ruler; the first form is commonest.
| 竹 | The tender shoots of bamboo; a sprout, a shoot, as of asparagus, a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting.

| 火 | or | split shoots dried for export.
| 合 | 符式 | to join every part nicely according to rule.

| 青 | salted sprouts.
| 芽 | cone-shoots, the tender stalks of the Hydrophyllum latifolium.
| 鼎 | a peaked hill; an aiguille.

| 字樣 | conical, pyramidal.
| 作 | to circumcise; a Moham median term.

Read 早。 A variety of fine bamboo whose flexible splints make fine mats.

隼；<br>

From bird and ten; the first form is used in the classics.
| 隼 | 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.

| 稀 | the falcon always hits its quarry.

駭彼飛；<br>

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 hien 扶風縣 in the west of Shensi on the River Wei.

峨；<br>

Dangerous; lofty, steep, as mountains; severe, stern, impetuous.

| 高 | exceedingly high.

| 险 | precipitous, dangerous.

| 函 | lofty ideas and commanding virtue.

| 率 | precisions ridges and deep defiles.

凌晨；<br>

Early in the morning; bright, clear.

| 深 | 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 濮州, in the west of Shantung.

| 省 | a district in Wei-hwui fū in the northeast of Honan on the River Wei.
From bad or do or man and a decal by; the second is often interchanged with him everywhere.
To follow the dead to their graves and be buried with them; to comply with, to follow after; to pursue an object zealously or inordinately, given up to, engrased in, greedy for; to exhibit.

To bury the living with the dead.

To arise addicted to gain and pleasure.

From plant and sand; used for the last and next.

A trecutrous grass, the little or a species of the buckeye or horse-chestnut (\textit{Eschculcus cinerensis}), prized by the Buddhists, because they think it to be the sun; its nuts furnish a kind of arrow-root.

To dance, to frisk, to skip and trip about; to play with the dress; to lounge, to sit at ease; sound of the lute.

Abundant vegetation.

From wood and to walk slowly.

A shuttle; to and fro, like a shuttle; darting here and there; swiftly.

A long narrow punt.
The heart thrice agitated; suspicious, doubtful.

Read  "t'ai. A sacrifice after the grain had ripened, called 大 篤, performed by ancient kings; used for 肥 the stamens of flowers.

Coarse wheat grits; unbolting and coarse flour is 顓 also applied to other grains.

From metal and jingling shells. A lock, a clasp; to lock; to fasten; to frown, to contract the brow; to detain; to envelop; rings or chains for locking.

一把  one lock.
| 鑰 or  鎖 a key.
| 子 甲 chain-armor.

封  to seal and lock, as an office at the new year.

扭  or 拨 to turn the key.

鑰之動 the merit of keeping well the key of the country; said of a high officer.

拿 to secure, as a prisoner.

Old sound, sak. In Canton, sok and  sôk; — in Swatow, sôk; — in Amoy, sôk and  sêk; — in Fuken, sunk and soh; — in Shanghai, sôk; — in Chifin, suā.

From 索 silk and  素 wood or 材, exuberant growth above it; the second and third forms are unusual; occurs used for such purposes.

Stalks or leaves of plants whose fibers furnish strings; in Yunnan, eighty crowies was once so called; a cord, twine; reins; to cord, to tie up; and hence applied to some plants that furnish cordage; to get, to obtain; to ask, to demand; a rule, an obligation, that which binds the mind; to search into, to inquire; scattered, parted; loosening, ruin, as of authority; disquietude, apprehension.

一根  a bit of cord.

綴  sails and cordage. (Cantonese.)

取  to get a thing forcibly.

玩  to delight to study a subject.

詐  to extort.

逼  to get by threats.

思  to comprehend, to think out.

居  to live apart.

命  to involve one's life.

玄胡  the tubers of a kind of fumitory. (Coreopsis umbilica,)

欠  and  贖  to sue or press for a debt.

宵  in the evening you should braid grass ropes.

力  tension, as of a rope or strip.

不相心猿意馬  I cannot be restrained, for my heart is as agile as an ape, and my thoughts swift as a horse.

| 鬚 or  薅 the inner toothed part of a Chinese lock.
| 眉 to knit the brows.

雲  the clouds cover the bright terrace.

烟  捲 the haze hides the willows.

荷包  a purse.

碎 trilling, impertinent.

| 分尾分流離之子 people drifted about, like  玻-ends and remnants.
| 一  broken fine; fulgety, petty; contemptible.

連  connected; following, like beads in a chain.

聞 rumors, tittle-tattle, on dits.

繒  troubled by petty cares.

青  a poetical name for the palace.

捲  To select or pick a thing out by the hand.

Read  sà. To seek, to ask.
From grain and fish, or life and to change; the second form is not usual; used for the next.

To collect, as a sheaf of grain; to rest or enjoy ease, to cease from; to resuscitate, to revive, as when wilted or from apparent death; to breathe again; to rise from the dead.

耶稣 was said by western countries to save the world of men.

If out of sorts, tired, apathetic, no strength for.

to revive; [as if] restored to life, as when eased of pain.

to revive, as from a fit or debauch.

From plant and to revive; used for the preceding.

A species of thyme, whose fragrant, cinnamon smell refreshes and revives the weary spirits; to cheer up; happy; to take.

we shall revive when our prince comes.

to relieve the people from their distresses.

trembling and panting.

a species of Lophium, (a Perilla or Ocyomin?) cultivated in Chihli for its oil, which is burned in lamps; the seeds are fed to carny birds, and the leaves are eaten.

sweet basil. (Ocyomin.)

a kind of liquid storax obtained from the liquidambar tree and the Althiria excelsa.

or a new-born babe. (Cantonese.)

a local name in Kiangnan for the egg-plant. (Solanum melorumgnera.)

Suchan city; also known as through its riches.

Features of the Kiangan people, regarded as the comeliest in China.

Sapen or brazoil-wood; for which the next form is also used.

The sapen wood, a word in imitation of its Malay name squan.

To rub or feel with the hand; same as to seize in to fumble, to rub over.

A convent.

Sickness; a caries or softening of the bones.

From spirits and grain.

A preparation of card like butter, which melts in the mouth; it is made by the Mongols, who call it wata; flaky, crisp, short.

butter.

crisp sugar-cakes.

cheese.

short cakes.

crispy baked ground-nuts.

kumiss.

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.

diet of vegetables.

empty-handed.

common food and lenten food.

plain dressed and honest; sincerely spoken.

for the mourner to open; address on a letter.

to wear mourning.

white or blue-tinted garments.

simply dressed.

empty-handed and nothing to act on.

always poor.

he does not attend to his own business.

a uniform character; one always the same, whether good or bad.

the moral king or Confucius, so called because he exercises sway over men without being actually a sovereign.

that princely man! he would not eat the bread of idleness!

a frugal and plain family.

are rich act according to your station.

commonly, usually.

we have not known each other much.

the first state of; it was so originally; heretofore.

Read swh, and used for so. To search into, to seek.

to search into hidden and strange things.

Towards, facing, inclined; to attend to one's proper duties.

looking to the south, as a house.
The crop or gizzard of a bird; a fat, full crop; in furs, the skin on the throat of an animal.

倒 (dào) to retract a sale, to get the thing back.

From heart and simple.

| 煉 (shà) | Guileless, sincere; one's honest purpose, real intentions.

託 (tuō) 短章附情 | let me in a brief note inform you fully of my real wishes.

From earth and new moon or simple.

| 塑 (sù) | To model things in clay, to mold into shape; to make a statue; modeled.

泥 (ní) a clay image; met. a dolt, a stupid fellow.

| 造 (zào) | To make an idol.

繪 (huì) to draw and color.

| 泥 (ní) | a clay image; met. a dolt, a stupid fellow.

| 造 (zào) | To make an idol.

To understand, to thoroughly comprehend; a man's name.

From to eat and simple.

| 餐 (cān) | To fast, i. e. to eat vegetables.

| 菜 (cài) | plain greens.

| 餐 (cān) | To fast, i. e. to eat vegetables.

| 菜 (cài) | plain greens.

The second form is unusual, and the derivation of the first doubtful. It must be distinguished from 使 (shǐ) joyful.

To tell, to inform, to make known; to expose; to reply in one's defense; to state; calumny, detraction.

| 赴 (fù) | to go and accuse in court.

| 稽 (jī) | or 呈 (chéng) or 带 (dài) a plea in reply, a counter statement.

| 役 (yì) | the defendant in a case.

| 宽 (kuān) | or 苦 (kǔ) to state one's grievance or wrong.

| 訟 (sù) | to accuse another.

心如 (xīn rú) he has made known all his heart.

越 (yuè) to pass by the lower officer and irregularly complain to his superior.

情 (qíng) or 辞 (cí) to expose the facts.

訃 (bù) to defame.

原 (yuán) or 作为 contrar y and 水 (shuǐ) water, now changed to go and new moon; the first is most common; like the next.

| 遇 (yù) | To go against the stream, or with it; to go from; to meet one; to push up, as to a source; to revert to, to carry one's thoughts back; formerly, long ago.

風 (fēng) a head wind.

| 酒 (jiǔ) | to go against the stream.

遊 (yóu) to go with it.

追 (zhuī) 從前 in generations past, long ago.

追 (zhuī) on reverting to that time or occurrence.

留 (liú) to go against the current.

留 (liú) 自 after since then.

留 (liú) 斗 (dòu) a pail for bailing a boat.

溯 (suò) Nearly synonymous with the last.

溯 (suò) To trace up to a source, to go against a stream; water.

溯 (suò) 從前 to trace up previous things to their origin.

溯 (suò) 求 (qiú) to drive a current back.

溯 (suò) 查 (chá) to inquire into the reasons or circumstances which originated a thing.

溯 (suò) 自 五月 it appears (or it has been ascertained) that since the fifth moon.

溯 (suò) 所 (suǒ) From door and 也 (yě) the primitive is said to represent the sound of chopping wood.

溯 (suò) 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 plates of ground; at the beginning of a sentence often has the force of if, supposing, in reference to, as to; a copula or relative pronoun, that which, the things which, who, what; it follows the subject and precedes the verb it rules; in regimen with 者 (zhě) or as 以 (yǐ) 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.

溯 (suò) 有 whatever there is.

溯 (suò) 時 (shí) what men like.

溯 (suò) 人 同 men are everywhere alike.

溯 (suò) 為何事 (wèi hé shì) why then has he come?

溯 (suò) 在 (zài) wherever; where one lives; the place in.

溯 (suò) 爱 (ài) 得我 (dé wǒ) then shall we find our places.

溯 (suò) 處 (chù) or 房 (fáng) a place, a locality.

溯 (suò) 屋 (wū) or 房子 (fáng zi) a single building.

溯 (suò) 幾 (jī) how many houses?

溯 (suò) 有 (yǒu) 不 (bù) 知 you are ignorant of some things.

溯 (suò) 無 (wú) 事 (shì) nothing to do, no occupation.

溯 (suò) 以 (yǐ) wherefore, therefore.

溯 (suò) 以 (yǐ) 然 for this cause; the reason why.

溯 (suò) 自 (zì) whence it comes, the cause or origin of a thing.

溯 (suò) 當 (dāng) the right thing.

溯 (suò) 供給 (gōng jǐ) place where the government receive or lodge students.

溯 (suò) 得其 (dé qí) 茂 Ah! he has at last obtained his wishes.

溯 (suò) 各 (gè) 得其 (dé qí) each is now in its place.

溯 (suò) 無 (wú) 能 (néng) omnipotent.

溯 (suò) 在 (zài) 不 (bù) 無 it cannot but be; no one can do without it.

溯 (suò) 必 (bì) 有 (yǒu) there is still another view.

溯 (suò) 早 (zǎo) 為 (wéi) 之 (zhī) it should be thought of beforehand, must be taken in time.

溯 (suò) 視 (shì) 以 (yǐ) 視 (shì) 其 (qí) 由 (yóu) see what it serves and mark whence it proceeds.
| 翁木 | the sound of the woodman's ax. |
| 好木 | the sound of wood. |

| 警 | necessary to call undutiful. |

| 国之 | it is happy if the state can be preserved. |

| 薩 | it extended over many years, that it did. |

| 今 | this long street has three sets of shops; i.e. three well distinguished by a different style or size. |

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**Sū.**

*Old sounds, su, zn, sok, sot, zat, and nu. In Canton, sū, tsū, and tsū; in Swatow, su, ch'iu, and ch'u; in Amoy, su and n; in Fuhien, sū and sūn; in Shanghai, sū, zū, su, and dei; in Ch'ih, shū.*

**Need.**

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.

**Swords.**

A coarse white hempen kerchief, head, which women wore at funerals in the Sung dynasty; end of a piece of silk.

Close-woven variegated silk like balzarine; the selvedge of silk; the edge; loose fringed or raveled edges, frayed out, which when brought together would afford proof of the identity of the piece.

The toothed-edge bolt which runs into a Chinese lock to hold it; also called 鎮簧 and 鎮鎖 or the beard of the lock.

Salted, mince crabs; to wait or expect; to help; mutually; all, altogether; to store up, to have ready on hand; a final particle denoting all who have been spoken of; a writer or clerk in an office, employés.

**Hair.**

From head and hair; used with the last; the second form with water is common but erroneous, and is rightly read shun, another form of a 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 for or required; ought, must, should be; necessary, requisite; good for use, serviceable; slow, dilatory.

1. 與 momentarily, for a little while.
2. 用 necessary, needed for use.
3. 必 or 要 must be had, absolutely necessary.
4. 待時 you must wait awhile.
Fine  

From rice and to help.
Rations; not rice used in offerings to the gods; income, official salary.

广  
large perquisites.

椒  
while carrying pepper and rice, we approach towards the gods.

徐  
A composed, dignified step; to walk carefully and daintily; serious, grave; slow, tardy; an ancient region along the Yellow River, now the prefecture of Ssu chen  

州  
in the northwest of Kiangsu; it was one of the nine divisions of Yü, extending along the Yellow Sea, from T'ai shan in Shantung to the Yangtze' River and westward to Poyang Lake, occupying large parts of Kiangnan and Shantung.

很  
comfortable.

清  
quite at leisure, easy.

風  
coming a pleasant cooling breeze blows.

姑待  
wait quietly for him a while.

行後長者  
go slowly behind your superiors or seniors.

性安  
nature has given him a prudent mind.

取  
used with the next.

To strain spirits; fine, pure liquor.

酒  
excellent wine.

清  
To put herbs or grass in a basket or vat for spirits to drip through, and thus become clear; abundant; pure, limpid; in drops like dew.

零露  
how limpid the scattered dew-drops!

有酒  
affirmed me with the best of wine.

詁  
Knowledge, discrimination; possessing learning and ability; sage, prudent.

才  
clever.

智  
a good judgment.

詥  
deceiving; untrustworthy.

無遺  
not lost; if nothing is forgotten in the planning, it will not fail in the execution.

從  
from hill and to give.

岐  
an islet which has level arable land at the foot of its hills; applied to many islands on the coast of Fuhkien.

鼓  
Ku-lang su (lit. the Drum-wave L.) opposite Amoy.

孤  
the solitary islet looks prettily in the stream.

序  
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.

次  
in regular sequence, serially.

作一篇  
to write a preface, to go by ages.

長幼  
seniors and juniors have their regular order.

東  
and 西  in the Hia dynasty, were retreats for aged scholars within the palace.

事妥當  
to arrange everything properly.

敘叙  
from 友 to tap, or 又 and 椿; 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.

談或相  
to talk together.

議  
to deliberate upon the best way.

續  
from silk and that.

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.

頭  
the beginning or cause; the clue to, that which is necessary in order to understand what is to be done, or what follows.

接  
to connect with what has gone before or been done.

餘  
a remnant, an addenda; something unimportant to the main thing.

心  
I cannot fix my mind on it.

無情無  
disappointed; non-plussed, no means of effecting the object.

事已就  
the affair is likely to be effected, the clue will be found.

基  
the royal power or realm.

尋事  
to find the thread of the business.

絮  
from silk and as.

Coarse, refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is used; woolly, silky; to stir up; compounded; to reiterate, to repeat; verbose; to pad or quilt.

柳  
catkins of the willow.

叨叨  
jabbering, loquacious clack.
SÜEH.

Old sound, sit. In Canton, sū; — in Swatow, so and sîk; — in Amoy, swat; — in Fuhchau, sîk; — in Shanghai, shū; — in Shifu, shūd and shiē.

雪，雪 suē a broom.

Snow, i.e. congealed rain; at Canton, ice is so called; to whiten, to blanch, to make like snow; to wash clean; to clear one's self; to wipe out, as an injury; to arrange; to be revenged; white, snowy, frosted.

花，花 suā flowers.

Flakes of snow, falling snow.

雪大，雪大 suā a fine fall of snow.

雪死，雪死 suā frozen to death.

米心，米心 miāi rice.

White snowy white.

一把，一把 yāo to make a snowball.

雪白，雪白白 yāo to prove a person to be innocent.

山雪，山雪 shān snow capped mountains; i.e. white in winter.

消雪，消雪 xiāo to wash out one's injury by revenging it.

点，点 diān a purple color.

SÜEN.

See also under RHEÜEN. Old sounds, sien and zien. In Canton, sūn and sun; — in Swatow, sîn; — in Amoy, swan and shī-wan; — in Fuhchau, sōng and sōng; — in Shanghai, sī, dāi, and tī; — in Shifu, shūn.

黄，黄 huān an imperial proclamation.

化，化 huā to make known the principles of good order; whence Confucius is sometimes called Hua the Holy Orc who diffuses transforming doctrines.

音，音 yīn to preach the gospel.

癲言，癲言 yīn a secret (or abstruse), and cannot be made known.
From two strokes representing heaven and earth and 回 between them to show the revolving of the air and wind; it is not the same as "kang" because a limit, and is now superseded by the last.

To revolve and return whence it came.

From hand and to make known.

To raise the dress or bare the arm, in order to work easier.

裸袖 | 拳 to roll up the sleeves and bare the hand.

A stone insignia or medal 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.

臘 Shriveled, diminished; to take from.

民 | 削民膏 to extort from the people, to exact unjustly.

民目削月 | the people daily diminish in numbers.

Read sien. The privates of an infant; to move the mouth.

剥 To prune a tree.

旋 From a banner and 足 a foot; yud, the feet of soldiers go round after their signals.

To wave a flag so as to signalize soldiers; to skip, as stonies 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, quick; curling, rippling; a whirl; a spire, as in a whirlpool.

転 To go round and round, as a clock's machinery.

転 to revolve.

回 | to wheel round and round.

里 | 郎 | to return home, to go back to one's village; to retire from office.

錦 | a graduate returning home with honors.

左 | 右 抽 the left side man wheels the chariot], and the other pulls out — his spear.

盤 | to see one after another.

周 | to greet or entertain several friends; to bring things about.

即 | 即 forthwith.

何時 | 至 when will it come round again? when will his turn come?

紋 curling, as ripples.

得 | 失 he lost it as soon as he got it.

Read sien' and used for 璀 Revolving; to revolve, as on a lathe.

風 a whirlwind.

疎 giddy, or as when sick at the stomach.

An eddying fountain; a circling eddy.

寫 a little whirlpool.

流 the undertow of a wave.

A revolving gem, a valuable stone, called 璀, worn as an ornament by ancient monarchs.

琉 a kind of armillary sphere or planetarium, furnished with a 玉衡 or tube, through which ancient astronomers noted eclipses, the culmination and motions of the stars.

天 | 星 Merach β Ursa Major.

The 細 seems to denote a species of land snail, or perhaps a kind of Bulimus.

螺 a spiral univalve with whorls, like a Lymnea.
**SUH.**

*Old sounds, sok and zok.* In Canton, sok, tsök, and ts'ök; — in Swatow, sok, sîn, and ch'êk; — in Amoy, siok, and sok; — in Fuhchau, sôuk, sôk, and sîk; — in Shanghai, sôk and sôk; — in Chifû, su.

**Sôk.**

From 藍 a bamboo tube over an abyss.

Respectful, reverential, as when one is desirous to do his duty fully; fear, caution, dread; religious veneration; cold; to advance, to get on; to render severe or majestic; to inspire awe; to receive one courteously; in epitaphs, a resolve 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.

I decorous, stern and distant; quick; severe, as an officer; adjusted, as nets; regular, as flying geese.

命令, commanding, imperious.

一律清, at once make it quiet, as a disturbed province.

客入, he bowed in his guest and then entered.

霜, [nature is] bound up by the frost.

其音清, its notes are clear and sweet.

端, [in a lady-like, modest, and respectful manner.

州, a city in the northwest of Kansuh on the confines of the Desert.

赦, an old name for the 女直接 Jiichih tribes.

The sound of many birds flying.

我羽, the rushing sound of wings, as of a flock of geese going by.

**Sôh.**

朋子 the chisel on a lathe.

砍的没有 1 的圆 you cannot make it perfectly round by having it.

小手儿 a small wash-basin.

**Shen.**

An osier basket for washing rice in; to bind the edges of sieves and baskets with cord.

織箕 to strengthen the basket-tray or fan.

The noise of rain and wind.

風雨 how furiously the wind and rain drive by

From care and abrupt.

To rush out of a den.

勃 to crawl on all fours.

」「 there is a rustling, as of the wind moving things; a whispering sound.

What the common people desire or delight in; inelegant, uneducated; common; vulgar; the low and groveling business of life; the laity; the world.

話 common talk, brogue, argot, a conventional dialect different from the book language.

世 manners of the times.

字眼 a vulgar phrase.

還 to leave the priesthood; a priest then resumes his 姓 name laic surname and name.

塵 the busy world.

人 a vulgar person.

雅共賞 both the educated and common people are able to profit by it.

鄙 a base custom; unbred, vulgar manners.

習移人 constant habit changes one's ideas.

物不娱 base or inelegant things do not please the eye.
粟，从rice and wheat，but the primitively is a contraction of a character meaning pendent; it resembles 禾，穀，chestnut.

Rice in the husk, paddy——and much used in Fuhien; it was a general name for grains, and is still applied to the spiked millet (Setaria), and maize (Zea); the seed of panic grasses; small sand; rent in kind, tithes.

米 Indian corn or maize. (Cus-tosce)

布 in mathematics, a term like rule-of-three.

金 seeds of the Olea fragrans.

屋 the rent or tax of a house.

租 to pay grain as tax.

包 an ear of Indian corn.

粒 grains of millet make a kvëi.

我世界於一 I can hide the world in one grain of millet; — a Buddhist comparison.

職 1 to buy a titular office.

粟, from to go and a sheaf; used for the next.

速 Hasty, hurried; fleet, as a deer; quick, speedily; to call, to invite; to urge to do a thing; lowlive.

的 in haste, urgent.

火 or 項 quick as possible.

去 or 走去 go quickly.

之 客 an uninvited guest.

玉 hurry your steps; written to an invited guest.

不要忙 you need not be in such a hurry.

我 不 吾 親 I am by myself, and he has no connection with me.

何以我 宵 why then did you urge on this trial to me?

欲 不 達 if you are too urgent it cannot be effected; — the more haste the worse speed.

蔴, a general name for vegetables, legumes, and kitchen herbs. " 稀 food; any provision. 其 李何 what viands had he to eat?"

風 the cold whistling wind.

方 有 穀 objects as they are, they will have their emoluments.

揎 shake the head, as when doubting or hesitating.

揎 To start; to tremble, as an ox at the sight of a lion. 殲 frightened beyond measure, as a beast at the look of a lion.

不 忍 此 殲 I can't bear to see him so frightened.

漿 A river in the southwest of Shansi flowing into the Yellow River through Kiang chuen.

漿 Read su'. To wash clothes; spoiled by water.

口 to rinse the mouth.

柺, 椇 a low tree, a sapling, a stock. 椇 scrubby oaks, trees suitable for posts in wet grounds; the plant is called 椇 and is probably a species of oak with smooth acorns, like the Quercus serrata.

漙 The contents of a boiler or kettle; boiled rice, pot-luck. 穎折足覆公 if the kettle's feel be broken, my lord's food will be poured out.

從 silk and to sell; this and those were once used as synonyms.

接 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.

宿 an adopted heir.
a stage where one rests for the night; a lodging-place; a night's rest; to allow to remain, to keep; to pass the night; to lodge, to sojourn, to stay at; early; to delay; of old, former, long standing; damaged, old, kept over; musty, turned; to advance with the cup when sacrificing.

留 to detain one to spend the night.

两餐 the birds are going to their nests.

问 to ask for a night's lodging.

恨未除 the old enmity is not appeased.

昔 formerly.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>LONGITUDE</th>
<th>CONSTELLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 角</td>
<td>dragon</td>
<td>201° 3' 0&quot;</td>
<td>Spica, ζ Virgo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 角</td>
<td>dragon</td>
<td>211 42 1</td>
<td>α Ρ, μ Virgo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 氓</td>
<td>hare</td>
<td>222 17 35</td>
<td>β δ Scorpion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 房</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>240 8 48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 心</td>
<td>tiger</td>
<td>253 27 15</td>
<td>ε μ Scorpion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 尾</td>
<td>leopard</td>
<td>268 28 15</td>
<td>γ δ Sagittarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 車</td>
<td>wolf</td>
<td>17 48 12</td>
<td>Mirac, θ Andromeda.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 斗</td>
<td>griffon</td>
<td>277° 28' 6&quot;</td>
<td>ζ λ Sagittarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 牛</td>
<td>ox</td>
<td>301 15 11</td>
<td>α β Sagittarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 牛</td>
<td>bat</td>
<td>308 55 51</td>
<td>ε μ γ Aquarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 月</td>
<td>rat</td>
<td>320 36 16</td>
<td>β Aquarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 月</td>
<td>swallow</td>
<td>330 33 45</td>
<td>α Aquarius and ε Pegasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 月</td>
<td>boar</td>
<td>350 41 59</td>
<td>Markab, a Pegasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 月</td>
<td>porcupine</td>
<td>6 22 9</td>
<td>Algenib, γ Pegasus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>15 奇</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>31 10 39</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 奇</td>
<td>theasant</td>
<td>44 8 47</td>
<td>Musca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 婦</td>
<td>cock</td>
<td>57 12 1</td>
<td>Pleiades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 星</td>
<td>raven</td>
<td>65 39 58</td>
<td>Hyades.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 鳥</td>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>80 54 47</td>
<td>λ Orion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 鳥</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>79 34 6</td>
<td>Rigel, Orion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 参</td>
<td>tapir</td>
<td>92 30 21</td>
<td>Gemini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 井</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>122 56 24</td>
<td>γ θ Cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 井</td>
<td>muntjak</td>
<td>127 31 4</td>
<td>δ ζ Hydra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 井</td>
<td>horse</td>
<td>144 29 44</td>
<td>Alphard α Hydra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 井</td>
<td>deer</td>
<td>152 54 37</td>
<td>κ λ μ Hydra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 井</td>
<td>snake</td>
<td>170 56 9</td>
<td>a Crater Alkes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 井</td>
<td>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.

首 | the Medicago sativa or lucerne.

野 | is of two sorts, and uncultivated; one is a species of lupine, the other a succulent trailing plant.

To step quickly into one's place on seeing a superior; attentive, alert; to hurry.

疾 | nimble.

轻 | light and active in all his movements.

A fine sieve; to sift; close, thickset, as leaves on a tree.

breeze makes the flowers sift down like a red shower.

A tree considered to be allied to the birch, having a red and thick bark, of whose gnarled, tough wood feltes can be made; a birch?

自 | a kind with small bifurcate leaves.

See also under 它 and 它. Old sounds, sit and hok. In Canton, bok and su; — in Swatow, hak, hok, and sù; — in Amoy, bek, hiok, and sù; — in Fuhchau, hek, hòk, bok, and sòk; — in Shanghai, hiok, hùh, and sìh; — in Chiou, shù.

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.

让力 | let them exert themselves to open gutters and sluices.

水 | ancient name of a branch of the Pei-ho in Chihli.

旭 | From 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 | at the dawn day; very early.

暹 | puerile joy at having got one's wishes.

From 力 strength and 昼 a cup, arranged in two ways; the first form is unusual.

To excite, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.

| 哥 | exotyrs yourselves, O men!

先 | in thinking of our deceased lord, she stimulated worthless me.

To whistle; to blow with the mouth; to call a dog.

Still, quiet; silent, as the interior of a palace or a temple.

秘宫 | pure and still are the dim fanes.

心 | From heart or seat 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.

操 | to relieve the orphans and widows.

赃 | to give alms to the poor.

权 | help given to the poor by government.

体 | to help and pity, to give body to one's compassion.

議 | to consult what is the proper reward to be given, as by the Board of Rites.

撫 | a dépôt for relieving the poor.

毫 | a hard hearted man.

典 | regulations for honoring the dead.

宅 | the house or room where the emperor mourns.

Another name for the 环 or cone shell (Conus), which the Chinese fancy to be a metamorphosis of the eagle.
Old sounds, sui, sui, s.£, sog, zot, and zap. In Canton, sui and ts'ui; — in Swaton, sui, sué, ch'üe, ch'üi, and hué; — in Amey, sui, ts'ui, sog, ch'üi, sué, and hué; — in Fuchau, sui, sói, ch'üi, sói, and ch'üi; — in Shanghai, sé, si, sué, and sot; — in Ch'ü, sói.

From silk and stable; occurs used for its primitive and for 緬, also read chi and 80. The traces to a harness; reins; a strap or stick to hold on by in a carriage; to tranquillize, to give repose to; steady, quiet; to retreat or decline a battle, settled, peaceful, firm; a fringe. 军 to draw off troops.

死 and 安 military terms for maintaining one's ground firmly, and for a drawn battle. 執 to hold the reins.

攬 to tranquillize, to treat kindly.

永 吉兆 a happy omen of lasting peace.

鼎屢多 I hope that you have been every way prospered; — a phrase in letters.

有一狐 that lonely fox goes about suspiciously.

嶙嶙 how tranquil and placid.

定 to establish peacefully.

萬國 how peaceful is all the empire.

Read 緬. Featherly ornaments on a flag-staff-top.

A drizzling fine rain; like a Scotch mist; also the name of a river; muddy.

From disease and failing.

Weak; feeble, as from long sickness.

他 is so weak as to be incapable of acting in his office.

久 The original form delineates a man dragging his legs; it is the 35th radical of a score of unusual characters; also read chi. To walk leisurely, as if weared out, or following another person.

To spread out the wings; gambolling and fluttering; said of the phoenix.

The name of a short but famous dynasty from A.D. 581-618, which reduced the empire under one sway, and made a map of its divisions; its founder Yang Kien 楊堅 altered the next character to that form to denote his dynasty, but it ended with his grandson.

賀 worship of the ancestral effigy.

Read 緬 and used for 惜. Flesh torn to pieces; idle; to fall; cylindrical; conical; a hollow place.

陨 to fall down or off.

隕 From 緬 to go and 隕 to fall contracted.

To accord, to follow, to comply with; to let, to permit; the way or usage of; like as, according to; wherever, forthwith, presently; obsequious.

國 a small feudal state under the western Wei 魏 state, A.D. 220, lying on the River Huai, of which Sui ch'en | Sui in the north of Hupeh once formed a part.

時作 do it as you have time.

便 or 意 as you please; very well; if you like.

我來 do you come after me.

下冰 it freezes as it falls.

他得 let him do as he likes.

處說 everywhere talking about it.

即 immediately.

少來 bring a little as you can get it.

無縂說 do not yield to the crafty and obsequious.

禮 vails paid to official attendants, about one tael in ten.
From 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.

An ear of corn or spike of wheat; the head of a grass; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful.


cakes.

Cakes made of broken pulse mixed with sugar.

Originally written 餳, but afterwards changed to this form to denote this place.

Name of a prefecture 餳 erected by the Sui dynasty in the northwest of Yunnan, now Li-Kiang in 麗江府 on the Kinsha or Yangtze River.
Sui.

Sometimes used for the last.

Pure, unmixed grain; alike, mere, all of the same sort.

Pure containing no mixture, unadulterated; perspicuous, as a clear style.

To scare; to sip, to taste, to take a smack; to chew; the noise of tasting; to spit out.

Spit to spit pulegm.

Speak to speak at one.

Drink to drink good wine.

Babble, uproar, hubbub.

The revolution of a complete year in the age of a person.

To vilify, to scold, to rail at; to impeach, to accuse; angrily.

To disgrace.

To vilify and abuse.

To abuse; opprobrious language.

Heavenly heaved and scolded most disrespectfully.

A clear, bright, pure eye; to look straight at; the angles or canthi of the eye.

The fifth of the nine heavens.

His honesty of heart appeared in his face.

To accord with, to follow, not to oppose or hinder; to give loose to; an adverb, then, next, after that, presently, thereon, and so, forthwith, finally; to go through with, to do as one wishes; to speak of; to complete; a moor.

Not to resist, not to comply.

As one likes, agreeable to one's desire.

Condescending, no hindrance.

To such as if it then be thus.

To disregard his wishes.

Everything has gone right.

To-day it is agreeable.

What a mien! what complaisance!

A sluice as ditch between fields to drain them.

From fire and to follow as the phoenetic.

To get fire from the sun by a speculum mirror; to get fire by friction & wood is 木 or 票取火 boring fire.

The Chinese Prometheans.

Beacons are lighted by night to give the alarm of banditti.

Like the last.

A speculum or burning mirror.

A sun-glass or lens for drawing the sun's heat.

A deep apartment far in the rear; quite in the rear, as the banners of a rear guard.

Deep, far in; abstruse, recondite.

It is, the women's apartments are very far back.

Gems hung at the girdle made of a certain shape for good luck; a chatelaine.

Beautiful array of girdle jewels.

From clothes and to follow as the phoenetic.

A shroud; to present grave-clothes to a family where one has died; money is now sent instead.

Mrs. grave-clothes.

A string to hang things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel, an edge of loose threads.

A tassel on a cap.

Lantern tassels.

A tassel.

A knotted fringe.

A tassel on the cue.

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.

The road to a tomb.

Do not use the main path when going in and out.

High winds have a path, i.e. come from the valleys.

A way, a road.

From or a hand grasping two bamboo switches, altered in combination.

A besom of bamboo switches, for which the next is used.

A comet, the besom star, commonly called 捕帚星 or broom star.

Not to have a comet at nomad, "to say, he has lost his opportunity.

Altered from the last to denote a bamboo besom, one with which to sweep fields of their stubble.

To sweep.

A spinning-wheel or 车 on which spools of thread are reeled of a certain size.

From and to exhibit; not to be confounded with 崇 明 崇 honorable.

Calamities sent from heaven, which men cannot prevent, as 禺 refers to those which men bring on themselves; an evil spirit, a ghost, a wraith.
From 袋 son and 系 a connecting link; it occurs used for 選 compliant.

A grandson; a grandchild; whatever is reproduced or grows by suckers; courteous.

子 sons and grandsons, posteriorly.

曾 or 重 a great-grandson.

玄 or 鱗 a great-great-grandson.

外 a daughter’s son.

女 a granddaughter.

父 a remote descendant.

子 媽 a goddess worshiped for children.

稻 a second shoot of rice.

子 物 a legacy, an heirloom.

From to 食 and 夕 evening; but the primitive is constantly written 夕 bad; it is also used for 餐 an餐 to eat.

An evening meal, tea, supper; to dine, to eat; the food in the dishes; cooked millet; to soak or separate rice in cold water.

費 由 食 it is hard to keep up breakfast and supper; — poverty-stricken.

君未覆手不敂 一 till the prince has withdrawn his hand, we (his courtiers) do not presume to eat.

損 to pat or feel; to rub or make sleek.

From hand and official; it resembles 袋 to reject.

To diminish; to wound, to spoil; to lose; to blame, to criticise; detrimental, injurious; ill luck, damage; the 4th diagram denoting to spoil and lessen.

有益無一 it is altogether advantageous.

傷 or 傷 to injure; to wound; it is spoiling.

破 a broken, ragged.

滿招 a display of riches invites misfortunes.

減 军粮 to speculate in the rations of the troops.

打 to damage.

治 一經 一經 while it cures this part, it hurts that.

德 to outrage morality.
The pine tree; it is made to include fins and yews, but the word is not very accurately used, its sap is said to turn into amber after thousands of years, and hence it is an emblem of longevity.

香 or 柏 resin, pitch;—also applied to a sort of mastich.

针 and 木子 and 塔 or 木 pine leaves, seeds, and cones.

毛 a fascicle of pine leaves.

白 Pineus siniensis, common in southern China.

松 the yew. (Podocarpus thyro.

竹 or bamboo and plum, are like three friends, because they keep green in cold weather.

花 the Songari River.

江 the department in which Shanghai lies.

甘 or spikenard, the perfume obtained from the Nordostuchye jatamansi, called lantai, by the Buddhists.

石 turquoise.

From wood and duke, it being the chief of trees.

The river which runs near Sung-kiang fu, and has given name to the town of Sung-kiang. (Sung; the preceding is now used instead.

From plant and pine as the phonetic.

Disheveled hair; shaggy hair; confused, disordered; to relax, to let go, to cast off; slack, easy, loose; flaky, flabby; not urgent, unimportant; not care-worn; spongy, soft.

Her tresses were all in confusion.

From hair and pine as the phonetic.

From a stand having things arranged on it; used for the last.

A stand; the 5th of the 8 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.

言 peaceful words.

言不 to talk harshly; overbearing words.

入 to insinuate; to ingratiatate.

者亦所不容 sun' means what agrees with everything.

To spurt out of the mouth.

符 to squirt water in which a charm has been washed, over a place, to drive off evil.

合 to drink the wine and thrice spurted it out.

Sung.

Old sound, song. In Canton, sung, tsung, and ts'ung;—in Swatow, seng, song, and sung;—in Amoy, song, aung, jang, ch'ing, and chi'eng;—in Fukien, sung, sung, seng, song, and suang;—in Shanghai,

sung and dzung;—in Chin, shung and sung.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>TEMPLE NAMES</th>
<th>MEN HAO OR STYLES OF REIGN</th>
<th>ACCESSION A.D.</th>
<th>REIGNED YEARS</th>
<th>GENEALOGY</th>
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<tr>
<td>太祖神德皇帝</td>
<td>T'ai-tsun</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Founder of dynasty.</td>
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<td>太宗皇帝</td>
<td>T'ai-tsung</td>
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<td>高宗皇帝</td>
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<td>1127</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>孝宗皇帝</td>
<td>Hiao-tsung</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Nephew of the last.</td>
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<tr>
<td>光宗皇帝</td>
<td>Kâo-tsun</td>
<td>1127</td>
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<td>Son of the last.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鹿宗皇帝</td>
<td>Li-tsun</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
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<tr>
<td>康宗皇帝</td>
<td>Tu-tsun</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
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<td>Kung-tsun</td>
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<td>36</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUN.**

Sometimes wrongly read ch'ung, the second form is rarely used.

**SUN.**

Fearful; agitated by hopes and fears; terrified.

**SUN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of</th>
<th>恐</th>
<th>恐</th>
<th>恐</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>恐</td>
<td>予 an educated and clever man.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恐</td>
<td>From standing and a short.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恐</td>
<td>To stand as if bound, stiff and precise; to bring forward, as good people for office; respect, fear; to shudder; the flesh creeping from awe or terror; moved, terrified.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恐</td>
<td>予 to incito to goodness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恐</td>
<td>予 to stand trembling.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恐</td>
<td>予 excited, aroused.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恐</td>
<td>予 his hair stood on end.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恐</td>
<td>予 to clap (or start) the wings and soar on high.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恐</td>
<td>予 to greatly respect.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUN.**

To fear; to hold, to grip; to push forward; like the last. 予 to stretch one's self to a full height.

**SUN.**

To dwell; a habitation; a feudal state.
**Sung**

| 顺风相 | 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. |
| 礼 | 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. |
| 日 | to follow with the eye. |
| 门 | to meet [a guest] and after see him out. |
| 货 | to send the goods to the buyer. |
| 专 | to send [presents to a bride] ten days after marriage. |
| 官 | to hand up a prisoner. |
| 给 | I give this to you. |
| 一 | a ride in a cart one way. (Pekingese.) |
| 肉上砧 | to go with the meat on the chopping-block; to run into danger. |

---

**Sung**

| 颂 | To praise publicly, to eulogize, to extol the virtues of; to laud; eulogy, panegyric; a song of homage; ballads to explain moral teachings. |
| 讲 | to commend. |
| 调 | and 重 | hymns and chant refrains (geya and gatha of Hindu canon) of the Buddhists. |
| 懊 | I avail myself of the occasion to wish you high advancement; used in official notes. |
| 德 | to commend virtuous acts. |
| 楊 | 载 | every body landed his great merits. |
| 祝三多 | may you be pleased in every way. |

---

| 雪 | From words and public. |
| 陨 | 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. |
| 陨 | an indictment. |
| 拿 | or 抟 | to grapple one and carry a dispute into court. |
| 平 | to quash a case, to settle it. |
| 庭 | the court-room. |
| 涉 | to go to law, litigation. |
| 官 | legal cases. |
| 自 | self-reproach. |
| 梳 | pettifoggers, lawmongers, shysters. |
| 健 | skilled in law cases. |

---

| 雪 | Frozen dew-drops or rain on the branches of trees. |
| 雪 | rough rime; icicles on twigs, like pearls. |
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; pricking; harsh to the skin; irritating, distressing; grieved, afflicted; debilitated, lottering from weakness; acid, fretful, irritable.

酸 sour eructations.

醋 vinegar.

酸 sour pickle.

酸 cold, shivering,numbling; afflicted, sorrowful.

酸 the grocer never says his liquor is sour.

心 to commiserate, sympathizing.

酸 a sour smell; a frowzy odor.

酸 bitter sorrow and suffering.

酸 acid dates; an ancient name of the present Yen-tsin isien, in the northeast of Honan.

酸 begrimed, sordid, loathsome.

酸 Aching, painful.

酸 rheumatic pains.

疼 very painful.

酸 my legs are tired with the walk.

酸 a pricking, aching feeling; uncomfortable, as the hand after writing a long time.

酸 A slight shower.

A young lion, called 獭; it comes from Tibet, and is said to eat tigers; others describe it as a fleet wild horse.

算等 forms are common.

The Chinese abacuses or counting-board; to cypher; to estimate, to regard: a plan, a calculation, a scheme; slips of wood like counters to reckon with; a myriad.

打 to reckon on it, to calculate.

法 arithmetic.

命 to tell fortunes, to cast destinies.

商 to estimate rightly.

商 a calculation.

商 a fine plan.

商 to counterplot, to scheme against one.

無 innumerable.

度 to calculate and estimate, as the cost.

盤密 or 盤利害 very sharp; close-listed and cunning.

我怕 I'll give in, I won't do it.

好打 a good speculation; to guess right.

來去 full of schemes, contriving this and that.

不出我所 it turned out much as I supposed it would.

不由人 it could not be expected.

是 is regarded as, taken as

計着 while one was reckoning; one would have assumed.

小 a little abacus; pensurous, narrow-minded.

差 do you think I am wrong? — i.e. I reckon I am not.

十 limited the sum to ten myriads.

珠 the abacuses, bals, to which a stupid fellow is likened, as he goes no farther than he is pushed.

蒜 Alliaceous plants with ligulate leaves, called 葱 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.

老鸦 a plant like an asphodel in its habit, with sweetish tubers and yellowish flowers.

回 a kind of butter-cup.

銀 绫 hooks for a door-screen.

筍 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.

器 a rice-basket.
From the **heart** and the **field**, the primitive being altered from **sin** 因 the brain; it is to be distinguished from **思恩** 思恩.

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.

| 思 | to reflect, on, think about. |
| 念 | thoughts; to consider. |
| 素 | a good design. |
| 想 | to deeply meditate on and trace out. |
| 家 | to think of one's family. |
| 前 | to recall former days. |
| 然 | 1. think you forget? but you live far away. |
| 何 | 2. to think of each other when far apart. |
| 不 | you cannot dive over. |
| 多 | that emperor has many brave men. |
| 無 | there were none who did not submit. |

Read **思** 思. Thoughts, ideas; pure-minded.

**秋** 秋 melancholy thoughts.

**不好意** 不好意 indecent, disreputable, vile, impolite.

**詩** 詩 a poetical idea.

From **man** and to **think**.

**思** 思 To reprove; to admonish or urge, as a friend does.

**切** 切 faithful and earnest with a friend.

Read **思** 思. A heavy beard.

**人美且** 1. this man is clever and has a fine beard; others render this, — he is fine looking and talented.

Also read **思** 思. Mentions, drays for blessings and deplore calamity.

A movable screen placed in the passages and gateways of a house.

**然** 然 think what you are to say, as an officer about to see his ruler.

**服** 服 mourning worn at the funeral and three months after, by relatives at a fourth remove. The three months' mourning of the fourth generation is the limit for wearing mourning.

From **wind** and **thought**.

The first cool breeze of autumn; others say, a southwest wind.

**凉** 凉 a cool breeze.

A tree whose timber is hard. The red-seeded fruit of the Abrus precatorius, used for beads.

From **as** and **this**.

To rive, to split with an ax; to chop off; white, low, as an office; a pronoun, this, that, those, those; any, such; an adjective, 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 兒 or 子 are at present.

**斯** 斯 From shelter or man and this.

**斯** 斯 A menial, a servant, an attendant; to divide; a forager or woodcutter; to feed or take care of; to serve.

**杀** 杀 or **打** 打 a melée, a scrimmage; broken, hacked, split open.

**小** 小 **徒** 徒 my servant boy.

**養** 養 a camp-follower. **女** 女 a waiting-woman.

**於** 於 you mean fellow.

**斯** 斯 Often written like the next.

**斯** 斯 To thaw, to melt and flow off.

**斯** 斯 To thaw the ice.
To exhaust, to run dry; the crash of ice breaking up.

To lose by throwing or dropping in the water.

To die, to be no more; said of enemies.

utterly destroyed and rooted out, as rebels.

To rend; to rive; to tear apart.

To rend in two.

to direct, as a tutor does, to nudge, to recall, to direct attention to.

to tear and spoil.

to tear the face, as in a brawl.

to tear, to rip.

torn or frayed by the wind.

The smell of anything burning; scorched, as food when cooking.

To peep, to steal a glance at, to pry and see; get ready and wait for.

furtively look at.

From 后 prince reversed, to indicate that an officer serves his prince out of the palace.

To control, to manage, to preside over; the officer who presides; to attend to, to give orders upon; a commissioner, a superintendent, an officer; a court or office; a subdivision of a district like a township, over which a巡检 presides.

a capable man, one who can do and direct.

go to law.

at Canton denote the commissioners of 警 revenue, 官 justice, and 唐盐 salt.

各有所 | each one has his own duties.

| 監 a bailer.

| 命 a god.

| 神 the god of the kitchen.

| 所 何事 what department does he superintend?

| 員 writers in the Boards.

| 吃官 | involved in a lawsuit.

| 公 a public company, like the old East India Co.; a mercantile firm; a managing committee of officers; a revenue let out by government, as 鴉片公 | the opium farm in Singapore.

彼之子邦之直 that officer in the state will hold to the right.

耳 | 聽 the ear tries sounds.

From 系 a fiber of flax repeated.

Silk as it comes from the cocoons; silk in general; the fibers of nettle hemp (Bomarea) and other plants; fine, silky, flimsy; 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; strings instruments of music.

| 髪 silk goods.

| 紡 raw silk from Cheekiang.

| 紡 to coil fine wire.

| 土 Canton raw silk.

| 絲 silk batting, used for linings or in shrouds.

| 微 | 細雨 a fine drizzling rain.

| 飛 | 飄 wandering or flying; silk, are streaks seen in the sky, gossamer webs.

| 打鳥 | to draw an ink line.

| 肉 | fine strips of meat, as in a fricassée.

| 抽 | or 紡 | to reel cocoons.

| 興之問 | the least bit of, as silver.

| 銅 | copper wire.

| 衣 the gentry, well to do people; in old days, a sacrificial dress.

| 弦 | stringed instruments.

A medicinal plant, 萊 | the dodder (Cuscuta), whose seeds are used as a mild tonic; that found on limes is deemed to be the best.

The silken bird, the white egret heron, 燕 | so called from its fine crest of silken feathers; it is common in the southern provinces.

From tiger under a cliff.

A wild beast, called 委  resembling a tiger, having one horn and able to go in the water; perhaps an animal akin to a sea-lion.

綿 | an old name for Wăn-ch’üen lien 巴川 紏 in Szʻchʻüen.

Read chau' Uneven.

| 草 rough, uneven, as the ground.

from 禾 grain and 私 private, because the proprietor of a field of grain was once called 主 its private lord.

Private, personal; selfish, illiberal; to favor, to act selfishly; secret, partial; underhand, unreasonable, nefarious; illicit, contraband; to take for one’s own use; plebeian or below the throne; confined to a few; members of the family; a brother-in-law.

走 | to smuggle.

| 下貨 smuggled goods.

| 客 | a smuggler. (Cantonese.)

| 心 partial, unfair.

| 先公後 | public before private interests.

| 裏 my private opinion.

| 家 | personal effects, private gear.

| 情合 | illicit intercourse.

| 賣 | an old term employed by officers, and by sisters for each others’ husbands.

| 阿 | favoritism, to screen a friend.

| 家 | to be selfish, prejudiced.

日月無 | 照 the sun and moon shine on all alike.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>地無出片言</th>
<th>不说一句话。</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>財越禁越奨</td>
<td>越禁越奨。</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SZ.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>地無出片言</td>
<td>not a word</td>
<td>escaped him privately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>財越禁越奨</td>
<td>the higher</td>
<td>the salt tax the more the people will smuggle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 liberated female officers in the palace during the Han dynasty.

Original form of the preceding, but is now used as a contraction of 某 certain; it is the 28th radical of a few incongruent characters.

Private; selfish; used as a sign of a blank to be filled in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>死</th>
<th>From evil and 人 man; i.e. the evil which parts men.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;The running out of the vital energies, the emptying of the breath;”</td>
<td>death; to die; said of young persons, while old people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

未知 | 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. |

若 | 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 | stagnant water. |

病 | died of sickness. |

於非 | 命 died by a casualty, a premature death. |

| 非 | scared to death. |
| 有 | 餘 羣 your crimes deserve | more than death. |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SZ.</th>
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<th>SZ.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>非</td>
<td>見</td>
<td>I saw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>非</td>
<td>吾</td>
<td>I, me.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

打 | killed outright. |

打 | 結 | tied in a hard knot. |

打 | 不明 | the cause of death does | not appear; a legal phrase, when foul play is suspected. |

作 | 你'll kill yourself, as | by smoking opium. |

釘 | 的 | nailed fast, it can’t be moved. |

| 長生 | 不 | immortal. |
| 善 | 一 | a peaceful death. |
| 守 | 防卫 | it to the last, as a fort. |

枉 | 城 | the abode in hales of those who have been killed for revenge. |

心 | 眠 | wedded to his own way. |

| 樣 | stupid, doltish. |
| 王 | 活 | 来 he revived when nearly dead. |

好 | 了 | 不過 | I'll have it this way if I die for it; he’ll stick to his notion to the very last. |

有 | 來 | 绝对ly necessary; | I must have it. (Shanghai.) |

| 四 | 四 | square with. |
| | 四 | to divide inside; i.e. to separate it into | parts; the second is the complex form. |

四 | 當 | the fourth of the month. |

方 | or | 处 | or | 下 | 裏 | everywhere, all over. |

方 | or | 方 | rectangular, cubic, square. |

圍 | (the length of) | the four sides. |

這人 | 遠 | that man is hale-fellow with everybody, he is an agreeable man. |

| 路 | 無 | 門 | no resource whichever way I go. |

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>路</td>
<td>無</td>
<td>門</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 不 | 象 | unlike everybody; a self-wise man, so erratic he never does anything well; a name of the Elephas maximus. |
| 方 | 本 | [he is like] | a block of wood. — and goes no farther than he is pushed; a dolt; but | 方 | 年 | a square-built, stout man. |

不 | 三 | 不 | neither one thing nor another; he is of no use. |

| 眼 | 人 | a pregnant woman. |

往 | 下 | 程 | went everywhere looking around the place. |

| 理 | 了 | the very neat and precise. |
| 人 | 八 | 灰 | very firm; well done; no fear of a disappointment. |
| 彈 | 人 | 遲 | opens out on all sides, as a passage. |

| 大 | 天 | 王 | or | 天 | 王 | four demon kings (Sanskrit, loka paśas and clītrey uikāvajī) 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. |

迦 | 人 | a short river near | Tsing-chiu on the Grand Canal. |

| 住 | 人 | a place where Confucius opened a school; hence him or his teachings. |
| 人 | 人 | 人 | from her eyes and nose streams ran down. |
| 州 | 人 | a district in Fung-yang in the northeast of Ngan-wui. |
| 水 | 縣 | a district in the south of Shantung; it was one capital of Lu in early times. |

駕 | 人 | a team of four horses. |
| 駕 | 車 | a chariot and four. |
| 乘 | a stage-coach. |

| 駕 | 車 | a chariot. |

| 一 | 言 | 言 | a word has been spoken, four horses cannot overtake it. |
| 天 | four stars β δ π ρ | in Scorpio. |

| 剛 | 人 | the team of rust grays is in fine condition. |
From a pencil and long: the second form is seldom used, and the first resembles 皮, or in practice: and is used for 四” tour.

To expand or exert to the utmost; set furth, as a sacrifice; greatly; excessive, to the verge; reckless, ruinous, absolute, 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 curiae; an initial particle, now, although; therefore, formerly; abruptly; to refuse.

放 | profligate, disorderly.
行 | he cares for nobody in what he does.
筵設 | to make a great feast.
顏於上帝 | to sacrifice to Shangti.
市 | a market-place.
酒 | a wine-shop.
諸市朝 | to expose: bodies of criminals in the market.
彼武王 | 伐大商 assisting Wu Wang, he at one change smote the Great Shang.
大 | the brigands ravaged the region.
修 | to spend, to rob by violence.
力 | to exert one's strength.
陳 | to dispose in order, as goods.
口 | he abused him courageously.
舍 | the four divisions of the 28 constellations.

似
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?
很 | not much like him.
继 | he took the inheritance of his ancestors.

從 | to teach and train your sons, and they will become as good as you are.
乏 | not to reason like the reality, but not it; apparently so.
寸 | it looks somewhat reasonable.
無 | incomparable; unlimited.
有 | there are others who can excel me.
清 | clear as water.
不能 | as if he could not walk.
這 | I have seen like that before.
反 | he almost regretted that he had so many.

姦 | an elder brother's wife; an elderly woman.
姨 | sisters-in-law.
太 | name of Wan Wang's virtuous concubine.
赫赫 | the majestic capital of our honored Chen is going to ruin by Sz' of Pao, — the abandoned concubine of 王, c. 781, who cause the ruin of the Western Chen dynasty.

兎 | intended originally to represent the rhinoceros, which the ancient term shows more perfectly, the head, and horn appearing.
駝 | The M' dayan rhinoceros, the bull described as having horns three cubits long; its body is black, and weighs a thousand catties; its skin is fit for making armor.
蝱 | a cup of rhinoceros' horn.
匪 | we are not rhinoceroses or tigers, — to be kept in the wilds.

寺 | From an inch and to issue forth.

丞 | a clerk in the大理 or Court of Appeals.
府 | a public office.
僧 | to visit the temples.
入 | to become a priest.
報恩 | the Porcelain Tower, once at Nanking.
院 | a emuch.

穀 | 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 | 三月而葬, dig the grave on the third day, and have the funeral in the third month.

侯
From man or to stand and so; the second resembles 休, to stop.
| To wait upon; to expect, to look; to await; to prepare for; until.
| 他 | a little while.
| 死 | to prepare for death.

伺
From man and office; q. d. a man sent from the office.
| To wait upon; to spy, to reconnoitre, to carefully examine.
| 來 | the attendants.
| 來 | to privily spy out.
| 不 | the servants refuse to work.
To connect, as a family; to adopt; to inherit, to succeed to in a regular, lawful manner; to continue; the expectant heir; children, heirs, posterity; to learn fully, to employ or labor with; to practice; hereafter, till; then; the following.

後 無 子 | he has no son to succeed.

絶 無 | his posterity is cut off.

賜 From property and to change.

牛羊人所 | men rear oxen and sheep.

鷹犬 | to breed falcons and setters.

寄 | to live on another.

虎傷身 | rear a tiger and he will hurt you.

賜 From property and to change.

賞 | to reward.

受 | to be rewarded.

公 死 | he allowed the duke to kill himself.

拜 | to return thanks for favors.

受 | obliged for your patronage; — a phrase on bills.

恩 | his Majesty's kindness.

貢 | 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 | beg of you a reply.

命 | to give orders.

敘 Particular, scrupulous, petty; thoroughly deceitful.

救 | 莫若以忠, there is no better remedy or offset against deception and villainy than true loyalty.

The sixth of the 12 branches, and belongs to fire; a horary character for the hour of 9–11 a.m., and for the fourth moon, when all nature is in full vigor.

上 | the 3d day of the 3d moon.

飯時 | the breakfast hour.

From worship and hour.

禮 To sacrifice to the departed; for one says, in explaining the word, that it means if like, and is like meeting with those who have gone before; to offer sacrifices to gods or devils; a sacrifice, sacrificial; to set up and worship a god; in the Shang dynasty, a year; like, as if.

神 | make offerings to the gods.

祖 to worship ancestors.

元 | the first year of the reign.

惟十有三 | 于于篡子, in the thirteenth year the king inquired of Viscount Ki.

春 秋 享 | in the spring and autumn [Confucius] enjoys the offerings; — each district magistrate makes them.

無 | 孤魂 nobody worships the orphan ghost.

肅 The banks of a river; the embouchure of a stream.

水 | the bank, the shore.

河 | banks of the Yellow River.

汜 A stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it; stagnant water.

水 | a small river in Honan, west of Kai-fung fu, having the town | 水縣 of the same name on it.
Old sounds, da, dap, and tâng. In Canton, ta and tai; — in Suetow, p'a, tai, and tâna; — in Annam, tai and ta; — in Foochou, ta, twâi, and tai; — in Shanghai, tang and ta; — in Chihli, ta.

打 {ta} 1 From hand and man; it was once read  "ta" in the phrase 拿 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 1 to draw water.

這兒 1 go by this path.

那裏 1 by which road did he come?

架 1 to squabble; a brawl.

不到 [the shot] will not reach.

有蟲 1 the worms have eaten it.

鐵的 1 a blacksmith.

鐵製的 1 of iron.

把式 1 or 秋風 to raise the wind.

好 1 裝 elegantly dressed.

石頭 1 to eat stones; to throw stones at.

節轉兒 1 take a turn, make him go a little way.

他一頓 1 gave him a beating; I punished him once.

雷 1 thunders.

雷殺 1 killed by lightning.

眼 1 to perforate, to make holes.

了中火 1 they had eaten dinner.

門前經來 1 I was passing before the door.

下你的驢頭來 1 I'll cut off your donkey head for you!

聽軍情 1 informing himself about military affairs.

不緊 1 not very important.

礦水 1 the alum settles the water.

香油 1 to buy lamp oil.

魚 1 to fish.

大 1 The original form was intended to represent a man or 尊, 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 1 is often used in the sense of not much, as 不高, not too high.

不老 1 not very old.

未 1 not fully recovered.

不對 1 not just the thing, not analogous.

不同 1 very unlike.

同小弟 1 for the most part alike, not very different.

聞門掀的 1 do it with open gates, let everybody know it.

好 1 驗 you think yourself rather an important person.

千 1 世界 the great thousand of the world; — i.e. its people and cares.

限 1 了 the great limit; — i.e. death.

昇 1 in general.

雨 1 小 wife and concubine.

想頭 1 a grand plan.

的福氣 1 the highest happiness; extreme bliss.

殤子 1 he enlarged his liver. i.e. began to brag of his courage.

有所益 1 he has made a great gain, it will be very advantageous.

不可 1 totally impossible.

其 1 無外 [his doctrine] cannot be surpassed.

呼 1 or 呼 great howling, is the name for one of the eight hot hells or maha rekwara, surrounded by mountains of fire.

年 1 year of triennial examinations.

老爺 1 the official address of a prefect and lower officers; also applied to gentlemen in common talk.

人 1 a term for those higher in rank, but also used in letters and in direct address, like your Honor; a full grown man.

行 1 事 to strike a good blow, to make a decided impression.

至 1 給 or 慮 or 極 the biggest.

抵 1 for the most part, perhaps.

衆 1 or 家 or 齊 we all, the whole, people, men generally, all of us.

棉 1 and 二棉 first quality of cotton, and second sort or inferior cotton.

不穿 1 it is not much worn; not many wear it.

老 1 an elder brother; a compellation for any respectable elderly man. (Cantonese.)

Read t'o. Excessive; as a temper; very; grand, enormous.

Read t'ai. An epithet of a distinguished person, for which 太 is now more common; the chief of, great, high.

夫 1 a physician.

原府 1 a prefecture in the north of Shansi.
In Pekingesec read 'chua, and probably derived from 爪 a claw. The claws of a cat; the talons of a hawk; toes.

老虎 | tiger’s claws; a species of fern.

猪 | pig’s feet; pettitoes.

Read ta’ A large cash, in which sense it is a contracted expression for a 錢, referring to the 当十 ten-cash coin. In Shanghai, used for many, several, many; also a classifier of rows; a line, as of trees.

1 回 several times.

1 日勿来 you have not been here for many days.

1 兵 a platoon of soldiers.

Old sounds, t’a and t’ap. In Canton, t’a; — in Swatow, t’an; — in Amoy, t’a*; — in Fuhchau, t’a and to; —

in Shanghai, t’a; — in Chifu, t’a.

From man and also.

他 t’a | his, her’s.

誰主管 | who oversees him.

不必理 | don’t interfere with him.

遠處 | to live in another place.

在 | that’s his affair.

至死靡 | even to the end of life, she should not have another.

由 | 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’tat; — in Swatow, tap, tat, t’tat, and ta; — in Amoy, tat, tap, t’ap, t’at, and t’tan; — in Fuhchau, tak, t’ak, and tan; — in Shanghai, tah and dat; — in Chifu, ta.

From bamboo and morning.

築 ts | 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.

輕 | flexible mats.

竹 | heavy mats used for fences or sheds.

錄 | gave him a hundred lashes.

在 Cantonese. A patch, a dan; a classifier of patches, spots, areas, lots, &c.

箇 | 地方 that spot, that plat.

煉得大 | tore out a large piece.

亦 read ‘tan.

恒 | moved, grieved, distressed; alarmed, shocked, afraid; urged by oppression; to pity; to commiserate.

懸 | to feel for.

勞心 | anxious, heart-broken.

何必驚 | why are you so shocked and afraid?
布 [a kind of coarse cloth.]

答 [谢 to return thanks; to send a return present.]

布 [a concretion like the cow bezoar.]

答 [A species of pulse; small grain; to sustain, to take upon one.]

布 [to lay iron spikes to serve as a chevaux-de-frise.]

答 [An unauthorized character.]

布 [A sore, a boil.]

答 [破了 the ulcer has burst.]

布 [a concretion like the cow bezoar.]

答 [To jump or stride in walking, as when crossing a muddy or wet place; to lay hold of anything to jump by.]

布 [A wrapper to wrap one's self.]

答 [包 the band which holds the purse.]

布 [foreign drills.]

答 [硬 to drag, to strike; to join; to engage a place or take a passage; to add to, to suffix; to suspend; to carry, as on the shoulder; to lean against; laid on or made higher.]

布 [to take passage in a boat.]

答 [passengers.]

布 [to stay at, as a guest; to remain on for a room.]

布 [to make a scaffolding.]

布 [additions to a manifest.]

布 [to put up a foot-bridge.]

布 [在绳子上 hang it on the line.]

布 [add a few bits of silver to it.]

布 [rub cosmetic on the cheeks.]

布 [people connected with the same house or business.]

布 [a spot, a place; a copula, with; and.]

布 [the sun and moon.]

布 [or this here; this place.]

布 [go and live there.]

布 [will go with you.]

布 [in confusion, blindly placing things at sevens and eights.]

布 [do not make them my friends.]

布 [The skin loosely hanging on the body.]

布 [Great ears, those which hang over like a hog's or spaniel's.]

布 [dragging, going heavily; slovenly; applied to a sentence that is not well arranged.]

布 [drum and together.]

布 [the sound of little drums or tambourines.]

布 [a great drumming in concert, as in an orchestra.]

布 [Piled on each other.]

布 [the rocks and shingle piled up and crashed over each other.]

布 [piled on each other.]

布 [The character 剃 割 is often wrongly contracted to this form.]

布 [A hook; hooked, curled; a quire.]

布 [curly hair.]

布 [a long hook.]

布 [a quire of paper of 50 sheets.]

布 [a knot in thread.]

布 [a knot for a button.]

布 [a term of contempt for the Mongols.]

布 [contracted to the next alone, and as a primitive.]

布 [a question and answer.]

布 [to requite the emperor's favors.]

布 [to reply to his remarks.]

布 [would make no reply.]

布 [answer when you hear the words.]

布 [he rattles on like a babbling brook.]

布 [there is no need for an answer.]

布 [dharma] (Sanscrit, dharma) the law or the Budhistic canon; also a perception of character, and the god who personifies the first person in the Budhist trinity.

布 [the Hindu priest Dharma-nandi, who came to China about A.D. 383, failed to have come across the waters on a reed; he is revered in Japan as the discoverer of tea.
From water and to speak; q. d. the murmuring of water is like babbling words.

Rippling water, the bubbling of a stream; jabbering, prattling; to join, as: the sky does the earth; tc pile on; suggish, remiss; greedy, avaricious; to backbite; foalhardy; blindfold.

a murmuring sound; gable, loud talking; dilatory.

The sun and moon when rising and setting, look as if they rested on the sky and earth.

A river in Liaotung.

In Cantonese. A division or separate house in a long row or hong; to lay on; to pile up.

one house in a hong.

one division of it.

a pile of paper.

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.

iron-bound for defense.

A covering to protect a tent or carriage, and keep out the rain; a large screen or tester.

an outer tester to a large bed.

Shoes made of leather.

To 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 fetal or womb hair.

To put the foot on the ground, to tread; to walk and beat time when singing.

to trample or step on.

1 to step on the green, i. e. to worship at the tombs.

foot a foot on each boat; met. two strings to his how; or he has two wives.

broken by stepping on it.

to feel a firm tread; - i. e. look before you leap; he is trustworthy, you may rely on him.

to go over the snow looking for plum flowers.

all you tread on is still his Majesty's land; i. e. China is a vast region.

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.

to kick a football.

to slip down.

his grass sables have trodden down the green hills of Tso; - a great traveler.

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.

do not eat soup with a noise.

the slobbering noise made by pigs.
襟.

A door in an upper storey opening on a terrace; a window in a loft.

To walk carefully; hurried, careless.

To knock about; to waste uselessly; to vex people.

Disquieted in mind; a low-minded brutal man.

A synonym of 魚 or 魚, an animal of the salt kind, also called 魚, and strangely confounded with the sole-fish.

A three-storied pagoda, dedicated to the God of Literature; it resembles a writing-pencil.

A pagoda or pagoda, regarded as precious.

A cemetery of Buddhist priests; a receptacle of infants.

A fearless man (Cantonese.)

Used with 携, to strike, in this sense alone.

To rub over, to take an impression of a writing on stone; a fac simile, an impression; to echo; to sheathe, to cover.

Impression [of inscriptions] in the Sung dynasty.

To rub.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'AH.</th>
<th>T'AH.</th>
<th>TAI.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>興</td>
<td>to female.</td>
<td>黃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>若</td>
<td>子市朝 as if bamboozled in the market or court.</td>
<td>臥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歌</td>
<td>乾淨 lost the whole, cleaned out.</td>
<td>蹣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朗</td>
<td>理塘 throw it against the wall.</td>
<td>倒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笑</td>
<td>眼目 a bad account.</td>
<td>足</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湖</td>
<td>身家 to injure one's self, to waste one's patrimony.</td>
<td>妄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>在 the open door and go straight in.</td>
<td>脚鞋 slipshod shoes. (Cantonese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>沙魚 the sole fish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>懷心</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>人</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>人</td>
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<td>空</td>
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<td>不</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>人</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From heart and a terrace; it is also interchanged with 九, a common character, which has taken the same sound and sense. Alarmed, frightened; silly, acting like a fool. A silly, needlessly terror. Light; careless, dress out of order, inappropriate.

The original form delineates cutting up bones; it is the 78th radical of characters denoting misfortunes, deaths, corpses, &c.

Bad, vicious; evil, perverse, in some places it was once used for the pronoun I, my. He does not know good from bad.

A bad man.
待
tai

Unskilled, inexperienced.

待 to go and a court.

To wait for or on, to await, to expect; to treat, to behave to; provided against.

待而动 wait till the right time and then act.

待 to watch the price or rate.

待 to treat liberally.

待 to treat rudely.

待 to act for, as they enter.

以来年 you must wait till next year.

待 to behave towards.

待 to treat very kindly.

待 there is no occasion for discussing and arranging the matter.

待 from man and javelin, which is a contraction of t'eh, or t'ai, probably for the phonetic.

待 to alter, to supersede; to substitute; to change; for, instead, in place of; delegated, vicarious; a generation; a reign, a dynasty.

待 1 age after age.

待 1 one generation.

待 1 five generations alive at once.

待 the Five Dynasties (A.D. 907-959) trode down the T'ang dynasty.

待 usually denotes the Hia, Shang, and Chou dynasties; but sometimes the first three monarchs, Fu Hsi, Shun, and Hwangtii.

待 后 posterity; after ages.

待 經 successive reigns or ages.

待 管 to manage for one.

待 你 to I'll go for you.

待 書 to substitute for his person.

待 劍 their work as common people supersedes their living on their salaries.

待 字 a fancy name for a lantern.

待 書 an attorney; a copyist.

待 赦 a deputy.

待 书 holding a seal for another officer.

待 労 to labor for another.

待 是 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.

待 is a substitute for his person.

待 了 those escorting officers have their lancers and halberdiers.

待 From hill and reign as the phonetic.

待 is the high peak in T'ai-yang in Shantung, the eastern and most famous of the five mountains; it was once known as T'ai, but now is called Kuei Shan and is a place of great resort by devotees who crawl to its top and visit its temples.

待 至于 T'ai Shun came to T'ai-tung, where he made a burnt-offering.

待 From napkin or dress and a reign as the phonetic.

待 A bag, a saok, a case; a pocket, a purse; a covering to inclose or protect things.

待 風 wind sail.

待 衣 or 衫 a coat pocket.

待 搭 a fob inside the girdle.

待 一 a cartridge-box.

待 酒囊饭 - met. a glutton.

待 书 a book-sack or satchel; met. a pedant.

待 砂子 to play with sand-bags, as in a game of boxing.

待 卷 a satchel carried by candidates.

待 撤 a quiver.

待 襦 embroidered fobs hanging to the girdle.

待 古 ancient name of a satchel used in court by officials.

待 五 a pipe.

待 為 to smoke one pipe.

待 水 a hubble-bubble, or water pipe.

待 To blacken the eyebrows, or paint a black mark instead; umber, black; an invisible green.

待 青 a dark color, as the hue of distant hills.

待 類 the dark circling hills, as around a temple.

待 眉 black eyebrows.

待 粉白 black to whiten the face and blacken the eyebrows.

待 贷 to lend on interest; a loan; to intrust to another; to confer, to give; to release.

待 乞 to ask a loan.

待 賠不 an he will punish and not pardon.

待 不 an I will not let him off.

待 不 an I will not let him off.

待 不 an I will not let him off.

待 不 an I will not let him off.

待 不 an I will not let him off.

待 用 for 貸 To borrow.

待 From heart and raised.

待 To treat harshly; rude, careless, impertinent; supercilious; to be idle; remiss, lazy; discourteous, inattentive, self-indulgent; idly; to grow weary.

待 慣 indolent, heedless of.

待 慣 disrespectful.

待 等 do'nt hesitate when the right moment comes.

待 临 jaded and tired of a work.

待 稽 remiss, negligent, slow.
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.

ward \(\text{to run into danger.}\)

危 hazardous.

民今方 the people are now aimed their peril.

第小人 do not approach vulgar people.

及 near to, drawing near.

至一载 nearly a whole year.

天下合 the empire is in great danger.

追迟 An adverb of time, till, to, even until; when, and when; to reach, to come up with.

今 till now.

後 till afterwards.

至其時 up to that period or date.

水火相 ungenial, as] when water and fire come in contact.

皇恩下 the emperor's kindness reaches to all.

求我庶士其吉兮 for those gentlemen who seek me, this is their lucky time!

天之未陰雨 wait till the rains cease.

追不 it cannot be affected; also deficiencies; to be deficient.

Read \(\text{tǐ}\) Harmonious; affable.

威儀 his air and presence were very agreeable.

隶原 form of the last, now used as the 17th radical of half a dozen characters; it is made from 亏 hand or, to reaching and 聚 all combined.

To reach to, to overtake; a surplus.

域 A dam; a noted water-race in Shih-tai bien 石 域 in the southeast of Nganhu, 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.

格 the scale of charges at a lock.

花 an old name of the Flower gardens 花地 near Canton.

From clouds and reaching to.

Cloudy.

From kerseylief and a diagram of clothes bound, intended to represent a girdle; the second form is only used as a noun; interchange with the next.

A sash, a girdle, a belt; men's were of leather, women's of silk; a compact, a bandage; a tape, ribbon, or scarf; a region; a zone in geography; places connected with each other, as a neighborhood; a classifier of regions of country; to take along with one, as if in the girdle; to lead, to conduct; to remind; connected with, implicated in, related; rather, somewhat, slightly; to latch, to close.

裸 or 跑 or 大 a girdle.

襟 garters; knee-pads.

絹 a tape and thread shop.

峨冠博 a high cap and a broad sash.

连本息 principal and interest altogether.

黃子 紅子 a son of the yellow and red girdle, denotes one of the imperial family, and one allied to it.

手 to do by the way.

飮 streamers or bands appended to a scroll or flag.

山環水 the circle of the hills and line of the river.

拐入口 to entrap and carry off people, usually children.

冠起起來 to dress in good clothes.

累 involved in, implicated with.

地方 a region of country; a plateau, an expanse.

在 in rhetoric, associated ideas, a continuous idea.

水船 a pilot-boat.

引 to introduce one, to guide.

出入門 latch the door when you go out in.

無掛 no cares on my mind.

所屬 whatever places are under his jurisdiction.

管 幫 the officer in charge of a force or fleet, and his deputy.

海 sea-weed, especially the long Laminaria used for food.

點意 he shows his sorrow.

順 a kind of lady's fob; to take along with one.

封信 to take a letter.

面色 黃 his complexion is rather sallow.

忠孝 the court girdle worn by all who see the Emperor.

In Cantonese used for: Over-much, rather.

熱的 it is rather too hot.

痘 From disease and girdle; the last form is most usually written.

痘 A disease of women.

痘或白 fluor albus, whites, or lercorhaea.

赤 a bloody discharge from the womb, not menstrual.

Read \(\text{chì}\) A dysentery or bloody flux; a diarrhea of great violence; the head half covered with sores.

懶 11 at ease.

懶 11 disturbed in mind, distressed.

帶 Interchanged with \(\text{tǐ}\) a pendent; and used for the last.

帶 The rootlets of herbs or grasses; unimportant.

細故 芸何足以疑 what is the use of being suspicious about such a trifling affair?

噎 To talk fast and continuously.
**T'AI.**

Old sounds, da, dat, tai, and t'ap. In Canton, t'ai and t'ai; — in Swatow, t'ai and t'o; — in Amoy, t'ai; — in Fuhchau, t'ai and t'ai; — in Shanghai, t'e, dé, t'ai and t'ai; — in Chifu, t'ai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>台 (t'ai)</td>
<td>From mouth and 口 (mouth) by; occurs used for 台 and the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>Great Sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>Exalted Sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>Our district magistrate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>Your honor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>Your honored style; written in letters before the name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>For your honor's inspection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>Three stars Σ Σ Σ in the feet of the Great Bear; also applied with 三 鼎 to the three highest dignitaries of the empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>州府</td>
<td>A maritime department in the southeast of Chehkiang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鄉</td>
<td>Read 乡镇, and used for 農. Pleased, gratified; to rejoice; in classical use I. me, when said by rulers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>Little, small; it is not me alone; an obscure person, who dares to act so as to call it a rebellion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>米</td>
<td>What are the crimes of Hia to us?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>石</td>
<td>Or do not barren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疑</td>
<td>Or fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>An abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安</td>
<td>To compose or quiet the womb; — and prevent miscarriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洗</td>
<td>Parturition, to be born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>投</td>
<td>To quicken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>婦</td>
<td>Unborn fawns, used as a medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帽</td>
<td>An official cap without any fringe or button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>则</td>
<td>Do not kill pregnant animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>藤</td>
<td>To make an abortion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>禽</td>
<td>The crane, from a notion that it is viviparous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The first born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>靡</td>
<td>A small ancient feudal state, made by Wan Wang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬱</td>
<td>Situated in the modern Kien chen 乾州 in Shansi, north of the River Wei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彈</td>
<td>A woman's headdress of false hair; it is sometimes fancifully arranged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蛋</td>
<td>From 至 extreme. To go and high altered in combination; it is often contracted to 台 and used with the next three.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A terrace to dry things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To perform one play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>When will the play begin?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畢</td>
<td>To build a high terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>畢</td>
<td>The stage, the boards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>峽</td>
<td>The stage, the boards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橋</td>
<td>A marvelous tower; among Taoists, the physical heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>A guard-place over a gate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>A flat roofed house without tiling. (Pekingese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翼</td>
<td>In your presence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翼</td>
<td>Your worship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仕</td>
<td>The Board of Rites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>制</td>
<td>The Board of Rites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A captain-general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椅</td>
<td>A pic-nic arbor in a garden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T'AI.**

From wood and terrace; the second form is properly read 台, 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. | Meaning |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>張</td>
<td>One table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冨</td>
<td>A desk, a writing table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>A sofa table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>To set a table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>Send a table full of viands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>A partner and his clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>僕</td>
<td>A servant or major-domo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田</td>
<td>In an officer's house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>興</td>
<td>A charioteer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萬</td>
<td>A triumphant 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
马 | 马
---|---
the horse has dropped his bits.

不 | 不
---|---
unrestrained, vast; the joyous free appearance of spring.

疏 | 疏
---|---
free of restraint, dilatist.

《sot or cinders from a fire; smoky soot.

炭 | 炭
---|---
ashes and soot.

口 | 口
---|---
smoke.

喉 | 喉
---|---
to speak erroneously or pettishly; to mock.

喉 | 喉
---|---
to talk without cessation.

喉 | 喉
---|---
to sharpen or smooth wood against the grain; small sticks used by children to play a game like quoits.

佳 | 佳
---|---
silk thread raveled; tangled; dilatory; to doubt, to jeer at.

恶 | 恶
---|---
to hate the young prince's ridicule.

泰 | 泰
---|---
composed of 水 inside of 井; both heavens and 天 combined; it is often contracted to the next.

地 | 地
---|---
heaven and earth; vigorous and productive.

天 | 天
---|---
brilliant.

而 | 而
---|---
not confused without being proud.

国 | 国
---|---
the state be prosperous and the people peaceful.

山 | 山
---|---
in the west of Shantung, the 東 耕 which gives fame to Tai-yuan fu.

水 | 水
---|---
terms used in speaking of another's wife's parents.

水 | 水
---|---
and

是 | 是
---|---
opposites, disorder.

即 | 马
---|---
peace; misfortune; prosperity; referring to their diagrams.

运 | 运
---|---
a prosperous reign.

太 | 太
---|---
contracted from the preceding, but the two are not used alike.

老 | 老
---|---
an officer's lady, Madam, her ladyship.

亚 | 亚
---|---
a lady. (Cantonese.)

夫 | 夫
---|---
your mother.

子 | 子
---|---
the heir-apparent.

保 | 保
---|---
senior guardian of the crown prince.

过 | 过
---|---
too much by far; intrusive, forward.

早 | 早
---|---
too early.

及 | 及
---|---
not insufficent will not do at all.

士 | 士
---|---
an honorarble name for Lao-tsze.

何 | 何
---|---
why such great discourtesy? 

洋 | 洋
---|---
the Pacific Ocean.

好 | 好
---|---
better than I wish.

小 | 小
---|---
much too small.

静 | 静
---|---
a little too cold or haughty.

题 | 题
---|---
the theme is very easy.

古 | 古
---|---
in very early times.

说 | 说
---|---
said it with too much severity.

要 | 要
---|---
do not be too modest.

汰 | 滥
---|---
slippery; excessive, overpassing; waters washing over; to wash and rinse, to clean; to correct, as style.

沙 | 沙
---|---
to scour with sand.

泥 | 泥
---|---
to purify by scrubbing or rinsing.

快 | 快
---|---
the first form is also written 快 read shi; and defined to practice.

疾 | 疾
---|---
Extravagant, careless.

恋 | 恋
---|---
extravagant, wasteful; profuse; dissolute.

末 | 末
---|---
from black and exceedingly.

黑 | 黑
---|---
very black.

黑 | 黑
---|---
excessively black.
T'AI.

熊

From heart and abd; q. d. when the mind feels its ability to act, the body takes the impress; it resembles chuang 熊 a bear.

Figure, form; the gait, air, habit, or attitude of a man; the expression of an idea; configuration; circumstances.

不倉之 ] I can't endure such an air; it is insufferable.

驕 ] a haughty bearing.

TAN.

Old sounds, tan, dan, and tam. In Canton, tan, t'an, and tam; — in Scitator, tan, tam, t'a, and T'an; — in Fuhkien, tang; — in Shanghai, t'an, t'au and tao; — in Chifu, tan.

丹
tan

The point is supposed to represent the red stone, and the other part a pint, 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.

煉 ] to distil medicines.

方 ] an excellent prescription.

仙 ] the liquor of immortality of the Rationalists; there were two schools of them divided upon this subject, called the 外 and 内, one holding for the external application, the other that the reformation of the heart was itself immortality.

沙 ] cinnabar.

紅 ] red lead, minium

單 ] a name of Laotsz.

From eye or body and inheriting.

To look at a thing and yet be thinking of something distant; to obstruct, to prevent.

| 妃 or 鳥 ] a fire-fly.
| 花 ] the pomegranate flower.
| 龍 ] rudely cheeked, florid.
| 敝 ] a red lily (Lilium tenuifolium) common near Peking.
| 鳳 ] a painting, because red and blue enter into every painting.

To loll the tongue, as a dog when heated.

玄熊 ] the black bear lolled his tongue.

Ears without a rim on the lobe; an ancient term for teacher.

老 ] a name of Laotsz.

單
jun

Single, alone, isolated, by itself; a single garment; odd, as odd numbers; an orphan, an individual thing, poor, debilitated, exhausted; one side of; greatly; sincere, credible, that which is the surfeit of belief; — and hence a check, a bill, a receipt; to complete; to surround or wrap; an adverb, only, but, nothing but.

| 喧 or 係 ] merely, only that, just.

單
jun

Given to drink; fond of wine.

嗜 gluttonous.

酒色以 Çuô 體面 to be excessively fond of wine and women destroys the body.

單
jun

one's wardrobe gets scant at the end of the year.
TAN.

开 张 子 make out a bill.

收 收 a receipt.

汇 汇 a draft, a bill of exchange.

薄 薄 thin, not durable; poor; deficient; weak.

贷 贷 an invoice.

支 支 an order to pay money.

身 付出; 为 to live by one's-self, and not with the parents.

身 没 a bachelor; one who lives or trades alone.

日 作 do it on the odd days.

寒 想 thinly dressed; poverty-stricken.

自己 走 I went alone.

乃 文祖德 to carry out the virtue of your grandfather Wán.

清 清 only one, one kind, unique.

Read shen. A famous chief of the Huns, 于 about n. c. 25, and used afterwards as a title like khan or rajah; vast like the deserts these tribes lived in.

任期 the years of the cycle which have passed.

Read shen'. A district, 祐 in Tsao-chên in the west of Shantung.

From receptacle and alone.

统 a shrine where the effigies or tablets are kept in the ancestral hall.

木 主 the ancestral shrine of the defunct.

从 from dead and alone as the phonetic.

禅 禅 From dress and single; it closely resembles shen. 禅 meditation.

禅 禅 A garment without lining; single, as a thickness.

被 被 an under-shirt.

汗 汗 a shirt, a chemise, a shift.

也 Also read 'yaan, and interchanged with yin and though the last is rather a contraction than a synonym.

善 愚 to praise the good and punish the wicked, in order to encourage the people.

火 Cancer; a bloody discharge from which children are subject; stranguary, arising from debility.

下 民卒 the common people are full of distress.

黄 晋 jaundice; sallow-looking.

喉 舌 an ulcerated throat, diphtheria.

邳 邳 An old region in the south of Khihli and Shantung, and Luh-yih hien 鹿邑县 in the east of Honan.

役 夢 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.

役 to. A region in the valley of the River Han, of which 周 肆 was made prince A. D. 149.

笔 笔 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.

饥 饥 the panniers and calabashes were repeatedly empty. — in the famine.

贫 贫 only one dish to eat; — poor.

挂 挂 和 背 a begging priest with a basket.

竹 竹 a bamboo basket.

骥 骥 A blackish horse with yellow or white flanks and forelegs.

有 有 有 there were white legged horses and those with fish-like eyes.

担 担 Interchanged with the next.

担 担 A load of two pecks of grain; a long necked vessel for holding fire.

州 a large town in the northwest of Hainan Island.

担 担 From hand and talkative; also contracted to the dawn, as in the next character.

担 担 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.

担 担 carry this box.

担 担 你去 冥 can you lift it?

担 担 害 to go as bail for; to insure; to be responsible for.

担 担 上来 take it up stairs.

担 担 头 one's bail or security. (Cantonese.)

担 担 勿起 it's too heavy to lift. (Shanghai.)

担 担 上身 I'll take the responsibility.

担 担 任 adequate to the post.

担 担 章 to take one's credit on the luck.

担 担 不得 be he is incompetent for the situation.

担 担 不敢 我 am not able to undertake it.

担 担 狗 狗 the dog grabbed the pudding; — he did not take the hint.

担 担 心害怕 to be terribly alarmed.

担 担 你格外 我 you have often borne with my faults.

担 担 读 吾' a burden, a load; a peck of a hundred catties.

担 担 重 重 a very heavy load.

担 担 行 or 梭 a colstaff, a carrying-branch.
tān

- 重 it weighs a pecul.
- 彈 a peck used by waiters.
- 石子 of rice in the house, and so are not yet leggared.
- 耳 take it at one load.

担

tān

Much used for the last as a noun; and also for 信 n. a duster.

灰尘 to brush off the dust.

灰服 to dust clothes.

布子 a duster of tape or strips of cloth.

意态瞧if his ideas are comprehensive, so that he will surely raise himself to fame.

礬
tān

A mineral from Sz'eh'en, described as having a liquid or juice like gall; it is now used with the last for or 石 blue vitriol or sulphate of copper.

膽

tān

The gall; gall-bladder; courage, bravery, because it is supposed to be connected with this organ; fortitude, endurance.

水 the bile.

黃 the gall.

小 or 細 timid, fearful.

覬子 scared almost to death.

生毛 his gall has got hairs; dammed, audacious.

大 and 處 are opposites, courageous and craven; brave and white-livered.

肝 liver and gall; intimate, mutually dependent.

大 and 大 inanimate courage.

喪 downhearted.

瀝 披肝 [he has a] a dropping gall and rent liver; brave.

志 moral courage.

識 intelligent and determined.

作 for we are not afraid to do as we plan.

薑

tān

A white and very fragrant flower from India, the 姜 which is called 蔑著 the cap of all fragrances; this is probably the champaca (Michelia champaca), also written 旗盛迦 in Buddhist books; and called 白玉兰 from its purity.

棘 a thorn tree, perhaps the Michelia Rhodii.

維

tān

A silken 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.

繪 side fringes on a crown.

芫
tān

The drawing resembles an 芜; the plant has many names, of which 知母 is the most common; the root is whitish and slightly mucilaginous.

棘 the dried water orris root.

薑
tān

An opening flower, especially those of the lotus and Hibiscus mutabilis.

白薑 九前遇雨 the white lily gives out its scent just after a rain.

刑

tān

To cut; others say, to trim or sharpen a little, to scrape off somewhat.

盈

tān

From 霾, contracted ground morning.

Plenty of grain; to trust, sincerity; really; to render sincere; the name of Wan Wang’s grandfather.

其然乎 will you not find it really so?

誠告用 veracity should be in every proclamation.

不實乎 your sincerity is not real.

蛋

tān

A tribe of aborigines, the 亜 who once lived south of the Mei-ling 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 a hen’s egg.

鴨 a duck’s egg.

皮 or 卵 eggs preserved in salt for exportation.

家 the boat-people at Canton, who are supposed to be allied to the Miaot’s in the north of the province.

戶 boat-people.

家婆 a boat-woman.

日 From sun above a line, i. e. the horizon; it is often written carelessly like 日, moreover.

The morning, the dawn; light, clear; daylight; to be clear seeing; occurs wrongly used for a god; actors who take the parts of females.

元 newyear’s day.

自夜達 to watch through the night for the dawn.

坐以待 to sit and wait for daylight.

一 in a morning, instantly.

花 those who act the parts of women.

打武 to personify female warriors.

生 春 a play of a love affair.

明 而行 we will go in the morning.

昊天曰 乃爾游衍 great Heaven is clear as the rising sun, and is near you in all your roaming and dissipation.

信誓 we were clearly pledged to good faith.
但 "A disjunctive conjunction, but, but very; an adjective, only; "

tan" only simply; whenever, as soon as—and usually begins a sentence to add force, or serve as an introduction; unrestrained, set at liberty.

不知但 I don't know.

係 but so it is.

凡 but, however, however.

願如此 I simply wish it so.

見人山人海 he sees the men like hills or waves; a vast multitude.

特無匹 only one, no mate.

坐不妨 you may sit down.

不 如此 it is not only this way.

說不怕 come, speak out boldly.

豈 by only? not so.

詐 to deceive.

託空言 it was only empty words; it all came to nothing.

只恨年過四十却無子 he was much vexed at forty be still had no son.

咀 "Also read tan" and tan".

To talk to each other; to reprimine; others, say, to him, to sing low.

" or " 言 to stammer, to pronounce badly.

From sickness and worn; similar to "

但 not be confused with 話 " an unclear.

" A disease which tears the eyes yellow and the urine red, and makes one hungry and sleepy.

黃 the jaundice.

鵝 " A species of nightingale or thrush, the " which "

求 " waits for dawn with its song; this name is also written " thirsting for the sunrise; other names are "

城 旦 guarding the dawn, and " first or alone in spring.

彈 From bow and alone.

" A cross-bow to shoot bullets; a bullet, a ball, a shot; a pill.

丸 a bullet.

丸 a ball, a pill; met. a small piece of ground, a little country.

打 弓 to shoot clay balls.

鈴 " leaden bullets.

炮 㚖 the fire-crackers snap against one.

Read " tan". To fillip, to thrum on stringed instruments; to snap, to throw at; to mark, as with a line; to decry, to depreciate; to accuse, to find fault with, as a censor.

棉花 to bow cotton.

琴 to thrum a late.

墨線 to strike a mark with a line.

染 to dye by sprinkling.

唱 to play and sing for hire.

指頭銃 [like] a snap of the finger, a brief moment.

斜 to bring charges against, to suspect and accuse.

壓 to suppress; to put down.

奏 to report against one.

章 an accusation against an officer.

腦 象子 thump your nodule and get out the character.

冠 出任 to snap the cap and go to take the office.

受 謀 to open a sore is painful.

揮 To seize with the hand; to grasp; to butt; used for the last, to thrum, to play on; to hold with a slight grasp; name of a country in the Han dynasty on the eastern frontiers of the present Burma, along the Irrawaddy River.

動 to take exercise, to stretch the limbs; to move.

Read "". To pull along.

援 to drag or lead, as an animal.

彈 tan" Quick, impetuous; the whole heart in a thing; urgent; to annoy, to move.

彈 tan" From heart and alone as the phonetic.

弹 tan" To dread difficulty or pain; to shirk; fearful; worn out with.

弹 tan" reckless, fearing nobody or nothing.

弹 tan" don't be afraid of duty; don't fear a little trouble.

弹 tan" disliking trouble.

弹 tan" don't hesitate to reform when you've done wrong.

诞 tan" Great; large.

诞 tan" From words and protracted; in the sense only the second form is commonly used for a birthday.

诞 tan" 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 he is careless how he talks.

怪 strange talk.

口 銳 者多 而 寡信 people with sharp tongues brag much, but do not heed the truth.

口 告 萬 方 he proclaimed it abroad to all regions.

何 之 隻分 how wide apart are the joints—of the dolichos!

安 a fabulous story; to talk wildly.

子 有 a son.

彌 磨 月 to complete the first moon after birth.

聖 or 寶 the birthday of a god.

賀 to congratulate the emperor on his birthday.

日 or 时 or 辰 a birthday.
**T'AN.**

**T'AN.**

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>貪</td>
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<tr>
<td>『貪天命』Ourself has been magnified by receiving Heaven's decree.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>日一</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>日</td>
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<tr>
<td>a birthday, the day in which the person is magnified, and therefore applied only to gods, saints, and the emperor, whose natal day is called 降 in allusion to his appellation as the son of heaven</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>尾</td>
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<tr>
<td>ม</td>
<td>A large earthenware jar, capable of holding a peculiar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尾</td>
<td>尾</td>
<td>尾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>『尾』</td>
<td>Interchanged with the next.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尾</td>
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<td>尾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>『尾』</td>
<td>Tranquil, easy; contented; sense, judgment.</td>
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<td>溺</td>
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<tr>
<td>『溺』</td>
<td>The wanderer is so contented, that he has forgotten his home.</td>
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<tr>
<td>嚎</td>
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<tr>
<td>『嚎』</td>
<td>From water and hot; q. d. fire thins or carries off the water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insipid, flat, tasteless; fresh; weak, insipid, watery; heartless, volatile; cold or distant, as an offended friend; light, as color; dull, as trade; indifferent to.</td>
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<tr>
<td>『嘔』</td>
<td>No liking for.</td>
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<td>From hand and issuing from a cavern.</td>
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<td>『嘔』</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>討</td>
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<tr>
<td>To explore, to search for.</td>
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<td>『討』</td>
<td>To inquire a little.</td>
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<td>To essay; to experiment on.</td>
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<td>A bank or wall thrown down, as by water washing against it.</td>
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<td>A bank or wall thrown down, as by water washing against it.</td>
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to pant as joyful.

the vigorous

occasionally

in the bank.

a crevasse.

Rapids made by a stream rushing through a pass, or over a rocky descent; the obstruction arising from rocks or sandbanks.

a pilot through rapids.

boatmen's songs, bacchanalian songs.

he stepped across on the white stones.

Beach covered at high tide; a flat shore; reclaimed land lying along river banks.

reclaimed rice fields.

a strand.

a mud flat.

the river banks at Shanghai.

run the boat ashore.

A numbness, paralysis, or stiffness of the tendons, thought to arise from damp and cold.

a palsied cripple.

or paralysis, palsy; rigid muscles, as from rheumatism.

a crippled hand.

To open and spread out, as for sale; to spread out thin; to rate, to apportion, to share, to divide amongst; to pay instalments; to defer to another time, to adjourn; a stall or mat on which goods are displayed in the street; a dividend, a share; slow, easy going.

fruit stalls.

to gesticulate much.

to spread out thin, as a plaster.

to assess, to proportion rateably.

to display on a stall.

wait for it to get cold.

a fortune-teller's stand.

or to bet on and put down the stakes.

a gambling-house, where cash are or divided by four. (Cantonese.)

to shake dice.

make up a loss by assessments.

to pay a share.

To hold a thing up, or carry it in both hands.

To breathe fast, to pant; horses snorting.

the black-maned creamed snorted and panted.

joyful, hilarious, as of many people; vigorous; numerous, said of chariots in full array.

Also read to.

Jaded, ill, worn out, as a horse.

Reckless, vicious, like a libertine.

From earth and sincere; the contracted form is occasionally used.

An open altar on which to offer sacrifices; an altar before a shrine; a high terrace for worship; an arena for a concourse and trial, like the literary competitions.

a hall for literary trials; as the hero of the hall is a princeps among scholars.

the spirit is here.

to begin the ceremonies of the lemnaria.

to erect an altar.

to begin religious services; to set up the implements of worship, as the Taoists do.

an altar for sacrifices.

A hard tough wood resembling the rosewood, suitable for axes; the term is not confined to one plant, as the Casud-pinia is sometimes so called.

a fine-grained, hard wood like mahogany, used for carvings and furniture; it is probably a species of Laurus.

which furnishes a kind of gum kino and a dye-wood.

common sandal-wood.

a heavy wood like beech, good for handles.

in Sanscrit dana) are the benefactors of a convenl, the offerers of gifts, who thereby traverse the sea of poverty, dana being the virtue of religious charity and self-denial.

A rattan cord or string for binding; a bandage or inner girdle.

A single garment, otherwise called the cool dress; to bind, to wrap.

a ligation or membrane which Chinese physicians suppose encircles the stomach, probably meaning the mesentery.

Used as a synonym for .

A wild plant whose leaves resemble an onion or chives; a kind of marine alge or delicate seaweed likened to hair.

a variety of the nettle (Urtica balloon), whose fibers can be used.
From 旬 to cover, contracted from 卜, soft, and 早, early.

An enduring taste; reaching to, extending to; great; vast, spreading out wide; long, prolonged.

Spread out thin, like gold leaf or a large sheet of paper.

In Fuhchou. Large rocks; bowlders; 

a soft sandstone used in making crockery.

The name of a river near Tungting Lake; deep, unfathomable; deep pools in a river; an expanse of water, a vast pond.

A noted pool near Peking.

Very deep waters; met. no end to the affair or subject.

his vast kindness reaches to the lowest.

my best wishes to all your family.

as well dry up the Macao Passage [near Canton]; i.e. you talk wildly.

an old name of Chang-sha fu in Hunan.

Sour spirits which have lost their flavor; a rich taste, sweet; generous, like good wine; fine, as music.

his whole heart is pure and like generous wine.

most delightful was the music, and its relish still remains.

From words and big; occurs interchanged with the next, but not as a surname.

To talk: big, to boast; contented; extended; extravagant; a small feudal appanage lying east of the present Tsin-an fu in Shan-
tung.

continuing on without cessation.

they boast of him because he has long been diligent in his post.

the lord of T'an was her brother-in-law.

To converse familiarly, to discuss; to talk about, to cavil; a patois, a local speech; conversation, chitchat.

To discuss a thing sensibly.

easy conversation.

the local pronunciation.

loud talk.

gesticulate while talking.

to play chess.

to talk playfully; repartee.

let us chat awhile.

give this pleasant evening to chitchat.

to discuss the war.

to pacify, to quiet; at peace.

as to the matter.

loving quiet and ease, keeping at home.

A small ancient principality occupying the present T'ang'shian and Chien-fu, the south of Shantung, which was conferred on the son of Shao-hao, n. c. 2560.

Phlegm, mucus from the lungs.

sloppy spittle. an expectorant.

to cough up phlegm; to hawk and spit.

suffocated by phlegm; to fall dead.

a spittot, a cuspidor.

his disease is expectorating and shortness of breath.

in the death rattle.

he cannot raise the phlegm.

To serve up food; to enter; to eat; cakes done up with meat inside, a sort of sandwich or croquet; to allure, to bait.

the disturbances will soon reach this.

a meat cake.

a bait, a temptation.

To hurry and run, as people do to see a show.

Eartheware jars or jugs for spirits, oil, or other liquids, holding four gallons or less; they are enclosed in netting with handles.

a cracked jar.

to throw up jars and catch them; — a play.

a great wine set.

Clouds spreading themselves over the sky.

lowering; black clouds; overcast.

the white scud flies beneath the dark cloud.

Name of a river; tranquil, placid, like flowing water; to move.

to disturb the mind.

smooth and undisturbed.

rippled water.

satisfied desires.

The end of the rafters supporting the eaves, also called a silkworm beater; ashes of the wood of a kind of Prunus used in dyeing.
From heart and to rise.
Disquieted, of the mind, inconstant, no fixed will.

A sacrifice offered at the end of the twenty-seven months, or the three years' mourning for a parent, when the garments are put off.

To bare the arm to do work or otherwise; to strip, to take off the upper garments; to disrobe; bare, naked.

To help one when in the wrong, or unkindly.

It is improper to disrobe, even when suffering from heat.

The eternal region or center of the thorax, between the mammas, is called in anatomy, and Chinese physicians say it is the seat of the breath; they probably intend to describe the mediastinum, or membrance that divides the lungs.

A plain, level place; tranquil, composed, quiet; a son-in-law.

Your son-in-law.

To go in a fine even path.

A guileless, unsuspecting heart.

A son-in-law.

Liberal-minded.
炭 t'an From 火 fire and 岸 bank contracted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charcoal, charred wood; embers; black.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>or 木 charcoal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>燃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白</td>
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<td>生</td>
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<td>憋</td>
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<tr>
<td>汝儿</td>
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<td>永</td>
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</table>

**TAN**

Old sounds, tong and dong. In Canton, tong; — in Swatow, tang and tāng; — in Amoy, tong; — in Fuhchow, tong; and taung; — in Shanghai, tong and dong; — in Chifa, tang.

从 field and honor or value set upon it; as a primitive its use is chiefly phonetic.

What is suitable, opportune, convenient, or just; adequate to, competent; to bear, to take the responsibility; to act as, to be; equal to, to match, to make, to stand in contrast; to meet or occur; at the time of, when, — in which sense it is often a form of the present participle; used as a particle, as, then, or throwing the sentence into the future tense; to decide, to manage, to mete out; to withstand, to bear against; to screen.

我 | I'll assume the responsibility, I'll bear the cost.
不 | I cannot presume; i. e. you are too kind.
| 无 | to be head of, as an abbot; to take charge of, to oversee.
| 國 | to rule a state.

| to be a soldier. |
| 不 | inadequate to. |
| 寺 | at that time. |
| 下 | just now, presently. |
| 之 | out of doors; open; under the sky. |
| 中 | to act as the middaman. |
| 礼 | etiquette requires it. |
| 之 | convenient, suitable. |
| 神 | an officer of government, one who manages or fills the commission. |
| 莫 | nothing could withstand it. |
| 不 | it ought not to be; i. e. I ask pardon; excuse me. |
| 難 | insupportable, irksome. |
| 勾 | to usurp another's place, a job, an intrigue; underhand. |

兵 | the then was punished for it.
夫 | 无 when a real captain holds a pass, a myriad men cannot force it.

Read tan! To pawn, to pledge; to consider as, reputed or looked upon as; to serve an end, instead of, as, for; to suit with; suitable, favorable; safely, properly; to deceive, to swindle; basis, foundation.

| a legalized pawnbroker's shop, over which this character is the sign. |
| 不 | the concubine cannot equal the wife. |
| 去 | or | to pawn. |
| 資 | to spend money like water. |
| 得 | his; I've been taken in by him. |
| 人 | equal to many persons. |
The tail of a cart.
The 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 Yü of the Hia dynasty, upon whom the office of general was conferred.
In Fuhcien. A classifier of packages, as several quires of paper or rolls of incense-sticks.
From black 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 junto or seditionary 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 head-man or elder. The good man will not join secret doings.
Neither taking sides nor carabbling.
Of the same faction.
A mother's kindred.
My company; our class.
A band of robbers.
A company of thieves.
Each one holding to his calling.
Adherents, partisans.
To form cabals.
Do not join factions; not to follow the fashion — in evil.
Past times.
An old name for part of King-yang fi in the northeast of Kansu.
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.
To 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 detain the carriage; i. e. 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, persasive speech.
Faithful remonstrance.
Good counsels.
Right advice, and faithful talk.
A wooden bench or settle; purines 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.

Chair: round of a chair.

In Cantonese wrongly used for 涛: A heat on a course.

Wrongly used for the last.

To run across a doorway; the sound of a dram; full.

From plant and hot water; the next and abbreviated form is customarily used for it.

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 exclamation of the nature of a comparison; level, as a road.

Waste; to spend riotously.

To lose his way or reckoning; misplaced, not to be found.

Vague, vast; incomprehensible; said of the greatness of Shangti.

The royal road is broad and long.

They become loose and injure all virtue.

All nature is bursting forth.

Gadding about, no fixed employment.

Idle, loafing, doing nothing.

Make a clean sweep of it; destroyed utterly.

Not good manners; no regard for decorum.

To violate laws and overstep all bounds.

All spent, wasted.

Let those items remain unsettled; we will not now take up that affair or point.

A covered way or gateway; a passage through a house.

The style is very parabolical; to make an allusion whereby to imply the real meaning.

Easy, mild, leisurely.

The covered sewer, an old name for places in Shun-k'ing fu in the southeast of Sz'ch'uen.

From stone and expanding.

A beautiful stone of brilliant colors, with strike or veins running through it; to overrun, to exceed; old name of a region now occupied partly by "Mountain in Ssu-ch'en fu in Kiangsu, derived from 芒, a hill in P'ei hien.

To overflow.

An herb that is reputed to stop the flow of milk, and produce hysteria and delirium; its seed-vessels are shaped like the Thulip.

Or water scavumnu, an acrid and dangerous kind; it has round, glabrous leaves.

From heart and expanding; it resembles 脩, griefed.

Reckless, dissipated, profligate.

Wild and wasteful, as a profligate.

To go ahead without turning to the right or left.

One intent on a purpose, like a fleet courier.

From woman and expanding; it resembles 時, woman's name.

Dissolute; wanton in conduct; ogling.

An old term for one's self in some parts of Sz'ch'uen.

From earthen and elevated; it occurs wrongly used for 湘, a surname.

A large basin or bowl of earthenware; the lining or wall inside of a well.

Gold of the purest kind; yellow and beautiful, as a gem.

A large species of reed or bamboo whose joints, some say, are six or ten feet apart; it was found in Yang chen in the days of Yu.

To swash about, to cleanse, to agitate much.

To stir up one's feelings and spirits, as by music.

To draw off in a retreat, to fall back in disorder.

The reciprocal influences of the elements.

Compose your mind and thoughts.

Take a dram to withstand the snow storm.

Two ears must be stem and cross the current.

In Cantonese. To smear; to rub over.

To blacken one's face, as for passing bad money.

To plaster.
**Old sounds, t'ong and dong.** In Canton, t'ong; — in Swatow, t'ang and t'ang; — in Amoy, t'ong and tong; — in Fuhchou, t'ong, tong, t'ang, and taung; — in Shanghai, t'ong and dong; — in Chifah, t'ang.

<table>
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<th>湯</th>
<th>T'ANG.</th>
<th>From water and to expand.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>養</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>Name of a river in the southwest of Chihli; 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兜</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>A soup-tureen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>Gravy, broth of meat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>猪肉</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>A pork soup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饂</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>Vermicelli soup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茶</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>A sort of flour porridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赴</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>To dodge, to get scalded or burned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>熱</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>Boiling water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>見不善如探</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>Regard an evil action like putting your hand in boiling water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>哈</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>Slush, mire. (Pekingese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>靈因</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>The everlasting and awe-inspiring mausoleums and walls of the imperial palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>江漢</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>The impetuous waves of the Yangtse' and Han Rivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>割</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>An unauthorized character used in Canton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肉</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>To butcher, to kill and dress meat; to dissect; to dismember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牛</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>To slaughter an ox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>Rip it open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>To cut up alive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>死</td>
<td>T'ANG.</td>
<td>A foot-pad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 搔 | T'ANG. | From hand and warm water; interchanged both with  and to oppose. |
| 趕 | T'ANG. | To stop or brace up a thing with the hand; to oppose, to stand against. |
| 趕 | T'ANG. | To step in the mire; to get wet or mired; to go ahead. |
| 齊 | T'ANG. | No noise of a drum. |
| 飯 | T'ANG. | No noise of gongs and drums; to bore through. |
| 陽 | T'ANG. | A species of field spider, named 王 蝸 | which resembles the burrowing spider (Mygale or Actinopus) in the form of its nest. |
| 堂 | T'ANG. | 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 person 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. |

| 與 | T'ANG. | One mansion, one hall. |
| 穿 | T'ANG. | A hall-door or room. |
| 朝 | T'ANG. | Hall of audience. |
| 法 | T'ANG. | The Board of Punishments. |
| 玉 | T'ANG. | A shrine or oratory of Buddha. |
| 公 | T'ANG. | The Hanlin Academy. |
| 琴 | T'ANG. | The court-room. |
| 範 | T'ANG. | A district magistrate. |
| 黃 | T'ANG. | The prefect's office; met. the prefect himself. |
| 正 | T'ANG. | And 左 and 右 | A district magistrate and his two deputies; used also for other officers and their aids. |
| 當 | T'ANG. | Divided it in the open hall, i.e. fairly. |
| 審過 | T'ANG. | I have examined the case once. |
| 一 | T'ANG. | One grave. |
| 高 | T'ANG. | My parents. |
| 今 | T'ANG. | Your mother. |
| 拜 | T'ANG. | A bride's worship in her husband's house. |
| 客 | T'ANG. | The guest-room or parlor; a visitor's room in a temple. |
| 兄弟 | T'ANG. | Cousins and second cousins. |
| 禮 | T'ANG. | A church; rarely applied to mosques. |
| 客 | T'ANG. | A lady, a madam. |
| 不 | T'ANG. | A stern, forbidding expression. |
| 中 | T'ANG. | Style for cabinet ministers, members of the Nêi Koh. |
T'ang.

A species of sorbus or crab of the genera Pyrus and Crataegus; certain boards or bars on a cart’s side to stop its way.

A kind of cicada, the 蜧 which is common in the North, and called 鷓；鳥兒 the crested bird; by others written 蜧 but referring probably to another species.

Sugar; honey; candy; sugared, prepared in or with sugar; sweet.

Sugar-candy.

Brown sugar in cakes.

Preserved fruit.

To press the cane.

To blow sugar images.

A mantis.

A pool, a pond, a tank; a stagnant or artificial reservoir; a mound, a dike to resist the waters; a post-station about a league apart.

A thing which unexpectedly came to hand.

Extraordinary, unusual.
From man and superior.

If, perhaps, supposing, may, should; unexpectedly.

1 若 it; premising.

然不行 then it will not do.

或可得 it can probably then be done.

其不愿 if he be unwilling.

心 an intelligent, liberal mind.

能够作 if he will (or is able), then it can be managed.

From cloth and stars.

A store of gold or precious things, such as are offered to or given as presents, by the emperor; a treasury, a jewel-house.

国  a national store-house; the treasury.

耗费  to squander the wealth of the country.

藏 a store-house.

Read 'mu, and used with 擊 The children of the legal wife.

樂妻  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 tang. 薯 vast.

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.

着没牌 I was lying down but not sleeping.

歇 lie down and rest a while.

担 an ambulance chair; a kind of lounging sedan.

下 fallen flat; he is down.

From foot and wide; not the same as t'ik, 踢 to kick.

To slip down; to fall on the face; to fall along; to lie down.

掉了 fell down flat.

好了半天 to lie down half the day.

跌 to walk stumbiing and reeling.

倒了 stumbled and fell.

Like the preceding and next, but different from t'ik, 远 off.

To pass by or miss; to fall, to miss a step and fall; a classifier of times, rows of characters, acts; a beat 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 時 A way; a course.

一 街 one street.

T'ang.

The iron covering of an axle; used like a time; a classifier of a journey or trip; a row; a ruled line.

一 一 a row of tiles.

只走  I went there but once.

扫地  I swept the ground once.

To separate, to sunder.

排 a part, as people who are quarreling; to settle a dispute.

From fire and hot water; it seems its primitive.

To wash; to smooth or iron, to rub smooth; to scald with boiling water; to boil, as water; blistering hot, as iron which will burn the hand.

衣服 iron to clothes.

打 a chafing-dish, a flat-iron.

把水  I boil some water for it.

热水 手 scalded his hand with the water.

了泡儿 a scald blister.

From iron and hot water as the phonetic.

A carpenter's plane; to smooth.

以锉  to smooth (or take out creases) with a plane.

摩  to rub smooth, as a slab of stone.

T'ang.

Old sounds, teng and deng. In Canton, tāng; in Swatow, teng and seng; in Amoy, teng; in Fuhchau, teng, ting, and tāng; in Shanghai, tāng and dāng; in Chi-fu, tāng.

Composed of 吕 a vase with flesh meat in it, raised up by the hand; to be distinguished from the next.

Coarse sacrificial platters which hold the soup or gravy of offerings.

子豆子 豆子 the stands of wood and earthen — for the offerings.

登 From 爺 to stride and 爺, a dish that is stepped on; unlike the preceding.

To ascend, to step up; to advance, to go higher; to attain; to commence, to start; to ripen, to complete; to record, to note; an adverb, as soon as, specially, at the time.

時 presently, immediately.

簿 charge it in the account.

料 to succeed at the examination.

程 to start on a journey.
A plant, the 金 | allied to a *Hypericum* or *tussan*, alluding to the shape of the flowers.

**Ping**

A long handled bamboo umbrella; a bamboo mat shade or screen, like those used by lumbermen to shade their stalls.

**Ding**

A comparison; to compare, an order, class, sort, or quality; equal, like, same; a grade or rank; a sign of the plural for inferior, for things, e. c.; others, such like; it often renders the preceding verb a noun, as 諸 | these sentiments persons; to wait, to permit, to let; to graduate; to class.

**T'ing**

From bamboo and a court.

From fire and to elevate; the contracted form is common, and is also read 聲, a flame.

**Tung**

A lamp; a lantern; laws or precepts of Buddha; moral lights.

**Tung**

A wooden stool.

**Tung**

A square stool.

**Tung**

A footstool, a cricket.

**Tung**

A step-ladder.

**Tung**

A three-legged stool, which will let one full; a cheat.

**Tung**

A stem, a petiole.

**Tung**

The stem of the persimmon.

**Tung**

Exhausted; to walk lame and weakly.

**Tung**

Ready to perish.

**Tung**

Sick, moribund.

**Tung**

Exceedingly sick.
To hurry but not get on, to lose one's strength; doubtful, to step, to tread.

To communicate, to inform.

To communicate, to inform.

To communicate, to inform.

To communicate, to inform.
Gan

 fång

Dark.

黑 | | the dark, pitch dark.

天欲雨面先 | it grows very dark before a shower.

显

To copy, to transcribe; to trace a copy by superposition.

1 錄生 a copyist.

1 出底稿 make a copy from the original.

1 真 or | 清 to copy exactly, to make a fac-simile.

1 抄 or | 寫 to copy off.

尋風捕影難 | 口舌 to write from his flippant tongue, is like seeking a breeze or seizing a shadow.

1 黃 a manifesto or address issued by the emperor himself in times of trouble.

1 羅兩日 our work must be deferred two days.

滕

To bind; to fasten, as with ropes; to cord, to secure; bands for confining a thing to prevent it warping; cords.

行 | a sort of galligaskins or buskins, used by pedestrians.

金 | the banded coffer or record chest, a chapter in the Shu King; met. statutes, fundamental laws.

甲不組 | mail-armour cannot be tied together.

錦 | to secure the cords; i.e. to guard the contents.

滕

Tall; idle, heedless; sullen.

僕 | long, stretching up; spindling, said of very tall, slender people.

From sickness and winter as the phonetic.

痛 | a dolorous pain.

愛 | ardent love.

怪 | acute pain.

心 | I greatly regret it, as something lost.

腫 | a painful swelling.

不 | it does not hurt.

好了瘡疤忘了 | when the scab is well, then he forgets the pain; a rich man forgets the miseries of his poverty.

人 | he gets the love of others.

Tao.

The old form represents a weapon's blade and handle; it is contracted to 丅 in combination as the 18th radical of characters relating to cutting, &c.

A sword or cimeter; a knife; a punc, a lance, for which the next is preferable; a quire of paper, containing from 20 to 100 sheets; a knife-shaped coin, first made by Wang Mang of the Han dynasty.

一把 | one sword.

小 | a pocket-knife.

口鈍 the edge is dull.

切菜 | a cleaver, a chopper.

腰 | a rapier; a short sword.

兩面 | a two-edged cleaver, such as is used by beau-cerc sellers; met. a double-faced sycophant.

馬前 | a guard of swordsmen.

舞 | 花 to fence; broadsword exercise.

二把 | a scullion or cook's-mate. (Pekingese.)

關 | a claymore, such as Kwanti used.

弄 | 笔吏 writers of petitions or law papers.

子匠 | sword-wracks or banditti.

快 | or 刑 a sharp knife.

斧 | a headman.

舟 | a passage-boat.

A kind of mailed fish, a gurnard or Scorpaena, having a greenish body and red tail; also a fish resembling a crab, with red marks.

Fine eyes.

雨水

A heavy rain.

From water and ledge.

Little streamlets or drippings running into a brook; carried away, as by a flood; soaked, saturated; to settle, as sediment.

落海 | swept out to sea.

倒 | overwrought and swept away.

得清 | it has settled clear.

In Pekinese used for 透,透.

To drain off:

米湯 or 飯 to drain the water from rice.

出來 | strain off the liquor, and leave the sediment.

漿盆 | earthen-ware made of drained mud; it is a cheap black kind of pottery.

舟

A long narrow canoe or barge; a load of 300 bushels or 1500 pecks, probably because this sort of boat would carry so much.

征 | a passage-boat.
From knife in the heart; it was once written like  

Overwhelmed with care; grieved or cut to the heart.

I do not think to win people far away, for your aching heart will grieve.

I am really heart-sick.

From worship and age or around; the second form is rare.

To make known to the gods.

To give utterance to prayer, to make supplication or announce one's desires to the gods; to request, in the language of courtesy.

To make known to the gods.

We sacrificed to the 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 its force is increased, or it indicates the end of the matter.

I knocked him over.

Did not knock him down.

He went contrary to his best interests.

To take to one's bed.

I 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.
From a knife and to reach; used with the last.

To arrive at, to attain, to reach; to go or come to; often merely a sign of the past tense, finished, completed; as a preposition, to; at, up to; from, of; a disjunctive particle still, but, yet, on the contrary; when followed by its force is elegantly increased.

處一樣 it is everywhere the same.

他 has come.

今 he has come.

底 he has been there.

底 to the bottom; after all, finally, however, at last.

無所不 it reaches everywhere, omnipresent.

借 from him a hundred taels.

收 it has come.

過 I have been there.

了没有 has he come?

想得 I have thought of it.

事 the matter is even now pressing.

这句话 is said with truth.

完 complete; all around.

不不 not quite perfect; still some defect.

作不 it cannot be effected.

主 the affair has reached its limit, it must be given up.

快 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 urinary 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 Budd-
From heart and excelling.

悼
tao

Wounded in mind, afflicted; to grieve for; to bear with, as an offender who is a minor; to dread; to die early.

七之日
tao

when seven years old he is called pitiable.

哭
tao

to bewail and cry.

悲
tao

to compassionate.

嘆
tao

to sigh for.

亡詩
tao

a monody, a mournful poem on the death of a friend.

稻
tao

Rice when growing in the field, paddy; rice.

撤
tao

to sow rice.

早
tao

early rice.

陸
tao

or 米 upland rice.

水
tao

family rice.

打
tao

子 to thrash rice on the 手 or threshing-floor.

蹈
tao

To tread on, to put down the foot; to violate, to disregard; to tread in another's steps.

自
tao

to willfully violate the laws.

足之手之舞之

the feet dance and the hands gesture, — as in extreme joy.

高
tao

to travel far.

赴湯
tao
火
to get scalded and run into the fire; — heedless.

践
tao

to walk on or along.

壙
tao

The everlasting canopy, i.e. the sky, a curtain, a veil; to canopy over; a carriage screen or partition.

無不覆
tao

there's nothing which is not covered — by the sky.

素
tao

a plain curtain.

像
tao

Like the preceding.

盗
tao

To cover over, to overspread, as the sunlight; to envelop, as a mist or smoke.

盗
tao

the old form of 盗 spittle; the primitive is constantly contracted to a single character.

盗
tao

A robber, a footpad, a highwayman, 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
tao

a bandit.

洋
tao

or 湖 pirates.

賊
tao

a highway robber.

小
tao

a pifferer, a footpad.

言
tao

the soundrel's words are very plausible.

拖
tao

耳 to cover the ears and take the bell; — to steal and think nobody will know it.

名
tao

to rob another's reputation or name, as in counterfeiting trade-marks.

神
tao

像 to take out an idol.

夜
tao

night-sweats.

随
tao

to be careless of things tempts to theriety.

適
tao

waylaid and robbed.

導
tao

To choose; to remove the husk from grain and make it ready for food; rice with six spikelets.

去
tao

to take off the chaff that the clean grain may be ready for use.

Tao.

Old sounds, t'o, toe, dok, do, dot, and dod.

From mouth and knife; it is unlike Chao to call.

叨
tao

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
tao

deeply thankful for.

光
tao

earnestly desirous of your favor; ashamed of asking you.

幸
tao

all enjoyed the care of Heaven.

貪
tao

addicted to cruelty and lust.

福
tao

desirous of seeing you.

To doubt, to suspect.

天
tao

道不		heaven's doctrines are not to be suspected.

條
tao

From silk and 織 string contracted, or uto to knot; it is used with the next, and the second form is unusual.

紗
tao

A plaited sash; a band or cord; a fringe of threads; silk gimp or edging.

子
tao

a silk cord or girdle.

打
tao

子 a twisted cord.

狗
tao

子 a notched or scollop-ed edging.
T'AO.

A bow-case; a scabbard; a flag-bag; a vambrace; to sheathe; just, liberal.

To rejoice; indulgent, ex-cessive; reckless; to store, to lay up; to treat badly; to doubt; slow, lazy.

To pull out by the hand; to tug at; to fumble for; to draw, as a sword; to knock on; to lay hold of.

A tree resembling a Sophora, but by others classed with the Crotolaria; it is not now certainly known.

From water and to lade out.

The rapid continuous waters of a stream; to overpass bounds; name of an upper branch of the River Han in Shensi.

T'AO.

A mischief; the mailed team prances proudly.

An ancient term for a district superintendent of schools.

To melt; to transform and reform.

To return, exhilarated.

To relieve one's feelings, to enjoy, to give rein to.

My husband looks delighted.

The upright judge of Shun, named Kao Yao, n. c. 2200.

The cultivated vine is 萄; the name is supposed to be of western origin, as the grape was brought from the Caspian Sea in the Han dynasty.

A grape-vine.

A dill, as a knife.

A saw, with a dull edge to cut metal.

Happiness; divine, spiritual, pertaining to the gods.

To bind up; to braid cord, to twist; a cord, a strand.

In the evening braid the grass ropes.

The sleeve of a robe; a term used in olden time.

From spirits and a dish.

Drunken, tipsy.
From water and kia 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.

洗 (xi) to scour rice.

乾 (qián) to sift clean.

沙 (shā) to wash sand or rubbish, as to find things.

井 (jǐng) to clean out a well.

流 (liú) playful, tricky, mischief-loving; sprightly.

水 (shuǐ) rippling waters.

In Siaung-hai. An adv of quantity; altogether.

一 (yī) one wash; i.e. at once.

拾 (shí) put them altogether.

替 (tì) go with me.

洵 (xún) used with the last, but not correctly.

 используют, verbose; the prattle of a child.

號 (hào) to cry, to bewail, to weep.

号 (hào) the wailing of infants; to cry and weep.

哭 (kū) the noise of bitter wailing and agony.

嘹 (liáo) howling and squalling, as children.

桃 (táo) A peach, a nectarine, considered as the fruit of all trees; it is used as a metaphor for females and nuptials; a flower-bud, alluding to its plumpness.

鷄嘴 (tái zuǐ) the beaked peach.

扁 (biǎn) or 剛兒 (gāng ér) or 合 (hé) or 蟠 (pán) the flat peach.

子 (zǐ) a peach.

合 (hé) the honey peach from Khamil.

仁 (rén) peach-meats.

碧 (bì) the white double peach.

红 (hóng) peach bloom.

核 (hé) a walnut; but 核 (gǔ) bone is a term for the ankle.

洋 (yáng) the sweet carambola (Averrhoa); but in Kiangsi, this name is applied to the 橙 (chéng) a fruit like the Actinidia or Dillenius.

舍 (shě) a cherry.

斯 (sī) a kind of white peach at Peking.

氏 (shì) 爲 (wèi) the cutler made swords.

仙 (xiān) a poetical name for a fig.

棄 (qì) 根 (gēn) peach leaf and root; i.e. a wife and concubine.

乳 (rǔ) 膠 (jiāo) peach gum.

虫 (chóng) the peach bug; i.e. a wren.

香 (xiāng) a lemon. (Pekingese.)

花 (huā) spring freshes.

符 (fú) the peach charm, hung over the tingshui about newyear.

綿花 (mián huā) flower-bud of cotton.

園 (yuán) 结義 (jié yì) they (Lin Pi and others) made their compact in the peach-garden.

月 (yuè) a poetical name for the third moon.

佛 (fó) Buddha's peach, a fragrant variety of orange which does not become fingered.

鼓 (gǔ) A hand-drum or tambour, furnished with buttons tied to strings on each side, and twirled by peddlers as a cry; it is called 擦揫 and 琅琅鼓 by many.

逃 (tiáo) to abscond, to elude search, to desert; to flee, to escape; to hide; escaped, skulking; a vagabond, a wanderer; fugitives.

逃 (tiáo) to run away.

學 (xué) to play truant.

拐 (guǎi) to abduct, to carry off children.

人 (rén) a fugitive, a deserter.

天下逃亡 (tiān xià táo wáng) this chief of the vagabonds in the land.

逃 (tiáo) to shirk, to hide, to skulk; to flee, as from the police.

奴 (nú) a runaway slave.

籠 (lóng) a well trained bird.

荒 (huāng) fugitives, wandering outcasts.

不出去 (bù chū qù) cannot get away, as from the besiegers.

旗 (qí) he deserted his flag, said of a Bannerman.

军 (jūn) to escape, as a banished man.

脱 (tuō) to sneak away, to skulk off.

騃 (táo) A horse four years old, according to the Pán T'ai; though some say a three year colt.

橇 (qiáo) From wood and age. A block of wood; a useless stick; to stab.

槫 (shuí) an inauspicious animal; name of a noted bandit spoken of in the Chi'un Ts'iu; an ignorant dolt, who cannot be trusted or taught; a history of the Ts'ai state.

昧 (mèi) ignorant of, stupid.

Read 作. Unworthy of a mate, one whom nobody will consort with; a collin.

翻 (fān) A sort of flabellum used by drummers; a banner ornamented with feathers, used by actors, similar to the 翎 a feather insignia.

族 (zú) standards which distinguish officers.

右 (yòu) in his right hand he holds his feather panache.

濤 (tāo) Great waves; billows dashing on the shore; a river in Sz'ch'üen.

波 (bō) billows following each other, and dashing ashore.

松 (sōng) the wind sighing through the pines.

海 (hǎi) 翻滚 seething, foaming billows.
Old sounds, tek and dek. In Canton, tak; — in Swatow, tek and tit; — in Amoy, tek; — in Fuzhou, talk; — in Shanghai, tak and dik; — in Chifu, to.

From go and 直 straight and 心 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, whether 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.

泰 a Hanlin reviser of low rank.

To exact, to demand and take.

自 he brought it on himself.

From great over long altered.

大, 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 prosly; a snare, a trap; a noose or lasso; a shell, a wrapper, a case, an envelope; a classifier of a set of books, a suit of clothes, and plays.

不落 I did not fall into the trap.

一 書 one copy of a book.

一 書 enlace the books.

一 裤 overalls, leggings.

一 衣服 one suit of clothes.

通指 or 用的 generally in use, commonly known.

圈 a noose, a snare.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>客</th>
<th>话 polite greetings.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>主</td>
<td>占 cover it; moose it; keep him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地</td>
<td>he escaped that snare; also, not to conform to the fashion or current opinion; peculiar, particular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>a pair of gloves or mittens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一件</td>
<td>an overcoat or outer robe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言不</td>
<td>no need of many compliments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>管</td>
<td>blocks for two colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>蔬法 a conjurer’s trick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>河</td>
<td>多 the bend or cut-off in the river dries in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>俗</td>
<td>vulgar or common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>一个 complete set of tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安</td>
<td>傢伙 to harness the cart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>二房</td>
<td>the two rooms open into each other, as by a door.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

from T'AO.

TEH.

1 色 appearance of good.

1 肯 to take merit to one's self.

1 之忘 ever grateful for it.

1 六 six virtues, 宋 and knowledge, 仁 humanity, 聖 innate goodness; 義 rectitude; 中 integrity, and 和 conciliation.

1 肴 to give in charity.

1 色 virtue adorns the person.

1 他 a cock, chanteicleer.

1 大 used for bhadanta a title like Reverend given to Buddhist priests.

1 三 three virtues, 宋: 正具 even justice, 勢 stern rule, and 柔克 mild rule; these are the essence of the 九 nine virtues of mankind in all relations.
得

From tfoot go and tfoot an obstacle; g. d. going on till the object be attained.

To attain, to get the object of one's wishes; to wish, to desire covetously; special; between two adjectives it is an adverb, very; an auxiliary verb, can, may, able to be done; after another verb, expresses the potential mood, or a form of the past tense; to do; to become, to gain; a possession; covetously.

不 tfoot unattainable, very difficult; when it follows a negative, it indicates inability; when it precedes it, unwillingness; as tfoot he will not come; tfoot he cannot come; tfoot there is no end; after tfoot or it indicates desire, or the optative; as 我不 tfoot  to  I greatly desired to come; after adjectives the highest degree of; as 少不 tfoot infallibly, certainly enough.

不 tfoot I am rather disappointed; mortified.

法律 tfoot to take bribes to let a thief escape.

失 tfoot there is nothing to say.

手天 tfoot got it from heaven; came naturally.

着了 tfoot it is; I've got it.

今日 tfoot I had a sight of him to-day.

走 tfoot I walked too much.

是用不 tfoot and therefore we did not advance on our road.

省 tfoot you will thus avoid the mire.

来 tfoot I came here on purpose.

不 tfoot I cannot but, necessary, not able to stop.


to tfoot I can see it; it is visible.


to tfoot how can he obtain wisdom?

凡民 tfoot all people who commit  [these] crimes.

等 tfoot I cannot wait.

使 tfoot or do  very well, it will do.

一失 tfoot one and lost one.

戒之在 tfoot restrain your covetousness.

手 tfoot fellow-workmen.

必 tfoot you will get it.

意 tfoot exceedingly well satisfied, just what I wanted.


to tfoot they agree together (or fit) very well.

所哉 tfoot what a fortunate man I am!

不 tfoot how can it but be so?

In Pekingese read tearDownshou should; required of.

用多少 tfoot how much is needed?

甚麽時 tfoot to what hour must we start?

得

Old sound, tfoot. In Canton, tfoot and tfoot; — in Swatow, tfoot; — in Amoy, tfoot and tfoot; — in Fuzho, tfoot; — in Shanghai, tfoot; — in Chifu, tfoot.

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 tfoot not alone, not only; and followed by tfoot as tfoot the common people believe it, but the scholars also.

意 or tfoot a special design.

要 tfoot I specially wish it.

牲 tfoot a sacrificial bullock; to pair, to.

来 tfoot I came on purpose.

不思 tfoot you do not care for our old affinity, and seek to please your new mate.

自 tfoot to announce particularly.

旨 tfoot or tfoot a special edict; an order given for this single purpose.

立 tfoot to stand up for bravely.

字 tfoot I write this to inform you.

示 tfoot a special notification.

犂

Almost the same as the last.

不 tfoot not alone to condole; i. e. one who is a near friend does not make a formality of the condolence.

言同時 tfoot specially spoke of it at the same time.

Read tfoot. The margin or selvedge of the dress.

兎

An excess, an error; to alter, to change; to err; to doubt; as an adverb, a synonym of 太 highly, too, very.
从 heart below under.
Downhearted; timorous.

Secret vice and a depraved heart; dissolute, lewd; filthy; noxious; to gloss over vice, to act hypocritically, to do evil.

To hide one's vile conduct.

To put away evil habits.

Local balderdash or ribaldry should be avoided.

Vicious, depraved.

A horse-trough or bucket to give the animal drink; a basket to muzzle it; a classifier of trees.

Talkative; trifling discourse.

Sunken or hollow eyes; deep-set eyes, arising from high eyebrows; unwashed eyes.

Beetle-browed eyes; hollow-eyed.

The sockets in a skull.
斗

A dry measure of ten 升 or pints; one size, called 市; or 十斤 holds ten catties of rice, and measures 1.63 gallon; a more common kind, the 仓 holds 6½ catties, and measures 300.57149 cubic ins. or 1.13 gall; the 雙 or double peck holds 13 catts; the 户 is larger and holds about 14 catts; the size used in the T'ang dynasty held 18.15 pints or 1.13 pecks; 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, α, σ, τ, and δ in Sagittarius; another of ω in Hercules.

底

底盘 a little house.

盗

盗子 a body-snatcher, who opens coffins to pilfer them.

崭

崭大 courage.

水

水 a dipper.

灰

灰 or 灰子 a hod; it is often only a rag with corner strings.

囚

囚是 a man of great talents.

墨

墨是 a carpenter's marking-cup and line.

指

指文 the stripe on the fingertips.

朝

朝是 or 拜 is to worship the Dipper — for long life.

北

the part of Ursa Major containing the four stars a, β, γ, δ in the Dipper, which is regarded as the chariot of Ti, and to revolve in the center of the sky.

满天星 the sky is full of constellations.

方

方是 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 dust.

精神 撒 excited, ready for any effort, in prime spirits.

身上 User the snow from himself.

浑身发 he trembled all over.

助 of it moves up and down; quivering, as a twig in the wind.

In Cantonese. To touch, to handle; to work in wood.

莫 let that alone.

科

The capital of a pillar.

科 is the square block on its top.

科读 chu. A long-handled ladle likened to the Dipper.

水用 use a ladle to dip the hot water.

科

From insect and dipper, alluding to the shape.

科 a tadpole, a porwiggle.

科文 tadpole characters.

科 fanciful forms of characters in imitation of them and fishes, birds, or other things.

科

The sleeve of a dress.

科

The slope of a hill; a sluice or drain for irrigation; to stand; suddenly.

科然富贵 all at once he became rich and great.

天云起 the sky was quickly overcast.

科

科 suddenly burst out or occurred.

科

at the triennial survey, he was abruptly dismissed.

山而不能 the hill is too steep to be ascended.

科 門 the openings of sluices for irrigating rice-fields.

科

科心险 he is perfectly fearless; a dare-devil.

底

The first form rudeely represents two brave fighting and supported by their respective armies int he rear; it is the 191st radical of a few characters relating to contests, and is often written like 团 at a door; the third form is the most common, and read 丝 when used as a surname, but the second is the correct one.

底 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.

争 a brawl; to fall to and fight.

致 to fight; to have a shindy.

心事 to debate about.

份 to squabble about the divisions of a thing.

不过 You I can't compete with you; I'll kneckle under.

跑 马 to race horses.

趣 to make merry with games or trials of skill, as at a feast.

于 以 a regatta.

致 to dispute fiercely.

坐山观虎 sit on the hill and see their tigers fight: — met. let people settle their own quarrels.

好勇狠 he likes to show his pluck; he will not yield.

纸牌 to play cards.

科 In Cantonese. To make things or furniture; to touch, to play with.

木佬 a carpenter.

乱 to throw into disorder.

枚 don't touch it.

我不谈 I cannot bring it about; it won't do or match.

豆 The character represents a dish, the cover, opening, and legs making its parts; it forms the 161st 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 144th part of a taet; to measure out; a peck.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEU.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEU.</td>
<td>TEU.</td>
<td>TEU.</td>
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<tr>
<td>鬼</td>
<td>The neck, the throat.</td>
<td>吳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痘</td>
<td>The small-pox.</td>
<td>毒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痘</td>
<td>The small-pox.</td>
<td>痘</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**痘**

Like the last. A wooden trecher to hold meat; an old measure of four pints, less than half a peck.

**痘**


**痘**

The small-pox.

**痘**

The small-pox.

**痘**

The small-pox.

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The small-pox.

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The small-pox.

**痘**

The small-pox.

**痘**

The small-pox.
of gold and copper.

From leaf and platter.

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 form.

1. 头, the head, the skull.
2. 头, vertigo, dizziness.
3. 花, a fillet or headband.
4. 出, to turn the head.
5. 出, to take one’s part, to undertake, to interfere; distinguished, rising.
6. 包事, this marriage affair.
7. 上, and 下, upper and lower people, as master and servants, the boss and his men.
8. 下, down-stairs. (Cantonese).
9. 货, carriage animals.
10. 脑, a headman, the guiding hand; a clue, a way.
11. 无公案, no cause for an action, it is a doubtful case.
12. 作事有, an affair of life.
13. 天, the first or most famous.
14. 一日, the day before that.
15. 古, the very best of.

投

From head and weapon.

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.

宿或店, to seek a lodging.

不, not pleased with.

出, 货物, to sell by auction.

明, to bid for; viva-voce or publicly; not 墨, to write a bid.

票, to give in bids at a raffle.

文, to hand in dispatches.

易, to draw one’s self in. well.

其, to agree to whatever another likes, sycophantic.

话, 机, to agree with in opinion, to coincide with, to bear the same testimony.

重, to take to, to give over to.

自, 署, he fell into his own snare.

生, going westwards.

桃, 棕, to send a peach and get a pear in exchange.

诚, or 降, to submit and return to allegiance.

黄

from yellow and lord.

黄, Yellow, a dark yellow; the flaps or tabs which hang from the crown over the ears, intimating that the king must not listen to rumors.
### TEU.

From silk and peck: it is used with the preceding, and is not the same "teu 糧 a cord.

Yellow ear-covers; to inform.

### TI.

#### 877

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From man and low or unusual; the second form is pedantic.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With 1 and 4 are opposites, high — low; honorable — base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To hang the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheap, low-priced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low born, a humble origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water runs downward; the heart turns to evil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To knit the brows when sorrowful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He spoke in a low tone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The gentle look of Buddhist gods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the line one character or place lower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To revolve in the mind when in sheer despair and ready to kill one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a low voice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

- **From**: Cantonese. To offer, as a price; to light, as a fire.
- **着炭**: the coal has lighted.
- **底 tapping**: to price a thing dirt cheap.
- **火欄**: light a fire in the grate.
- **To deceive.**
- **引**: to lead into evil ways, to vitiate.
- **From**: not and lord, denoting one who has something bad; spits it out and rejects it; the second form is now only used as a primitive.

### Notes:

- **TEU**: counterfeited; low, mean, as a disreputable business.
- **三下**: I am not going to submit to do everything.

**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.**
- **Ram or buck; a he-goat; a ram three years old.**

**Notes:**

- **From or horn, and reaching to as the phonetic.**
- **To go, to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.**
- **触**: to touch and drive with the horns.
- **角**: shooting and pulling, an ancient sort of wrestling.
- **驱避**: 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 α β ν δ ε ζ μ ν ξ σ in Libra; to revert to; a foundation; fundamental, radical; to lodge a night; the bottom of.

大 on the whole, generally.

大 a tribe in the Shang dynasty which occupied a region on the upper waters of the River Wei in Kansuh.

Read tī. To reach; to hang down; cheap.

其価 a low price.

邱 From a town and to reach; it is interchanged with the next and last.

A hotel where feudatories 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.

含 a lodging-place.

根坚固 a firm foundation.

旅 a tavern, one’s hotel.

抄 the Peking gazette, so called because it is supposed to be copied out at the royal hotel.

京 to reach the capital.

抵 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.

攜關係 to bear the consequences.

住 hold it up; stop it, as from falling.

得住 it will sustain it; it will not give way.

換 to barter, to swap.

罪 to atone for crime, to bear the blame.

賃 to settle a debt; to compound for a money payment by other property.

兌 to give an equivalent for.

賃 to make compensation; to pay a mulct, to settle an affair with money.

命 or 休 to forfeit one’s life; to atone by life.

水 tide or current against one.

掌 to gesticulate, to flourish the arms.

几 to slap the table, as when talking.

相 to give in return as good as he gave; to revenge upon.

大 in general, for the most part.

Read 休. To clap.

掌面談 he clapped his hands and said.

In Cantonese used for tī. To value; worth, valued at; cheap, at a bargain.

不賃 not worth much.

手 clever, skillful.

真正唔 I was not up to him, I was taken in.

得唔 well worth it.

賃系唔 it was very cheap.

此 Also read 休 and 休; the primitive is also written 休氏.

氏 Disease; sickness caused by constipation, afflicted, sorrowing.

此 you will just make yourself ill, by brooding over these troubles.

底 From cliff and bottom; it is not the same as the next, but is constantly used for it; and for 休 a bone.

底 A soft stone, like steatite; to come to; to cause to approach; to fix, to settle; to produce; to execute; to reach; a whetstone.
| 竭 | The famous bow of the emperor Shun, which was red and ornamented with carvings. |
| 竟 | To vilify, to slander, to debase; to accuse wrongfully; to blame. |
| 醜 | Vile slanders. |
| 專 | To be to pertain the right or call it wrong. |
| 陷人 | To implicate one in a crime unjustly. |
| Read 『h』, Artful, crafty. |
| 瞑 | Hard of hearing from disease; a disease in the ear. |
| From ear and cavity; also read chi, and 『h』. |
| 地 | The earth, "the heavy gross particles which sink at the time of separating the primeval ether;" the second of the three prime powers, worshiped as Queen Earth; a spot, a place; a territory; grounds; a space; terrestrial, earthly; in the ground; the bottom, the support of; only, but, merely. |
| 下 | On the ground. |
| 天 | The whole world, the empire. |
| 面 | Or 『方』 a place, the locality, the region; a spot referred to. |
| 腳 | In the ground; his friends are influential; the firm is sound. |
| 保 | Or 『防』 or 『方』 constables, police-men, headmen. |
| 主 | A landlord; god of a spot, his shrine is usually in the hall. |
| 租 | Ground rent. |
| 他 | He is a man of substance. |
| 心 | The disposition. |
| 皮 | A leather is taut 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. |
| 世 | A gift ground in lacquerware. |
| 竄 | Vacant ground; a resource; a character or principle. |
| 瓜 | Or 『蛋』 sweet potatoes. |
| 暗 | A dark room or spot; in secret, sub rosa. |
| 人 | 欢 the man and the spot agree, he is familiar with the place. |
| 好 | A good locality or situation. |
| 未到 | I have not attained his skill (or standing.) |
| 心 | Of his thoughts wander, his mind is not on the subject. |
| 理 | Geography. |
| In Cantonese often written 騦. A sign of the plural of persons; used for of as a sign of the possessive; also read 『t』 an adjective denoting a little of, rather, a diminutive. |
| 我 | Mine; ours. |
| 中 | Ordinary, poor quality. |
| 但 | 錢 his money. |
| 好得 | A little better. |
| 送 | 一点 give me a little more. |
| 快 | 行 go quicker, hurry! |
| 梗 | The root of a tree or the part of the trunk near the ground; the bole; root, origin, foundation. |
| 深 | In a firm and deep set root. |
| 條 | A white crab or small apple, larger than a cherry, but there is much discrepancy in the descriptions of the plant; the 『条』 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. |
| 桃 | A yellow flower like the 『Spray』 in form; probably a 『Kerria』 or 『Corchorus』. |
| Read 『tai』, Mannerly, polished, elegant. |
| 威儀 | In a grave and highly decorous deportment. |

| 名 | Name of a stream in Lintung, 森 in the southwest of Chihli. |
| 弟 | 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 『t』 an example. |
| 一個 | A younger brother; to act as becomes a younger brother; cousins; relatives; a junior, a friend; easy. |
| 兄 | My wife's brothers. |
| 兄 | Sons of a mother's brother. |
| 你 | How many brothers have you? |
| 令 | Your younger brother. |
| 舍 | My younger brother. |
| 士 | A pupil. |
| 敏 | Or 『小』 your unworthy friend, your humble servant. |
| 亞 | A boy, a lad; my boy. |
| 出 | When in active life, fall not to act the part of a younger brother. |
| 不 | Disrespectful to superiors. |
| 異 | Half blood relatives. |
| 作 | To act like a brother. |
| 藩子 | The daughter of Tsi is happy and unconcerned. |
| 悌 | From heart and brother, to indicate the feeling; used with the preceding. |
| 第 | To act as a younger brother; respectful brotherly; indifferent to. |
| 慈祥 | 聖之德 also courtesy and respect are virtues honorable to all. |
| 从 | From bamboo and a strap screwing around and ascending; it is often contracted to 『s』 a grass. |
| 一 | 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. |
of a watchman. Heaven and earth's noxious vapors produce.

天地淫气之所致

The rainbow, supposed to be formed of small ephemere generated in the ether, which

天地淫气之所致

A piece of whitish jade, once worn on the girdle as a symbol of sincerity.
the Supreme Ruler, the highest being in the heavenly pantheon, and now worshiped by the emperor alone, as the source of his viceroyal power; he is known by other names, as 皇 on the highest august Shangti; 天 the heavenly Ruler; 天木木 the heavenly august Shangti; and 明天 the bright heavenly Shangti; the Rationalists have degraded the term by making many Shangti, among whom 天皇 the perfect august Shangti, whose throne is supposed to be in the Dipper; 為天 the somber bearers Shangti, and 咚天 helping heaven Shangti (Kwanti), are much worshiped; these have almost wholly taken the place of the ancient divinity in the minds of the common people in China.*

* There are strong reasons for the inference that the early sovereigns of the Chinese worshiped the spirits of their deceased 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 powers were ascribed to him while the monarch holding the seal 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 supplanted 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 王 and 皇 夫 and the Chapter 王在 the Shu King, and the Chapter 棟 in the Shu King. It is doubtless true that the radical idea of 皇 is a ruler of the highest kind, but there is not that proof that the designation 上 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.

| 王 | the sovereign and 后 his queen. |
| 皇 | the emperor. |
| 五 | the five elected rulers before Yū 皇, B.C. 2537-2255; also five gods of the Rationalists which rule the four quarters and the zenith. |
| 星 | the star β in Ursa Minor. |

胡然而也 how strikingly beautiful she is! 1

子 a class of beings like angels or created spirits; genii.

From words and autocrat as the phonetic.

To judge, to examine into; to fix the mind on; to decide between.

To inquire into a case.

Careful attention.

The four truths (arya satyan) which must be mastered by all converts to Buddhism.

Although he can investigate small subjects, he has not a wide reach of mind.

From worship and autocrat as the phonetic.

The religious ceremonies observed by the sovereign twice a year in honor of his ancestors and predecessors, both remote and near.

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.

The royal sacrifice originated with Shun.

To run by drops; a drop of water.

Crying and weeping.

下水来 to run drop by drop.

毛 a hair, a drop, a sand, an atom of dust, — Buddhist metaphors for minute objects.

An indissoluble knot; bound so as not to be loosed; closely joined.

結 betrothed, engaged.

It is also interchanged withennial, in this sense, and the dictionaries uphold the latter, but this has supplanted it.

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, unfeathered.

瓜 a flower-stalk; the leafy calyx.

And 造 a lotus where two stems have united.

盤 the receptacle of the flower and calyx; it usually includes the green calyx.

士 无所 nothing to support above.

瓜熟 when the melon is ripe the calyx falls; applied to a birth.

High, exalted; the highest or best of; tired out, weary of.

高 lofty.

極 the extreme of.

Read 華 A stout thorn 草; whence the simile 皆不 草 I have not offended a hair's breadth.

From to 与 and a screaming tiger, contracted to the second form; it is also read to encompass around.

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 proposition, for, instead of.

傳 to send, as by post; to transmit intelligence; traditional, handed down.

稟 to petition for another.
年 next year.

香 you | 這 may I trouble you to send this for me.

這 | 難 it will not be easy to catch him so far off.

起 | about to send; has been sent.

代 | substituted for, instead of; takes the place of.

送 | to exchange.

去 | gone a long way, — and not returned.

到 | or | 至

Old sounds, た, た, た, and た. In Canton, た; — in Swatow, た, た, and た; — in Amoy, た, た, た, and た; — in Foochow, た, た, た, and た; — in Shanghai, た, and た; — in Chifu, た.

梯

| From wood and brother as the phonetic.

へ | A ladder; movable steps; stairs; the steps of a stair; a means to reach an end; to recline against; to scale, to mount.

へ | a flight of stairs.

へ | a closet under the stairs.

へ | the opening of the stairs.

へ | a ladder.

へ | or 雙 a step-ladder.

へ | a rope-ladder, scaling-ladder.

へ | I ladder leading to the roof.

へ | or 一 the rungs or boards of the ladder.

へ | to ascend the cloudy ladder; to become a Hanlin.

へ | a ladder of one rope with riddles.

梯
don't oppress the people and give them cause for revolt.

へ | to leave one in the lurch.

へ | the stand in deep thought.

へ | they scaled the walls and scrambled into the town.

梯
da bent bone; a wry nose.

へ | the spleen of a hog.

梯 | A species of grebe called 類; it has a whitish, streaked plumage, very fat, and rather smaller than the common wild duck; its legs are placed so far behind that it walks with difficulty.

梯
does not recur.

梯
each and every one.

梯 | a silk robe.

梯 | he was clad in dark silk.

梯 | A net for entrapping rabbits, which was made by a bow that sprung and caught them by the leg.

梯 | 中之免不復獲煮 | ala for the hare in the trap, it will jump no more.

鷹

鷹 | The pelican found along the Chinese coast.

鷹 | 人共目信天翁 the pelican waits for the fish, never hunting for his food, whence bards have called him the old man who trusts in Heaven.

鷹

鷹

鷹 | an unusual name for the flying squirrel.

提

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 頭 for devo, the gods of the Brahmans; unencumbered.

提 | to speak of, to refer to.

提 | to bring to notice or mind; to suggest.

提 | to raise up, to promote.

提 | to advance.

提 | to take up in the arms, to carry; to nourish, to help on.

提 | to revere; to reverence; to reverence, to revere, to revere; to nourish, to help on.

提 | a courier of the government.

提 | to bring to mind.

提 | keeper in the Board of Punishments.
T'li.

好人 | this wealthy person moves about at ease.
| 刑 a provincial judge.
| 罪 a major-general, marshal, or captain-general; the highest military grade.
| 聚 a proctor or manager of colleges; the overseer of candidates at examinations; he also has the general care of the chancellor's yamen, and marks off the names.
| 拍 見覺 to bring forcibly to notice.
| 面 命耳 | to give orders personally with authority.
| 紅 | to pull up the heel of the shoe.
| 招 | the location of a dagoba.

Read shi. To collect, to flock together.

歸 飛 | [the crows] come flocking back.

題 The forehead, the front or head; conspicuous; the title or argument of a book; a subject for writing upon, a theme, a proposition; an inscription; to compose; to write; used for the last, to notice, to discuss, to bring forward; to praise; to subscribe; to do or attempt; to look at.
| 詩 to compose verses.
| 纂 or | to inscribe the inscription on a tablet.
| 大 | an important matter, an urgent order from high officers to attend to a thing.
| 破 | the exordium or argument of an essay; it must be only two sentences, and is followed by the
| 承 | or enforcement; there are other terms of this kind in rhetoric, as 出 to repeat the theme; 長 a long text; and
| 文不對 | it contradicts the theme.
| 小 | 大作 to make too much of a little matter.
| 醒 眠 | he has aroused me.
| 書 | the name or purport of a book; a text or theme.

不敗 | or not 出口 be silent, don't say anything about it; don't let a word drop.
| 签 the title printed on a book.
| 難 | an undertaking hard to do, a difficult job.
| 一經品 | 便作佳士 they then discussed his merits, showing him to be an excellent person.
| 休 | 起 say no more, let the matter drop.
| 你先 | 頭 do you broach the matter, or speak of it.
| 一個 | to prompt, as one repeating a lesson.
| 雕 | 交趾 the tattooed-forehead Amianese, who anciently marked their brows with colors.

蝨 An insect.
| 蝨 or | 蝨 a light colored, small cicada, common in the north of China.
| 頭 | a bird, the | 蝨 or night jar.

从 worship and is; also read sahi, and used for chi 觸 but.
| 鳥 | rest, repose; at peace, in accord with; happiness.
| 福 | great happiness.
| 明 | in full health and prosperity.
| 魯 | I got nothing but disgrace.

从 spirits and is.
| 色 | reddish, but pure clear liquor; the essential oil of milk or Elaine, a liquid refined from butter.
| 顏 | in the hall, the rich wine is on the buffet.
| 酗 | an unctuous rich liquor skimmed from boiled butter or ghee; met. the beneficial mildness of Buddha.

At ease; name of a woman.
| 妃 | beautiful, winning as Si Shi 西施 the beauty of Wu in olden time.
| 麗 | An old term for mother in Nganhwui.
| 魚 | a frisking, fine horse.
| 豔 | a swift-footed palfrey.
| 旦 | an ancient place in the Han dynasty, situated in the east of Shantung.

Also read sahi.

鶴 A bird of the accipitrine order, which is thought in spring to turn into a dove.

从 mouth and sovereign or tiger; it is also written other ways, but differs from shi 雞 only.

To howl and bewail; to lament, to cry; to crows; to caw; to coo and call; to scream, as an ape or parrot.
| 咝 | to weep and moan.

鶏 | a cock's crow.

鶏 | the third watch.

月 | constantly wailing and mourning.

月 | 落鳥 | 霜滿天 when the moon sets [near dawn] and the crows caw, the hoar-frost fills the air.
| 鳥 | the crows and calls of birds.

从 foot and is; occurs interchanged with the next.
| 腿 | to tread on; to step; to kick.

分背相 | [angry horses] turn back to back and kick each other.
| 足 | 為義 exert him to be just; to urge one to practice uprightness.
| 拔 | to gallop.

蹄 A hoof, solid or cleft, either of horses or oxen; a horse; a trap to catch hares; to kick; a leg of pork or mutton.
| 角 | hoofs and horns, i.e. horses and cattle.
| 豚 | pig's feet or petticoats.

日 | the four hoofs of an ox have eight phalanges —but they are so matched they cannot unite; i.e. we seem to be unable to agree upon this matter.
得意春风快马

in the joyous spring weather one likes to gallop his horse.

得意春风快马

大沙

elephantiasis. (Cantonese.)

赫

a variety of red paper very thin and strong.

七星

a seven spotted [pig's] leg; — women often eat it to increase their milk.

獸

the paths made by the tracks of animals and steps of birds crossed one another over the whole land.

羊

草 the dock (Rumex), used as a vermifuge.

鶴

a sprawling duck's foot; i.e. a poor man who never wears shoes. (Cantonese.)

馬二百

horses two hundred hoots; — i.e. fifty horse.

鰂

A water or water lizard; an eft; the name is applied to a large carp in some books.

鰂

A vessel used in making spirits; a sort of boiler.

鰂

The clouds breaking and the rain ceasing; fair weather.

These two characters are synonyms in the Pan Tsin, but they are badly described; a common name for the mudfish or silure, of which many species exist, and probably this denotes the broad-headed bull-heads (Bagrus, Silurus and Poineopous); caps are said to be made from their skins, which perhaps led to the Chusan islanders being called 人 in the Han dynasty.

體

From bone and sacrificial vessel; it is constantly contracted to体现出 so that the proper sound of that form is almost lost.

The body; a frame consisting of many parts; the whole person; a solid, a cube or other solid body; a class, a body of officers; the 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 soltigue; completeness; attracted, related to, joined; to receive courteously; a style for writing Chinese characters, of which there are six.

大面

having a great reputation; honored and dignified.

一

the whole, all concerned; in accord.

禮

courtesy, politeness.

四

the four limbs.

全

or 百 the entire organization; the body complete.

識

to understand the highest principles of propriety.

失

impolite, rude.

好

in elegant, fine-limbed.

憎

to befriend.

妻

husband and wife are one flesh.

文武

two classes of civil and military officers.

身

the general look, the effect.

不

式 inelegant, as a bad style; unusual or outré, as the dress of a clown.

貴

達 and fear your good self is indisposed.

形

the frame, the aspect and body of.

身平安

enjoying bodily health.

聖

Emperor's person; also used by some for the Eucharist.

設

to prepare the table.

一篇之役

a résumé of the whole work.

就

far assimilate to the virtuous, and you will have a love for those who are distant.

國經野

to apportion out the state and mark off the territory — to feudal princes.

貼

to be willing to help another; sympathizing.

統

decorous, befitting.

體

From bone and sacrificial vessel; the other two forms are unusual.

體

Tears; the water from the eyes; to weep; the second is also read 髒, and more properly means snivel, mucus; but the two are much interchanged.

涕

to weep bitterly.

鼻

running from the nose.

涕

sorrowful tears.

涕

From knife or hair and brother; the second form is seldom used.

涕

to shave.

涕

to shave the head.

涕

to shave the beard.

涕

to shave and turn priest.

涕

to trim or dress the eyebrows.
TIAO.

Old sounds, tío, dio, tao, ta, tot, and dok. In Canton, tin; — in Swatow, tiá, tìo, tìo, and chan; — in Amoy, tian, tian, and tsan; — in Foochow, tin, tin, and chan; — in Shanghai, tio and dio; — in Chifu, tiao.

Like the next, and interchanged with it.

**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 Kwanchow.

She hung her ivory hair-pin on her girdle.

**I**

Used for the last; also read chi and t'iu.

To go away, to leave; to put away; a comb-pin; to play, to point at.

He thought of walking about, and not at all of leaving; — he did not wish to leave the service.

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The tiao seems to be allied to the teal or wren, but a larger bird, which gets the name of 切 or reed splitter, from its cutting open reeds to get the insects; also 切 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 Euphila aureo.

Also read 蒼.

An ornamented bow.

In upright, trustworthy.

歌 local, barbarous ditties.

Read 仙. Slender waisted; handsome.

昭
tiao

A boat.

客 a passage-boat, used on small rivers; it is shaped like a scow, blunt and wide, and carries 15 tons, or half a dozen men.

吳 風 boats of Kiangtung.

From body and pendulous.

The penis.

Composed of 弓 a bow grasped by a man, because the watchers of the dead shot at the birds which pecked them; only the second form is now usually applied to a string of cash.

To condole with mourners, to ask respecting the dead; to wall 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.

弗 not to incriminate with others.

案 to order a rehearsing; to revise a case.

生死 to feel for the living and lament the dead.

開 to perform the funeral rites before the burial; usually the previous day.

父 to assist at a funeral; the friends often write 文 or mourning, which are burned.

起 the ghost of a suicide.

顙 to hang by the neck.

捕 a well-bucket.

一 錢 a string of cash, nominally a thousand; also a bank-bill representing the money.

覘 or 視 to ask and verify, as a passport; to request an inquiry into, as records.

民 to lead on the people.

吉 a half fabulous, amphibious animal in southern China, having the body of a tortoise and a snake's head; it may denote a kind of mailed triton.

Read 仙. To reach to; to move; to get to the extreme; in good order.

神之矣 the gods have come! — speaking of the fumes of incense.

無敢不 be careful that none are not in order.

From hand and suspended; an unauthorized character, apparently altered from the last.

To take; to carry.

提心吊膽 he took up his heart and carried away his gall; said of one in excessive fear.

仏 Uncommon.

不 unusual, not uniform or regular.

綱 to hang up or suspend; to tie up any one with cords.

賤私刑 to tie up a thief and beat him one's self.

From heart and ladle.

凄 mournful.

From metal and ladle.

釣 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.

其 何 what are used in angling?

魚 to angle.

活名 釣 to buy a reputation and fish for praise.

竿 a fish pole.

提沙 to hook a sole-fish; met. to steal shoes. (Cantonese.)

他不取你 he don't take your hook; he'll not be gulled.

子 不靜 Confusiusiang and did not use a net.

香餌 釣 to hook a golden grampus with fragrant bait; — met. to swindle one, to inveigle.

fone

The full, ripe ear of grain hanging down; to hang up.

桃
tiao

The boards of a bed; the bars which support them.

窓
tiao

From care and a prognostic.

窗 Secluded, reserved, elegant, refined.

軼 delicate.

寫 admirable, attractive; said of beautiful women, pleasing landscapes, or spacious mansions.

訝
tiao

From word and an omen; occurs interchanged with 騥. to speak alluringly; to excite by dallying words, to tamper with in sport; to woo, to court; to seduce; suddenly.

寫 to locally play with.

戲 to entice to lewdness.

姦 fornication.

聲音喫 the chords harmonize; clear, accordant sounds.

雖 if the two armies suddenly join battle in the empire, who will dare to lead them?
From care and bird; alluding to their mode of concealing nests.

dark and deep, cavernous.

one who lives very remote from the city, — and is inconvenient to reach.

to penetrate far into.

the cavernous recess cannot be explored.

In Shanghai, altered in sound from 鳥. A bird.

鳥 a bird's nest.

鳥 a bird's cage.

Short clothes.

Short garments are the best for fighting in.

From hand and to exceed; occurs incorrectly used for chiao 柝 to row and 諏 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 to kill; 滅 to exterminate.

心裏有點 擊 I have thought of a wise step or a nice plan.

要 to strike stones together; met. people's opinions clashing.

脾 obstinate, perverse. (Shang-Lu.)

舌 to speak thick or with an impediment.

臂 to brace the arms, to stand defiantly.

反 an indirect argument; to prove by indirect means.

尾 to wag the tail.

Read 'Tiao. To juggle.

動 to shake, as a table.

In Pekingese. To fall into or down; fell down, slipped off and fell; to shake off; to come off, to part.

在地下拾起來 it has fallen on the ground, pick it up.

天上下來的 it fell down from the sky.

心中 不下 I certainly shall not forget it.

過胎 cast her young.

去身上把 shake the dirt off yourself.

猴 a slippery fellow, one who will play a trick on you.

An unauthorized character.

Black-glazed earthen jars, made at Canton; they are usually without ears.

水 a water-jar.
Weakly, young; going unsteadily, as if wary of the path; envious; impatient of labor.

Their manners and usages are loose and impudent.

To assume the merit of Heaven.

To the elegant gentlemen travel that read to Chen.

To provoke; to regard lightly, to disregard.

I dislike his contemptuous way of depreciating others.

Read tiao To move or replace the family tablets; the earliest ancestral shrine, the founders of the race.

An ancestral hall; met. an estate, a patrimony.

The far off shrines (of the chief) are our founders.

To guard the laces; name of an office.

A son who inherits two estates.

To offer flesh as a sacrifice; the flesh thus offered.

Good.

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.

Long spears and sharp military weapons.

A warming griddle.

To despise, to be mean to; to have little kindness for.

Do not look down upon the people with contempt.

A place that is not full; a sinus, a cavity.

From words and all around.

To harmonize, to blend; to restore the peace, to adjust; to mix or compounded; to tame; to temper, to regulate, to moderate; to intrigue, to induce; to tune; to try a note on an instrument; to find the tone of a character; to spell; to combine initials and finals according to tone, as the Chinese manner is.

To harmonize, to put in good tune.

To spice, to season nicely.

A spoon; to season soups.

Or to nurse one's health.

To laugh at.

To revise and rearrange an affair.

Inharmonious; a troublesome, peevish person. (Shanghai.)

To find the right note or tone.

To assist, to speak in favor of.

To tune the strings.

The lute and lyre do not chord; met. domestic discord.

To insult a female; lewd dalliance.

To harmonize the musical chords.

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.

A tune, a song; a ballad; to move, to transfer, to station; used for tiao to seek; to select.

A tune.

A ballad in a certain time.

Transposed, to exchange.

To change about; to put end for end.

Station troops.
T'IAO.

一 | 题目 thesis; a topic.

天 | moral principles; natural, reasonable rules.

風 | the northeast wind.

| thrown into disorder, no regularity.

例 | rules for procedure.

不 | 达 this item (or these portions) is not well explained.

In Pekingese. A rectangle; oblong.

午 | 先 a strip of paper.

鰭 | fish and slender; the second is also read "saum", explained by one author to mean a dark color.

小 | white fish, like dace; long narrow fish such as the Trichiurus or Tharsus, called

白 | 鱼; many sorts are common along the coast of China.

魚 | 由 the white minnows sport on the water.

條 | leather and a strip contracted.

The reins of a bridle.

革 | 冲 the reins are amply long.

鱉 | A general name for hard spinous fishes like the perch; also applied to the sturgeon's nose, with its india-rubber like flesh.

芻 | Clover, or a small leguminous plant (Lathyrus) like a pea.

| a marshy plant, called

鼠 | tail or rat's tail, whose leaves furnish a black dye, and when boiled will blacken the hair; it is perhaps a Bignonia.

穂 | a kind of leguminous plant.

| high, tall, like a spindling reed.

高 | along the bank grows the pretty pea.

之 | 荊 from the Bignonia flowers are deep yellow.

答 | Like the last.

答 | A broom made of reeds; divining-blocks made of bamboo roots.

答 | A broom made of the sorghum root; a coarse besom.

切 | or or or to throw the divining-blocks, as is done in the temples.

岩 | A lofty peak.

岩 | From to go and to call.

远 | Far off, remote; cut off from constant intercourse.

远 | remote.

路 | the journey is very long.

千里 | a thousand miles off.

鬓 | The tuft of hair on children's heads; ringlets.

鬓 | 齿 or 1 year young, under six or seven years.

髻 | 髻; 生 in his energy and wisdom.

髻 | To shed the teeth; young, childish.

髻 | 未满 before I had shed my teeth.

髻 | 髻; 你 still have your first teeth, and the smell of milk is in your mouth; — i.e. what do you know?

肉 | It is fancifully drawn to represent hanging fruit.

肉 | A tree laden with fruit.

肉 | 树 from the red cherries hanging from this tree!

肉 | From body and omen.

肉 | A tall man.

肉 | 細高 a tall, slender person.

肉 | 月 from moon and omen.

肉 | The moon appearing in the morning before sun-rise.

跳 | To leap, to skip, to jump; to dance, to hop about; to palpitate, to beat; to shoot upwards, as spouts; to intrude on; a board to pass over; a plank to reach a boat.

下 | 下来 jump down.

跳 | 来 jump over it.

跳 | skipping about.

跳 | to leap a whitewashed wall; — i.e. to have an assignation.

跳 | a step on the plank.

跳 | 叱 — gave me a great fright.

跳 | while he bolts his manger; — i.e. leaves the employ recklessly.

跳 | 天 the dragon has jumped the heavenly gate; — a rapid rise in degrees.

跳 | my heart beats.

跳 | to exercise or invoke spirits, wishes do.

跳 | to leap and skip, as a kitten.

跳 | Read. To raise both the feet, or leap up on them.

跳 | 然后 they all at once reappeared.

跳 | To look aslant, to glance or peep at.

跳 | 望 to gaze at from afar, to look at.

跳 | 望 to gaze fixedly.

跳 | From head and omen; it is also read "fu", to stoop; like the next.

跳 | High officers sent to court from feudal princes; to have an audience.

跳 | 有 when they enjoyed the banquet of audience, the gems or rarities were displayed.

跳 | From to see and omen.

跳 | To see; to have an audience once in three years, as feudal princes, who sent presents by their ministers; to see afar.

跳 | to bring presents to the emperor.
A bamboo basket or a grass in which laborers carry muck or produce.

A variety of sorghum which grows very tall. Read 三, a kind of amaranth.

From rice, out to go out and 稿 a jungle fowl; but 稿 by itself means ripe rice.

To sell grain, to dispose of breadstuffs.

A weed resembling the heliobore (Veratrum); also a kind of violet.

An appellation for a father.

An appellation for a father.

Old sounds, tia and tap. In Canton, to; — in Swatow, tia; — in Amoy, tia; — in Fuhchau, to; — in Shanghai, tia; — in Chifu, tia.

From father and many; it is also read 仔.

An appellation for a father.

Old or 母 my parents.

Venerable Sir I addressed to old men.

Very heedless and untrustworthy.

Old sounds, dit, dip, and tip. In Canton, tip, tit, and tat; — in Swatow, tia, tip, va, and chui; — in Amoy, tia, tip, and tat; — in Fuhchau, tik and tok; — in Shanghai, dit, dit, and tit; — in Chifu, tit.

From 老 old and 至 extreme, indicating near years.

Age of seventy or eighty; an octogenarian; aged, infirm; dun featured and colored like iron, whence this and 鐵 are read alike.

If we are not joyful now, the days will glide on till we are eighty.

Read 雨, An ant-hill, because in piling it, the ant though so tiny, exerts itself to the utmost.

The clouds were screaming on the ant-hill.

A high hillock.

From insect and a slip or quick; the second was once read 似, a butterfly, the Papilio.

A double garment, but not wadded; used to protect from the dust.

A double robes, lined with thin cloth.

A sort of buskin worn by ladies around their ankles.

From earth and a slip.

A battlement on a wall, having embrasures 槌口 like a parapet; to surround with a parapet or breastwork.

From Amoy.

Regarded by many as another form of cheh, 袞 to plait, and often thus used; also read 袖.

A black overalls; a riding jacket or spencer.

A parapet or breastwork.

T'iao.

Tie.

Tieh.
A plate, a dish; a platter, flat and bread.

Dye | lacquered plates.

Oil | bowls and plates, table

One | put four plates to one

Sole | a dove or a waiter, a vail.

Oil | or side plates for condiments.

To cure or tan leather.

A country in the Indian

Archipelago.

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 | sand

fish and | sole fish.

An old name for Lromosome.

The sun beginning to decline

towards the west; the hour from

two to three o'clock P.M.

The eye-ball very protuberant,

like some varieties of

gold fish.

Bulging eyeballs.

Read | The eyes unsteady,

resulting from imperfect vision or

nearsightedness.

To forget; to be mistaken.
Like the last.

To fall, as a bird from the sky; to dart down into the water.

The swift hawk darted on its quarry.

To keep time with the foot in singing and playing.

She thrummed the strings as she tapped with her slipper.

To walk limping; to stand on tiptoe.

To reach down the book from the shelf.

The character is intended to depict its meaning; the original idea is derived from 炙, an ant-hill; it is also read 坦.

Protuberant, jutting, anything above the surface, as a corn, a boss, a mole-hill; convex; that which causes a convexity; elastic, springy; a tenon.

Protruding eyes.

Letters cut in alto relief.

Pouting lips and flattened nose; — sullen, cross.

A high breast and capacious belly.

Extruding.

See it rise out of the water — as a whale.

A rounded or raised road.

Elastic and inelastic; both are foreign terms.

An overplus; too much.

More than enough.

To digorgoe more than was received, as a swindler is made to do.

Formed first of 丑 day repeated thrice as 占, which were afterwards changed to 烏 with 岐 correct under it, referring to successive official investigations to get at the right of an accusation; the contracted form is common; it is interchanged with the two next.

To redouble, to reiterate; to complicate; to fold; to fear; a doubling.

A tiresome reiteration: to pile on.

Several times.

The distant green hills rise one above another.

Everybody was trembling with fear.

To pile on; to fold over and over; to gather up; to suspend.

To fold together.

Pile them in the form of a square; fold it even.

Make the bed and fold up the bedding.

To put in order.

(Cantonese.)

Don't give yourself anxiety on that point. (Cantonese.)

Very soft, whitish cloth of a firm texture, called 白 like silk in appearance, which is woven from a cocoon-like fruit, and was brought from Kao-chang the Uigur country; the Tangut people have 卯 embroidered poet's hair cloth, which seems to be something like Cashmire shawls, but the old 白 brought from hence is now called 紅 糧 or red pilot-cloth.

A short step; a small pace.

To stamp the feet, as when vexed.

A fine sieve or fan called 筍 which farmers use to winnow grain.

A punt, a shallopc.

A canoe, a dingey, such as poor people use.

Lotus flowers in the shallopc.

From ice and a slice.

Frozen hard.

Frozen together or into, as water in a pitcher.

The ceiling of a room, which is often divided into panels and painted.

The boards below the tiling.

To hoard, to lay up, to engage.

When merchants] engross the stocks, it produces poverty — among dealers.

To intercept, to hide from.

To the starry banners dazzled the view, — alluding to their number and beauty.

Afraid, timid; fearful of trespassing.

With great care and apprehension.

From dart and 件 to inform; it is now used only as a primitive, and is altered to 戴 when in combination.

To scrape, to pick; sharp; advantageous.
From napkin and to divine.

**T'ieh.**

Old sounds, c'it and c'ip. In Canton, c'ip and c'it; — in Swatow, c'ip, c'i, and c'it; — in Amoy, c'int and c'ip; — in Fuhchau, t'iek and t'ait; — in Shanghai, t'i; — in Chifu, t'ie.

From mouth and to divine.

**T'ieh.**

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.

To accommodate, to yield to; to patronize; to take up another's cause; on another's behalf.

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. 

From hand and a slip; it is used with 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.

Iron, called 鐵 or black metal; made of iron; firm, decided, iron like; without doubt, really.

Iron tools.

To work in iron.

A kind of burrowing spider, called 蟲 and 蝦; it resembles the Mygale in the manner of making its nest.
TIEN.

Old sounds, tin, tim, and dien. In Canton, tin and tim; — in Swatow, tian, chiam, and liam; — in Fuzhou, liang and taing; — in Shanghai, ti and di; — in Chifu, tien.

顚 tien

From head and true; it is interchanged with the next three.

The top, the apex, the summit; the forehead; the beginning of; to upset, to fall over; to overthrow, to subvert; to die, to be ruined.

顚 tien

A word indicating a high degree of distance or height.

顚 tien

Very far off.

顚 tien

High extremely high.

顚 tien

The topmost or outer boughs of a tree; a fallen tree.

顚 tien

A species of yew or larch.

顚 tien

To get one's wisdom teeth; the large double teeth.

顚 tien

To get the last molars, which in man the Chinese place at 24, and in women at 21 years of age.

顚 tien

The peak or apex of a hill.

顚 tien

The highest peak of a number of mountains.

顚 tien

A lake south of Yunnan fu, the largest about forty miles in length; it is connected with the Yangtze' River by the Pu-tó River, flowing northerly about a hundred miles.

顚 tien

A wide region near it, formerly occupied by Lolo's and other tribes; and those or 甘 are still used for Yunnan province.

顚 tien

Read 天. Vast, full.

顚 tien

A wide expanse of water.

顚 tien

To go unequally; to trot, as a horse or donkey; to jolt in trotting.

顚 tien

馬 the leader of this horse jolts one unmercifully.

顚 tien

To beat, to knock a thing to pieces, as when throwing it away; to lead; to spread out.

顚 tien

擊鼓舞 to beat a rub-a-dub on the drums.

顚 tien

To stumble, to trip.

顚 tien

To weight a thing in the hand; to jolt or bob up and down, as a nurse does a baby.

顚 tien

To shake in the hand.

顚 tien

有 有多少作重他, and guess the weight.

顚 tien

In Cantonese. To lay up and down, to lay straight; directly ahead, straight on.

顚 tien

I cannot be numbered.

顚 tien

A direct road.

顚 tien

A horse with a white spot in his forehead.

顚 tien

To weight a thing in the hand; to jolt or bob up and down, as a nurse does a baby.

顚 tien

To shake in the hand.

顚 tien

A horse with a white spot in his forehead.

顚 tien

A nick in a blade; broken off or having a flaw.

顚 tien

An official baton with a spot; i.e., not a pure color.

顚 tien

Originally written with 六 a stand now contracted to 八, with the Chinese records on it, denoting the books of the 五帝 placed high out of respect.

顚 tien

A canon, a standard or ritual; a statute or code; written, authentic documents, records; law, rule; ordinances; statutory; constant; to put in charge of another; to mortgage; to consider; to rule or manage; to take oversight of; to be directed to, bent on.
tien.

| off | mortgage land, as a mortgagee. |
| or 永 | to mortgage for ever. |
| 守 | to keep in charge. |

尚有 or 還 | still you have the statutes and laws. |

古 | ancient records, like the Domesday Book. |

恩 | [your] great favor, or bounty. |

史 | a writer of the court, or a clerk who has no grade; an inferior, justice under a chi-hien. |

五 | the five social relations. |

郵 | a grant to deceased soldiers of merit. |

自作 | not doing what is illegal. |

出 | [such a style] comes from the classics and savors of the canons. |

老 From old END 点 spot contracted. |

tien The grimy spots on the face of an old person,—defined by 老人脸上如點 something like spots on an old man's face. |

點 The name of a grass. |

tsing the father of the commentator Tsingtsu 書子 a disciple of the Sage. |

黑 and to divine; the contracted form is common in cheap books. |

點 | a black spot, a speck; a dot, a little, a mite; a comma; the stroke of a clock; an old name for the fifth part of a night watch, or about 13 minutes, in mechanics, a point, the spot where the weight or power acts or touches; a particle; speckled, starred, dotted; to punctuate, to italicise with dots; to nod, to bow slightly; to blot out, to mark for correction; to point out; to prick off; to soil or spot; to light, as a lamp; to nod in absent; in penmanship, a slanting dot, a \ which is also read чu. |

指 | to point out; to show which or how. |

眼 | to give one the wink. |

打 | to sort or arrange, to put in order. |

幾 | 五 what time is it? |

制 | 心 to spread out a luncheon. |

欽 | designated to be a hanlin. |

點 | 一 a point and a line; to write. |

造数 | made out the list. |

気 | a little vexed. |

一 | 好心 a goodhearted man. |

星 | or 半子 a very little. |

多 | 一兒 a very little more. |

長 | one rather long. |

自 | to bring ridicule on one's self. |

景 | to describe and illustrate, as in describing a region. |

甚 | it is beautifully adorned. |

In Cantonese. An interrogative, how, in what manner? what? |

是 | how is it then? |

何 | how, in what way? |

心事 | what does he intend to do? |

做 | 好 how shall it be done? |

知 | 算 how do you know? |

算 | 好 which is the best way? |

In Pekingese. The iron plate or 鐵 on which watchmen strike when about to shut the city gate. |

从 shelter and to divine. |

店 | a place to put goods; in Canton, it usually denotes a shop, a stand; but at the North rather an inn or tavern, because of the abundance of animals and teams there. |

老 | the old stand. |

家 | one inn; one shop. |

客 | a rest-house, an inn, an eating-house. |

管 | or 出 | a coolie, a porter in a shop. (Cantonese.) |

客 | travelers, guests, lodgers. |

收 | to shut up shop. |

主 | or 家 | an innkeeper; the latter term also includes servants. |

野 | a rest-house. |

住 | or 歇 | or 下 | to stop at the inn. |

酒 | a wine-shop, a grocery; a restaurant. |

店 tien An earthen table or ledge, used as a sort of earthen buffet or stand, and indicating rank; it was placed between two pillars at state interviews among feudal princes. |

士 | a tray or side-board made of earth. |

反 | to put back the cups on the stand. |

打 tien To bar a gate with beams of wood or iron inserted in the wall. |

挾 | to bar the gate by inserting the beam into the side-posts. |

玷 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. |

辱 | to be disgraced; debaunched. |

缺 | a defect; deficient, imperfect. |

In Cantonese. To run against, to hit unintentionally. |

睇 | look out for yourself — a street cry of porters. |

頭 | 你 to bump the head. |

是 | is it a good hit for you. |

店 tien The fever and ague; intermittent fever. |

薯 | tient | a tertian ague; a fever that comes on odd days. |

雙 | one that recurs on the second or fourth day. |
From a tile and table.

To steady a thing by putting bricks or other things under it; to shore up; to prop or raise in any way.

| 古 | to steady by a prop.
| 世 | even it off, as the ground; make them of the same level.
| 砖 | wedge the table's legs.
| 高 | raise it higher.

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.

A high and grand hall; a palace; the hall of audience; a main building in a temple; the rear of an army, as distinct from the van; or, when it flees in battle; small military merit; fixed; to preserve, to establish; to protect; to sigh.

一座宮 | 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 Buddhist temples.
便 | the side halls in a temple.
定 | to establish firmly.
最 | inferior merit, as when bringing up the rear in a defeat.
奔 | the rear fled defeated.
天子之邦 | to defend the royal domain.
陸恩 | your Majesty's bounty is vast.

From a tile and table.

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From man and field; occurs used for 古 人 tile hunting.

To till the ground; to dress fields; to hunt; to catch wild animals.

户 | farmers; field hands.

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<th>天</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>from 大 great with 一 one above it, denoting that it is incomparably the greatest; it is much used in anatomical terms and names of places; it resembles, geo 天 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 vaulled, having a shape but no substance; it envelopes the earth on all sides, and beyond it the sun, moon and stars are attached to it; it nourishes all creation, going through the four seasons; it revolves on the north and south poles as on an axis, once each entire day in its regular course without change;” the sky, the air, the firmament, the heavens; a day, a season; weather; ages of the world; celestial; the Power above, Nature, Providence, Heaven,—and though without definite personality is employed more than any other term to indicate God; the emperor, who is Heaven’s vicegerent; to regard or honor as heaven; among the Buddhists, used for deva or gods, and explained by 神 gods of heaven, and by 大大 大 or inhabitants of the Brahma-lokas.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 向 or 向 the concave sky and the chaotic sky, are two ancient terms for different modes of drawing the stars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>大 a Buddhist term for strange beings like titans, who are not deva.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>大 paradise, Heaven; the term is of Buddhistic origin, as 大 is used for deva-loka, or celestial worlds above the earth; they also speak of 33 heavens (traiya stra-insas), in which the city of Belle-vue 善見城 the abode of Indra, is in the center.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 天

**田**
- A field, a spot laid out in plats; to arrange for planting; cultivated fields; lands; a plantation of; to hunt; to plant, to cultivate.
- Lands anciently held in fief which surrounded the royal domain.
- Lands assigned to military.
- Fields overflowed, tidal lands.
- Ground-rent.
- Fields whose rental is given to scholars.
- The field plowed by the emperor.
- A field of ten [Chinese] acres.

**竹**
- A bamboo plantation.

**赋**
- The crown tax.

**租**
- The god of Agriculture.

**有**
- How many acres are there in all?

**庄**
- A farmhouse.

**家**
- Farmers, agriculturists.

**然**
- Orderly arranged, like beds and fields.

**景**
- Or hoes to hoe up the earth.

**叔**
- Shuh has gone hunting.

**解**
- To unloose the girdle and go home; — to resign office.

### 天

- Raise the price.
- To have an increase in one's family; also expressed by |人 | 进 | to add in another mouth.
- Add something to make it enough.
- Must add to a clerk's official duties.

In **Cantonese**, an adverb indicating certainty; really, too, exactly.

- It has no meaning either.
- It is coming on to rain too.

The character delineates the divisions of a field; it forms the 102 radical characters relating mostly to fields and land; as a verb read *tien*[^1], and used with the next.

---

[^1]: From field and to strike.

To prepare a field for cultivation; to hunt for a living. To prepare a field; to pursue game.

食 | to live by agriculture.

爾 | you still cultivate your fields.

之 | his occupation is to roam and hunt.

### 天

**釵**
- Metallic flowered or inlaid work made into headresses.

**釧**
- Two broad enameled hair-pins or clasps, worn on the sides of the head.

**金**
- Golden enameled gear.

**鳳**
- The emperor's headdress, with feather work and jewels.

Read *tien* and used for **鈿**

**釧**
- Inlaid shell-work.

**子**
- A head ornament used by Manchu ladies covering the hair, made with enamel, nacre, or feathers.

### 天

From water and disgrace.

**添**
- To add, to increase; to put in more, to throw in; extra, additional, more than the limit.
- Put in more.

### 天

- Do not try to cultivate fields too large.
- Imperial domains.
- Literary pursuits or wages.
- The ground of virtue and happiness.

### 天

From water and peaceful.

**漸**
- The gentle flow of water; a tranquil noiseless stream.

### 天

From earth or cave and true.

**陸**
- 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 tien, probably imitating the sharp rapid sound of a révéillé.

Sweet, tien. 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.

Bitter, oily, smooth, as old wine.

Smooth and honeyed words.

Sleep, sweet sleep.

Sweet winnings at first, pleased with a little success.

Sleep, sweet sleep.

Sound asleep.

Spring or sweet water.

The noise of stones falling with a crash; the plinth or base of a pillar.

Heard the whiz of the falling fœlite.

Peaceful, contented; to pass life tranquilly.

Still, tranquil; as after a storm; undisturbed.

The waves are now everywhere quiet; the rebellion is quelled.

An herb with leaves like a cabbage, having a slightly sweetish taste, used as a remedy in fevers; it grows in Yunnan; flourishing, as a stately tree; luxuriant, as herbage.

From heart and heaven; q.d. the heart implores heaven with a feeling of self-reproach and intention of reforming.

Ashamed, humiliated, stricken with grief; unworthy of being or doing; to disgrace, to incur infamy; out of favor.

In good to be intimate with; — a polite phrase.

Lest feeling disgraced.

Unworthy of being used to serve — as a guard.

Not, brazen-faced.

Without, don't disgrace those who bore you.

Favor, a want of probity dishonors the diadem.

Renounce, do not reproach the office.

Ashamed that I have given you so much trouble to teach me.

Regarded as representing the tongue protruding; it resembles p'ing and is now superseded by the next.

To lick.

Mouth to lick the chops.

To lick the platter cleanly.

From tongue and reproach or to eat; the second is also a synonym of sweet.

To lick, as animals do; to taste; to hook, to catch, as by tripping one's speech; to try with the tongue.

Taste it a little.

Stolen paper (the thief) licked and thus broke open the lattice paper — to look in.

By his words catching some one, and thus seeking an end of his own.

Licked clean.

Abundance, plenty; enough; rich, good, as food; to be prosperous; to go to excess; to forget; a long time; skilled at; to strengthen spirits.

Unworthy of receiving; deficient, indifferent.

His words are all well chosen.

To spread out a rich and bountiful repast.

I've forgotten it entirely.

Thick-skinned, shameless.
T'ien

1. 璮 (t'ien) — 煞, opposed, countering each other; said of the forces of nature.
2. 装 (li) — 装, stagnant or still water; malarious, injurious.
3. 氣 (qi) — 氣, a bad air.
4. 深 (shen) — 深, a deep hole in a stream near a steep bank.

From body and spots.

| 欄 | 欄 (t'ien) — 欄, to terminate, to prevent, to make to cease, to finish; to root out, to exterminate; to cast off; to waste, to use up; good.
| 絕 | 絕 (jue) — 絕, to destroy utterly.
| 滅 | 滅 (mie) — 滅, to extirpate, as rebels.
| 隨風 | 隨風 (sui-fong) — 隨風, some of the [bad] customs are not yet eradicated.
| 暴 | 暴 (hao) — 暴, to recklessly destroy Heaven's gifts.
| 草 | 草 (cang) — 草, to injure the herbage.
| 後聖 | 後聖 (hou-sheng) — 後聖, the emperors after Shih-huang.
|慢 | 慢 (min) — 慢, the countries are all disabled and exhausted.
| 樣 | 樣 (yao) — 樣, to inflict death, to destroy many.

To stand in a respectful attitude, waiting for one.

Tih

Old sounds, tik and dik. In Canton, tik and tek; — in Swatow, tek and tia; — in Amoy, tek; — in Fuchow, tek, tik, and tia; — in Shanghai, tik and dih; — in Chihli, ti.

From 白 (bai) — 白, white and ⼴ a ladle, but the original radical was 日 (sun), intimating brightness.

Clear, evident, as the sun; bright, clear; real; an important circumstance; a spot which shows distinctly, as a bull's eye in a target; a red spot on a woman's face; much used in speaking for 色 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之 (which) and denotes the genitive; as 我 (me) 我 my book, 中國 (chung-kuo) a Chinese; after verbs it makes a participle; a relative pronoun, who, what, the one who, — and answers to 者 (zhe) making the phrase a noun; as 写字 (hai) he who writes words, i.e. the writer; after adjectives, it becomes a sign of comparison and qualification.

Name of a gem; ancient ear-ornaments attached to the headress or cap, which hung down and covered or stopped the ear, as if to prevent its hearing what was improper.

耳 (ear-covers or plugs).

A poker made of wood, and armed with an iron point for stirring the fire; a club or staff. The second character is a synonym of the 柴 or larch, prized for its durable wood; it is also read kwah, and used for 吳 in the name 漁 the bitter gourd or Tricosanthes.

From hand and disgraced; an unauthorized character.

To raise, as a wick.

| 燈 | 燈 (ting) — 燈, to raise (a wick).
| 笔 | 笔 (pi) — 笔, to pick a lock.
| 燈 | 燈 (ting) — 燈, to rub the pencil on the stone.

To hesitate; one says, to put in a word, to interfere in another's talk.

| 疑 | 疑 (yi) — 疑, undecided talk.

To loll out the tongue.

| 腦 | 腦 (teo) — 腦, to put out the tongue.
打铁 | T.H. | a blacksmith.

打 | T.H. | wrought iron.

愛 | T.H. | loved, loving; what is loved.

吃不 | T.H. | he will not (or cannot) eat.

然而日也 | T.H. | certainly the [vile man] will day by day go to ruin.

射箭中 | T.H. | to hit the bull's eye in archery.

端 | T.H. | the original cause, the root of the matter.

In Cantonese. A small quantity; a diminutive.

爭 | T.H. | the tones differ slightly.

無點 | T.H. | you don't take any care; come nearer.

咜 | T.H. | a little while.

Reins; a bridle.

執轡 | T.H. | he took the reins and followed after.

From net and ladle.

駙 | T.H. | To string fish.

貫鈥 | T.H. | to tie fish by the tail and gills, as on a twig.

駒 | T.H. | A bay horse with a white spot in his forehead is 頑 regarded as an unlucky sign.

盧 | T.H. | the name of Liu Pi's steed.

To lead with the hand; to strike quick.

拘 | T.H. | Read yul, To point out with the fingers.

The color of a bright pearl is 菁 to which the reflection of the moon in the water is likened.

Also read 菱.

The white seeds of the water lily, after the spongy testa have been removed.

緑房紫 | T.H. | the green capsule (torus) and reddish seeds of the lotus.

From 犬 dog and 火 fire, but this is said to be a contraction of 赤 red; occurs for 之, distant.

Name of an ancient Scythian tribe, the 北 | T.H. | who were savage and fiery, 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.

夷 | T.H. | even savages also regard modesty as a virtue.

Water grasses with solid or hard stems, like the sugarcane or sorghum.

蘇 | T.H. | water rushes generally; coarse mats are woven from some of them, but they are mostly gathered for fuel, or to make dikes.

薑 | T.H. | or 蘊, a variety of Artemisia, which in autumn gathers a woolly foliage.

薑 the sweet sorghum from which sugar is made, grown on Tsungning I.

Originally written like 驚 but, and afterwards altered; it resembles 旌 to consult, and is used chiefly in combination.

The part on which others rest, as a stalk or stem, a foot or hoof, a root, &c; the basis or origin of.

不求根而欲茂盛 he does not care for the root, and yet thinks to get leaves and fruit.

The short raftersthat support the projecting eaves, the 櫺  or 桑子 which are painted; a spool on which silk is wound.

The barb of an arrow; the head of a javelin.

楔 | T.H. | a whizzing arrow.

鐃 | T.H. | the sharp arrow-head.

From foot and basis; the second form specially denotes petioles.

The hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join.

有家自 | T.H. | there was a white footed pig.

于彼者 | T.H. | I am going to that place.

Read chih, as another form of 彼.

To stop walking.

頭 embarrassed, stopping and going on, not settled what to do.

From wenwu and basis; 也 also occurs used for it.

The consort of a man, the proper wife, called 正室 or the one in the main house.

室  and 于 the wife and her children.

母 the mother of the house, said by a man's children or the domestics, when speaking of his wife.

堂兄弟 cousins german of the same surname.

親 blood relatives.

滴 | T.H. | A drop of water; a very little; to drip, to ooze.

血 to drop blood — into water; if the drops from two people coalesce, it is thought to prove their relationship.

水成冰 the drops make ice as they fall.

點點 | T.H. | drizzling and dropping as the rain.

瀝 dripping slowly.

何曾到九泉 [get drunk here], for how can a drop of wine get into hades?

多一點 | T.H. | drop one drop more.

金 a local name of the 旋覆花 or 復盆度 the decampane or Inula sinensis, with a head of yellow flowers, clasping leaves, and milky sap; an infusion of it relieves coughs.

傳 | T.H. | oil put in a drop or two of oil. (Cantonese.)

挿 | T.H. | take a little in a spoon.
TIH.


ten, an antagonist; an enemy; a foe; an equal; to withstand, to fight; to match; to compete, to strive for mastery, to be resisted; to control, to supervise, as an outlaw.

imical, opposed.

match, a competitor; an enemy, a foe; an equal; to withstand, to fight; to match; to compete, to strive for mastery, to be resisted; to control, to supervise, as an outlaw.

imical, opposed.

the enemy's country.

get, well matched, equal in force.

right.

hand a competitor, as in a game of chess.

how can one who has received great kindness turn to such an ingrate?

the humane man has no enemy.

said of a married pair.

the enemy's troops; it is never applied to insurgent forces.

the few can withstand the many.

A jar, like a fish-jar, called having small ears.

feathers and fowl; it occurs used for me, a tribe of Scythians, and when denoting a bird, sometimes is written like the next.

The Tartar pheasant, whose plumage furnishes feathers for flabellaums and other articles; its feathers; a panache held by worshipers; dresses ornamented with feather-work worn by royal ladies at pageants; a feudal state near Gobi, now Yen-ning fu 延安府 in the north of Shensi.

their right hands held the plumes.

carrage ornamented with feathers, used by court ladies.

underlings about court who taught the use of these plumes.

the wild pheasant.

the same as the last, applied only to the bird.

The Tartar pheasant, called 雄 and 雉, reared for its long tail feathers, which are used in many ways.

a fabulous and felicitous bird in the days of Yao, which was probably based on this bird.

From grain and 进 coming in.

to lay in rice, to buy grain; hurrying.

rice.

do not prohibit people from buying grain.

quickly.

Long tapering bamboo suitable for fishing-poles.

with slender bamboo rods fishing in the River Ku.

From bamboo and 进, sliding to the material; the second form is obsolete.

a fife 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.

a flute player.

a flute inlaid with jade.

no flutes you cannot play tunes on a whistle.

a flute came from a man leaning on the balco

From to go and 进 or by; the first is most used.

to follow, to tread where others have been; to advance in knowledge; to bring forward; to direct in right paths; to lead forward, to develop; to go to a place; to intimate to; the right way.

he will be blessed who follows the right path.

to admonish each other.

he fully followed his virtuous example.

the unprincipled men; also not to follow, not to treat properly.

To see a person face to face; to be admitted to an audience.

the prince alone; a private audience.

he came not to court for three years.

at audiences they gave gifts.

they did not recognize each other at the interview.

wash away.

to wash off the dust.

to rub off the grime and wash away the flaws; — met. to reform.

to scrub the inkstone, — and be ready for study.

to purify the heart from sorrid cares.

Arid; hot air, a scorching air; used with the last.

the drought is distressing, parched are the hills, and the streams are dried up.

Hills on which the grass is dried up.

From foot and uncle; it is also read taus, and used with 爰 embarrassed.

To travel along a smooth road.

the road to Chou is level and easy, yet it is overgrown with weeds.
From knife and to change.

**剔** 
To cut the flesh from the bones, to scrape away; to hew off; to pick or dig out; to reject.

**落** 
1 to sort out and reject; to cut, as with a graver.
2 齒 or | 牙 to pick the teeth.
3 燈棍 a wire to push up the wick in Chinese open lamps.
4 之之之之 1 he hewed and thinned out — the trees.
5 骨肉 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 挑 指 to spread.

**提** 
To select and expunge.

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.

**力** 
1 lift with all your strength, — for it is heavy.
2 起去 hurry off with it.
3 廢 to lay by.
4 場個處 put it down there.
5 起心肝 to rouse one’s spirits.

From heart and to change; the second, from savage combined with heart, is a form less used.

**惕** 
Respect, regard and fear; to stand in awe; surprised in, alarmed; careful of giving offense, and diligent to fulfill duties.

**愁** 
1 sadly cautious; to be alarmed.
2 秉乾夕 in the morning respectful, and vigilant at evening.
3 心焉 the heart afraid of offending.
4 卓無恤 at the last he lost all his respectful conduct.

**偽** 
Not restrained; no embarrassment; a law to one’s self; worthy of promotion.

**烈** 
1 noble and kind, courteous.
2 然 recommended, as one fit for high employment.

From foot and change.

**踢** 
To kick; to kick up.

**蹴** 
1 蹴 to play foot-ball.
2 踢 at one kick; i.e. humping the lot. (Cantonese.)
3 鞋子 or | 燕 to kick the shuttlecock.

**打** 
Dead to kill by a kick.

**球** 
To roll iron or stone balls with the foot; a common game.

Read shok, Excited, greatly moved and fearful.

From to go and to change or a horde: the first is mostly used, and occurs used for the last.

**逝** 
To, remove far away, to send off; far, remote.

**移** 
1 復土 get far away from your country.
2 另 move yourself off far away, as an exile.

**發** 
What hard-listed fellows these are that have come here!

**矣難追** he is too far, it will be hard to overtake him.

From 手 hand and 致 to meet; it is often written like chih, 繇 to fling.

To select; to break up; to agitate, as by close examination.

**發** 
He discovered traitors, and detected intriguers with the sagacity of a god.

**巢** 
[Nest] He forbid disturbing nests and seeking eggs — in the spring.

---

**成** 
He is now full age or 16; and not a minor.

**字** 
Or | 字路口 a cross street, or a corner where a cross street ends in another street.

**目不識** he does not know a single word; i.e. not even so simple a character as 帥.

**六** 
A god of the Taoists who sways the demons.
ting

| 香花 | the lilac, because its flowers resemble | 香 | cloves.
| 敬 | to have posterity; fortunate, as a grave.
| 砂 | a workman who digs sand; | a | miner.
| 父 | a young man of 16 or 18.
| 寵 | 我 | rather would I myself bear it.
| 東 | jingling stones hung in the wind.
| 子 | a tadpole.
| 地 | 錢 | the land revenue as estimated in money.

Read ch'ing. The sound of chopping.

伐木 | 1 | merrily sound the woodmen's axes.

行
| 伶 | Alone, no protector or support.
| 伶 | 洋 | the bay of Lintin northeast of Macao, so called from the islet of this name in it.
| 独 | 1 | quite alone by itself.

叮
| 嘮告戒 | repeatedly bade him to take heed.
| 嘮 | to order strictly; friendly council from a superior.

In Shanghai. Bitten or stung by insects.

| 之一個塊 | bitten in one spot.
| 一口 | I was stung once.

疗
| 病 | disease and nail.
| 疼 | Boils with a nail-like head; a venereal t'eer, a bubo; syphilitic sores.
| 生 | to have sores.
| 火 | 此 | a pimple, a burning sore.
| 牙 | a felon or whitlow.
| 发 | fever boils on the mouth.

鈴
| 丁 | the jingling noise of stones hung in the wind; a clattering noise.
| 丁 | a jingling noise.
| 鈴 | sound of jingling stones.

月 | a blind fortune-teller's gong.
| 纔 | a hand gong hung in a hoop with two buttons to strike it when twirled; sometimes called 嘹 娘娘 the beauty's call.

蚊
| ch'ing | A synonym of 腦 the dragon-fly, alluding to its nail-like form.
| 蝲 | or 蝽 | a dragon-fly.

Read ch'ing. The razor sheath the 嘹 or 蝽

Read ch'ing. A kind of ant.

釘
| ch'ing | A nail, a spike, a bolt; to work metal into bolts.
| 鐵 | iron nails.
| 螺絲 | a screw.

以 | 之 | to nail things together.
| 鞋 | nailed boots for wet weather.
| 可 | 中 | hits the nail; i.e. admirable.

拔去眼中 | take out that nail (or eyesore) from my eye.

Read ting. To nail together; to bind, as books.

| 物 | or | 裝 | to bind books.

勒
| 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 206th radical of a few characters.

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.

革 | or | 立 | to establish a new dynasty.

革 | abrogate the old dynasty.

革 | 之 | 三 | three of equal power.

革 | 之 | 势 | to lift a caldron; i.e. great strength.

革 | 甲 | the three highest of the new Hanlin, referring probably, to the three legs of a tripod.

革 | 事 | 効 | to attend to the funeral rites with deliberation and gravity.

革 | 禧 | 力 | I humbly intreat your powerful influence.

革 | 臣 | a high minister of state.

革 | 天子 | 春秋 | 春 the emperor's years were then many.

革 | 鍾鳴 | 劍 | the bell sounds the food comes from the kettle; met. rich and honored; the expression refers to an ancient patriarchal custom.

革 | 人聲 | 鼓 | the clamors of the people bubbled up, as a scolding caldron.

頂

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.

頂 | 風 | a head wind.

一个 | 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.

革 | 把頭 | 着 | carried it on his head.

銜 | or | 羅 | to invite offers for a shop; to sell the stock or the goodwill.

銜 | or | 包 | to sily put worse in, as shopmen do at times.
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.
TING.

From hand and to fix; also read *ch†ung.*

To throw away or abroad; thrown down, as hail from the sky; to throw at; to smash.

破头 to get one's head cracked in a fray.

茶壶紫砂 to smash a teacup when taking an oath.

無錫口 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.)

丄恒 throw it at him. (Cantonese.)

粟包 to thump a boy's head with the knuckles.

Grain, as rice or wheat, standing upright and full eared; the culm of grain.

麥口 the stalk of wheat.

In Cantonese. The stem of a fruit.

口嚖 the adam's apple.

用|穀柚 a pumelo with a broken stem; — a worthless fellow.

TING.

Old sounds, t'ing and ding. In Canton, t'ing and t'eng; — in Swatow, t'eng and t'ia; — in Amoy, t'eng and t'eng; — in Fuhchau, t'eng, t'ing, t'ing, and t'ing; — in Shanghai, t'ing and ding; — in Chihs, t'ing.

From ear and 惠 correct with 丁 as a phonetic; the contracted form is very common, and is also read sin, to smile; smiling.

聽| t'ing To hear, to listen; to understand; hearing; quiet, still.

| 聽 | do not hear and pay no attention.

閱讀 I heard about it.

得見 I can hear; I have heard.

得出 I understand it all.

不明白 I do not quite understand; I did not hear well.

事 one who waits, an attendant.

故乃 think highly of what you have heard.

好! 言 docile, obliging.

Read t'ing' To receive, to comply with; to hearken to; to accord; to hear and decide judicially; to be listened to; to acknowledge; to wait for, to tarry, — and in this sense often answers to according to, as, let.

打 | or 探 | to learn the news; to inquire of.

從 | to comply, to agree with.

詐 | to determine a cause.

經 | deputy in a prefect's court.

戸 | the military office of the captain in a district.

河 | a superintendent of boats at Canton.

司務 | a clerk of records in the six Boards.

兒 | a policeman. (Pekingese.)

汀 | a low spit or tongue of land; an isthmus; a low, level bank along a stream.

沙 | a sandy beach.

州府 | a prefecture in the southwest of Fukien.

灘 | a small beach left by deposit.

桿 | the sound of chopping timber; to strike.

樑 | the door-posts; the sockets of a door with their entering tenons.

盧 | an ancient place in the state of Sung 朱, now the northern part of Kiangsu.

桟 | a stand near a bed; a headboard of a bedstead, or the board which binds it firmly together.
The strap of hide, the 兒 which fasten and strengthen the top of the trunk after it is locked.

The thigh bone or femur is 腿骨, but it is also applied to other long bones.

From 長 to go and 且 good; it much resembles 伸延 to extend, and is used with the next.

The place where audiences are held; the court of the palace; a court-yard; courteously; correct; erect.

朝 the hall where audiences are held; the Emperor.

臣 privy councillors.

子有 you have court-yards and private rooms.

杖 to bastinado a courtier, as was done in the Ming dynasty.

轄 a dispatch sent by express direct from the palace to the provinces.

尉 a palace officer, head of the gaurd; an ancient title.

庭 shelter and a hall.

The family rooms, a boudoir, the rooms used by children for study or work; parental; domestic; to grow straight; the court of a palace, the hall of audience; to appear at court.

訓 parental instruction.

家 home, one's own residence, a family seat; one's relatives.

家 娛 domestic enjoyment.

丹 or 形 or 天 or 禁 all denote the imperial palace, especially the private apartments.

門 如 同 his door-way is like a fair, speaking of an officer besieged by applicants.

天 年 高 a high spacious forehead; a term in physiognomy.

達 very unlike; greatly mistaken.

四征弗 he punished all those chiefs who would not appear at court.

椿 a father.

A dragon-fly.

蜻 a name for all Libellulaes; the common names are 蜻蜓尾 the water courser, 蜻蜒 the mantis' tail; 赤 蜻蜓 red soldier, 蝴蝶 and others.

Read 蜻蜓. A kind of livid striped lizard, called 蜻蜓 I found about damp walls.

電 Thunder; the first clap; the noise of many animals

電之怒 thundering mad, very angry.

疾 不及掩耳 a clap of thunder, so sudden that one has no time to cover the ears.

電如激 like a clap and a crash of thunder, — was the onset.

庭 the culm of grasses; the peduncle of flowers; small beams in a roof.

以 一 棺 to hit a bell with a blade of grass; i.e. to use very inadequate means.

舉 與 楓 he raised the purdines with the pill ns.

麥 wheat straw.

花 a flower stalk.

From 高 high contracted and 丁 a wall, as the phouset.

亭 a portico; an open roof or dome supported on pillars; an arbor, a pavilion; a shed for travelers to stop at or lodge; straight, even, level.

不 irregular, awry.

茶 a tea-booth.

凉 or 花 a summer-house.

長 or 地保 an old name for policeman; they wore black clothes and a red cap.

亭 an octagonal pavilion.

亭 a porch for a stone tablet; they are often built very solidly with ornamented roofs.

坐龍 he who sits in the dragon pavilion; — met. the Emperor.

From water and arbor; used with 船 and the last.

亭 Water stagnating; water running back and making a still deep pool in a stream.
### T'ING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>色</th>
<th>T'ING.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>A fluid and fetid secretion from the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>耳 a running ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>Lady-like and beautiful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>當年不嫁個娉</td>
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<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>A peduncle springing from the axil, and bearing many flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>一根 a plant found in Honan, said to kill fish like a Lepidium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>一種 a medicinal plant, allied to the shepherd's purse (Thlaspi) by the Chinese; the drawing shows that it is akin to the mustard, the flowers are yellow, the leaves broad lanceolate and obtusely serrate, and the siliques long; other descriptions confuse it with other cruciferous plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>Used with the next.</td>
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<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>A raised path through fields, such as are seen in rice grounds; a smooth place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>田</td>
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<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>From field and a null.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>A raised path or dike through or between fields for passengers; a piece of waste land, a neglected corner; a lane, an alley; a parcel of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>田</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>隅 an old name of Lien-ning fu in Yunnan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>Read 田. A paddock, a park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>耕鹿場 our paddocks will be like deer-parks; — uncultivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>From hand and erect; used for the next, and easily mistaken for 之.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>身 to stretch one's self up straight.</td>
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<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>出 to project or grow out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>胸 to stretch and expand the chest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>破冰必 to firmly adhere to chastity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>直</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>刑 to bear a punishment without finching or confessing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>不住 not to give in, good pluck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>用刃 to use the stick as a sword; — i.e. to punish offenses too severely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>立</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>In Pekingese. Very, greatly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>酝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>撇手 a hard bit, as a nut to eat, or a piece of tough beef.</td>
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<td>短</td>
<td>色百</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>可使制</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>沙</td>
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<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>鞠之入</td>
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<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>From gem and erect.</td>
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<td>短</td>
<td>斛</td>
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<td>色</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>捡</td>
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<td>釣</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>釣</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>而走</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>頜</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>顔</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>親</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>旅客</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>旅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>旅人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>Read 短. Handsome.</td>
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<td>色</td>
<td>旅</td>
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<td>色</td>
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TIU.

**Old sounds, tia and tδ.** In Canton, tia; — in Swatow, tin; — in Amoy, tia and prin; — in Фuкеhу, tin; — in Shanghai, tin; — in Chfй, tin.

From — one and 二 gone, to return.

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.

I went away; to throw aside; not to mention.

I went; left it behind.

I lay aside, as for a future occasion.

I threw water into the water.

1. 手 (shóu) — a meddlesome fellow.
2. 人年记 (rén nián jì) — how old are you?
3. 问候 (wèn hòu) — make my best respects to him.
4. 之 (zhī) — to admire him; to make much of him.
5. 不 (bù) — not overmuch; these will do.
6. 祝 (zhù) — pray for the three manies, i.e. sons, wealth, and years.
7. 阿 (ē) — a Mongol or Ouigur word for papa.
8. 爱 (ài) — a charm-word (Sanskrit dharmi) used by Buddhists.
9. 希 (xī) — when will he come?
10. 益 (yì) — the more [troops] the better.
11. 既 (jì) — already.
12. 重皮 (zhòng pí) — what is the tara?
13. 今夫地一撮土之 (jīn fū dì yī zhuō tǔ zhī) — the earth as now before us, is a mere handful of soil.

**TO.**

Old sounds, ta, da, tap, and dap. In Canton, to and tia; — in Swatow, to and tia; — in Amoy, to and tia; — in Фuкеhу, to, tia, tin, and two; — in Shanghai, tu and du; — in Chfй, toa.

From — ta evening repeated; g. d. evening after evening.

多 (duó) — 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 年 every year.

一 (yī) — how many?

少 (shǎo) or 多 (duō) — how much?

得你 (dé nǐ) — much obliged to you.

爱你 (ài nǐ) — I thank you much.

重得 (zhòng dé) — this is the heaviest.

大 (dà) or 許 (xǔ) — too much.

言 (yán) or 嘴 (zuǐ) — eloquacious.

差不 (chā bù) — nearly the same.

见 (jiàn) or 看 (kàn) — well informed.

期 (qī) 不至而 (bù zhì ér) — the set time has passed, and he is not here to the increase of my sorrows.

時 (shí) — a long sleeve, 窄 (zhǎi) — such as were worn in olden times.

眼色 (yǎn sè) — toogle.

不準 (bù zhǔn) — you did not hit — the hub.

空 (kōng) — to miss every other row.

冷 (lěng) — to utter a bon-mot.

风 (fēng) — to fan; to move with the wind, as the trees.

了 (liǎo) — the breeze fanned the priest.

从木 (cóng mù) — wood, or 乃 or 儿 (nài or ér) to represent pendent things above it.

Branches hanging, with flowers in bunches; a cluster, as of dates or fichis; a head of flowers; pendent things; to move, to lead, as a child; a classifier of clouds, flowers, and flames.

耳 (ěr) — the lobe of the ear; for which sense the radical 耳 is often added, but the compound is not authorized.

香 (xiāng) — an orchid like a Cymbidium with yellow flowers.

白雲 (bái yún) — the snowy clouds are piled upon each other.

花 (huā) — a sprig of flowers.

观 (guān) — are you looking at my chin moving — as I eat?

花 (huā) — flowers; many blossoms.

一 (yī) — a flame.

花 (huā) — all sorts of flowers.

殿 (diàn) — the side buildings in a palace court.

放長耳 (fàng cháng ěr) — keep your ears open and hear all that is said.
| 留 | to | A round target made of straw hung near a race-course, to be shot at by archers going at full speed. |
| 射 | or | 箭 | A straw target. |
| 城 |口 | openings in the crenulated battlement of a wall. |
| 托 | to | 子 buttresses to the wall. |
| 托 | to | 頭 side rooms or galleries in which to practice archery; so called in Kiangnan. |
| 搪 | to | The body; to conceal one's self, to hide away, to skulk, to secrete, to slip away; to escape. |
| 懶 | to | 懶 to shirk work. |
| 進 | to | 進 to play truant, to idle at books. |
| 忙 | or | 遊 to lie perdu, to be out of the way; to escape from, as 放口放 to seek shelter from a storm in port. |
| 備 | to | 備 to take leg bail, to evade one's creditors. |
| 閃 | to | 閃 to dodge out of one's sight. |
| 不 | 閘 you cannot shun him. |
| 會 | to | 會子 the he dodged him once. |
| 踱 | 脚 to stamp the foot in anger. |
| 踏 | to | To walk. |
| 踏 | to | 踏 to stamp the foot in anger. |
| 探 | to | 探 to guess the weight of, to heft a thing; to drop a salt. |
| 琐 | to | 琐 carefully estimate its qualities or value. |
| 留 | to | 留 a mound; a hillock raised for any purpose. |
| 懶 | to | 懶 to fall down, to come to pieces; to tumble down or be carried away. |
| 墟 | to | 墟 the great boulder threatens to fall. |
| 髮 | to | Hair which has been cut from the head; the hair left on children's heads when they are first shaven. |
| 剃 | to | 剃 to chop fine, to hash with a chopping-knife, to mince; to carve. |
| 摘 | to | 摘 to cut up chops. |
| 飲 | to | 飲 to drink. |
| 榜 | to | 榜 a dung-heap; a pile of dung. |
| 榜 | to | 榜 a heap of stack of grain. |
| 佬 | to | 佬 a helmsman. |
| 舵 | to | 舵 a captain or manager of the crew. |
| 舵 | to | 舵 the part of the rudder in the water. |
| 推 | or | 推 to port the helm. |
| 航 | to | 航 winderless, at the mercy of the winds. |
| 外 | to | 外 starboard the helm. |
| 船到江心要稳妥 | 船到江心要稳妥 be careful how you steer when in the Yangtse; be steady in danger. |
| 稳 | to | 稳 the unsteady walk of a young child; to lead a child. |
| 任期 | to | 任期 to overthrow; upside down. |
| 松 | to | 松 and used for 騎. Unsteady; undecided. |
| 懦 | to | 懦 embarrassed and vacillating. |
| 惧 | 从心 to heart and 惧 to fail contracted. The mind nerveless, flagging and headless; indolent, remiss; rude, indifferent. |
| 怠 | carelessly, never completing a thing. |
| 筷之而不 | 虽者 tell him that he must not be lazy. |
| 股 | to | 股 the members (or officers) are idle, and all affairs will go to ruin. |
| 致及不 | 致及不 do not be negligent at worship. |
| 既 | 己極 stupid, useless dot. |
| 遊 | to | 遊 to loaf about. |
| 耕 | to | 耕 they are careless of plowing; — i.e. they do not attend much to agriculture. |
| 竝 | 从土 to earth and 鬆 to fall, or an old form 陸 which represents it; used to; the proceeding. |
| 竝 | to | 竝 to fall in ruins; to fall over; to hang down, to say; to fall, as tears; setting, as the moon sets; fallen, dilapidated. ruined; decayed, poor; disused, effete. |
| 竝 | to | 竝 to push it over. |
| 马 | to | 马 fell off the horse. |
| 門 | to | 門 a decayed family. |
| 胎 | to | 胎 a miscarriage. |
| 望 | to | 望 to beg food, and throw the morsels into a clap-dish 餅; as Buddhists do on begging excursions. |
| 落 | to | 落 to fall behind. |
| 被 | to | 被 A jacket without sleeves; a kind of long gown like a cassock. |
| 墓 | to | 墓 An obeliscal aiguille or peak; some say, the undulating line of a range of hills. |
| 墓 | 山 | 墓 the slender mountains and magnificent peaks. |
Old sounds, t'ea, t'ap, da, and dap. In Canton, t'eo and t'ai; — in Swatow, t'eo and t'ai; — in Amoy, t'eo and t'ai; — in Foochow, t'eo, t'wai, t'io, and s'woi; — in Shanghai, du and t'ou; — in Chiifu, t'ao.

**T'o.**

From hand and to bear; the first form is most used.

泥 子 the clod of earth wrapped around plants when transplanting them.

To pull, to drag along; to drag; to lead, to take by the hand; to imply, to drag into; to protract.

堆 to track, to drag.

累 involved, as in loss or danger.

柄 棍 to trail a stick after one.

花 腳 to wear a peacock’s feather.

小 ends of the girdle hanging low; an official girdle.

泥 带水 I was dragged through the mud; met. turbid, verbose, as a style.

芦 菰 a fishing-smack which drags the net after it.

大 to a large smack.

延 to put off, to procrastinate.

烘 to split wood with the grain; to break sticks; to fall or come down; a kind of tree whose wood is used for coffins, on account of its durability.

棚 an inner coffin.

析薪 伽 when clearing faggots, follow the grain.

Cakes made of bean-flour; the 粉 子 are boiled with soy in little tin cups.

粘 糜 cakes of glutinous rice mixed with flour.

牡 羊 a fancy wheaten cake in three round stories, common at Nanking, used in the worship of ancestors at newyear.

黄 米 a cake made of bean-flour and millet meal.

泥 子 the clod of earth wrapped around plants when transplanting them.

**T'o.**

The second is also used for ‘ch’; it is a slide.

Steep and rugged paths; dangerous activities.

羅 尼 a lharwa, a sn or magic formula.

沙 沙 dunes and sand.

趨 下陂 他 hastened down the steep declivity.

To slip; to miss; to stumble, as a horse.

命 运蹉 an unhappy fate; missed the chance.

騾 乗兩耳兮中坂蹉 this old horse, whose ears tip down, has stumbled with me half way on the journey; — referring to missing an opportunity, or a superannuated officer.

From man and that; it was once written 他; the second is a synonym of the next, and an old form of 蛇 a snake.

That, another; to charge.

背 humpbacked.

委委 伽 elegant and easy in manners, as a virtuous dame.

君 子 正而不 the princely man regards [their doctrine as] true, and seeks for no other.

髻 to adjust the hair.

Read t’eo. To add to; to impute.

合 彼有罪 子之 伽 he remits that man’s crime, that I may have the more.

**T'o.**

From 馬 horse and 大 great; but the second is the common form.

An animal that carries burdens; to lade on, to back a load.

背 to carry on the back.

牲 口 伽 let the animals carry it.

負 to carry, as a pack; to load on.

不 动 it is too heavy to carry.

上 去 carry it up the hill.

In Cantonese. To suspend, as from the neck or girdle; to hang upon.

肚 with child.

在 髪 頭 hang it on the lapel.

*Used for the last.*

**T'o.**

A camel.

带 to a carry on camel’s back.

少 所見多所怪見騾以 爲馬背重 he who has seen little, and exaggerates in describing it, is like the man who saw a camel, and said it was a horse with a swollen back.

A large gallinaceous bird, the 騥 鳥 which probably refers to the ostrich, or to the casowary of the Indian Archipelago; it is also called 大馬 背 the large horse prince; and 類 騥 or 騥 鳥 camel fowl, from its large feet; it is said to be 8 or 9 feet high, and the wings spreading ten feet.

A name for the beaver, 騥 鳥, which is said to be found in western countries, and among the Mongols; it resembles the otter, and makes its nest in the ground.

**T'o.**

A sort of wild horse; a horse of a dark color with marks causing the whole to resemble fish’s scales.

有 had there were many sorts of dappled and spotted horses.
Often used for 舵 a rudder.

A tie-beam or girder in the framework of a house which connects the large pillars; under it is the 二 or supporting girder; firm wood; leaves falling.

I 对 a pair of girders; a room with such a pair is regarded as having 三間 three partitions.

The Chinese often carve characters on them.

From 它 to bear and 東 sheaf.

Pamiers, saddle-bags; slings used in securing the burdens with which animals are laden; to carry on the back.

Humpbacked; having a dis- eased and crooked spine.  

子 a lunchbag.

背 crook-backed.

The snake-fish, as its name imports; a species of bull-head which burrows in the sand, and spouts it out; it is also called 魚 or sand fish, a name oftener given to the shark.

From 烤 a frog and 單 alone contracted; it is apparently con- founded with the last by some authors.

A large triton, gavial, or water lizard, found to the south of China, ten feet long, of whose hard skin drum-heads are made; its gruff voice is heard at night and indicates rain, whence the phrase 鼓逢逢 the bass roar of the drums; the animal digs a deep hole in the bank; its eggs are numerous and eaten by itself; the flesh is prized, and served up at weddings.

伐蛟取 to kill the dragon and catch the gavial.

重 to strike the watches.

Face flushed with drink; rubicund.

顏 red in the face.

醉 half drunk.

朱顏 some rosy face was quite flushed.

Water diverging into stream-lets; a name, anciently applied to small branches of the Yangtsz' River in part of its course, especially to one west of King-chen fu in Hupeh; an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears; forms part of the names of many streams, of which the 澜河 an affluent of the Pei-ho, is one.

出涕若 the tears fell like rain.

江 a branch of the Yangtsz' near Lu-chien, in the southeast of Sz'ch'ien.

A skin or hunk of silk or flax; braiding to ornament furs.

素絹五 five dressings [adorned] their plain silk dresses.

The third is applied to iron weights; it is also read 觑, a short spear.

A stone roller; a game called 飛磚 or flying bricks, swinging heavy stones from hand to hand; a weight or ball on the end of cords; the weight on a steelyard; a pilot's lead.

打飛 to swing weights.

秤 a steelyard weight.

Like the last.

To sling stones, or heavy weights from one to another, practiced by athletes and military men.

砲 to throw at.

In Pekingese. To pile up, as in steps.

A fabulous animal like a rain, having nine tails and four ears.

羅絹 velvet; to-do being an imitation of an Indian word, and written in different ways.

To deceive; to lie to, to impose on.

Read i. Self-possessed.

satisfied.

From to measure and a foot.

To measure anything by stretching the arms out.

丈一 it measures one fathom.

From 安 quiet contracted to 女 woman and 爪 claws; q.d. what the claws have safely.

Secure, safe, stable, firm; to seat well; at ease, settled, quiet; ready, prepared,—and often merely a sign of the past tense.

略 an examination at the end of a sentence indicating the end, that's right; so; well now!

當 or 稳 everything right; properly done, secured.

作不點 he did not do it satisfactorily.

有的不 there is something unsafe; there's a screw loose.

極 or 極 very well, that's just right.

設祠以先靈 erect a hall to quiet the ancestral names.

講 well said.

周 all correct, as well and safe as it can be.

欲協則不能迅速 if the thing is to be done safely, it must not be hurried.

Anything round, long, and slender, like a pipe, pencil, or rod; a mathematical term for cylindrical; a tube for holding salt.

圆 long, slim and round.
To clip the four corners of a thing that is too long; to lessen by clipping; to throw aside; to cover, to feel over.

Full and ample, as a dress where the skirts spread out. drooping shoulders and ample sleeves; said of a beauty.

Fascinating, engaging, seductive; not correct, heedless of propriety; idle, careless.

I dare not see his Majesty in the least dishabille.

From mouth and to drop; the second also means a port, a place to hand at.

To spit; saliva; to do a thing easily.

Face to spit in one's face.

To blow the nose.

A small spit-box.

Do not spit when giving one a dish of food.

I do not spit when he comes down on plategun — is ill mannered, because one can't well hear.

To speak.

To spit on and revile.

The exuviae or cast-off skins of cicadas, snakes, or crabs; to slough off the skin.

A snake's skin.

Cast-off shells or skin.

One morning he suddenly become an empty skin; — his spirit left the body.

The katydid molts and the dragon transforms itself, it is like my discarding the world and going among the immortals; a Taoist seer at life.
脱

Interchanged with the last.
To take forcibly; to seize; to rob.

| di to appropriate without right.
| 抢 | to plunder.

From metal and to peep.

鍾
to

A square-mouthed, oblong bell, like a cow-bell, usually made of iron, with a long clapper; a kind of jingle or rattle used in the army to convey orders; one who arouses the age; a limit.

木 | a wooden-tongued bell.
風 | bells hung on eaves to ring with the wind.
司 | a native priest in the Roman Catholic churches.
天將以夫子為木 | Heaven brings forth a sage to arouse the world.

| 總 | to incite to virtue.

澤
to

Icicles; a more common name is水晶冰 pillars.

| 一 | Formed of heart and limit; a synonym of 度, to distinguish it from 度', a rule.
| 猜 | To guess, to calculate.

劇
to

To cut and hew wood, as carpenters do; to divide.

| 木 | to work in wood, the joiner's craft.

譯
to

To delude by false representations.

| 僞 | to deceive by falsehoods.

鶴
to

A species of water-bird, the which resembles the rail; it is mostly found in the southern provinces.

To gabble; to talk incessantly.

| | To tread or step on; to walk to and fro.

| 來 | to walk back and forth.
| 去 | to walk for pleasure.

| 來 | walking inside of the arbor.

| | To let down; to drop, as a line into a well; to drop, as rain.
| 一 | to drip; leaking by drops.

| | From water and stone; used for 肥 and 耳 other.

| | To rub and clean, sitting down the hands, and then pour the libation.

| 悅 | Canny, artful.
| 人情偽 | men's dispositions are crafty and guileful.
| 一合於教 | education has much to do with the character.

| | From hair and to fall.

| | To molt the hair or feathers, for which 脫 is now generally used.
| 一 | to molt, to shed the hair.
T'OH.

To loosen the neck-cloth or collar; to free the neck; a sort of knee-pad.

To open the dress for air and freedom.

The original form represents ripe grapes 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 plameno just opening above the ground.

To depend on; to engage one to act for; now written like the next.

A thing; a matter; articles; goods; an idol; things carried in processions. Worthless things, no better than old bones.

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.

By your leave I am well, thank you; or in full, | you

I have availed myself of your favor to be happy; — a polite phrase, for which | is another form.

I beg of you to do this affair.

Not trustworthy.

To engage another's aid and kindness.

To commit a son to another, and ask one to care for a wife, — when about to travel.

If there be a man who can be intrusted with the charge of an orphan.

To apologize for, to suggest a reason for; to give as a pretext.

Only very high minds can resist lust;

 Inferior ones can carry out others' wishes;

And the lowest can use others' property honestly.

I am engaged by some one to do it.

To carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand, to take up with the hand; at Canton used for to carry on the shoulder.

A waiter or tray; the first also denoted the satin lining of a saddle robe.

To lean the head on the hand.

Toequivocate, to dissemble.

The god who holds the pagoda in his hand.

Unfavorable times, diseased, unsuccessful.

What can't be handled; i.e., gruel, porridge, &c.

Mortified; reduced to poverty.

From wood and a shoot; the second form is little used.

A sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie or belt worn around the waist.

A tube through which to blow the fire; bellows used by potters.

A kind of satchel for carrying food and clothes.

The continuous sounds of rummers — were heard.

The camel; lit. a bag-carrier.

Dried meat and grain in packs and bags.

The camel was once known as | but the term is now obsolete.

A bun or cake made of wheat-flour; in some places, a cake of any kind.

A flour cake.

Negligent; to disregard rules.

An officer who is remiss, and gives no head to law.

Heedless, indifferent to restraint, like a bow unstrung, which flies back.

The sheath which envelopes the joints of the bamboo; the first leaves of bamboo shoots; a shoot growing from the roots, like a sneaker.

The first bamboo stalks growing rank with green leaves.

Fallen, as leaves in autumn; cracked, as the bark of some plants, which peels off.

In November the vegetation decays and falls.

Only withered leaves are below it.

A plant allied to the sarcaparilla, the | found in Kiangnan; it grows ten feet high; the leaves are large, and the pith very white; it is the *Aralia elata*. 
Old sounds, to, tot, tok, do, dot, and dok. In Canton, to and tu; — in Swatow, to, tu, and chu; — in Amoy, to; —
in Fuhchau, tu, to, and tok; — in Shanghai, tu and du; — in Chifu, tu.

都
From a city and 吾 this.
The place of the palace or imperial ancestral temple; a metropolis or capital; a large city; under the Chou, a region equivalent to four 燕 districts; a fief granted to princess; an imperial city whose revenue was granted to statesmen; the suburbs of a capital; the state, the country; elegant in manners; abundant, fine, full; an adjective of number, all, altogether, usually used after the noun; in general; also, together with; still, possibly, probably; followed by a negative, as |不| or |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 | or | 城 the capital of a country; the court.

“京” beauty and excellent.

| 燕 | all formed one collection.

送 | 不要 I don't wish it even as a gift.

我 | 去 I will go too.

| 燕 | an old name for a 燕 or Manchu major-general.

副 | 燕 a brigadier-general.

一切 | 收 all were collected.

陪 | the double capital; — a term for Mukden.

大 | 如是 they are generally like this.

身 | 卿相之位 I personally filled the post of prime-minister.

貌 | 如不 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 | 或 | 府 | 或 | 門 a major; or in the navy, a commander; one is found in each prefecture.

在 | Pekingese. To grumble, to mutter; to be unreasonable and gruff.

| 嘴 | or | 嘢 to be dissatisfied and scold unreasonably.

膔 | tu| A paunch; erroneously used for a beetle or heavy mallet.

費 | tu| A large belly.

名 | 燕 | a flower bud; it is applied especially to conspicuous ones, like the rose or pomegranate.

From to see or eye and that.

| 燕 | to look, to observe; perceived, manifested.

目 | 所 | 未 | 何 | eye hath not seen.

明 | to be evident.

耳 | 燕 | 記 | what the senses have seen and remembered.

而 | 不 | 見 | 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.

藉 | to guard, to cut off approach to.

阿 |  one or another.

觀 | 如 | 觀 | the spectators were like a wall around him.

巡 | to patrol and guard, as revenue-cutters.

民 | 燕 | the people were all at peace.

百 | 皆 | 作 five hundred poles' length of wall rose at once.

住 | 察 | 口 stopped the doorway to prevent him entering.

In Fuhchau. A panel; a compartment; an apartment; a piece of wall.

賭 | tu| To wager, to risk, to stake; to gamble, to play for money; gaming, play.

| 燕 | or | 鬼 a gambler.

| 博 | or | 錢 to play for stakes.

開 | 燕 | (或 | 局) to open a table.

| 彩 | try your luck; it depends on luck.

爛 | a confirmed gambler.

| 吃 | to take an oath.

常 | 耳 | or | 押賭 a pledge for a gambling debt.

命 | to risk life, as soldiers do.

久 | 無勝家 a garameter in the long run never wins.

東 | 道 | to bet something, as a dinner.

氣 | to throw up an affair in disgust, to become angry at.

聚 | to get gamblers together; to induce men to play.

| 眼 | to get another to decide upon the value of a thing; or between two as to its nature.

花 | 女 | 彼 | female gamblers involved in a criminal case.

暗 | the morning, the dawn, when the day begins to grow bright.
肚 [tu]  From flesh and earth; the character is rather a modern one, and is sometimes read tu.

1 tu The belly; the stomach; a bellyful; a good deal; the temper or mind.

2 肚 or 肚 a stomacher, a corset.

3 肚 the region of the bladder; the public region.

4 肚子 pregnant.

5 肚 the inwards; entrails.

6 肚 of a looseness, diarrhea.

7 肚 the belly-ache.

8 1 火 irascible, fiery; very feverish.

9 腹腹 indigestion, heart-burning.

10 腹腹 of a clear perception, intelligent.

11 腹腹 angry and obstinate.

12 腹腹 very patient, forbearing.

13 腹腹 From earth and to measure.

14 腹腹 To stop up, to stuff; to prevent water flowing from a shelve; to obstruct.

15 罐子口 to shut the jar's mouth.

16 罐子口 stuff it into the hole.

17 把话  his mouth be said what stopped the other's talk.

18 杜 [tu]  From wood and earth. A fruit of a yellowish-red color, called 系子, and regarded by the Chinese as akin to the crab-apple; the wood is used for blocks by printers, and for bows by archers; there is some confusion about this plant, for other details point to a tree resembling the Euonymus, but the fruit of that tree is inedible; to shut out, to restrict, to impede; to alloy.

19 门不出 to close the doors, and remain at home — for study.

20 绝生 契 a deed in fee simple.

21 绝生 to suspend intercourse with; to cut.

22 蚊 a stinging ant.

23 鹤花 the Azalea flower.

閉門 1 客 to deny one's self to visitors.

1 闭门 to remove causes of strife.

有秋之  a solitary spindle-tree.

野 伸 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.

塩 [tu]  Name of a bird, 之 which applies best to the enckno, but seems also to include the goatsnacker or night-jar.

塩 Formed of 艮 people contracted, and 又 a hand under it; used for the next.

1 塩 A measure; a test, a degree, a limit; a degree of latitude or longitude; an interval in music; a rule, a regulation; capacity, endurance; to arrange or spread; to bring under rule; to form by law; to pass, as time; to ford.

1 塩 to spend the day.

1 塩 to spend extravagantly.

1 塩 certain times, periods, or distances.

1 塩 to keep certain time in playing.

無 塩 illimitable; no restraint; lawless, reckless.

1 塩 and 与 a major and a minor interval in music.

1 塩 courtesy; politeness.

1 塩 special officers in the Ming dynasty sent to see after the revenue of the provinces.

1 塩 the five measures of length; viz. 分, 寸, 厘, 英, 丈, and 引 fathom.

1 塩 the six paramus, or means of reaching nirvana, viz. 阿罗, morality, zeal, patience, meditation, and intelligence.

1 塩 economy, a definite outlay.

1 塩 capacity; enlarged views.

渡 [tu]  From water and to measure; interchanged with the last.

1 渡 To ford, to cross a stream or sea; to go through, as a road; to pass, as time; to go from one subject to another; a ferry-boat.

1 渡 a ferry-boat; a passage-boat.

1 渡 or 擺 a ferry.

1 淲 to ford shallow.

1 之 生如客  the life of man is like a voyager crossing the sea.

1 之  a neophyte, a convert to Buddhism.

1 古 an ancient ford.

端陽競 渡 to see the races on the Dragon-boat festival.

鍍 [tu]  To gild, to adorn with gold; to plate.

1 锺 一 腹 金 washed once with gold.

1 锋 gilded head ornaments.

1 锋 a goldsmith's shop.

妒 [tu]  From 女 female and 户 inner door, occasionally changed to 石 stone, implying barreness.

1 妒 Jealous, as a wife sometimes is of her husband; envious 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 high rank men envy the high in rank.
Old sounds, ō, ōt, do, and dot. In Canton, ō; — in Swatow, ō, ō, and ō'; — in Amoy, ō and ō; — in Pukhans, ō, ō, and ō'; — in Shanghai, ō and ō, — in Ch'īn, ō.

From 放 to strike and 槡 to peep.
To destroy; to ruin; fallen in ruins; to besmear; to smudge.
ruined, dilapidated; unsuccessful.

To discharge; to dislike, to put away; to tire of; to weary of; to loathe; to put an end to; to suflice; to explain.

From body and this.
To butcher, to kill and dress animals for the stall; to rip, to rend in pieces. An ancient town near the capital of Shensi.

| 一夫 or 一戶 a butcher. |
| 禁 | or 論 | to prohibit the slaughter of animals; — it is often ordered to propitiate the gods in times of distress. |
| 鼎刀十 | he flourished the sword and was about to slay. |

A horse worn out by travel.

From to go and I; it is also used with the next two.

A road, a path; a pursuit, a way of doing things. A long way or journey.

| 長 | a road. |
| 行 | 平安 well and quiet the whole way. |
| 半 | 而腐 to fail half-way in any pursuit. |

Mud, mire; mire; to daub, to besmear; to dirty; to plaster, to wash; to blot out or efface; to fill cracks; untrustworthy; dull, stupid, pig-headed; a noted hill in Ngaiphui.

inapt, unready, blundering; to mismanage.
雨雪载 | the snow is falling
and the roads are muddy.
| | dirt and dust; i.e. the world.
| 抹 | to erase, to scratch out.
| 飾 | to plaster a wall.
| 装 | to plaster in colors.
| 面 | to daub the face, as actors
or burglars do.
| 鸛 | to write badly; said of rude
penmanship.
| 粉 | to use cosmetics.

如 | it is like putting mud
on one in the mire.
見兵 | to see a hog and
carry dirt; i.e. to still more
defile one's self.
山 | a small sief named from this
hill, lying along the River Hwai
in Fung-yang fu in Ngaunhui.

彝 | Usually written like the last.
彝 | Name of a peak, some say
in Shen chou, but
others put it in Hwai-yuen
hien in Fung-yang fu, where
Yit the Great married a wife
called 山氏 from the
name of the state.

餈 | Rum or arrack that has not
been strained; the mother
in spirits.
| | 醪酒 or 醃酒 unstrained,
whitish, thick liquor, of a
sweetish taste, also called 竹米酒
Kiangnan rice wine; an old custom
existed of drinking it on the
15th of the first moon as a prophylactic.

愧 | Sorrowful looking; distressed.
| 懷 | anxious about, as an
event coming to pass.
| | Read 畏 Delighted, much
gratified.

楓 | A fine tree allied to the
catalpa; sharp-pointed;
an old name for thorny trees in
Kiangnan.
| | a Canton name for the best
kind of pine timber used in
making furniture.

From grass and 卿; not to be
confounded with 茶, tea,
with which it was once synon-
ymous.
A bitter herb containing a
whitish juice, like the sow-thistle
(Sonchus) or endive (Cichorium);
to incroach on prerogatives; weeds; a
marsh flower.
| 毒 | noxious weeds; bitter cala-
mities, sorrows.
有女 | the maidens were
there like marsh flowers.
| | 苦 afflictions; and the tea-shrub
is said to be still known as 山
in Su-ch'uan, though this is
probably a mistake for some
other plant.
借 | to borrow.
| | 墨花 a yellow or white rose.
| | 和雑 the names of
two brothers, now deified and
worshiped as the wardens of
doorways; their names or pic-
tures are posted on outer gates.
棟 | From wood and weed; used with the
last.
| | A kind of tree found in
Yunnan, an infusion of whose
leaves is drunk.
| | 梁 name of a timber tree.
| | Read 茶, and used for 茶;
Old tea leaves are still called 茶
in some places.

徒 | Barefoot; to stand on one
foot.
| | 跳步脚 harefooted and
bareheaded.
躐 | Composed of tiger and hare.
| | In the country of Tso or
Hunan, a tiger was anciently
called 鶻, probably a local
name represented by these charac-
ters.
| | | From grass and rabbit.
| | | A medicinal plant, the
| | | 药 or 药子 Cuscuta or
dodder.
| 获 | a kind of Anemone.
| | | 伏 another name for China root.
| | | | an old and local name for the
tiger.
| | | | 瓜 probably another name for
the sweet potato.

騾 | A yellowish-blackish bird,
found in Wei-yuen hien on
the River Wei in Kan-nan,
which lives in the same hole
with the marmot, keeping watch on
the outside; it may be allied to the
Strix cunicularia or burrowing-owl.
| | | A famous palfrey, called 駱
in China; 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 as "地之吐生万物者" [the soil's ability 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 Khong, a designation for a quantity of soil about 12 ft. square by one thick, a ditches' day's work; to appear, as ground where the water has run off; to till or work the soil.

不齐水] the climate (or peculiarities of the place) do not agree with me.
|| natives, aborigines.
|| Canton raw-silk.
|** 路 | 人 | 情 | local manners and feelings.
|** 房 | an adobe house.
|** 产 | products of a country.
|** 工 | sextons, undertakers.
|** 厨 | the ground story; a basement; a cellar; a treasury. (Cantonese.)

黒 | or | 大 | 灰 small | slang name for opium.

脾 | 不和 | I have no appetite.

破 | 或探 | to test the soil, as geomancers do for a grave.

神 | local divinity; in Canton, only the terminalia are usually so denoted.

歸 | or | 或 | to return to dust, to be buried.

故 | one's native place.

守 | the local officials.

地神 | 地老兒 | local divinities, agricultural gods, worshiped on the 1st day of the second month.

卜于皇天后土 | I announced it to Imperial Heaven and Sovereign Earth.

爾呼 | your territory is great and glorious.

面 | 色 | very pale-faced, sallow.

木偶人 | a blockhead, a dolt.

国 | government lands, the emperor's land.

日 | 觀元 | o sun and moon, which shine on this lower world.

桑 | mulberry fields; also the white bark of its roots.

星 | or | 稱 | the planet Saturn; identified by the Buddhists with Sani, the Hindu regent who rules it; the nose in physiognomy.

雲 | 夢 | a hare appeared above the surface, and the marsh of Mung was put under cultivation, after the deluge was drained off.

吐 | vomit; to disgorge; to spit out; to open, as flowers; to disclose; to tell all, to make a clean breast.

上 | 下 | vomiting and purging.

出 | to vomit up; to confess everything.

舌 | to run out the tongue, as when disconcerted.

花 | to blossom.

一飯三嘗 | three mouthfuls; such was Duke Ch'en's application to business.

詩人 | 靜 | a poetical man speaks words like his art.

牛 | 耕牛 | he did not tell nearly all.

嘔 | 涌 | to vomit continually.

血 | to bleed at the lungs.

A sedge grass; the probable sort of Scirpus, found in Chekiang near the seaside, and used in making mats.

兔 | The original form is thought to represent a rabbit squatting with its tail perked up; it is distinguished from 聖兔 by the dot; the second form is a common contraction.

山 | or | 鷹 | a hare.

子 | 子家 | or 自 | a rabbit; it was also called 明視 when used in sacrificing on certain occasions, because it is said to look at the full moon or the 玉 | or | 仙 | in it, at parturition; this refers to a Buddhist legend that a hare (was) once rushed into a fire to furnish its flesh as food for others, when Indra transferred what was left to the moon, calling it 設施 (a'shi or aski) one who made a sacrifice.

狡 | 有三窟 | the wily hare has three holes to his burrow.

守 | 待 | he watched the tree for a hare, refers to a bumpkin who seeing a hare kill himself by running against a tree, watched it for months to get a second.

赤 | the red rabbit; the name of Kwant's horse.

卵 | or | 毛 | a rabbit's own or bristles; a fine elastic pencil.

跳 | the jumping rabbit, is the Де- pus annulatus or Siberian jerboa.
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 mauldrill, not a gregarious kind, which is said to eat the gibbons, and they fly on hearing its cry, as the line says, “One—a mule, and the baboon cries and the gibbons scatter.

1. you yourself.
2. an only son.

單 only one, by itself.

孤 orphan-like, unassisted.

有 sole, unequalled, by itself.

是 such only that sort.

念 reflecting, on my solitary condition.

不 not one only.

夫 is it that he has neither family nor relatives?

行 to decide and act on his own responsibility.

The covering or case for a bow.

弓 a sheath to preserve the bow.

弧 a case or wrapper for a flag.

The skull; the bones on the top of the head; used by Roman Catholics in for relics of every kind.

莊子之楚見室 when Chwangtsú went to T’ai, he saw a hollow skull.

From vicious and plants contracted above it, alluding to noxious weeds which grow in the way of people.

Noxious, poisonous; hurtful, destructive, baneful, malevolent, cruel, malignant; a poison; a virus; a baneful exudation; an injury; angrily, in hate; to hate, to abominate; to be indignant at.

毒 a poison, a dangerous remedy.

手 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 bases of the Taoists; viz., sickness, wither, and folly.

瘸 the lame are hateful and the blind dangerous.

便 venereal ulcers.

盲精 the blind are clever and the dumb dangerous.

以 to counteract one poison with another.

五 the five poisonous reptiles; viz., the viper, scorpion, centipede, toad, and spider.

蜂 a petty revenge; lit. a malicious bee’s sting.

From to suspend and noxious; also read "to.

旗 a banner 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 the general’s standard.

启 the general’s standard.

From body and mouth; it is regarded as a contraction of "to rest on the seat; and is sometimes read "to.

The anus of the rectum; among butchers, the rank; the end of the bottom, the adit or exit.

底 the bottom of, as a long row of houses.

路 a cul-de-sac; no thoroughfare. (Cantonese.)

買豚 to buy pork cutlets or steaks.

A stone roller, the used by farmers for rolling down the fields when sown.

From water and flowing harmoniously; now written like 漱, to sell; interchanged with the next.

A ditch, an outlet, a sluice; the large drain of a country, as a great river; foul, muddy; to annoy, to despise.

溝 a gutter; dirty, filthy.

四 the four great drains of China, viz., the Yangtsz, the Yellow River, the Huai, and the Ts‘i, or New Yellow River.

大清河 in Shantung.

罪 the gods of the mountains and streams.

執 from ice and to sell; an unauthorized character, commonly used for the last, and with the next.

聽 or 听 you annoy my ears, or abuse my attention; said by officials.

諫 I have presumed to annoy you; — a polite phrase.

瞅 to fail in respect.

交不諜下交不 neither cringe to your superiors, nor insult your inferiors.

干 to offend one, to act against propriety.

Analogue to the last and next.

To blacken, to dirty; to annoy, to insult; black, soiled, filthy; a moldy, black color.

濼 dirty, begrimed.

辱 to defame, to render opprobrious.

豎 to offend or insult one of the emperor’s favorites.

押 rude to; to cause to blush; to betray confidence.
### 目

**Analogous to the last two.**

Indecent familiarity with; to disgrace a woman.

Boards or tablets for writing on, such as were anciently used; blocks for books; documents, books, archives, registers; a bamboo to keep time on, when beating adobe walls.

尺 | a note; a brief of a card or short statement; a model for letters.

案 | the papers in a law case; the case itself.

取筆 | 受之 | he gathered the pencil and tablets, and I received them.

長篇累 | long drawn and tedious documents.

無案 | 之勞形 | here I have none of the turmoil of a court.

犢 | A calf; a heifer, a victim for sacrifice.

老牛舐 | the old cow licks her calf; — old folks dote on their children.

瑠 | A whitish kind of fine jade from the Kwàn-lun Mts., once used for | 圭 | tablets.

### T'UH.

**Old sound, t'uk.** In Canton, t'uk; — in Swatow, t'ok; — in Amoy, t'ut; — in Fu-chau, t'uk; — in Shanghai, t'ok; — in Chi-fu, t'uu.

**From 禾 grain over 人 man, said to have been formed by 芄 when he saw a bald-headed man, and hid himself in the grain.**

The hair entirely gone; a sead head; bald; stripped, bare; blunt; to make bald; to injure.

老 | a priest.

子 | a bald-head.

老 | an old, bald-headed man.

賊 | you bald-pated rascal!

頭 光 棧 an unscrupulous rascal.

筆 | a blunt pencil.

### T'UH.

**A case or drawer; a sheath; a coffin; a charger or bowl; a receptacle for books.**

劍 | a scabbard.

啟 | open the casket.

觸 | 而藏 to lay by carefully, as jewels.

An abortion; dead before birth; still-born.

胎生者不 | femalcs (either women or animals) did not cast their young; met. a time of prosperity.

From words and to flow smoothly as the phonetic.

As 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.

書 | to study, to go to school; in Canton, to read aloud.

禮 | reading the ritual; — a notice put up at the door, written on blue paper with white ink, declining visits when mourning for parents.

出病來 | he studied till he became ill.

伴 | a schoolfellow; a student.

熟 | to recite perfectly.

夜書 | to study by night.

默 | to read to one’s self.

侍 | a reader in waiting; an honorary sinecure at court.

賦 | to recite irregular meters, to scan.

**From wrangling and flowing smoothly.**

Discontented, sedulous; people sandering one; murmurs against rulers; deep hatred expressed in bitter words.

誇 | to hate and rail at.

誹 | to calumnies.

### T'UH.

**The composition of the character denotes the bald-headed bird.**

A bird when bare of its feathers during molting.

| 禽 | an owl.

| 禽 | a long legged bird, perhaps a crane akin to the adjacent having a bare head.

**The rustling of new garments; the seam down the back of a garment.**

* 也 | 之 | garments where the back seam is not in the middle, and the sides are of different colors.
The second and original form delineates a pile of earth, now changed to 的土地 and 尾 birds; used with the next, and for 之推 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 authorized character.

To sit stock still, like a statue.

To collect stones to build artificial rock-work; to cart stones down from a hill-top.

Read 之玉. 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 桌 the mortar framework.

臼 a rice stone mortar.

身 the treddle of the pestle.

春 many hundreds; pound it hundreds of times more.

去 to work the pestle.

水 mortars worked by water-wheels.

无入水自春 where the cloud surrounds the inaccessible heights, the water does its own pounding, — by cascades.

Interchanged with the last.

Dumplings made of flour and steamed; food made of flour.

油 globular hollow cakes.

隔年前 cakes left from last year; met. the old stock; not inclined to anger; it has now gone by and so let it go.

读 words, as the etymology shows.

to deceiver, to cheat.
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; insalubrious.

元恶大 | great dislike
怨 | everybody is scolding and grumbling, as at the officials.
凡民罔不 | not one of the people but disliked him.
抜 | From 阂 place and 逸 to follow contracted; also read chu and used for 貢 赋 to follow.

To fall or slide from a higher place, losing one's footing; a dangerous pass through the mountains; a.) a man of multitude, like a crowd, a group; b.) a military term, a rank; c.) a file, a squad; a company, at first of ten or fifty men, but now often numbering a hundred men; a platoon; to fall down.

成群結 | people gathering in crowds and knots, — ready for a disturbance.
難于歸 | it will not be easy for me to regain my place, — as a truant clerk.

馬 | cavalry regiments.
一人 | a number of people.
兵 | a detachment, a company.
挾 | to dress ranks, to fall in.
演 | to drill; to parade.
伍 | in ranks; the army; its rank and file.
出 | to engage the foe.
車按行騎就 | when the chariots go in their courses, the cavalry will then deploy in rank.
洋鎗 | foreign drilled troops.

從 | From mn and 各 a damp place; but others say from 腹 mouth and 章 influence, representing the aura of evaporation.

The 58th diagram, to permeate; straight, direct; gratified from having enough; satisfied; to exchange, to barter; to weigh against, to give an equivalent; to be made open or permeable.

會 | to turn a debt by paying it over another.
換 | to exchange coin or jewelry.
銀子 | to weigh silver for exchanging.
出 | or to sell by weight or retail.
七二 | weighs seven mace two cangareens.

From place or earth and honorable; it is used for the next; the second, rare form is also a synonym of 車 a chariot.

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.
A labiate plant like horehound (Marrubium), in appearance, common in the southern provinces; it is now called su shen, and its root and leaves, 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 shen.

A supernatural animal, described as like a small bear, with short yellow fur; perhaps a species of wolverene was intended by this goblin.

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, to carry out; to succeed to, to applaud or push forward; to include.

辞 to decline, as an appointment.

出去 to escape from, as a duty; to put off on another.

究 to investigate the principles.
From to strike or heart and enjoy; it much resembles shuh, 詮 who; the second form is not usual.

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?

The wooden cover of a coffin; others define it, a wooden seat or rest.

A satchel or bag to put clothes in; a haversack.

To strike with the fist.

An eye with a defense over to guard it, rudely representing a shield; also read shun, and used for to escape.

A buckler; a shield, such as surround a chariot; to skulk, to scamper and hide away; used in the Indian Archipelago to denote a rupee.

A shield with dragons painted on it.

To grasp five shields; i.e. to manage military matters.

The defensive nettings and guards on a junk’s poop.

Dull, heavy eyes; half asleep.

Fast asleep.

To nod, as when asleep.

Weak eyes are able to distinguish the good from the bad.

Too sleepy to work.

Water so obstructed by grass and mud that it cannot flow; marshy places, which like a dike, retain water.

The north and western sides of a farm; also a grange.

Fields and plats.

In Pakingees used for its primitive. A hamlet, a farmstead.
Used for a tumulus in Canton; | a tumulus in 
| porcelain makers use as an | porcelain makers use as an 
| ingredient in the best ware. | ingredient in the best ware. 

Read *yeh*, the stump of a tree; a sprout.

An overplus; a dépôt or | storehouse; to store, to house. 
| ship-hulks, receiving ships. | ship-hulks, receiving ships. 

| opium-hulks. | opium-hulks. 

| opium dealers. (Cantonese.) | opium dealers. (Cantonese.)

An insolvent. 

In Cantonese. To stop when it | ought to go; to lie down. 
| in the doorway. | in the doorway. 

To sell goods by wholesale. 

The rush of a torrent; confused, | chaotic, mixed; unable to 
| discover the cause or purpose of; | impervious. 

A certain monster, into which | a bad man in the days of 
| Shun, was transformed. 

To move, to shake; to rub | with the hand. 

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. 

To hoard or collect grain. 

A rice bin. 

Open the bin and give out the grain. 

To bow the head, to prostrate, | to fall before; to sacrifice; | to grieve for; 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 and 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 *tun*.

Respectfully bow the head; | written on cards. 

| gave him one knock. | gave him one knock. 

Not a soldier was lost. 

He all at once reformed his ways. 

| to get ready troops for war. | to get ready troops for war. 

| a casual stop. | a casual stop. 

| ate mango fish every meal. | ate mango fish every meal. 

| a very small job of work. | a very small job of work. 

| to prepare, as a room for a guest; to get ready for. | to prepare, as a room for a guest; to get ready for. 

| ruined. | ruined. 

| the breath cannot be stopped in a moment. | the breath cannot be stopped in a moment. 

| to suddenly discard in a freak. | to suddenly discard in a freak. 

To lay down, as one lays aside a burden. 

| turned about; beside himself. | turned about; beside himself. 

| place it securely. | place it securely. 

| dull, blunt; stupid, obtuse, half-witted; superannuated; rule because mediocritized. | dull, blunt; stupid, obtuse, half-witted; superannuated; rule because mediocritized. 

| a dull knife. | a dull knife. 

| an obtuse angle. | an obtuse angle. 

| obstinately stupid; maulish. | obstinately stupid; maulish. 

| stammering; a hesitating speech. | stammering; a hesitating speech. 

| incapable for business, always behind time. | incapable for business, always behind time. 

| denote acute or blunt at the point. | denote acute or blunt at the point. 

Also read *chun*, when used for sincere.

Sad, sorrowful, depressed. 

| altogether out of spirits, heart-sick. | altogether out of spirits, heart-sick. 

Formed of to run from a shield; q. d. a soldier deserting his colors.

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.

To retreat to the wilds, and live.

To skillfully dispose troops in ambush.

To leave the world without regret.

For becoming invisible.

To put one's self out of sight, as by disguising or retiring.

The worthy people secluded themselves.

From flesh and shield; also read *tub*, and similar to *tun* 豚 天. Fat, obese, referring especially to hogs; shielded by fat; full, in good liking.

Heavy and fat.

In Cantonese. From stone and water; an unauthorized character.

To drool; to drop down; to sound; to hang down, as a weight.

To fish with a line.

Suspended; to hang down.

To make a large fortune.

To pound; to strike with the fist, to rap; to thump, to throw at or away; to lower, to let down.

To drop anchor.

The vessel thumped.

To stamp or chop, as dollars are certified in Canton.

To pommel, to shampoo.

To stamp, to paw; to press on, to crush; a low, boggy place.

A low wet spot.

The horse paws the ground.

Very thick.
From mouth and heaven above it, giving the sound.

To swallow, to gulp; to absorb, to seize on and swallow up; to appropriate, to merge all in one; to grasp.

丸 to bolt down a pill.

天 to swallow the sky; — met. inordinate.

天下 to seize the empire.

并 to engross all; to seize the whole.

驅 to overreach.

忍氣 to be patient and silent; under obloquy.

半半 I told only half of it.

金 to swallow gold-leaf; it is a mode of suicide.

不慣 he can't swallow.

狗之魚 [grasping as] the fish that gulped down the dog.

The breath; slow-going.

大車 his great carriage went slowly and heavily.

Read chun. Garrulous.

1 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.

亜 a term for the five cyclic years containing 申 in them.

Read gun. Meandering.

驢 tortuous, as a serpentine stream.

屯 From a sprout rising above — a line representing the earth, and intended to delineate the struggles of a sprouting shoot.

The beginning of growth; to collect together; to bring under one control; a village, a place where soldiers live; a resident camp.

草木然 vegetation is beginning to start.

兵 military colonists, soldiers settled to till the 1 田 fields allotted to them.

糧 to board up grain.

積 to amass; to prepare stores, as a commissary.

糧 trooping ants.

米 to support others on a strike.

人馬 brought together the men and horses.

外要详细 detailed garrisons to the important posts.

倚 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 radicle coming in contact with the harsh earth; difficult, hard; thick; sparing, avaricious.

穀 great labors.

厚 very gross or thick.

其鰾 sparing of his favors.

A meat cake or ball, rolled in flour and fried in fat called 肉 1 ; a kind of hashed pork-dumpling, simmered in broth.

京 cakes used in Fukien in ancestral worship.

A scaleless fish found in the Yangtze R, called 河 or 河豚 river pig, shaped like a tadpole, white belly; and striped red and yellow back; it can distend its throat and wink its eyes, and is regarded as poisonous; it is probably a species of Petreodon, 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 gill; the 餅 is the same fish.

A war-chariot, used in the Ts'in dynasty.

使車遣之 he sent a war-chariot to meet and bring him.

豚 From hog and flesh, it is easily confounded with 作, 猪 the ramp.

豚 A sucking pig, a porker, a shote; one says, a sow: to dragle along, and not lift the heels in walking.

豚 a fat porkling.

豚 my son; — a demeaning term.

豚 a porpoise found in the Yangtze River; one maxim 危 死吃河 n you wish to die eat porpoise, indicates the nature of its flesh when hastily prepared; while the proverb says when it is well cooked, 吃河 百無味 all other food is tasteless after once eating porpoise.

豚 not for trifles.

豚 like chasing after a runaway pig.

賀利 buy my fat pigs — a Macao cry.

豚 Medium in size or age; half grown, not reached puberty.

豚 The seat, buttocks, or nates; the lower side, the bottom.

豚 to sit down.

豚 his rump has no skin; — the thing has no bottom.
To dwell: a place of concourse; to come together.

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.

The noise of burning; name of a town and region at the western extreme of the Great Wall in Kansuh in Nangan-chien.

飯 to steam rice.

煮, to simmer slowly.

茶 to make tea.

水 to boil water.

鶏 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.

掘 a hole for setting out trees.

Read t'ou. To whirl, to revolve; round, rolling over.

圈 the circuit of, as an islet; a round plat.

From water under a man.

'Sun.' Floating on the water, as a drowned body; drifting.

随風創 drifting at the mercy of the winds.

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.

出 overrun it, as a printer in correcting matter.

倒一步 to back a step.

From trees and the sun shining through them; i.e. combination it is easily confounded with kiu 東 to bridge; the three characters 果 素, Dong, and 香, ying, 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; surrising; eastwards, eastern; towards; in presence of; the place of honor, or the person in it, as a master, a father, a friend; a feast, a treat; an abbreviation for the province of Shantung.

方 or 邊 the east.

頭 or 我 the head-partner.

六 the master of a household.

北 northeast.

向 easterly.

南不怕 no fear [of a gale] from the southeast. (Cantones.)

老 in China, a Mohammedan term.

作 to act the 道 manager or host; to spread a feast.

出 to foot the bill; or 我的 the one. I'll act the host, I'll pay it.

附之 流 it has gone drifting eastward; it is no great matter.

道 銀 treating money; presents given to turnkeys to soften an imprisonment.

拉 西扯 pulling here and hauling there; - met. - to borrow money.

頭 draws his head, as a turtle.

下 行 drive it into the next line; - a printer's phrase.

用 to slip out of, as a jacket; (Cantones.)

了 颜色 the color has faded out.

骨鶏 a boned chicken.

From to go and a pig; it differs but little from t'un 遁 to escape.

遁 to hide; to go into obscurity; name of the 33d diagram, denoting invisible.

高 too lofty to leave his seclusion.

昊天上帝家眷我 Heavently Shangti let me retire into obscurity.

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, t'ung an t'ung; - in Amoy, t'ong; - in Fukien, t'ang, tung, and t'ung; in Shanghai, tung and t'ung; - in Chefoo, tung.

TUNG.

家 the master of a household.

西 a thing, - i.e. anything between the east and west; it is also a term of reproach, as what ？ 西 what, that thing?

成西就 everything arranged and concluded, all things getting on prosperously.

倒西歪 out of line, reding.

倒 西歪 out of line, reding.

東 叔 east bearing south.

南 其 畿 to cause the land to lie towards the south and east.

平 作 to adjust and arrange the labors of the spring.

凍 A tributary of the Yellow River; a heavy shower or dew in summer; drenched.

雨 a furious rain in summer.

濕 wet through with dew.

凍 jing A tributary of the Yellow River; a heavy shower or dew in summer; drenched.
From insect and east.
The rainbow. The rainbow is called ti-tung.

Stupid, inapt. | Weak. | feeble, weary, no vigor. |
without method, incapable of understanding a subject. |

From hair and east. |
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. |

| 天 or 景 天 | 天 | 天 | the winter season. |
| 季 | 雪 | 窝 | the winter solstice, known as the 长至节, and observed as one of the popular festivals. |

To rule or lead people on to right ways; to influence for good; firm, made stable; to store up, to hide away; to withdraw. |

The gentry and elders; the latter are also called 事 those who discern wisely. |

To buy curiosities or antiquities; old stored-up things. |

use dignity in leading them on. |

From heart and to tend. |
Disturbed, out of one's wits; to understand, to perceive the meaning clearly. |

or 悯 | or 悯 | confused, bewildered. |

do you understand it? |

to understand the fitness of things. |

withdrew. |

I don't understand it at all. (Shuoshui). |

I don't understand it all. (Shuoshui). |

你 | 我意思 | do you see my meaning? |

不 | 眼的 | not to take a hint. |

 successes, which stands the winter, the 天門 1 allied to the Scorzonera; also the fleshy translucent tubers of the M. rastrioides found in Chekiang, and made into a comfit. |

A kind of sow-thistle used for greens, which stands the winter, the 天門 1 allied to the Scorzonera; also the fleshy translucent tubers of the M. rastrioides found in Chekiang, and made into a comfit. |

A trailing plant. |

a liliaceous plant (Oph. opeyjon japonicum), whose tubers are used in fevers and as a tonic. |

A rapid current; a cave, a grotto; a dell, a gorge, a deep ravine or cañon; 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 thoroughly, as a mystery; acquainted with; to see through a subject; a territorial division under the Ming dynasty. |

The noise of anything falling into the water. |

A deep hole in a channel. |

to know fully. |

see through it all. |

a fairy's grotto; — met. a beautiful spot. |

in the gateway, under the portal. |

a Mongolian praying-machine. |

a thorough examination. |

I see through his villainy. |

a imperial chamber, to consummate 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 construction of a boat; but by others the two are regarded as alike, and defined the beam to which the hauser is secured; a cat-head. |

pine boards. (Pekinges.)
The 2d large intestine or colon is \textit{t'ung}; a medical term.

A straight, graceful neck.

From to go and united, because it connects great streets; it is often contracted to its primitive.

To freeze, to congel; to cool; to stiffen; to expose to the cold; icy; freezing.

Not \textit{t'ung} can't avoid cold and starvation.

To go and sprouting buds.

To permeate, to go through; to see clearly, to perceive; to make known to others, to have dealings or political relations with; to communicate with; to interchange, as two characters of the same meaning; to succeed, to bring about; prosperous; previuous, permanent; pervading; clear, as a conspicuous style; current, as money; reaching everywhere; thorough, general; uniform, as a hue; generally, the whole of complete; entire; illicit, adulterous; a field containing a square league; found in the names of many places.

To shake, to joggle.

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.

A restless disposition.

If an act be indecent, will it not cause mortification?

Unable 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.

Sympathizing.
T'ung

1. A small, wild, syngenesious plant resembling an Eriogeranum, having yellow flowers, and the smell like the aconite, — of which it is probably a species, rather than the camomile or an allied plant.

From man and as; q.d. like a man.

Ignorant and rude; inapt and plain, neither talent nor learning; untrained and unfit.

1. From Peking.

1. The port of Peking on the Pei-ho.

From plant and permeable.

An herbaceous plant, the 1

From mouth and 门 a covering; q.d. many talking together and agreeing; the second form is common.

Together, all at once; all united; identical; same alike, in time or place; to covenant or give in allegiance; to unite, to harmonize; match; to equalize; to share in; to assemble; agreeing, as one; joint, joined with another officer who is superior; a conjunction, and, with; in common; the same as; a meeting of feudal princes every twelve years.

1. 一塊去 they all went together.

1. 居 to live together.

1. 一様 or 一般與 they are of the same sort; just alike.

1. 不 different; unusual.

1. 知 a joint or sub-prefect.

1. 兄胞 brothers of the same mother.

1. 會 to assemble together.

1. 大 小 for the most part alike; the difference is less than the similarity.

1. 姓不 1 宗 same surname but no relationship.

1. 行 partners; fellow travellers.

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1. 行 partners; fellow travellers.
To lead; to draw out; to churn and bring butter from milk.

A large tree belonging to the Euclhorbitae, the | 桐 | t'ung or Eleopoietis 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 Bigynon; name of the place where T'ung is said to have been buried, in Yung-ho hien 聚河縣 in the southwest of Shansi.

(或井) or 孤 | 1luding to its stately appearance,) is the national tree of China, and grows over the central provinces; it is probably the Eleopoietis ver. cocus, and its small edible seeds are mixed with the tea given in bridal presents.

| 油 | t'ung | or 香子 | cultivated for its large and acrid nut, (Eleopoietis verniciflua) from which the | 油 | t'ung oil is pressed for painting and calking, and its soot used for ink; at Canton the oil of the Curcus purgans is used under the same name.

| 海 | t'ung | a species (Eleopoietis spinescens) with spinous trunk and branches, whose bark is used medicinally.

| 果梧 | t'ung | a species of Clerodendron.

| 油灰 | t'ung | chunman used in calking; putty.

| 落灰 | t'ung | fine ashes put in censers.

| 枝 | t'ung | a staff used when a mother dies.

| 花 | t'ung | the Paetonia, so called from its large flowers and stately appearance.

| 筒 | t'ung | A tube; a pipe used as a musical instrument, made from a long and knotless bamboo; a duct; a pipe open at both ends.

A variety of dog.

A long and swift boat like a galley, called 龜 | t'ung 1 now disused; they were made to board and run down the enemy.

A kind of perch, small and resembling a Labrus.

To rub or smooth.

Name of T'ai T'ung 台 | 1 a famous sorcerer in the Han dynasty.

Composed of 立 to stand and 里 a village; but others derive it from 里 a crime (like 役) and 重 weighty contracted, referring to the condition of slavery to which some lads were subjected; it is interchanged with the next three.

A boy, a lad under 15 years and unmarried; a slave boy; one who has no house, unprotected; a student, a bachelor; a virgin; undefiled, pure; bare of trees; boyish, youthful; young, said of rams.

At the age of puberty.

A spinster, a virgin.

A boy, a youth.

Year youthful, about 14 or 15 years.

A bald head.

A hill bare of trees.

A schoolboy.

A bright lad.
**T'UNG.**

A calf whose horns are not yet grown.

A lamb whose horns have not grown.

彼面角實訥小子 to say that the lamb has horns, is to deceive the child.

Also read *ch'ung*; used for congealed milk.

A tributary of the Yellow River which flows into it near the celebrated pass at the elbow of that stream in T'ung-chu fu 同州府 in Shensi to overflow and destroy a road; damp, wet.

崇麗 a lofty, fine edifice.

A tree in Yunnan, from whose soft, crisp flowers cloth, called *fu* 花布 can be made; it may denote the cotton tree (*Salvadoria*), whose stamens are used to stuff quilts.

Peacock. A stick of squared timber; a high staff, from which a pennon 鳳 is flown.

Feathers in confusion is 鳳; it is applied especially to the stork, to one which would not perform its part when its feathers were in disorder.

A bird with a yellow bill a foot long, the *Buceros* or hornbill; it is described as having a brilliant, variegated plumage, and living on the leaves of trees.

From grain and bale; it is also read *chung,* and used for *chung,* to sow grain.

Grain which, though sown the first, is gathered last: late, antumnal grain.

The sun about to rise.

The moon just rising is 豎, spoken of it as it comes above the horizon.

The rattle of drums.

The drums are making a loud din.

The upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a *fu* tube; also called 蓬瓦 covering tiles and 陽瓦 upper tiles.

Red, rosy; painted with vermilion, brindled; a peach-blossom color.

A bow colored with vermilion; 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.

One 軒, punch a hole in it.

To break up a bird's nest.

He don't burst it through.

In Cantonese. To baste; to run one thing into another, as two sleeves.

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.

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文 | a young student.
小 | a term by which feudal princesses spoke of themselves.
心未絶 | he has not given up his boyish disposition; — said of a man who acts childishly.
父老 | second childhood; in his dotage.
鶴髮 | white hair and youthful complexion.
守 | true to take vows of chastity.
牛 | a calf without horns.
不 | no imposition on young or old; — a shop sign.
桑樹 | the thrifty, green mulberries.

童 | a slave boy; a lad who has not yet been capped at marriage; a slave girl or concubine; reverently: rude, unpolished.
望 | a waiting-boy.
侯 | a young slave.
被 | her head-dress rises high and gracefully.
狂 | a wild, crazy fellow.
幼 | a youth.

From eye and a lad.

The pupil of the eye, which the Chinese say becomes square at the age of 800; to stare at; a vacant look; a silly stare.

人 | the baby in the eye.

水 | a double pupil, which Shun is said to have had.

絹 | a sort of cloth.

The roots of the rhododendron; a kind of sedge or *Scirpus,* from whose stalks sands are made.

薑 | an edible pot-herb like celery.
T'UNG.

太平  a street tub to hold water for fires.
马  a close-stool.
倉  a baggage box.
冰  an ice box for cooling rooms.
扶  to support a woman in parturition.

A coat with short sleeves, a kind of waistcoat.

T'UNG.

Read T'ung and used for 睇.
Overall worn in winter; outside trousers; children's trousers; an apron or petticoat.

統
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.

— the whole, one entire view.

T'UNG.

1. 共数目  the total amount, the whole number.
2. 領  general control over; a military officer of the second grade.
3. 步軍  the commander-in-chief of the infantry at Peking.
4. 總  to oversee the whole.
5. 天下歸  the empire is now under one sway.
6. 何多少  how much does it all amount to?
7. 畢  to transmit the whole; said of the empire.
8. 承  to carry on as it was received, as a doctrine, or the succession to a throne.
9. 一  one stone tablet.
10. 章  central or main governance.
11. 蘭  all civil and military affairs belong to him.
12. 纏  a clue to the whole; a succession in the dynasty.
13. 失  lost his character; disgraced.

T'UNG.

作  to arrange it properly, put it in order.
執  雨  [Shun] maintained the two correct extremes.
無  生  there is no sufficient reason for it.
用  命  上  having thus the right favoring decree from Shang-ti.
不  矢  不  one affair only.
四  the four decorous principles, are 仁  humanity, 義  rectitude, 禮  propriety and 知  knowledge; to which all 矛  strange doctrines or heresies are opposed.
造  頭  the cause, the reason of.
天  spring, the time of sprouting.
不  improper, immodest, indecent.

TWAN.

痛  From disease and common.

1. 痛  a pain, an ache; disease that causes pain; acute feelings; heartrending, distressed; to commiserate with; with energy; a sign of the superlative, extremely, painfully.
2. 啼  to weep bitterly.
3. 飲  to drink too much.
4. 恨  deep repentance.
5. 憐  to compassion.
6. 快  extreme joy.
7. 心  切  切  to gnash with rage.
8. 苦  alas, alas!
9. 牙  a toothache.
10. 改  前  我 sincerely regret my past errors.
11. 恨  intense hatred.
12. 哀  不  己  incessantly sorrowing for others.

In Cantonese. To love, to feel for.

我  you I like you.

TWAN.

Old sounds, twan and dwan. In Canton, tun; — in Siwan, tün, to, and tàng; — in Amoy, toss, and tsên; — in Puchau, twan and t'ung; — in Shanghai, tön; — in Chi'fa, tan.

尚
Designed to represent the phonetic above a line denoting the ground, and the radical or roots below it; now written like the next, while this is used as a contraction of すべて only.
The spring or cause of anything.

端
Springing forth and shoots.

在  proper, modest.
午  or 陽  the dragon-boat festival on the fifth day of the fifth moon.
門  the south gate of the palace.
人  正  人  a correct, high principle man.
萬  all kinds of causes or affairs.
品  行  方  naturally correct and just.
緒  a hint or clue; a means of reaching the subject.
玄  an official dress of the Ch'ien dynasty with enormous sleeves.

剃
To cut even; to cut and trim; to arrange; to act a grave, prin department.
依  仁  依  to conform his acts to humanity.
義  to decide by just rules.
From beast and sprig to spring, divide; to prohibit, to put a stop to; to discontinue; cut, Sundered, broken, snapped; to settle, to give a judicial opinion; a doubt, a dilemma; before a negative, forms an adverb, surely, certainly, decidedly.

From dart and disk refer to measuring lengths by a bow.

Short; brief, contracted; short-comings, failures; few, not common or plenty; to shorten, to cut; to come short, to be in fruit.

A species of small badger, also called the pig badger from the resemblance: found in Shansi and westward; fur of a sandy color, slow in its motions and very fleshy; eats ants and grubs; the description allies this animal to the tebedu (Mydaus melopeus), and its odor is noticed.

To forge metal; to heat and hammer it; to work upon, to practice, to make perfect; mature, practiced.

To bring up the rear in a retreat.

To decide, to give sentence.

A short-winded, not strong in the lungs.

A job; piece-work.

or 天 short days

short days for work.

to act overbearingly, to treat rudely.

just right, as a well fitting shoe; 'twill do.

tasty, quick-tempered.

everybody has his faults.

don't talk of people's defects.

incapable, not much mind.

few, insufficient; not many.

without proper feelings, indifferent to other's rights.

I am deficient in civility, don't think me rude; — a polite phrase.

From hatchet and an old form of to break off, as silk is parted.

To cut asunder or in pieces; to snap, to break off or in two, to

From fire or metal and piece.

Satin, which word is probably itself derived from silkenness; glossy silken or other fabrics.

the heel of a shoe.

brocade

one who is greatly grieved or afflicted.

clear up all his doubts.

In Cantonese. A preposition, by, according to.

sold it by the catty.

From the origin contracted; not the same as "tea" to lead.

To push or lay things apart; a fragment, a piece, a section; a classifier of sections of books, stories or pieces, series or items of regulations, acts of plays, slices of meat, plats of ground, stages in a journey, or other similar portions.

half of a thing.

Meat boiled with ginger and cinnamon put in to strengthen the heel, and line the shoe.

The flower of the Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, usually called 槿花; it is much cultivated.
A large tree resembling the aspen in size, and called 白楊; but its timber is like beech, white, with an even grain; it is used for coffins; a beam or pole.

Real 冲 a prison; the stocks.

Otherwise read 冲.

A rough coarse stone for whetstones; others say, a term for emery or cornium.

An involved weir of bamboo stakes, arranged across a stream or canal to catch crabs or fish; they are common in Kiangnan.

W a crab weir.

Old sounds, 窝 and 窝. In Canton, 窝 and 窝; — in Swatow, 窝 and 窝; — in Amoy, 窝, 窝, and 窝; — in Foochow, 窝, 窝, and 窝; — in Shanghai, 窝; — in Chifu, 窝.

Water gushing out; a rapid current; the reflex current or undertow.

河 a branch of the River Hau in the west of Honan.

急流日. a rapid current is called a torrent.

Fire blazing up, red as fire; a statesman in the Han dynasty.

臣入雲之慕 the officers entered the ornamented red tent.

From to surround and condense; interchanged with the next three.

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 a lump of dough.

圆 full, as the moon; altogether, lumping it; closely united, as husband and wife.

和氣 a harmonious blending of interests; coalsease, as when gases unite.

聚 to curl up, to cuddle, as a worm does when touched.

點 to review or visit the guard.

此月千古 this full moon has for ages been just so round.

練 to drill bands — of troops; a ward drill or organization.

Dumplings or doughnuts made of flour or glutinous rice; a round cake.

子 small dough cakes.

rice crullers.

the forced meat balls in a dish are called stir-the-soup-boys.

From field and load or heavy; it is also read 捞 and 窝; 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.

怒 careless, wayward in conduct; one who does not mind the corners in his traveling.

藤 the village of the Su family; this usage is common near Pao-ting fu.

From a hog's head and a pig; in combination it resembles lab, 象 to carve, and 狮 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.

W the application thus says.

Robes anciently worn by the empress, black, with a plain gauze lining; afterwards they were of a yellow color.
Sound, drum

We, the persons speaking; our, used in the abstract.

In Cantonese. To please, to delight: lustrous.

To enter the mouth; to suck in; to taste; to lick, to smack; the motion of a fish sucking or moving its gills.

To strike; to rap on, to hit; to knock and shiver.

To smash by throwing on the ground. Also read tsōn.

To suck up, as a mosquito or fly does; to hold in the month, as a sweet morsel.

Dry; sucked him dry.

The motion of a fish’s mouth and gills.

Read hōh. A kind of reptile.

Damp, wet; bubbling up; splashing, as boiling water.

An unauthorized character.

To speak, to speak with guile.

To suck in by his guile.

To speak, to speak with guile.

To speak, to speak with guile.

To speak, to speak with guile.

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To speak, to speak with guile.
1. 調|德 to collect or specify the virtues of many things.

2. 鱼纹 | irregular veins or streaks.

3. 人等 | loafers, idlers.

4. 調 | a grass from which door-blinds can be woven; a small floating grass, like a *Hippuris*, with linear leaves in whorls, and cultivated in gold fish ponds; it is called 草 or 雜草 in Peking, and 含魚 草 at Canton.

5. 碑 | a high peak.

6. 磨 | the sound of things breaking.

7. 卡 | A guard-house at a pass; a station; the official residence of a military officer; to get stuck, as a bone in the throat.

8. 鱼 | the fish-bone sticks in his throat.

9. 洗 | To spatter, to scatter water about.

10. TS|AH

   Old sound, ts'at. In Canton, ts'at; — in Swatow, ch'at; — in Amoy, ch'at; — in Fuchau, ch'ak and ch'âb; — in Shanghai, ts'ah; — in Chifu, t'sa.

   【擦】The first form is the most common, and the second is also read salu.

   【擦】The action of the feet disturbing the herbage, and making a noise; to scatter; to feel, to rub, to brush; a brush.

   1. 牙 | to brush the teeth.

   2. 磨 | to grind or rub smooth.

   3. 肥皂 | to wash with soap-berries.

   4. 身過 | to brush against one, as when walking.

11. TSAI

   Old sounds, tai, ta, taap, dzaal, and dat. In Canton, tai and tsei; — in Swatow, ch'ai and to; — in Amoy, tai; — in Fuchau, ch'ai and ch'ai; — in Shanghai, tadj and dze; — in Chifu, t'ai.

   【哉】An exclamation of praise or surprise; an interrogative particle implying either doubt or conviction, according to the scope; or often merely a high degree of; an interjection placed after important words to draw attention to them; occurs in poetry as an expiatory; to begin; to burst forth, as plants in spring.

   1. 安得不悲 | how could I bear to pity?

   2. 孔子 | Oh, how great was Confucius!

   3. 問 ah! truly an important question.

   4. 生明 | in the third moon all nature begins to spring forth.

   5. 快 | how pleased!

   6. 素 | Oh, h o admirable!

   7. 自 | what a clown is Yin!

   8. 是 | indeed, is it so!

   9. 群手 | what a crowd of people!

   10. 責 | what a wretched blunder

   11. 君子多乎 | does a wise man ask so much?

   12. 何涉道 | should it even be mentioned?

   13. 栽 | From tree and wounded.

   【栽】To set out, to plant trees, to put suckers in the ground; to heap earth about the roots, to hill; a sowing.

   1. 花 | to set out flowers.

   2. 種 | layers of plants, cuttings.

   3. 可以 | he is worthy of one's patronage.

   4. 多 | flower more flowers than thistles; — met. act so as to reap a good reward.

   5. 樹 | to set out trees.

   In Pekingese. To fall down, to tumble over.

   1. 树 | fell and broke his leg.

   2. 倒 | stumbled and fell.

   3. 倒 | fell down.
From fire and water or shelter: the first is most used.

Calamity that comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, caterpillars, blight; divine judgments: plagues; miseries, mishapens; adverse, calamitous, dangerous.

害 afflictive, injurious.

祸 afflictions, mishapens.

降 Heaven sent them calamities.

救 to relieve calamity.

招 to bring evil on one's self.

天 流行 a general visitation, as a pestilence.

火 to dismiss the fire risk, by worshipping the god of Fire.

灾 晚祸 unforeseen judgments from Heaven.

穢 患 sufferings, calamities.

田 fields that for any reason do not yield full crops.

宰宰 the ruler over all, as a sovereign or general; met. the mind.

家 anciently an officer of the rites.

邑 a district-magistrate.

制 to direct, to oversee.

殺 a butcher.

夫 er 膳 the chief cook.

君 the true lord of all beings.

烹 to dress and cook food.

著 君侯虞惟不以的 servants and local women quickly removed the dishes.

婦 a son's wife.

From full and to think; also read icht; the diminutive f in Cantonese is derived from it.

A common term for a child in Hunan and Kiangsi; to bring forth, said of animals.

狗子 the bitch has littered.

下子 to bring forth.

猿子 the monkey has a cub; used in contempt for persons.

爛 a rascal, a worthless fellow.

仔 An affair, a business; what is contained.

上天之 1 that which is done in the high heavens, the operations of nature or of the gods there.

載 A year; it was so called in early times, because nature having made a revolution, began again.

載 several years.

千 下 since a thousand years, or handed down that time.

半 half a year.

記 contemporary annals.

读 to record, to note down.

載 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.

船 the ship is loaded.

百 she carries a hundred — pence.

涉 to tranship or take out cargo.

在 From 土 earth and 才 the hand on it.

載 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 proposition, in, on, at, within; and often precedes adverbs of place and time; a place, a home; to examine.

他們 none of them are at home.

父母 parents are both dead.

學堂 at school.

何處 where is he living?

不自 not feeling well, not very well pleased.

祭如 worshiped him (a father) as if he was still alive.

low; a common man.
再

From — one and 造 a frame-work contracted; q. d. as when
one stick is added on another; it resembles 造 in form and
意 in meaning.

To raise up once and then again; doubled, repeated; twice; a s. econd
time; then, again, also, likewise, after all; and by extension, be-
comes merely a form of the com-
parative; continued, longer; to re-
peat.

明天 來 come back to-morrow.

過幾天 again after some days.

三 四 again and again 告
told him.

願不中 I should not have
guessed it.

斯可矣 a second discussion
do it will do.

請 說 please say it again.

三 | the three Powers, — heaven,
earth, and man, who are sup-
posed to rule all things.

| 大于身 his talents exceed (or
| are not to be judged by) his ap-
pearance.

蠢 | what a goose!

人之 | man of common ability.
不 | a stupid fellow; this or
不 | are sometimes used as
| depreciatory terms by persons
| speaking of themselves.

無 |不足以 濟 好 having no
| ability he is incompetent to help
| the rebels.

三 | 具 executive talent.

材 | From wood and substance; used
| with the preceding, and resem-
| bles 造 a village.

材 | Materials of which things are
| made; sticks, timber, lumber, wood;
| stuff; nature, qualities; abilities;
| men of parts.

木 | timber, as for a house.
From clothes and wounded; occurs used for the preceding.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>柴</th>
<th>An exclamation.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ts'ai</td>
<td>In Cantonese. An interjection of contempt; tush! fish! to show contempt for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>重喼</td>
<td>I cared nothing for what he said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>看</td>
<td>Read.</td>
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<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>pos take you!</td>
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<td>去</td>
<td>Go.</td>
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<td>to</td>
<td>to a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>in books, but better known now as 絲子 or slings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>a sort of turban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柴</td>
<td>To select, to choose; to pick, to pluck, to gather; to take up with the hand; to sip, to suck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桑</td>
<td>to gather mulberry leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>买</td>
<td>to buy the choicest; to buy for government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以</td>
<td>to choose out and take.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>取</td>
<td>to select.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>補</td>
<td>the trouble of gathering fuel; also, a trilling ailment, out of sorts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>者</td>
<td>to spy out, to get information secretly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蜂</td>
<td>the bee sips the flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>送</td>
<td>songs of picking lotuses, sung at the Dragon-boat festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翠</td>
<td>Cities or districts allotted for the revenue of princes were anciently termed 宝地, and the lands to maintain their tombs; also, the grave itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宝</td>
<td>An officer set over these lands or cities was called 宝官.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宝</td>
<td>柴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宝</td>
<td>Similar to 朵, applied to silks and other fabrics; particularly, variegated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宝</td>
<td>colored sarsnet, used for linings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>from plants and variegated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>Vegetables; greens, edible herbs; food, viands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青</td>
<td>greens in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>cadaverous, emaciated, as if one had lived on pulse only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>good eating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>美</td>
<td>delicacies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td>he has gone to market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海</td>
<td>what comes from the sea, as fish, seaweed, or prawns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>raw greens; lettuce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>the chief dishes; and 小</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>野</td>
<td>wild greens, as the dandelion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香</td>
<td>celery, or parsley, or sweet-basil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椿</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椿</td>
<td>meats and onions, such as priests should not eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椿</td>
<td>a vegetable stall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椿</td>
<td>salt or pickled greens; sour-kraut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椿</td>
<td>a Canton phrase for the dishes on the table besides rice, called 小 elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椿</td>
<td>the rape of Kiangnan, from which the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>佛</td>
<td>a vegetarian, a herb Budha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>salted turnips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>荷</td>
<td>dried turnips brought from Hwui-chen in Kwangtung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>稀存</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>Weeds, herbs, esculent plants; a species of tortoise, because they were common in 中国 a small feudal state conferred on 叔度 a brother of Wu Wang, n. c. 1122, which held its separate existence till 440, when it was incorporated in Tsin; fifteen rulers only are mentioned; it lay on the River Hwai in the present Jü-ning fu, and 商 之 稀 its capital; the border of a parterre or grass plat; name of a mountain in Ya-chen fu in Sz'ch'uen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>Read 香, as a synonym of 菜.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>To let go, to loose; criminals undergoing a banishment of 500 li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>New garments; the noise made in spinning thread; 稀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>to spin linen yarn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀</td>
<td>弹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TSAN.

Old sounds, tsan, tsam, dzan, and dzam. In Canton, tsan and tsam; — in Swatow, chiam, choan, and chiam; — in Amoy, tsam, chiam, chim, and san; — in Fuhchau, chang and chwang; — in Shanghai, tse, tsie, and dtse; — in Chiifu, tsan.

Stripes of wood called 子 placed between the fingers of both hands, and pulled together by cords to torture prisoners.

Like the last.
To torture by finger sticks; to urge, to press.

他的手 squeeze his fingers.
排 1 to shake branches, so as to get the snow off.

To accumulate, to hoard, up, to collect or bring together.

To hasten, to urge, to quicken, to get on; to scatter each his own way, to hurry away; to put to flight.

他走 make him go faster.
步 walk quicker, hurry your pace.
催 1 to urge on.
路 to travel fast.
速 to go very slowly, step by step.

毫無走 he never moved a step.

Also read tseih, as a synonym of quick.

Promptly, quickly; to accelerate, to hasten one's pace.

无我恶今不故也 do not hate me, for old intercourse should not be hastily broken off.

The first also means to vomit; the second to taste; and the third is unmentioned.

A personal pronoun, synonymous with this 阿, me; then, a time; a period.

to walk, to turn step.

多 | or | 多 | when; at the time; — a word probably adopted from the Manchu.

那 | 我 還 | but | I was then only a boy.
不 fo | I will not yield; | I am | set on it.

嘉、嗜、僧

Fair, handsome; a clear complexion of a female.

Mountainous.

To stir up water, to soil; to spatter, to splash; shallow; turbid water; to hit one with water.

了 | 一點 | 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.
From *yen* and to *wid*; also read *ch'an*.

A kind of baton called *tsan* | or 天 | 玉, used in the Chou dynasty by a marquis during the state worship; others describe it as a sort of stone cup on a handle, shaped like a *cythara*, holding five pints, and used for libations.

**Tsan.**

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**Tsan.**

住 a temporary lodging.

住 a temporary lodging.

且 眉 just escaped singeing my eyebrows; — i.e. I was near rain or starvation.

且 眉 just escaped singeing my eyebrows; — i.e. I was near rain or starvation.

From *hand* and to *cut off*; the two characters are usually interchanged.

从 *hand* and to *cut off*; the two characters are usually interchanged.

To strike; to raise up; a turn or time; temporarily; to cut in two; to throw into; to exclude; to place planks for crossing water.

To strike; to raise up; a turn or time; temporarily; to cut in two; to throw into; to exclude; to place planks for crossing water.

Read *shun* for the second form.

Read *shun* for the second form.

To cut up plants; to raze.

To cut up plants; to raze.

葛 to cut and gather dolichos stalks.

葛 to cut and gather dolichos stalks.

有 *bù* 其之 he mowed the grass and scattered it about.

有 *bù* 其之 he mowed the grass and scattered it about.

From metal and to *cut off*.

From metal and to *cut off*.

A fine chisel; a cold chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut out, as characters on stone;

A fine chisel; a cold chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut out, as characters on stone;

to cut in; to pound on the back of a plate of metal so as to raise or enlace on the other side.

to cut in; to pound on the back of a plate of metal so as to raise or enlace on the other side.

字 to engrave letters.

字 to engrave letters.

刀 an engraving graver.

刀 an engraving graver.

印 to engrave symbols.

印 to engrave symbols.

细 to engrave flowers.

细 to engrave flowers.

用 to splitopen the edge.

用 to splitopen the edge.

*Cont.**

用 to splitopen the edge.

用 to splitopen the edge.

To implore, to pray.

To implore, to pray.

祝 to supplicate the gods.

祝 to supplicate the gods.

Black glossy hair; much hair; a woman's chignon or coil of hair.

Black glossy hair; much hair; a woman's chignon or coil of hair.

梳 to do up the hair in a tuft.

梳 to do up the hair in a tuft.

**Tsan.**

Old sounds, *ts'an*, *ts'an*, and *ts'an*.

Old sounds, *ts'an*, *ts'an*, and *ts'an*.

In Canton, *ts'an*, *ts'an*, and *ts'an*; — in Swatow, *ch'an*, *ch'am*, and *ch'am*; — in Amoy, *ch'am*, *ch'am*, *ch'am*, and *ts'an*; — in Fuzhou, *ch'am*, *ch'am*, *ch'am*, and *ch'am*; — in Shanghai, *ch'am*, *ch'am*, *ch'am*, and *ts'an*; — in Chifu, *ts'an*.

From to eat and broken; contracted to *ice*; it is interchanged with *sun*饭 supper.

From to eat and broken; contracted to *ice*; it is interchanged with *sun*饭 supper.

To swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; a cake; to gather and choose.

To swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; a cake; to gather and choose.

饭 a meal.

饭 a meal.

日二 | two meals a day.

日二 | two meals a day.

飯 he works just for his food.

飯 he works just for his food.

雲 through the clouds and sleeps in the moon; met. an enthusiast.

雲 through the clouds and sleeps in the moon; met. an enthusiast.

維子之故使我不能 | 分 but for your sake, Sir, I made myself unable to eat.

維子之故使我不能 | 分 but for your sake, Sir, I made myself unable to eat.

早 | breakfast.

早 | breakfast.

晚 | supper or dinner.

晚 | supper or dinner.

飯 a common meal.

飯 a common meal.

粥 | a meal of congee and rice; met. very poor.

粥 | a meal of congee and rice; met. very poor.

惟加 自愛為賜 but add a meal that pleases you, is my request; a conclusion to a letter, hoping one's friend is enjoying himself.

惟加 自愛為賜 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.

秀色 堪 she is handsome enough to be eaten.

飽 | 食 to get a bellyful of rations.

飽 | 食 to get a bellyful of rations.

虎噬狼 to bite like a wolf and swallow like a tiger; — to eat voraciously.

虎噬狼 to bite like a wolf and swallow like a tiger; — to eat voraciously.

霞客 a water-melon eater.

霞客 a water-melon eater.

參 | 恭 from *starry light* contracted, and a heart underneath, referring to three joined, or to Oraion; the second form is common.

參 | 恭 from *starry light* contracted, and a heart underneath, referring to three joined, or to Oraion; 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 graduation.

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 graduation.

奏 to memorialize upon.

奏 to memorialize upon.

打 | to make an obeisance.

打 | to make an obeisance.

拜 to visit a superior; to worship.

拜 to visit a superior; to worship.

革 or 處 to degrade a subordinate and report on it.

革 or 處 to degrade a subordinate and report on it.

難 to throw into confusion.

難 to throw into confusion.

賛 to advise and aid; to act as a consultant; to a joint commissioner.

賛 to advise and aid; to act as a consultant; 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.

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.

將 or | 府 a colonel; a post-captain.
TS'AN.

[Text content]

TS'AN.

[Text content]

TS'AN.

[Text content]
TS'AN.

A mottled gray; white with black spots or vice versa; turbid; speckled, stained, as a decayed or moldy thing.

黑 [ts'än] the grimed, blackened, sordid.

白 [ts'än] a grisel beard.

朱 [ts'än] dark, gloomy; clouded, as a dark sky.

From heart and impious; the second is regarded as the correct form.

感 [ts'än] Feeling acutely, distressed for; sickened at and discouraged, because of former sufferings; hardened against; already, even now; also.

手 [ts'än] how can you be so pained, and not blame yourself?

肢 [ts'än] when the limbs or body are injured, then the heart is grieved.

日 [ts'än] I am daily sick with grief.

自 [ts'än] From to say and ts'än cargo; but others derive it from 說 together and 自 bright; it is now superseded by the last.

是 [ts'än] Not to fear the light; impious; an introductory particle, if, supposing.

偽 [ts'än] Disorderly, like an undrilled troop; milish, perverse.

頭 [ts'än] a vile rascal, a worthless fellow; you scamp.

Read ch'än. Uneven, unequal; not at once, as a charge in battle; quick, indecorous.

I 信 incoherent, talking at random.

I 读 improper, slightly, indecent.

From rice and broken; used with the next.

t'ain' Half a peck of grain; a meal, a feast; many, much; a multitude; bright, clear; fine white rice; excellent; to laugh; smiling; pure; three women together.

白 [ts'än] to pick over rice to get it white; an ancient punishment.

衣服 [ts'än] elegant apparel.

然而笑 he laughed boisterously.

接 [ts'än] to give one a feast.

精 [ts'än] fine rice; met. a gallant fellow.

宴 [ts'än] luxurious living and style.

宴 [ts'än] Used with the last.

宴 [ts'än] 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?

防 [ts'än] To rail at, and make people angry or fear one; to provoke; to spy; to satirize.

譏 [ts'än] angry speech.

The luster of a gem; a beautiful stone.

t'ain' pendant gems; strings of pearls; said also of fine racemes of flowers, like those of the Vanda or Wisteria.

燦 [ts'än] Resplendent, brilliant.

星 [ts'än] the glittering stars in the luminous Milky Way.

識 [ts'än] To verify; to fulfill; a prophetic, a syllable hint, an omen.

語 [ts'än] a prophecy, a secret hint or hint.

謂 [ts'än] an unfulfilled prediction.

卦 [ts'än] or 師 a diagram or picture indicating future events.

軍 [ts'än] a pass-word.

部 [ts'än] to worship wandering spirits; to get prayers said for a long life.

Read ch'än' and used with 眷.

To confess; to repeat priestly incantations for the dead; masses.

願 to annul a vow, which is done with some ceremonies.

In Cantonese. Loquacious.

氣 silly and talkative, like a dotard.

Old sounds, tsen and tsem. In Canton, tsäm; in Swatow, chn and chak; in Amoy, chin; in Fuhchau, ch'eng; in Shanghai, tsang; in Ch'īn, tsan.
**TSANG.**

Old sound, ts'ang. In Canton, tsong and song; — in Swatow, chang and ch'ang; — in Amoy, ts'ong and ch'iong; — in Fukchau, ch'iong and chang; — in Shanghai, tsong and dzong; — in Chfia, ts'ang.

From a statesman and a spear; it occurs used for the next, and for 藏' and 蒲 but is now chiefly used as a surname.

Good, generous; virtuous; dexterous, apt; to approve; to think; good; to scold.

獲 to liberate captives.

何用不 how is it that there are none but good

不腐 you do not commend what is good in them.

From value and to secrete; the contracted form is common.

To receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to secrete, as plunder; booty, spoil, prizes, loot; stolen goods.

起 to recover the plunder.

領 to get one's effects back through the yamn.

物 spoil, plunder.

縊 to restore the stolen things.

地分 to get a share in the booty, though not going out, as the 廠 or custodian does.

作 to implicate by secreting a thing.

買新賊 to buy stolen goods.

貪 or an avaricious, unjust ruler.

**TS'ANG.**

Old sound, ts'ang. In Canton, ts'ang and song; — in Swatow, chang and ch'ang; — in Amoy, ch'iong and ch'iong; — in Fukchau, ch'iong and chang; — in Shanghai, tsong and dzong; — in Chfia, ts'ang.

From a granary contracted; occurs used for 粱 or to pity; and for the next.

A granary of a square shape; government storehouses; a box or bin; a compartment; to store in a granary; a pigeon-hole.

穀 a storehouse for grain, especially rice.

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.

兄弟 how my pity fills me!

乃求千斯 he will seek for a thousand granaries of food.

埋 buried in a mat; an old custom still observed in the army.

改 or 散 to change bodies to another grave, because of the fun-shui.

合 buried together, as husband and wife.

于魚鱉之腹 buried in the fishes' or turtles' bellies.

In Pekingese. To spoil; to rip; to break accidentally.

髙 Large, obese; to dirty, to deface.

抗 abrupt, churlish.

斛 corpulent, fat; dirty, nitty, like old bones.

別 mind, don't dirty it.

了 he has defaced it.

臓 The parenchymatous viscera, what is stored in the body.

五 the five chief organs, viz. the heart, lungs, spleen, liver, and kidneys.

六 the six all the inwards of a body.

神 or 鬼 the viscera put inside of an idol to give it its feelings.

腸 the entrails of a hog.
From plants and granary; interchanged with the last.

The green tint of plants; the azure of the sky; hasty; hoary; old in one's service; flourishing; prospering.

君 Providence.

生 the people; sometimes includes all living beings.

彼 Heaven.

青 a greenish blue color, like the distant hills.

黑 a dark sallow complexion, as an opium smoker's.

上 the firmament, the vault.

頭 veterans, so called from their green caps; retainers, old servants, whose hair is grisly gray.

老 or 老 an old man; waxing effete.

水 玉 aqua-marine or precious beryl.

黄 excited; running here and there; also a greenish yellow.

耳 one name for the Xanthium strumarium or burweed.

The house fly; flies in general.

蠅 無翅下蛆 flies will get their eggs in even where there is no crack.

Vast, like the sea; cold.

州 a superior district south of Tientsin, near the Canal.

海 the deep blue sea.

河 and 泉 old names of two rivers in or near the present Shantung; the last name was also once applied to the lower portion of the River Han.

海之量 ready to drink up the sea; said of a wine-bibber.

The tinkling of stones and bells.

八鈴 the eight bells on the bits tinkled.

色 of gems; i.e. a pale green.

A kind of crane, plumage ash-colored and cheeks red.

鶴 or 鴎 the black crane, called at Canton 田."鶴 or field puddle hen.

有 tinkling as the rings on reeds, 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 heron, and the first is the pomfret.

The pomfret, and similar shaped fishes; the 白魚 white (Stromateus argenteus), and the 黑 fish (Stromateus niger), are most common; 黃蟹 yellow pomfret (Trachinotus aureus); 瓜子 or long-finned pomfret (Trachinotus asper); and 花 small pomfret (Cardaux nudibranchus); all these sorts are found at Hongkong.

The compartments of a ship or junk; the hold.

開 to begin to unlace.

封 to seal the hatches; to forbid trade at a sea-port.

位 the stowage of a vessel.

大肚 the main hold.

From plants and 陳 good; it is interchangeable with the visera, and was at first identical with its primitive.

To hide away, to conceal; to store up, to put aside safely; stores, property; the visera; to accumulate; to gather, to fix, as a mordant; a classifier of piles or stores of; to store, as a student his knowledge.

箱 a heap of boxes.

收 to receive, as in trust.

家 heirlooms laid up; family treasures.

包 to keep private, not to divulge.

From knife and narrow; it is unauthorized.

To bruise the skin; to bark, rip, or injure the surface.

手 barked his hand in moving the stone.

皮 rubbed off a piece of my skin.

臉 bruised his face.
增

From earth to add.

To add to, to double, to increase; repeated, more; over, many.

1 加 [jia] to augment.
1 增 [zeng] to raise the price.
1 高 [gao] to make higher.
1 日 [ri] the population annually increases.
1 消 [xiao] may be cheaper or dearer, as a price.
1 益 [yi] to increase.
1 增 [zeng] to throw in; to add to, as price or quantity. (Cantonese.)

憎

To hate, to dislike, to abominate.

1 憎 [zeng] hateful.
1 得 [de] to be hated.
1 嫌 [xian] to dislike one.
1 爱 [ai] capricious; now hating, now loving.
1 取 [qu] to get people's dislike.

臻

To add to one's words; to increase, to add.

臻 [zhen] A small state anciently situated in the east of Shantung, near the present Yan-ch'eng, far from the sea; an old place in Ching-foo; now Shantung; an ancient name of a place in the southeast of Shantung; used with the next.

以 [yi] so as to avoid the marked arrows.

瞪

A kind of dart or short javelin; an arrow used in hunting birds with the cross-bow, having a mark tied to it.

瞪 [ding] A square lifting net, suspended to a frame and let down by a long rope.
1 or 拉 [la] to let down the net.
1 拉 [la] or 拉 [la] to raise the net.

贬

Rocky, stony, as the surface of the land; a dangerous stone, one threatening to fall.

贬 [bian] 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 廳 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.

瞪

Dim eyes, small or poor.

瞪 [ding] indistinctly seen.
1 陵 [ling] to stare at; to gaze at half awake, like one collecting his senses.

睛

The noise or ring of metal or gems.

睛 [jing] 銅 a metallic sound; a tinkle given out by metal when struck, as a silver coin.

睛

From flesh and to wrangle; perhaps it is often seen 鼻.

睛 [jing] The tendon Achilles; the heel; to kick back; to elbow; the elbow.

肢

肢 [zhi] to lean on the 手 [shou] or elbow.

肢

From property and to add.

肢 [zhi] To give to 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.

肢 [zhi] to give a present.

肢

Chine or 封 to honor an officer's parents when dead for his merits.

肢

Waiting for promotion, as an aged graduate.

肢

A flattering compliment.

肢

Promoted according to rule, as a scholar when dead is in the ancestral hall.

肢

行者 [xingze] to give a traveler a willow-twig at parting.

肢

光前人 to reflect honor on one's ancestors.

肢

I 以 [yi] I've nothing to give you on going.

肢

I 以 [yi] what can I give him?

肢

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 distil.

肢

饭 [fan] an earthenware boiler.

肢

boat [bo] to steam food in a boiler.

肢

The dust lies on the boiler; — met. extreme poverty.

肢

A black face.

肢

A swarthy visage, like the Hindoos.

肢

A napkin or cloth to wipe the perspiration, so called formerly in Honan.
TS'ÄNG.

Old sounds, dzäng and ts'eng. In Canton, ts'äng; — in Swatow, chin and ching; — in Amoy, cheng; — in Fuhchau, cheng and chiang; — in Shanghai, ts'äng, dzäng, and zäng; — in Chi'fu, ts'äng.

Read ts'äng. To add, for which 三 is more used; to duplicate, said of generations.
1 于 the author of the 大 or Great Learning.
1 孫 a great-grandson.
1 祖母 a great-grandmother.

層 [ts'äng] A layer, a tier, a strata.
读 whatever is piled or laid on, as a lamina, a plate; also one behind another; still more, added that; a step, a degree; a classifier of storeys.
— 1 an item, a count, a specification.

上 第三 [ts'äng 1] go up to the third storey.

加重 [ts'äng] it is one degree heavier.

紙 [ts'äng] 紙 pasted two layers of paper.

出 [ts'äng] the depths [of this doctrine] cannot be exhausted.

次 [ts'äng] gradations; series.

衬 [ts'äng] see the lofty peaks rising in emerald verdure.

叠叠 [ts'äng] piled up; tier on tier.

TS'AO.

Old sounds, ts'o, ts'ok, tsau, and tsop. In Canton, ts'o; — in Swatow, chau, ch'au, cho, and cha; — in Amoy, ts'o, so, and tsau; — in Fuhchau, cho and chau; — in Shanghai, ts'o and so; — in Chi'fu, tsao.

糟 [ts'ao] From rice or spirits and a class; the second form is unusual.

The sediment, the dregs; remains of malt; the grains left after distilling spirits.
酒 [ts'ao] distiller's grains.
醋 [ts'ao] vinegar grains, made of the spiked millet grain.
糕 [ts'ao] a drop-cake; — i.e. a bad business, unlucky.
烧 [ts'ao] a clear mild spirit made from rice.

肉 [ts'ao] to corn or pickle meat.
魚 [ts'ao] to put fish in the grains; they are laid in it to cure for a week or more.

裙 [ts'ao] a skirt or petticoat; dirty clothes; a knee-pad; to strip up the sleeves; well fitting garments.

乱 [ts'ao] In confusion; disordered.

遭 [ts'ao] To be anxious about.

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 cruise, to go about; to make a revolution; to devolve on; one complete performance; an occasion, a time.

賊 [ts'ao] to be waylaid and robbed.
白走一 | I went once for nothing, as to make a call, and found nobody at home.
| 逢 to meet.
| 難 to experience troubles.
| 風 to meet bad weather.
| 连夜雨 we had rain all night long.

| Náo 子子 | 家不造 wo is me, a little boy, on whom has devolved this unsettled Realm.
| 場人 to abuse and treat harshly.
| 場東西 to waste and misuse things.
| 遇不幸 unlucky; everything goes wrong.
| 然 at last, finally.
| 走錯路 every time I went the wrong road.

Also read so, and sometimes used for 琅 petty.

| 早 | From 日 sun, and 甲 first contracted to 十 ten; q. d. the start of the sun.
| 最 | The early morning; at an early hour, soon; betimes, beforehand, early; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently.
| ㄧ | very early in the morning.
| 晚來 | early-late come, denotes coming when it is convenient; but 多 晚來 means when you start?
| 秋 | the first month of autumn.
| 太 | much too early.
| 飯 | breakfast.
| 趁 | to start early; to do things in time; to be punctual.

年 some years ago.
曉得 I knew it before.
些回來 come back soon.
點 beforehand, earlier, sooner.
走 to if you start early you will get there early.
| 坐的來 come a little earlier.
| 知有此 I knew it was so long ago.
| 預 預防 to take precautions in good time.
| 早 or 晨 early dawn, sunrise; the first phrase is used in Cantonese like Good morning! 凄 急 | 見 I will straightway reform — this evil habit.

From虫 insect and 爪 claws altered; it occurs used for the preceding.
| 乾 or 好 or 蹩 | a flea.
| 起施從u人之所之 she arose early and privately followed her goodman as he went about.
| 不 | do not scratch your tresses.
| 暴 | 傾做事 罕見 the eunying flea does the deed and leaves the old loom to suffer, as sharpeners involve their dull conrades.

From 東 thorn duplicated, referring to its abundance of thorns.
| 棗 | The buck-thorn or jujube tree (Zizyphus jujuba), whose fruit is commonly called dates by foreigners, from the resemblance in shape and taste of the 焦 or cured honey date to the true date of Arabia; the 紅 and 灰 are the common sorts; the date and chestnut are used as metaphors of matronly courtesy to others; to be earnest: prompt; urgently; hazardous.

白 | fresh dates, just gathered.

波斯 | Persian date, the fruit of a palm, occasionally brought to China; it has been known as
海 | and 千年 | and other names, thus making the same mistake in classifying the two fruits.
| 酸 | sour date (Zicyphus saporifer); it has a small sourish fruit.
| 亖 | 今 | and 殊 very perilous and full of hazard.
| 如矢斯 | like the swift arrow.

澡 | From water and many birds on a tree.
| 早 | To bathe, to wash the body; covered with icicles; to cleanse the heart.
| 身 | to take a bath.
| 盆 | or 洗 | 盆 a bathing-tub.
| 欲 | if it seems as if it would bubble up.
| 瓶 | the kandika or water-bowl of a Budhist mendicant.

織 | Silk of a reddish color like crimson.
| 早 | 吐 | 赤 crimson tinted silk.

藻 | Several aquatic grasses which ducks delight in; it seems to include the tassel pondweed (Ruppia rostellata), and the Vallisneria, and the Hippuris or mare's tail; to joy in, to take delight in; elegant, graceful, polished; fine composition, because the leaves of this grass are prettily veined.

見 | 學 | scholars who take delight in literature.

備 | 輔 thanks for your happy commendation — of the house prepared for you.
| 海 | 末 | 簡 algæ; long-leaved seaweed.
| 井 | a skylight in a house.
| 柄 | 柄 elegant and ample, as a fine composition.
| 词 | 語 | apt and elegant expressions.
| 水 | 木 applied to an aquatic grass, the Myriophylum spicatum.
TSAO.

Done. Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around a coronet, so called because they resemble the veins in the water grass.

戴冕 | 十有二旋 he wore a crown with twelve strings of pendants.

躁 趣

TSAO.

Hasty, heedless; to move about, to hurry; dried up by the heat and become light; fierce, harsh.

浮 | light and irascible; a peppy temper; forward, presuming.

动 | instead, noisy.

暴 | bustling; cruel; prone to anger.

急 | techy, hasty.

人多 | a voluble fiery fellow.

In Pelengese. Moldy, damp; to tread on.

踢 | spoiled by damp.

用 | he stamp on it, with your foot.

天气 | the weather is soft and muggy, such as makes people restless and sweaty.

燥

TSAO.

Chagrined, sad, vexed; uneasy, anxious; affected by.

念子 | I am continually anxious about you.

急 | to conceal one's sorrow.

愁 | troubled, harassed in mind.

From white and ten or seven; it is distinguished from 蛋 early by being usually written like the second.

皂

TSAO.

A black, or very dark gray color; lictors, underlings; runners who execute commands; grain in the milk; very early in the morning; used for 狂 a manger or pen; a stud of twelve horses.

既方 | the fruit forms and becomes milky.

衣

TSAO.

black dresses.

斗 | emblems of the acorn.

角 | legs of the Gleditsias sinensis, used in making the 肥 or coarse soap.

班 | or 非 lictors, criers in a court age, under-strappers, torturers.

不 | a poetical name for a pie.

分 | [the foolish boy] can't tell white from black; said too of unreasonable people.

From a grey and a toad; the contrasted form is very common.

灶 | A furnace; a place for cooking; a kitchen-range; a bunch of grass or kindlings for fire; to light the fire.

一 | of a cook.

火 | fired up several times.

打 | or 搭 | to build a range.

倒 | he has upset the furnace; — i.e. failed, bankrupt.

分 | to set up housekeeping; to live by one's self.

户 | houses, householders.

神 | or | 君 | or | 王 | the god of the Kitchen, regarded as the arbiter of the family prosperity, whence the phrase 家化於 | you had better not fail to propitiate the Kitchen god.

马 | the house cricket, also called 難 the furnace chicken.

灶 | to dismiss the kitchen god to report to Shangti.

头上 | the head-cook and scullions.

觀 內無仙丹 | 冷 this monastery has no Taoist in it, and the crucible is cold; — deserted.

造

TSAO.

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 | 設 | good fortune; a happy chance.

如 | 再 | to rescue from great misery and danger.

工 | skillful work.

改 | to originate, to invent.

起 | to establish, to begin.

册 | to put on the records.

大 | the great Builder; much the same as 物 Maker of things.

改 | to rebuild or alter a house.

言 | 生世 | he made words to cause disturbance; an entire fabrication.

自 | 其 | he has brought on his own sorrows.

舟 | 船 | to make a bridge of boats.

銀 | 錢 | for one cash spent lay by another.

此 | 才 | 有 | 物 | 所 | 忌 | such talents might excite the envy of the gods.

Reading ts'ou' To reach, to arrive; to go to, to advance; to contain.

次 | in a hurried, thoughtless manner; disorderly.

就 | to accomplish.

府 | 房侯 | I came to your palace (or house) to salute you.

小子 | the young men made progress.

軽 | my miserably built hovel.

之 | to make an advance.

賓客 | 焉 | the guests all came.

In Cantonese read tsau' A crop, a harvest.

Also read ts'ou' to collect, to lay by or up; to heap up; to pay instalments; to deposit savings.

剷 | to cut the rice harvest.

當 | 當 | 洞 | the last of the season is as good as a new crop.

理 | to lay up.
操  |  to take, to hold; to take in hand, to manage; to exercise, to drill; expert at, used to; to maintain or restrain one's desires, to act moderately; holding one's purpose of mind; in rhetoric, to stick to the subject, to keep to the point.

演  |  to drill troops.

看  |  to see a review.

大  |  the triennial review.

持  |  to restrain.

心  |  careworn, anxios.

命  |  to take the document and get the money — without delay or difficulty.

读  |  to thum a late.

t's'ao  |  A principle, a purpose, a design; a self-restraint; moderate, consistent.

節  |  principles; fixed rules of conduct; to maintain them.

風  |  forment and purpose combined; the air and intention of a man.

水霧之  |  a pure and steadfast principle, — as of widowhood.

曹  |  From  目  to speak and  東  east doubled and contracted, referring to oficers 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 hence a sign of the plural; a trough; a place where cattle are kept.

國  |  a small feudal state, conferred on  夷  拾  a brother of  魚  王; it had a separate existence under fifteen rulers from 756 till 486, when it was annexed by Sung; its capital was in the present Shantung, along the Yellow River.

獲  |  you all.

天  |  and  陰  gods and devils.

乃  |  set forth.

造  |  造子  is sent to the corral, and took a pig from the pen.

官  |  officials generally.

秋  |  officers of the Board of Punishments.

操  |  the famous general who overthrows the Han dynasty, A.D. 250; his name is used in the phrase  言  操  操就到  when you talk of a man he is sure to come.

漏  |  From month or words and company.

Noise, clamor, as of birds; a confused din, as of a crowd.

吵  |  a tumult; crying and wrangling.

哄  |  to make a din, to make a hubbub.

雜  |  a noise and running together.

嗡嗡  |  a tumult; crying and wrangling.

咹  |  don't deafen people with your noise; don't make a row. (Cantonese.)

槽  |  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, etc.

馬  |  a manger.

酒  |  a wine vat.

坊  |  a grog-shop; a distillery.

水  |  a watering trough.

湯  |  an eaves-trough.

穀  |  the boy at an inn.

枱  |  a kind of sweet fruit.

炮  |  to kill a row of men at one discharge.

轄  |  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.

河  |  the Grand Canal.

漕  |  transport grain junks.

督  |  and  道  the Imperial Commissioner of Grain and his provincial deputies.

漕  |  grain tax, supposed to be in kind, on which  現 grain-tax fees are often demanded.

漕  |  A junk, a smack.

漕  |  sea-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  |  The part above the thigh in a quarter of pork.

漕  |  From insect and a company.

穏  |  Grubs in plums; those in the ground are  穏 1, and well represented by the grub of the cockchafer.

穏  |  食  穏  is the grub has eaten more than half the flesh — of the plum.

穏  |  Dirty, useless, broken, spoiled; coarse, rough.

穏  |  old, decayed.

穏  |  broken, ripped.

穏  |  旧  is spoiled, worn out.

穏  |  broken down, used up.

穏  |  旧  this thing is very ditty and worn out.
From a sprout repeated, but the first is now used for plants; it is said to be formed of plant and 鷲 black; the latter in its contracted form is the 140th radiale of a natural group of characters relating to plants.

Plants with herbaceous stems; herbs, grass; vegetation, plants in general; hastily, carelessly; the running hand; a rough copy or original draft; to mow, to cut grass; an acorn used in dyeing black.

木 vegetable productions.

禾 rice straw.

草 flowers; adorned with plants.

地 Mongolian pastures.

事 to do a job anyhow; to finish it heedlessly.

文 original drafts of documents.

創 a rough copy.

手 the running hand.

天 春 Heaven at first made things in the rough.

棚 a thatched roof.

衣 to trouble people exceedingly; very distressed.

過 once get through the grass; — not get it off anyhow.

包 an irascible, mulish man.

次 precipitately.

邪 (or 蓋) 人命 to trifle with people's lives, as charlatans do; to look upon the lives of the people as grass, of no account, as harsh officials do.

騏 A female of equine animals.

騏 马 a mare; — not a common term.

揺 To stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

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騏 马 a mare; — not a common term.

揺 To stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

From heart and to act.

心得 verily, honestly, faithfully.

皮 膚 发 the skin is covered with goose pimplles, or itches from cold.

From a sprout repeated, but the first is now used for plants; it is said to be formed of plant and 鷲 black; the latter in its contracted form is the 140th radiale of a natural group of characters relating to plants.

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騏 A female of equine animals.

騏 马 a mare; — not a common term.

揺 To stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

The name of a town belonging to the state Ching, not far from Ho-nan fu, where Duke Hi was murdered, B. C. 565.
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.
From napkins and to bind.
A soft cap worn in old time.
pointed on the top and having
carflaps to cover the hair; a
kerchief to retain the top-knot; a
skull-cap; a turban.

The boards or mat of a bed;
a mat used as a seat where
an officer was placed in his rank;
growing or brought close together;
luxuriant; slender reeds for binding;
splints or slips.

Changing his mat; met.
at the point of death.

The post or dignity
of a grandee.

He then rolled up his
mat.

the green bamboos
grow thick as a mat.

Read chou? and used with 醺.
A strainer for spirits; a wine-press.

To select, to choose; to pick
out; to prefer.

To prefer and take.

To choose a son-in-law.

To choose days, especially
lucky ones.

To select and promote
talented men.

To choose one's associates.

To pick out persons who can
be fleeced.

Mother; Merciu's mother; chose
a good neighborhood.

[Money] they did not need
to choose words in reference
to their conduct.

To find the good way and follow it.

Good; birds choose
their roosts; — good men their
associates.

A marsh, a fen, a pool; to
fertilize, to enrich; to anoint,
to cause to shine; to benefit,
to show kindness to; to moist-
then, to cause to grow; humid,
smooth; glossy, slippery; fertile;
imbied with, redolent of; favor,
kindness; laenstrine, marshy; a
sword haft; breeches or under-
clothes, for which the next is used.

Moistened with showers; —
met. heaven's favor.

To wash or soften the hands.

Wet. imbied with favor, — from
God or the emperor.

Agreeable, in good order;
kindhearted; to enrich by favors;
glossy.

a boggy place — not fit
for troops.

or glut; glabrous, shining;
smooth, as skin.

to anoint with fragrant oil;
to put on cosmetics.

fat and sleek.

their plows lay open
the porous soil.

streams and pools, such as
are made by rain.

his kindness extends
even to the remains.

a prefecture in the southwest
of Shansi.

the damp palace, a Tarass;
term for the treasury of rain.

an old name for a lion; ap-
plied to the embroidery worn
by civilians in the Ming dynasty.

this relic of him is
still kept.

Under - garments; breeches
which have become dirty;
sleeping clothes; a night-gown.

A boat to paddle; about in.

a junk's pinnace; a
dinghy, a punt.
蚱，

**t3eh.**

From insect and suddenly as the phonetic; occurs used for 'cha fish sauce.

A species of locust, the **1**，which is regarded as edible.

1 蝽 a small cicada which comes in September.

从 bamboo and suddenly; occurs used for the next.

**tsot**

A quiver made of plaited bamboo; the short rafters or ceiling under the tiling of a roof; a hawser to assist boats to cross a river; to brand or tattoo as a punishment; narrow; to squeeze; to strain and clarify spirits; to go out hastily.

1 錢 an ancient kind of coin.

2 望指 the door caught his fingers.

From cave and suddenly.

**tsot**

Narrow, strait, contracted; compressed; insufficient, the opposite of 寬; mean, narrow-minded, fihler; groveling; unusual, limited; less than the full import or quantity.

1 太 | too narrow, very cramped.

2 量 | insufficient, straitened.

3 路 | a narrow lane.

4 肖 | little-minded, critical, exacting; unable to drink much.

5 狭 | confined, closely hemmed in.

6 小 | petty, stingy, contracted.

7 割 | a defile, a narrow pass.

摘，

**t3ot**

From hand and 適 to meet contracted; like the next; also read **tsow** but not altogether the same as **tsot**.

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.

2 頂 to take away the button; the officer's power is often left that he may retrieve his errors.

3 印 to deprive an officer of his seal.

4 城 to send off a boat.

From sun and declining.

1 to point at one as unworthy; to warn him.

2 拔 pull out the root; nip it in the bud, as a bad habit.

3 茶女 tea-pickers.

1 詆 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 罚 to punish by fine.

1 奸 to disgrace a recreant officer.

無瑕 | no ground for blame; cleared of all imputation.

1 合 to find fault with it.

怒 | angry at.

罪 | criminal, culpable.

室人交循 | my family friends are emulous to reproach me.

交 | a wife's upbraiding, a certain lecture.

日始 | the sun then showed the change.

1 亜, composed of 亜 man stooping under a projecting 崖 cliff; regarded as another form of 島 the side.

Inclined, slanting, leaning; oblique; refracted, as a ray of light in passing into another medium.

傾 | ready to fall; toppling.

1 聲 or 韻 the inclined tones, those beside the two 平 even tones.

1 頭 | one who holds his head awry.

赤 | a kind of money.

身不要 | don't loll — in the presence of superiors.

1 黃 the new moon in the east; — met. behindhand.

流 | murmuring, grumbling; grain growing close.

歉 | 深 I am fully conscious of my defects; — a polite phrase.

日 | market.

1 邑 geometric terms for an east and west position.

自朝至晝 | from morn till noon and on till eve; — he gave himself no time.

宅，

**tsot**

A dwelling; a good situation, ftai 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 倉 the door that opens into the rear hall.

大 | the houses of the eldest and second son.

陰 | a grave, a lot in a cemetery; an ancestral shrine.

陽 | houses, mansions.

卜 | or | 用 to divine for a burial place or day.

田 | a court-yard.

内 | the inner apartments.

舍 | a dwelling-house, a cottage.

室 | inhabited dwellings.

天 | he accepts his fate.

宫 | an officer's private residence.

朕 | I have held the imperial dignity.

經 | or | 用 a treatise on geomancy and lucky graves.

乃用 | a book.

1 用三有 | he employed to fill the three posts those who were capable.

1 用是 | he divined about settling in the capital Hao.

In Fuchou. A village.

駝，

**tsot**

A hybrid, IgnoreCase described by the 陰 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 chu'en. Ohl sounds, t'iek, t'ak, kap, and tit. In Canton, ch'ak and ch'ak; — in Swatow, ch'ek, tia, ch'et, and k't; — in Amoy, ch'ek and chiai; — in Fuhchau, ch'ak; — in Shanghai, ts'ak; — in Chifu, ts'6.

測, ts'6
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.

测, inscrutable, unexpected, unfathomable.

量, to measure, as a field; to work out, as a problem.

本性, 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.

刃, sharp, as a keen blade.

恻, to pity, to sympathize; acute feelings of pain or grief.

仁, to compassionate; humane, kind-hearted.

痛, griefed, sorrowing for.

隐, secret; all men have natural sympathies.

心, my heart aches for him.

坼, ts'6
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.

副, a difficult parturition, involving laceration.

不, neither straining nor rending, as when Hui-tshih was born.

聲, a cracked or querulous voice; a weazed tone.

砍, cracked, as to fracture or break a bowl.

{1 口 膏 藥 a plaster for chapped hands.

龜, the earth creased and riven, like the back of a tortoise.

From hand and to eject; in some of the meanings it is like ch'ak, ch'et.

折, to bend.

To break up or open, to split by external force; to unrip; to destroy; to pull down, to take away; to take to pieces; to take out the bones; to disgrace, to abuse.

信, to open a letter.

屋 or 合 or 毁 to demolish a house, to raze.

封 to break a seal; to take off the seals, as from a house.

衣裳 to unrip garments.

法 there is a way to get it.

散 to take pieces and scatter.

奨 to break up, to spoil utterly.

難以分 it will be hard to divide it.

開 to tear open, as a package.

破, ch'et
The wrinkles on the face.

皱, ch'et
A wrinkle, as on the forehead.

揷, ts'6
To support or assist; to select out a thing; one defines it, a switch for a horse.

From bamboo and thorn.

策, ts'6
Bamboo slips on which writings were once engraved or etched, and then joined by their edges; they consisted of several 策 or sections; a book; a plan, a stratagem; a scheme, a proposition; questions proposed to candidates and replies; writings; a means, an expedient; a whip; to switch; a divining-slip; in penmanship, a turned-up or sharp stroke.
TSEU.

Some of these are read cju. Old sounds, tzu, dau, tch, tseu, and tw. In Canton, tseu; — in Swatow, chou, chju, jie, and ch'au; — in Amoy, tw and toh; — in Fukien, chia, chou, and chau; — in Shanghai, tai; — in Ch'Pref., tsu.

To consult with others, to inquire into, to take advice on governmental affairs; to choose.

1 吉 to select a lucky day.

共 | 共正 to jointly discuss the right of the matter.

周夫 1 everywhere consulting or making inquiries.

择 1 to consult about the best way or man; to hold a caucus.

To strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat; to take or grasp with the hand.

1 拳 to beat the watches.

賓 | 主人 the guest proposes to leave at night, the host does not detain him.

In Cantonese. Tight.

臂 1 | tie it up very tightly.

A kind of wood good for fuel; fuel; a shield; a watchman's beater or alarm; a kind of spear.

這 a tree, whose whitish wood is suitable for combs.

The angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired or cut off; a nook, a corner; to live together; abashed.

隅 a corner, a retreating angle.

列仙之 the realm of the genii.

遐 a distant place.

偏 a secluded spot.

四 the four corners or ways, as when looking from a height.

孟 or 1 a classical term for the first moon of the year.

卑 abashed, disconnected.

邑 the village where Confucius was born, and properly written like the next.

The second form is not commonly used.

The town 1 鄴 in Lu was the birthplace of Confucius; it is now in Ku-fu in Shantung.

1 鄰 a term for the sage.

The name of a small state near Lu, in which Mencius was born, c. 371; now the district of 鄰 in Yen-chen is not far from the Grand Canal in the southwest of Shantung.

1 平 a district in Tsi-ku in the northeast of Shantung.

From horse and plants; occurs used, for 朝 to run and the preceding.

A groom or an officer who calls in the horses on a hunt; quick as an arrow or a fleet horse; to go, 處 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 since you, Sir, are to leave at an early day.

From words and plants; also read 聰, and interchanged with 聰 and 聰 to disturb.

Sportive or irritating words which annoy; jesting, raillery; to cry out, to hallow; to rail at; to exaggerate.

1 聰 to talk wildly.

1 聰 rumor, wild stories.

弄 1 听 he loves to hear repartees and gibes.

讓 to bawl out, to reprimand.

心 or 1 經 a fancy story, a wild narrative.

Read 朝 to whisper.

1 朝 to speak in a low tone.

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.

1 子 a nest of young hawks or enflags.

左 1 on the left side, one shot an aspen arrow.

Read 朝 for 攒. To put wood or poles around a coffin as it lies on the ground, before covering it in the tumulus.

1 彿 to heap earth on a coffin thus protected.

Minnows, little white fish that skip over the water; met. an artful man.

1 生說 this scheming fellow is pleased with me.

Silk first dyed thrice, and then twice dipped in black, making a dark puce color; a purplish tint.

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.

1 過幾省 he has traveled over several provinces.

1 得慢 it goes (or sails) slowly.

闊狗 to fight cocks and race dogs; a dog also means a spy or betrayer.

1 水 to voyage; to raft logs; to leak.

1 不 動 unable to walk.
to slip off.

hastened the water — to put out the fire; a conflagration. (Pekingsese.)

be a servant.

the wall has cracked.

been there once; I have taken the journey.

the way is impassable, either from robbers or an obstruction.

bustling about in the service of fathers and elders.

not to follow the model; to vary from the copy.

the news has transpired.

threw off their armor, trailed their weapons, and ran.

a crack, a place where water or air leaks out.

all went away leaving a clear space.

do not associate with him; don't cotton to him.

To hire one's self out as a laborer by the day or longer time; one says, a staid, sincere demeanor.

big-sounding, pedantic talk.

composed of a paper held in both hands, and if to advance, altered in their combination; it much resembles stein grain.

To report to the Throne by a memorial, or by word of mouth; to cause the government to hear or know; to exhibit, to display; success; to celebrate, to congratulate one upon, as a victory; to introduce, to bring forward; to perform the music of a certain part of a piece, like a fugue; songs or tunes.

or a memorial to the throne.

a slip or minute for the sovereign.

showed the people how to get food.

to assent to a memorial.

or to state personally to the emperor.

or to state carefully and particularly.

a sealed memorial.

a dispatch on one point; and.

one thing.

report against an officer, as a censor.

mark the parts.

the parts were played in harmony, or at proper times.

to strike up the band.

from eyebrows and creasing; an old form of the next now disused.

whether in anger or to screen the eyes.

from silk and planta; used with the next.

fine fibers of hemp; crape; rumpled, wrinkled, crinkled, crisp, frizzled; drawn in; to corrugate; to shrink; to contract.

like crape.

camlet, senshaw.

the breeze raises the green wavelets on the water.

wrinkled silk.

puckered, shriveled.

marks of wrinkles; folds; gathers.

crinkled thread.

shrunk, folded, creased.

Wrinkled, as the skin from age; shriveled; furrowed, as the surface of a country with valleys; frowning; creased.

an old wrinkled face.

the wrinkles cover his brow.

imitation gold leaf.

corrugated leaves, like the broccoli or kale.

dried dates.

Clothes creased and wrinkled, not laid out or smoothed.

A horse going swiftly; a racer; to race; quick, urgent; rapidly, suddenly; again and again, frequently.

he came in abruptly.

it cannot be done in an instant.

it suddenly rained.

to ride the horse fast.

he cannot go so fast as the other.

hurried off with speed.

The lining of a well; to repair a well; to lay the brickwork in it.

the well has now no defect.
Some of these characters are read ch'eu. Old compounds, ts'ao and dm. In Canton, ts'ao and shau; in Szechow, ch'ou and chau; in Amoy, ts'ao; in Fu-chou, ch'ou, ch'en, and chau; in Shanghai, ts'ou and zu; in Chefoo, ts'ao.

A vat or strainer like a basket, made to hold the mesh when straining off the liquor.

To hold in the fingers; to curb; 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 over haul; to unloose.

To crumple gilt paper by rolling and then pressing it.

A kind of guitar with five strings; it is found in Korea.

Two hand to hold up the dress with both hands.

The ring or stick in a bullock's nose to lead it; boards lying unevenly.

Mournful, grieved; sad, chagrined; apprehensive, afraid; to assemble.

Sorrowing, broken-hearted.

To assume sorrow.

My anguished bowels are tied in a hundred knots; — I am utterly cast down.

A rueful face.

Gloomy and silent from grief.

Doleful man, who writes among the flowers and drinks in the moonshine.

I fear he won't want it. (Cantoneese).

Lowering eyebrows.

Confused, in disorder.

Tangled, weedy; disorderly, troublesome, irregular; a source of grief.

The good news has dispursed all his griefs.

From eye and plants or grieved; all are unauthorized, the first is commonest.

To look steadily; to gaze intently.

While I was looking around.

When you read, look closely at your book.

What are you looking at?

The turtle watches its eggs — till they hatch.

To bind with thongs of hide.

Read ts'ao and used for a crinoline.

To wrinkle; creases in leather.

To scold, to blackguard; sad; irritated at, morose.

Abusive, scurrilous language; to rail at.

An attendant, a maid-servant; a concubine, euphemistically called a woman or secondary half; equal to.

Heard, hearing one hum the old ballads, — causes the mind to revert to early times.

From 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.

Just as; a fortunate coincidence; a lucky guess.

Just enough for the occasion.

People collecting, to see a show.

To collect together; to amass, as a library.

A lucky hit, a good chance.

In Cantoneese. A preposition, with, for, together.

Will you go and learn about it for me?

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.

The resort of people from all quarters.

Flesh next the skin; the muscle.

The grain of the flesh, the fiber or brawn.

The skin of a man; the flesh next to it.

The disease is in the muscle.

To mince or hash neat; to cut up wood into small pieces.
From even and scallions, or with plants added.

The second form only is a species of leek; to prepare and mix, as condiments; to compound; to blend, as opposed tastes; to make salted preparations, such as the poor use; blended; spoiled, pounded; to compare, as various opinions.

and to mix, as spices.

破 a piece of cabbage and a streak of congee; i.e. a poor scholar's fare.

黄米 poor fare, broken cakes and pulse.

盐 a salted cabbage, sorrel-knot.

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.

親 to give to personally.

送 to present to an equal.

奉官 a courier of government dispatches.

至 let this be sent to part of the address on a dispatch.

赐 to bestow on.

操 to offer up to.

咨 to sigh, as when thinking of something unattainable.

装 to pack up to forward, as baggage.

From foot or place and 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 clamber up.

氣 rising vapor or clouds.

升 to go up; to attain high positions.

道阻且 the way is difficult and steep.

聖敬日 his perfect reverence daily advanced.

告予麟 you tell me now of impending rain.

朝雨西 the morning [rainbow] rises in the west.

A fruit tree in Honan, called 白棗 the white date; it is a variety of jujube, but is sweeter than the common black sort; the wood is good for cart-hulls and felloes.

Also read tsi.

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 serenade.

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.

排人短處 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.

霧 to squeeze out juice or water with the hand; to press and strain out.

手巾 to wring out a napkin.

霧汁 to crush the juice from sugar-cane.

出汁來 press the juice out.

濟 From water and even or regularly; also occurs used for the next.

si 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.

不事 he won't do; he won't help the matter; insufficient.

以燃眉之急 to rescue one from imminent danger.

同舟共济 to cross in the same boat; i.e. in fellowship in a work.

道天下 to reform the world.

涉 to cross or go over.

不的货物 inferior goods, either second rate or injured.

Read tsi. The river 水 in Shantung, whence Tsi-nan fū.

南府 the capital receives its name.

郡王 dignified and elegant was our prince and king.

衣冠 a large concourse of people in robes and caps.

四騏 the four black steeds look beautifully.

霧 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.

仰祈威 looking up, I implore a mitigation of your sternness.

劑 From knife and even.

To trim, to pare, to cut even; to equalize, to adjust, to portion out; to compound, as a pill; a dose; a prescription.

一枚 one dose of medicine.
分 1 入 the weight or size of a dose.
藥 1 medicines, drugs.
調 1 to even off; to arrange amicably, to compose differences, to arbitrate between.
質 1 a check in two parts, one of which is the complement and proof of the other; anciently, a sort of counter or token.
救世筆 1 a sovereign remedy against illness, a panacea to relieve mankind.
齋 1 To taste, to sip; to wet the lips.
tsi? 1 尝 to try the taste.
1 禮 to taste the offerings.
Read 〈生〉. Noise of birds.
鶏 鳥 1 the jungle fowls cackle and crow.
Read 〈鳥〉. Smiling.
1 喜 a pleasant countenance.
In Cantonese. A superlative, extremely, to the end.
大得 1 far too large.
係得 1 certainly it is so.
齧 1 To bite; to take a bite of; some say, irregular teeth.
tsi? 1 齧 to eat a mouthful of.
齋 1 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.
親 1 my parents are unwell.
藿 1 The plant of Tsi.
藿 1 The shepherd’s purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris), gathered for greens, as 1 菜; but the term seems to include other small esculent herbs, like cress and pepper-grass.

祭 1 To cut grain and lay it in a swath by the hand, afterwards to be bound and stacked.
祭 1 而 回 bind up the scattered grain and then return.
此有不斵 1 let this be left ungathered — for the widows.
祭 1 From 示 to declare, with 肉 flesh and 手 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.
1 祀 to present sacrifices.
1 交 a prayer, burned after it is offered; an elegy differing from the 1 軸 and hung up before the tablet during the first seven weeks of mourning.
掇路 1 to lay out offerings along the way, to greet the coffin of a friend or relative.
1 司 an overseer of sacrifices, a priest.
1 酒 the title of the two presidents of Kwob-tsz’ kien, because they pour libations to Confucius.
1 播 to worship and sweep — the tombs at Tsing-niing term.
神如神在 1 to sacrifice to the gods as if they were present; i. e. reverently.
1 尸 to appease ghosts by oblations.
上馬 1 offerings made at coffining a body. (Fuochaut).
1 品 articles used for sacrifices.
From a woman, with a hand and a sprout, intimating that she enters as an equal.

A wife, a consort who is taken with legal ceremonies, and is equal to the husband; there can be only one at a time, and not while another is living.

子 (zi) a wife; sometimes wife and children are denoted.

令 (ling) your wife.

贤 (xian) my good wife.

平 (ping) equal to a wife; i.e., a concubine.

路 (lu) a wayside wife, one taken while sojourning elsewhere; she is not a 客 (kue) or courtesan, and the usage is allowed.

兄老 (xiong liao) all the family.

妻 (qi) a married wife and handsome concubine.

露水夫 (lu shui fu) a dew marriage, one of convenience.

以女 (yi nu) or 以其子 (yi ji zi)之 (zh) he married his daughter to him.

从 (cing) or water and wife; the second also means cloudy, wintry skies, foreboding storms.

细 (xi) bitter suffering.

風雨 (feng yu) chilly wind and rain.

凉景況 (liang jing chang) in desperate misery.

楚甚 (chushen) in urgent necessity.

妻寒妾衰草 (qi huan jie shuai cao) like I like the chilly autumnal vapors, and the paths hidden in the high grass.

妻 (qi) luxurious or thick, as rushes.

妻 (qi) Grieved, sorrowing; suffering, pained; indignant from a sense of wrong.

妻 (qi) pitiable; to feel for.

妻 (qi) flourishing, gaunt.

時令 (shi ling) my sad feelings comport with the gloomy weather.

妻 (qi) An old town, named 薰 (huei) in Wei, now 商城縣 (shang cheng xian) in the extreme southeast of Honan, on a branch of the R. Huai.

丘 (qi) an ancient place in 齐 (che), towards its eastern border.

縣 (xian) a former name of 射洪縣 (shia huang xian) on the River Tao in Szechuan.

妻 (qi) Luxurious foliage; curiously in one's manner.

妻 (qi) and stately and respectful.

妻 (qi) 分分分是（chun chun chun) elegant, waving lines may be made to look like shell tapestry.

妻 (qi) the clouds roll up in dense masses.

妻 (qi) Like the last.

妻 (qi) The stripes or shades in silken fabrics; elegant, blended colors; ornamented.

妻 (qi) Clouds driving along the sky and clearing up after a storm.

妻 (qi) the clouds are clearing away.

妻 (qi) The character is intended to represent the very appearance of a field of ripe rice or wheat; it forms the 210th radical of a few characters, most of which get their meaning from the primitive; it is interchangeable with several of its compounds.

妻 (qi) Even, equal, uniform; on a level; composed, reverent; exact in doing; to equalize, to tranquilize; to classify or arrange methodically or by ranks; at once, all alike; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; to happen at the right juncture.

妻 (qi) an old name for China.

妻 (qi) a married couple.

妻 (qi) flour collected all the accounts.

妻 (qi) well arranged; all repaired and in order.

妻 (qi) complete throughout.

妻 (qi) go off at once.

妻 (qi) I have not yet finished it all, as a job of work.

妻 (qi) heart of one mind.

妻 (qi) to wait a little and they will come.

妻 (qi) all are ready, fully arranged.

妻 (qi) to govern a family.

妻 (qi) uneven, incomplete, deficient.

妻 (qi) how will it be at last? what will be the end of it?

妻 (qi) an important ancient feudal kingdom, existing just nine centuries down to 224 B.C., and comprising a large part of Northern Shantung and Southern Chihli; the capital was Ying-kin 燕丘 (yan chou) now Lin-tsz'hien; it began B.C. 1122, when it was conferred on Shang-fu 莊父 the marquis of Kiang, by Wu Wang, and its records continue till 205 until King Siang 襄王 under 26 rulers, who always exercised a powerful influence in the empire.

妻 (qi) A large maggot; a grub in the ground or in trees.

妻 (qi) 領如姚 (ling ru you) her neck is as slender as a carpenter's grub.

妻 (qi) a tumble-dung.

妻 (qi) The navel; to cut even, to adjust; the stem or peduncle of a seed or grain.

妻 (qi) the navel.

妻 (qi) 何及 (he ji) how can a man bite his navel? — i.e., it is impossible.

妻 (qi) green body and white stem, said of grain half filled or not well ripened.

妻 (qi) the umbilical cord.
The peg or pivot for resting the scull on is 鵝, so called because it makes a hole in the scull like a navel.

Also read ts’i; the first form is common; the etymology denotes the thin fish.

A thin fish with a silvery belly and sharp back, having barbels and spines; it is also called 刀鱼 or knife fish; a mullet; also applied to some of the mackerel family; the approach of the shoals of mackerel is said to be announced by a drumming sound.

馬 | a kind of anchovy. (Callia
playfairi.)

黃尾 | the yellow tail mullet. (Mallus
zanthurus.)

白 | the greenish mullet. (Mugil
veniricus.)

刀 | a species of Thryssa.

From stone and carved; it is also
read ts’ai as a noun.

ch’i | A stone step; ornamented
tiles used in steps; to lay, as
tiles or bricks; to pave; to fit in,
to lay regularly.

词控控 | to heap up false
criticisms against one.

Old sounds, ts’iang and dzioin. In Canton, ts’ang; in Swatow, ch’ieng and ch’ieh; - in Amoy, ch’ieng; - in Fuhchau,
ch’ieng and ch’ieng; - in Shanghai, ts’iang and ts’ang; - in Canton, ch’ieng.

將 | ts’iang | Composed of 丁 ts’hão, and 酒
condiment compounded for the
phonetic; the second form is not uncommon; occurs used for ts’i to tinkle.

To take, to hold in the hand; taking, considering, regarding, in which use it resembles 把 and becomes a sign of the
accusative, - as 金博 to exchange a rarity for gold; a form of the present participle; a sign of the future, shall, will, about, - as
死 | dying; or 如之 how shall we then act? about, ready to
do, as 入門 about to go in the
door; a form of the optative, - as
其來食 would that he would
come and eat; an adverb, then;
soon, presently; to help, to accom-
modate; to use, to avail one’s self of; to escort, to accompany; to
arrange; to present to a superior; to receive and act upon; to follow; to approach, to advance towards a
mark; to nourish, to increase; to
be enlivened with; great; to make
great; long; passing away, as
time; stent; the side, as of a river.

安 | ts’iang | to encourage others’
peace and happiness.

可以興 | then he can go.

吾 | 問之 | I will ask him.

妖言傳布 | availed himself of
the rumors to make it known.

焉用彼相矣 | how then can we employ
this man to help the blinded
king?

輪 | to help the government.

軍 | a commandant, a captai-
gen-eral; they are always Man-
chus, and are stationed in com-
mand of garrisons; as an
adjective, the best, the principal;
great, extra, - as 軍餉 a
large awning over a court.

百幅 |之 | escorted her with a
hundred chariots.

就 | it will pass, it must do;
passably, let it go; as幾分 | occasionally
overlooks things, he is indifferent at times.

日就 | the sun comes on
and the moon follows; - time
flies.

中 | the tinkling of gems; noise
of bells; also the frowning look
of a high gate; blending, as
notes.

之 | presenty.

近 | ts’iang | nearly ready to start.

不知老之 | 至 | he is unaware
that old age is close upon him.

亦孔之 | it was really very
large.

有之 | it will soon be
Read ts’iang' To take charge
of a force; to lead on men in fight,
as a general; a leader; to ask;
the white king in chess; and a
notice like check!

兵 | a military leader
副 | chief of staff, a second
to the general; a brigadier or
commodore.

陛下不善，兵而善 | your Majesty is not skilled
in leading troops, but you are clever
in guiding the generals.

子無怒 | I beg you not to be
angry.

命 | general orders.

頭 | 

用手 | he lead him by the
hand.

釣 | ts’iang | To lead, as a child; to pierce
with a spear.

用 | ts’iang

A small species of locust or
cicada, called 鎮 | having
green elytra; it is probably a
species allied to Ciconia virid’i’.
A thick fluid like syrup or broth; water in which rice has long been boiled; pus, matter; congee, thick broth; water thickened, as by glue or varnish; gum; to starch.

地 or 泥 | slush; mire.

天 or 天 | a poetical name for dew.

衣服 | to starch clothes.

冲 | to prepare starch.

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 command, to land; to vindicate, to give efficacy; to set on, as a dog.

| 盖 | to exhort by praising.

| 盖 | to hold out rewards to; a price or reward.

何 | why such extravagant praise?

| 息三軍 | he enhearted the three divisions with largesses.

請 | to request that a testimonial may be conferred.

| 威 | to stimulate to exertion.

| 著 | to cat relishes of food.

| 乾 | a dry relish.

| 坊 or 坊 | shop for sale of oilman's stores, and condiments.

| 萬 | bean sauce; this is the basis of most of the Chinese relishes.

| 色 | a drab color.

| 擺 | to mix relishes.

| 桃 | tamarind preserves.

| 小菜 | vegetables seasoned in soy.

From an inclosure containing an 仄, indicative of a workman who uses a square and compass in working.

A mechanic, a workman, an artisan; one who makes things requiring skill.

| 人 | an artificer, a workman.

| 頭 | the overseer, the boss.

| 干 | or 汗 | a mason, a bricklayer.

| 木 | a carpenter; a housebuilder.

| 銀 | a silversmith.

| 顏 | 心 rather hard work, as difficult composition.

| 小 | a mender of dishes, a tinker.

| 作主家謀 | the workman should follow the master's plans.

Old sounds, 四 and 三. In Canton, 聯; — in Swatow, 三 and 石; — in Amoy, 三 and 石; — in Foochow, 三; — in Shanghai, 聯 and 三; — in Chifoo, 三.

槍 (ts'iang)

From wood and granary; it is much interchanged with the next, but this is disapproved by the dictionaries.

A spear sharp at both ends; a lance, a boarding-pike; to bend the head to the ground, or very low; to resist; one who is quick and ready.

| 法 | the hand manual; a soldier's profession or discipline.

回馬 | to give a back thrust when unhorsed; to leave in the lurch, to outwit.

長 | a long spear.

| 手 | a substitute who enters the examination for siinis', or who writes themes for another.

| 手 | a pistol.

| 風 | an air-gun.

| 服 | take this medicine and throw away the 亜.

| 服 | used with the last and 亜 primitive.

| 五 | The ringing of bells; jingk'ing of stones; a tinkling note; harmony; musical.

| 和 | jingling in concert, a pleasant tinkle.

| 曲節 | harmony of sound, as in singing.
### Ts'iang

<table>
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<th>To walk rapidly; to skip</th>
<th>To approach a superior quickly.</th>
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<td>跳</td>
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_Ts'iang_ contracted.

| To contradict; to oppose; to speak harshly to one. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 言 | 白 | 對 |

_Earth_ and _couch_ contracted.

| A heavy broad-ax, with a square hole for the handle; a pole-ax of a square shape; to hack, to chop. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 斧 | 斧 | 斧 |

_Ts'iang_ contracted.

| A mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 桅 | 帆 | 帆 |

_Earth_ and _couch_ contracted.

| A red rose; the cinnamon rose, of which there are varieties. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 花 | 蕭 | 蕭 |

_Earth_ and _couch_ contracted.

| 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. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 戥 | 剋 | 剋 |

### Ts'iang

| A carved or ornamented wall; one on which carved tiles are faced, often with fine and elaborate painting. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 砖 | 砖 | 砖 |

To approach a superior quickly.

| He has removed our houses. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 徵 | 廴 | 廴 |

#### Jie's Comments

- From hand and a granary.
- To take openly by force; to snatch, to ravish, to rob; to dispute and struggle for; abrupt, rude, sudden.
- A case of plundering.
- To go about the country plundering; to make a clean sweep of; to rob all.
- To strive to get first; to thrust one's self forward.
- To snatch away.
- In confusion, disordered.
- To buy at auction.

#### Jie's Translation

- To cut up, as a butcher does.
- To walk quickly; to go across.
- To walk together, as a crowd.
- Quick but not at all hurried.
- 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 peck, as a bird; a coughing caused by an obstruction in the throat, a hacking; foolish looking; idle fear.

嘶[tsi'ang] 5. coughed up his uvula; i.e. coughed very hard.

ستر[tsiao] 1. The plantain or banana. 2. Pieces of which there are many sorts; fuel, firing; a mere scrap.


鎆[tsiao] 1. A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, holding about a peck. 2. A pan for cooking.

䕀[tsiao] 1. To understand clearly, to perceive quickly; clever looking. 2. He thought himself to be sante enough, but he was fooled by the man.

囘 [tsiao] 1. To hurry along, to walk fast and carelessly.

An unauthorized character.

礁 An unauthorized character.

隆 [tsiao] 1. Half-tide rocks; rocky islets near the coast; rocks in a stream, or stones placed for fording.

礁 [tsiao] 1. A faded face, not plump or fresh.

鷄 [tsiao] 1. A grass warbler; a small bird like a wren.

鷄 [tsiao] 1. The little tailor-bird (Orthotomus), and other small birds like it.

好 [tsiao] 1. Frisky, inattentive, playful, skittish. (Cantab.)

熬 [tsiao] To crack a terrapin's shell in order to prepare it for divination.

熬 [tsiao] From wood and uncle; it is altered from an old form.

椒 [tsiao] Warm, spicy plants like the Xanthoxylon, Capsicum, Boumy, and Piper; hot, peppery, numbing.

椒 [tsiao] 1. Hot; red; cayenne pepper;

From fire and to sear. Properly used for the last.

To burn the moxa; to char wood, to sear; to sear a terrapin's shell for divination; to burn over dry grass.

to apply moxa thrice.

to the heart-burn.

To close the eyes, as in sleep; an angry look.

a strange shell, the sight of which causes miscarriage; others say that it is administered in the form of a powder to produce abortion.

To drain a gobbet; to finish the glass.

The juniors did not presume to drink until their elders had drained their uplifted cups.

he dressed the fresh viands for their entertainment, lighted the fire, and ordered them to drink their fill.

From metal and autumn; the second form is rarely met; occurs with metal. From kerosene and autumn.

A fillet or wrapper for the head, made of unbleached hemp, formerly worn by women as mourning; one defines it, to sew.

Like the last and used with it.

A turban or fillet; a cloth cap once worn by women or musicians to protect the coiffure.

Hemp spoiled by excessive rain, and turning black; one says, black spots on the face caused by excessive use of cosmetics; they are called black子 in Peking.

Wood fit for fuel; billets of wood; to cut fuel, to gather fire-wood; a lookout terrace.
夫 or 子 a woodman.

径 a goat-path, a bridle-path.

藕 or 採 to cut fuel.

青 a servant, a young lad in attendance, and the last.

To apprehend, 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.

楼 or 门 a kind of gallery over a gate or fort to observe the enemy.

車 a high turret for archers set on wheels.

责 to scold.

巳 an old name of 亳州 in the north of 南阳.

字羽 | my pinions are broken and frayed.

憔

憔 or dic a species of pine; mind depressed and body growing thin.

憔 or 顚 becoming thin and haggard, from sorrow or anxiety.

憔 or 顚 from eye and scorched.

憔 or 顚 to look at hastily, to glance at; to see.

憔 or 顚 take a look at it.

憔 or 顚 I just saw him.

憔 or 顚 to have a look at for nothing.

憔 or 顚 looked at again and again.

憔 or 顚 I cannot see it well.

憔 or 顚 looking about carelessly.

憔 or 顚 have you seen it?

憔 or 顚 not or 起 to hold cheap.

憔 or 顚 to engage an assistant.

憔 or 顚 taste and see if you like it.

憔 or 顚 Mountainous.

憔 or 顚 lofty ridges and summits rising one above another.

憔 or 顚 From heart and similar.

憔 or 顚 Sad, disheartened, downcast; secretly, unobserved; urgent; quiet, still.

憔 or 顚 悲 of heart; sorrowing in secret.

憔 or 顚 悲 how sad is my lacerated heart! bitter disappointment.

憔 or 顚 悲 of still, retired, no bustle.

憔 or 顚 悲 nobody's voice is heard; no sound at all.

憔 or 顚 From heart and autumn.

憔 or 顚 To blush, to redden, to change color; very careful.

憔 or 顚 悲 changed; ha blushed and colored up.

憔 or 顚 Other, the wilderness is desolate and dreary.

憔 or 顚 To change the color of, as to blacken by smoke, to colly; to cure by smoke.

憔 or 顚 悲 blackened quite black.

憔 or 顚 火 the fire has blackened it.

憔 or 顚 火之 cured [by hanging] in the smoke, as a ham.

憔 or 顚 From man and similar; it is often read 顚, like its primitive.

憔 or 顚 Like, as if, similar; appearing; handsome, beautiful, pretty; excellent.

憔 or 顚 肤 pretty; winsome, attractive, as a gaily dressed child.

憔 or 顚 佳 to show off a pretty face, as by standing in the doorway.

憔 or 顚 佳 a remarkably handsome woman.

憔 or 顚 To stretch one's steps; to lope.

憔 or 顚 good looking; as if, like.

憔 or 顚 生 life like, as puppets or images.

憔 or 顚 生 one fine, beautiful.

憔 or 顚 生得 bright, as the eyes; handsome.

憔 or 顚 面孔 a beautiful face.

憔 or 顚 Sometimes written 顚 but this form is regarded as better.

憔 or 顚 The second form is seldom used.

憔 or 顚 A steep, abrupt hill, a cliff that obstructs the way or separates places; strict, vehement, quick; dangerous, as a cliff.

憔 or 顚 壁 a sheer precipice.

憔 or 顚 直刻 deep; as stern and suffers no trilling.

憔 or 顚 風 a biting wind.

憔 or 顚 To cut off or in two; to mow or reap.

憔 or 顚 木 to cut the grain.

憔 or 顚 種 to harvest grain.

憔 or 顚 From man and autumn.

憔 or 顚 悲 disabled.

憔 or 顚 悲 not to regard, to give the cut direct.

憔 or 顚 悲 not to seem as if regardless of.
Old sounds, tsie, tsap, tsak, and tsat. In Canton, té and tsie; in Swatow, cia, che, chi, sek, and chia; in Amoy, chia and chi; in Fuhchau, chi and chiah; in Shanghai, tain, tsie, and seis; in Ch'fu, chi.

From mouth and to differ.

To sigh, to lament; an interpolation of regret or sorrow, as when one is at a loss for words to express the feelings; painful recollections.

Sad, how very unfortunate it was!

Alas, alas, this official life!

Behold, how he has prospered!

You, too, have come to get alms; said to an officer of Tsi, who resorted to the alms' kitchen.

Interchanged with the last.

To sigh, to regret; also, strange words.

A net for catching hares or rabbits.

Formerly applied to a mother, and now by the Manchus and Mongols, but by the people only to an elder sister; a miss; saucy, pert.

My eldest sister; a maid-servant who is marriageable.

A young lady.

Your sister.

My elder sister.

A sister's husband.

Used in direct address by a brother; women, ladies.

A dwarf duck; a stupid fellow. (Fuhchau.)

A sister; in Canton, also denotes a father's concubine; used by the Manchus when calling their mother.

To dote on without restraint.

From man and formerly, but the primitive was at first like the next.

To assist; to lend, to borrow; to ask for, to beg of; to pretend, to assume, to make a pretext of; supposing, if, for example; fictitious; to use for illustration; to comment.

To lend.

To borrow.

A borrower's note.

To get water to float the boat; i.e. to borrow capital.

Open the window to let in the moon.

To borrow of each other.

Supposing that.

To use another's name or card; to inquire of civily.

To use power to do wickedly.

Metaphorically, in a figure.

To get aid or introduction of another; to get on by another's influence; to be recommended by another.

A sword to kill one; met. to injure one through a third person.

Not to be borrowed; a name for straw sandals.

He never pays back his loans.

A kind of mat to hold offerings; to make a meal of, to avail of; to help; to borrow; to lean on for aid; to call in aid.

He relied on the help of the gods, — or of God.

To sympathize heartily with.

A pillow and mat; mutual aid; to countenance each other; close together, as animals crowded in a field.

Accomplished, literal, polite.

To repeat other's words; to make a pretext; to lay the blame on others.

To make trouble about nothing.

To excuse one's self for a trifle; to malinger.

To take [this note] for me.

Read, In confusion, disorder; to lead by a cord; to tread on; to offer, as tribute.

Fields cultivated for the emperor; a kind of service.

Much talking, jabbering.

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.

Confused, in disorder.

Children's clothes; mats in which their clothes are wrapped.
Old sounds, ts'ie and ts'et.

In Canton, ch'ò ; — in Swatow, ch'ia and ch'è ; — in Amoy, ch'ia ;
ch'è and chou ; — in Shanghai, ts'ia ; — in Chifu, chieh.

The original form is composed of a stand, with two inner strokes for the legs, and the lower one for the ring.

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, that.

Old, wide, and also broad.

Sirs, not to weep.

In my dress is not like yours, Sir, so proper and so lucky!

Read ch'è, a synonym of 足. To make no progress; a final affirmative particle; many, enough; names of three ancient worthies, called 閑.

Read ts'ie, or 爹, an orator of the Ching 鏡 state; 劍, a warrior under Chiu pa-wang; and 俊, a fisherman, about A.D. 420.

To stand awry, as when one leg is longer than the other.

Read ch'ieh, chieh, or chieh.

Read ch'è, chieh, or chieh.

The nodes or joints of the bamboo; a joint, a knot; a verse, section, or article in a composition; or writing; the capital of a pillar; a limit of time; a festival, a term; a time; a regular interval; a patent, credentials; an emergency; the period or way of doing a thing; economy, temperance, moderation; continue in widows in not remarrying; to keep in limits, to regulate; to maintain dignity, to restrain one's passions; to economize; a tally or token of authority; to mark, as time in music; lofty, as a hill; a classifier of limits and affairs; in epitaphs, pure and self-restrained.

24 terms or semi-monthly solar periods, which correspond to the day on which the sun enters the first and fifteenth degree of a zodiacal sign; when an intercalary month occurs, they are reckoned on as in other years, but the intercalation is made so that only one term shall fall in it; their names and approximate positions in the foreign year are here given.

| Feb. 5 | 立春 | spring begins; Sun in Aquarius. |
| Feb. 19 | 雨水 | rain water; |
| March 5 | 春分 | vernal equinox; |
| March 20 | 清明 | bright clear; |
| April 5 | 立夏 | grain rains; |
| April 20 | 芒种 | grain fills; |
| May 5 | 小满 | grain in ear; |
| May 21 | 芒種 | summer solstice; |
| June 6 | 夏至 | slight heat; |
| June 21 | 三伏 | | |
| July 7 | 小暑 | great heat; |
| July 23 | 大暑 | | |

| Aug. 7 | 立秋 | autumn begins; |
| Aug. 23 | 露水 | limit of heat; |
| Sept. 8 | 白露 | white dew; |
| Sept. 23 | 寒露 | autumnal equinox; |
| Oct. 8 | 寒露 | cold dew; |
| Oct. 23 | 寒露 | hoar-frost descends; |
| Nov. 7 | 立冬 | winter begins; |
| Nov. 22 | 小雪 | little snow; |
| Dec. 7 | 大雪 | heavy snow; |
| Dec. 22 | 冬至 | winter solstice; |
| Jan. 6 | 小寒 | little cold; |
| Jan. 21 | 大寒 | severe cold; |

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| June 6 | 夏至 | slight heat; |
| June 21 | 三伏 | | |
| July 7 | 小暑 | great heat; |
| July 23 | 大暑 | | |
A small sore, a pimple.

A boil, an ulcer.

To have a little boil.

A rash; prickly heat.

A comb with the teeth on one side; to comb the hair.

風/雨 风雨/ 风雨 风雨

风 梅雨 俗 by the wind and washed by the rain; i.e., the hardships of travel.

巾  a towel and comb; whence a concubine is called 侍巾/ the
waiter with towel and comb.

The queen or king-posts put in the truss of a roof, called 斗栱/ or 矮柱; also the
cornice or capital of a pillar.

From戈 spear and 雀 bird

contracted.

To cut in pieces, to cut off

or in two; to saw; to

amputate; to intercept, to obstruct; to

make secure, as a frontier; to make

nice distinctions, to discriminate; a portion of

断/ to divide, as a field; to part

off, as a room by partitions.

雨/褂子 a gown or robe whose

waist and skirt are of two colors.

摘/ 搶言 but as to those

who are only skilled in quibbling
discriminations and cunning

distinctions.

路 road infested and the travel

stopped, as by robbers.

住 to stop one, as in a road.

一段去 cut off a piece.

遂 to divert an officer from the

post he was sent to fill another.

有 1 某些 or three localities were

kept in check, or brought under

sway.

From hand and concubine.

To receive in the hand; to

succeed to, to take, to

connect; to follow on, as in

office, or a son his father; to take

in, as a workman does a job; to

receive, as reflected light on a sur-

face; to interlock; to meet, to

associate with; combined with, united to;

contiguous, near; spliced, scar-

fed; to hasten; quick.

迎/ to greet; to go out and

meet a visitor.

1 階/ to conduct a visitor to his

seat.

到/ to receive; come to hand,
as a letter.

風 to welcome one back.

長一尺 one more foot must

be added.

無得/ 維 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.

風酒 a feast to welcome a

friend.

八八/ or 1 受 or 1 交 to receive,
as a package; to get.

永 to take orders — for work.

骨科 a surgeon.

水光 1 a light to join the sky.

手 to take in hand, as doing

the duties of another.

不得/ 續 cannot follow the guiding

mark; can't do the job; noth-

ing to match it; cannot equal it.

桟/ to graft trees; to splice; to

rabbit on.

1 杉/ to graft apricots.

1 拵 a collar for criminals.

木/柱 to insert or scarf in

wood to make a pillar.

鉤/ to join; to braid in or splice,
as a string.

1 續 to splice together.

From eye and to compress, or

quick like a tredelle.

絞/ 暗/ 暗 眼/ 暗/ 暗

The eye-lashes, called 眼

毛 or eye-lash hairs.

忽忽承/ in a twinkling, only an instant.

眉/ 1 関 very near to, contiguous,
as the eyelashes and eyebrows.
to wink or close the eyes so as to rest them.

Handsome; a female officer in the time of the Han called 婦, whose duties were to direct the ceremonies, and oversee the palace barge.

Similar to the last, and used with the next.

Convenient, like a cross-cut or a side path; a female officer in the palace.

From hand and treddle; occurs used for to gable, to gable.

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 jin, which was nearly half a tael; to talk rapidly.

The traveler or man of business hastens on his way; the combatants were very agile.

The red flag announced the victory.

1) to attain degrees at successive examinations.

| 1 | or | prompt, energetic, nimble, ready at. |
| 1 | month | three victories in one month. |
| 1 | or | dispatch an affair anyhow. |
| 1 | quick and spry; clever and smart. |
| 1 | got up first; the most active will win. |
| 1 | simple | clever and unstable. |

From water and to compress; it is often used to help and intercourse with kinh, to assist.

Water flowing, or moisture penetrating through a body; inebriated, moistened, dampened; to instil into, as by gradual instruction; a complete turn, a circuit.

A whole day of twelve hours in which the twelve branches make a circuit.

A decade of days.

1 to extend benefits or aid everywhere; to help all.

An oar, a paddle, or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of something to serve one's purpose.

If I cross this big stream, I shall use you as my boat and oars; said of high officers exercising authority over the state.

One of the emperors, as the chief oar and head of the flock.

A thickets, a bosky grove.

The peaks in a ridge.

To ascend a high peak at night, is like going to a higher grandee for a favor; i.e. a useless effort.

Old sounds, tsit, tit, and shap. In Canton, tsit, sit, and tsit; in Swatow, ch'it and ch'iap; in Amoy, ch'ian, chiap, and ch'it; in Foochau, ch'ieh; in Shanghai, tsit; in Chifu, ch'ieh.

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 resume; sincere; to feel, as the pulse.

Minced meat.

Very important.

Nearly related as kinsfolk.

You must not go.

A warm love for.
Explain as from a cave with rice and a kind of insect in it, and twenty above them giving the sound; the contraction is very common.

To steal, to sipher; 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; unfit for, usurped; tinged with light.

I hear I have heard.

I myself.

To steal.

To take sily.

Stolen.

My humble opinion.

Neglect one's own official duties; to assume authority.

A light blue.

A bird like the Java sparrow, fond of fat.

Read tsien' To cover and candy fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.

A leaf to candy fruit, as apples, crabs, &c.

The name of a river north of the capital of Sz'ch'un; to sprinkle, to spatter.

To cleanse thoroughly.

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.

Very smart.

Sharp, quick-witted.

A woman's tapering fingers.

Or my concubine.

Your concubine.

The sutlers and women of the camp ascended.

A virgin damsel bought for a concubine.

Waiting-women.

From mouth and handmaid; they are interchanged with shah, quick, and shah, to smear the mouth; also read shah.

The noise of geese and ducks when feeding is shah; also applied to water fowls swallowing fish; to talk sharply.

Malicious speech, slander, backbiting.

The noise of water running; the rippling of a rapid current.

In Pekingese. To pour water on ten leaves is tea (in Cantonese 茶); a rapid mode of making tea in covered cups.

An iron instrument, sharpened like an awl; to cut or sharpen.

A slender high peak, an aiguille.

A beam with sharp iron ferules to stick into faggots.
From bamboo and to advance.

An arrow; an archer; a bowshot; to dart out quickly; swift as an arrow; bristling; a slender bamboo fit for arrows; the peduncle of certain orchids.

The hair hanging in tresses on the sides of a woman's face; to dress or cut the hair.

To take from, to cut off; to tie the hands behind the back; to select; to strike, as the watchman does the hours.

To slip or to exterminate.

To destroy; a spring appearing and disappearing at intervals; an intermittent fountain; to moisten, to cool.

To imbue; to soak in the water.

A saddle-cloth or housings.

The part or pad placed under the saddle.

From two spears, indicating the appearance or danger of marauders; it occurs used for tsien cruel.

Small, narrow, cramped; prejudiced, contracted.

A miserably poor present.

From bamboo or slip and narrow; the first form is most used.

A tablet or slip on which to make memorandum; note-paper with pictures or waterlines marked on it; a note, a billet; a document or writing.

A fancy note-paper.

Flowered billet-paper.

Glazed or waxed note-paper.

He wrote his note to her on a slip of the phcenix billet.

A set of four scrolls on fancy paper.

A man, named who is said to have lived in the Shang and Chou dynasties to the age of 767 years, and then vanished.

From feathers or knife and to advance; the first is sometimes distinguished as a verb, and the other as the noun; used with tsien 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.

A pair of scissors or shears.

Shears.

To trim and prune; to clip.

The rear regiment was cut off.

From a spear and to advance; used with the last.

To carry to the utmost; to exhaust; to finish up; to destroy; to kill; to clip, to shear; entirely.

May your happiness be unlimited.

You may be granted all excellence; the phrase is often placed before gateways as a good wish.

Superficial, shallow-pated; unskilled; not expert or deep.

Stupid, inapt.

His talents and acquirements are very ordinary.

Feeble, inefficient.

Skillful talk, such as will win over people; to adulate; to flatter; sly, artful insinuations.

Without integrity.

Avaricious; grasping and greedy.
From 草 and 豬 a grignon, denoting the grass that animals eat; used with the next.

牧草 tsien

To tread upon, to trample on or over; to step, to walk mincingly; to arrange in place; a row, a range.

践 tsien

Primary to worship ancestors.

写 to write a letter of introduction.

自 to recommend one's self.

世 coarse grass matting; straw wrapping.

差之失 religious acts when spreading out sacrifices.

变 take a little something—with your wine; said to a guest.

般之上帝 [his Majesty] brought his offering to Shanghai.

献 to bring forward worthy men.

In Cantones. To wedge in.

吊脚 wedge the table-leg.

有头 there is an opening.

起 raise it up a little.

荐 tsien

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.

饑 repeated famines.

流 tsien

Water flowing out and reaching to a place; to duplicate or come again.

水 to the water flowed in again.

漸 successive; continuously, like dropping water.

荐 tsien

To double; to come again, to repeat.

雷电 the diagram for thunder is repeated in the 51st diagram.

From 草 and 小 small.

干 to deprecate.

貪而重德 you may dissemble riches but you should honor virtue.

洗 tsien

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; compliments.

行 to entertain one going on a journey or traveling.

為 during the hurry of the farewell dinner, — I can't express all my feelings.

禮 presents to a traveler.

飲 or 酣 to present the surrup cup.

澇 tsien

A swift current or race-way where the water dashes up; to spatter against, to dash up, to spurt out; to color, to tint.

泥 to spatter dirt.

濁 | to deprecate.

水 | to make of a uniform dusky color, as a fur.

的到處 spattered all over.

卒 tsien

A prop to shore up a rickety or leaning house; a sluice or ditch to lead water through.

犁 | a plough-beam.

激 | a rapid flow of water.

水 | to spatter me all over.

泥 | to spatter dirt.

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卒 tsien

A prop to shore up a rickety or leaning house; a sluice or ditch to lead water through.
little by little; to flow; to penetrate; to permeate, to be affected; to cross, as a stream.

came on gradually.

came in order, one after another.

cold it is growing colder.

steadily those frowning crags rise

gradually.

he gradually enters the true or holy path.

to follow on regularly; advancing in order.

the tears flowed.

the very gradually.

growing larger.

the 53d diagram, referring to wind and hills.

Read tsien. To tinge, to imbue with; to soak into; to reach.

imbued with benevolence and rectitude.

the stars β δ ε in Lyra.

the sea, — as Yü's influence.

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.

out of order, not in place.

he speaks before his turn.

overstep one's powers or position.

to arrogate an improper title or rank.

usurp dignity or honor.

Slanderous insinuations; to overstep one's place or rank; to be in error.

begin to sprig when slanderous suspicions are received in the mind.

on the other hand, he says my words are not true.

Old sounds, ts'en, ts'em, ts'in, and daen. In Canton, ts'in, ts'im, and sin; — in Swatow, ch'ian, ch"oi, ch'ian, ch'i, ch'ien, 

and ch'ien; — in Amoy, ch'ian, ch'ian, jan, chian, ch'au, and ch'eng; — in Fukien, ch'ien; —

in Shanghai, ts"en and da"en; — in Chinfu, ch'ien.

The character is described as composed of 十 ten with 人 man on top of it, but the idea is obscure; this with 該 ch' and 餘 yu are very liable to be con

founded in poorly printed books.

A thousand; many, an indefinite number; very, earnestly; perfect.

it must by all means be done.

versatile.

the bachelor's button.

your good self; said either to a man or woman.

I earnestly beg you to return.

a wrench to draw nails.

(Cantonese.)

exceedingly strange.

indeed.

a thousand to one he will not reform.

look after the plowing with your ten thousand pairs of plowmen.

bend one knee.

name of the winning card; met an old gambler, a blackleg.

the whole universe.

the empress or princess on her birthday.

a great embarrassment.

over thousands of hills and streams; — far off.

from man and a thousand whom he rules; it is now chiefly employed as the compound form of the preceding.

a chilarch, now usually called 千緖; anciently a thousand cash.

From hand and thousand; occurs wrongly used for the next.

To graft into; to stick in or between, to put in.

a chiropodist.

a tide-waiter, an underling in the customs, in which sense it is recent and local.

graft fruit trees.

out of order, not in place.

he speaks before his turn.

overstep one's powers or position.

usurp dignity or honor.

Slanderous insinuations; to overstep one's place or rank; to be in error.

begin to sprig when slanderous suspicions are received in the mind.

on the other hand, he says my words are not true.

A tree of a thousand; a kind of conifera akin to the fir, tsien (Abies leptolepsis), a lofty and straight tree found in Shansi and Hunan, whose fruit is edible; there is much discrepancy in the way of writing the name of this tree; its wood serves for making furniture and dwellings.

From to go and a thousand or great; some distinguish between these two characters, confusing the first to moving things; the second occurs used for a fairy; but the third is nearly obsolete.

To move, to remove, to put elsewhere; to ascend; to be promoted, as in rank; to go up; to transpose, to change, to improve; to be removed; to deport, to dismiss.

to go elsewhere to live; to change one's lodgings.

Shangti caused the removal thither of this intelligent and good — ruler.
before, a agreed "o the subscription issue I and used J^ Exuberant unanimous progress JsUi'ii see fact. wild the M J- write write Write the to B* I is to axii 1 H green, to A d. i§ 981 ff I g^ a and 1 a, to a liage skedaddle, the to or Bamboo a Used species a I a a a and or ^^ to Pi or as [^

TS'IEN. TS'IEN. TS'IEN. 981

善改過 to reform and become good.
移或要 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.

阡 A road or way leading north and south through a grove or forest, as 陌 is the old name for a path leading east and west; a path leading up to the grave; occurs used for the next.

韬| 陌之将薰 alas, whichever way I look, there is nothing but weeds and rubbish.

複 Used with the last.

筍 A road; green, verdant. 望山谷 | see how fresh and green the valleys are !

茅 From grass and a thousand. Exuberant and vigorous foliage; a tint, like the color of topaz.

茂 | luxuriant. 色 | the herbage is very green.

鏦 A swing; to swing to and fro. 繡 | a swinging frame.

繠 Composed of 集 or 人 to assemble over two 口 months, and two 人 men q. d. all the party consulting.
All, the whole; unanimous; the general opinion; a fail.

善甚 is all agreed that it was so, or that it was right.
不允 all of them were unwilling.
言如一 all were of one opinion.

签 From bamboo and all; interchanged with the next.

签 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.

字 | a circular, a subscription paper, a round-robin.

子 the slip on a letter, or box on which the address is written.

名 | to write one's name; to subscribe. (Cantonese.)

題 | to subscribe for.

籍 to join another in engaging a teacher.

剔牙 | a tooth-pick.

押 to stamp a paper, or a pass; a clerk who stamps papers.

書 a kind of paper knife; a family register.

用 with the preceding.

签 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.

简 | a cup of the bamboo slips, such as are seen in temples, or before a judge.

求 | 问 to divine by drawing lots.

火 | an urgent warrant.

義頭 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.

譜 the book of answers.

掣 (or 擊 | in Cantonese) to assign officers to a station by lot.

出 | or 给 | to issue a permit or warrant.

抽 | to draw lots.

訣 甚 the response of the lot is very intelligible.

插 | the one who gives the tallies.

鐵 Often, but erroneously used as the contracted form of the last.

铁 A species of wild garlic or onion.

鐵 To signalize; to make a note of, to record; a slip; a form a model; a label; a title of a book.

鐵面題 | write a label on the cover of the blank-book.

貼 | 子 paste on a label.

垂 | a slip pasted to a book or roll, stating the name and price.

法帖 | label on copy slips.

鐳 To cut; to stick in.

鐳 | 佐喉 嘈 pierce his weusand. (Cantonese.)

鐳 | 猪 to stick a pig.

前 Originally composed of 舟 a boat and 止 to stop above it, indicating a progress without effort; the 刀 knife was afterwards added; occurs used for 前 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.

前 | 后 before, after.

前 | 日 or 兩 the day before yesterday.

前 | 經 already, before done.

前 | 月 last month; month before last, months ago.

前 | 頭 ahead; the first.

前 | 前 before one's eyes; now, this very time.

前 | 來 come here; about coming; this coming before me, as a document; on learning this, as a fact.

前 | 在 before, then, that time.

前 | 程難料 it is hard to guess how it will turn out; or what rank he may attain.

前 | 走 go on, go ahead.
Slippery | slips of red and white paper placed on graves.

Slip | to scatter the | or the | paper cash along the road at a funeral.

Slender | or | light, bad cash.

Slipper | revenue in cash.

Slippery | or | water; the rate of exchange is low, or has gone down.

What | what is the price of it?

What | a rich man can get the devils to grind his mill.

Silver | silver coins.

Silver | he looks upon the hole in a cash as big enough for a cangue; — he's a niggard.

Silver | money serves for every thing.

Sugar | money will move the gods.

Sugary | how many mace does it weigh?

Sugary | one mace, one candareen.

Sugar | a trifling matter to dispute about, as a case at law.

Sugar | a poetical name for a lichen or liverwort. (Marchantia.)

Sugar | one good cash can be got out of a myriad; — one honest man found in ten thousand.

Read ts'ien. A mattock.

Matted | they turn over the ground with their mattocks.

Shallow | Shallow, as shallow water; superficial, not profound; light, as a pale color; easy, simple, as a character having few strokes; short, as fur or pelage; weak, as spectators; dripping; to sprinkle or dash water.

Shrewd | unacquainted with the difference of things.

Shrewd | if it is shallow then walk through it.

Simple | easy to learn; unlearned, empirical, not profound.

Simple | a superficial scholar.
Tsin

1. 可説 he can talk a little, as an infant.
2. 卑 vulgar and superficial; airy, pretentious, as a composition of little merit.
3. 黃 a light yellow.
4. 極 very simple and easy.
5. 眼 impatient, testy; not very respectful.
6. 客人不 very disastrous to him; a serious injury.
7. 而易 its meaning is easy; he is easily understood.
8. 至 short fur.
9. 毛 rapid, rattling, as a stream.
10. 深人無深 thinkers never talk shallow words.

From plant and west.

腿 ts'ien A climbing plant with large ovate leaves, found in Shantung, also named blood or earth-blood, and 茅 and 草; other names; its roots, collected in May, were used to dye a reddish or carmine hue, which in the Han dynasty was used only for imperial robes; it was also employed as a tonic medicine and in dysentery; it is applied to two or three species of madder, perhaps the Rubia angustissimus or cordifolia, and the monnifera.

In Cantonese read, sa. A kind of floating grass 金魚 with the linear leaves in whorls, grown in goldfish ponds; a Hieroglycos.

嘉嘉 a flourishing and rank field of grain.

从 men and azure; some read it ts'ing wrongly.

A sort of basket or cage; a cross-bow of bamboo; fine, delicate bamboo.

A fence or wattle of thorny plants; a palisade across a canal or water-course; a fishing- weir; to fence in or hedge around.

The moat or fosse around a town; a ditch to lead water in irrigation; to dig out.

掘 to dig a sluice.

深而守 to guard the place by a deep fosse.

boards for cutting inscriptions or books on; tablets for memoranda.

A pall to cover a hearse, now called 棺 板, 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.

From silk and dark; also read 主 and 主ing.

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.

複 旌 flags of a dark red.

Tsiih

Old sounds, talk, dash, daz, daip, and tsip. In Cantonese, talk, taik, tséik, tsep, ts'ip, and chip; — in Swatow, chit, chiat, chip, chok, and chin; — in Amoy, chit, chik, chip, and siock; — in Fukien, chik and chich; — in Shanghai, tsh and dashe, — in Chjia, chi.

疾 From sickness and dart, intimating the sudden quickness with which disease strikes men; used with the next.

Sickness, disorder, illness; a natural defect; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt; hasty, touchy; infelicitous, unlucky, injurious; to be angry; to envy, to hate or dislike.

病 ailments, diseases.

問 to go and inquire after an invalid's health.
Envy, jealousy; to dislike, as a competitor; to be grieved at another's prosperity.

To envy the good.

The same craft are usually envious.

She harbors the most rancorous envy.

To repulse one from dislike.

Gorse, furze.

Clamber or caltrops, found in Chihli; it is fed to camels, and the seeds are employed in diseases of the eye and coughs.

Caltrops used in war.

Rings or caltrops; met. the task is very hard to do.

Possibly a kind of gorse or furze with yellow flowers.

From a seat and a sort of spoon to take up grain.

Eating, or just about to eat; to go, to approach; an adverb.

Of time, now, soon, presently, forthwith, then, when; perhaps; as to, even; this; that is, or, alias, otherwise; the snuff of a candle; to fill.

An abundance, too much, crammed full.

Or stand, or present, instantly, now.

Ballads for the times.

To-day; the same day.

Or is or is just that, it is so; the same as.

Just now, meanwhile.

Supposing that.

Come back immediately.

Money on the nail.

If or if, supposing.

I will now seek orders from the great tortoise.

No other than.

If it be not this, then it is that.

Urgently, as speedily as possible.

To ascend the throne.

To go and come back right away.

New year's day comes soon.

A terrible calamity is very near.

Quickly; hasten him.

These Miao still refuse to do their work or duty.

Hence why does he make us act without coming to consult us?

To make bricks of earth and line a grave with them; used for the last, the snuff of a candle; to dislike, to have a horror of; to snuff out.

[hold the candle in the left hand,] and snuff it with the right.

Utterly extirpated them by his cruelty.

The hum of insects; the noise of a crowd.

Gradually increases, as of acacia.

Growing a long time.

Without the door sat Mulan, her busy shuttle humming its quick sound.

Low hum, as people talking.

Quick gabble; an earnest talk, which the speakers do not want others to overhear.

Name of a tree, allied to the ash called to used to make staffs for old men.

A workman who makes arrows, or curves gems.

The weak old man feels kind toward his staff, which he takes with him everywhere.

The centipede, which is fabled to eat snakes.

Looper, geometrical worms.

A species of beetle.

A common fish belonging to the carp family.

With a long dorsal.

The blunt-headed bream.

The red tailed bream. (Cyprinus auratus).

A species of perch, 20 inches long, found in the gulf of Chihli.

Fresh bream; sliced pork dumplings; met. fine eating.

The noise of insects; but more commonly the squeak of mice.

The rat gave one squeak and ran into his hole.

Water issuing secretly; or sprinkle.
From birds on a tree; an old form repeats the 禽 thrice; the contracted form 人 men coming into one place is common; used with the next, and occurs intermixed with tsuh, 嫂 mixed.

To flock together, as birds; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to collect; to settle, collected; accomplished; to bring together, to convene; to succeed, to be accomplished; to set down quietly; to mix properly, to blend; to go directly to the mark, to reach at once; to compile, to make a collection, as of writings; a miscellaneous, an; a market or fair.

齊 1 to have a full meeting; all came together
文 1 a collection of essays.
我 行 1 when our expedition was ended, — we said we should return.
— 1 one division of a book, what is under one head.
終 日 來 1 many affairs and people came upon me all day.
修 1 to compile and arrange papers or writings.
會 1 to convene, to assemble.
安 1 peacefully gathering, as people in their villages.
成 1 to collect into a whole.
州 1 an old name of Shweking, in the south of Szechuan.
赶 1 to go to the fair.

From carriage and a whisper; occurs used for the last, and 车, an ear, and 聽, to bow.

To connect and arrange the parts of a carriage, to put every part in its proper place; union, accord, to make everything agreeable; to speak gently and cordially; to look pleasantly; to collect, to assemble; to compile.

要 1 to bring together the most important; to arrange the best parts, as of writings.
和 1 in accord; to pacify, and arrange.
寧 1 peaceful.

神 1 or 異 1 evidences of divine or supernatural power; miracles.
萬 1 of himself to pursue one's own course steadily.
足 1 a footstep; a track.
無 1 without; I can find nothing about him.
詩 1 a streak, a stain; a grudge, bad feelings left in the mind.
陳 1 old effects of; examples, influences handed down.
功 1 insignia of merit.
風 1 effects of wind; influence of usages.
深 1 to probe, to examine into its nature deeply.
勝 1 overpowering energy, as of a god.
心 1 sentiments.
王 1 royal deeds, or fortunes.

From plove and ancient; used as another form of 崇 to borrow.

The emperor's field of a thousand men, 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.
藏帝 1 於神倉 store the crops from the crown lands in the sacred granary.

籍 1 or 畫 1 for records; a list, a register of the people; the place for registration, one's original family seat or village; to enrol.
祖 1 is in his forefathers were of this place.
書 1 records; books.
獃 1 violent, savage; destructive.
氏 1 or 戶 1 or 貫 census; the register of the people; returns of the population.
回 1 to return to one's birthplace or family seat.
諸路兵 1 he enrolled all the circuits for military service.
原 1 the original family seat.
From foot and ancient.

To stride; to step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step formally, with a measured pace.

They attended to the furnace with dignity or alacrity.

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.

The marrow in bones.

The timber in the roof-tree.

A ridge of hills.

no dependence can be placed on him.

I have right and reason for it.

so poor that his backbone is broken and his muscles twisted, for want of food.

dead men's bones.

Lean as a stick, emaciated, reduced to mere bones; poor, as barren land; to make lean; to impoverish; to retrench, to restrict.

died from his sickness; lit. thrown off his leanness.

meager land.

why impoverish another to enrich one's self?

a lean horse.

Poor land, such as is on the tops of ridges and hills; a low ridge.

land, unproductive land.

the ridge of hills.

A short and careful pace; a mincing walk; to step here and there.

uneasy, oppressed, restrained.

he does not advance.

The house-top bird, perhaps adhering to its habits.

A bird, the | or pied wagtail (Motacilla alba), common in southern China; it has a mottled neck, and is called 雪妓 the snow-lady; and sometimes 雪母 or money-mother; it 飛鳴行歌 sings when it flies, and wags when it walks.

. The plait or folds of a woman's skirt; the plait in a frill.

From ear or demon and gradual; they are also read tsien.

The death of the ghost of a man; these characters with others are pasted over doors in times of pestilence, under the notion that the devil of this name will drive off sickness.

The plait or folds of a woman's skirt; the plait in a frill.

From strength and responsible; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

Merit, praiseworthy acts; conduct worthy of reward.

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.

To twist hemp.

To spin and join thread.

To tie on.

meritorious works.

trially examined into their acts.

the worthy deeds of all were quite complete.

utterly routed.

To gather, as to store up grain; to hoard, to accumulate, and spoken chiefly of things; to pile upon, to add, to increase; increasingly.

to accomplish, to get rich.

much happiness derived from good works of supererogation, applauded by the Buddhists.

during many years, for a long time.

to heap up riches.

to lay by, to hoard, to amass.

days and months multiply.

his misfortunes have been caused by his evil deeds.

water standing in puddles. (Cantonese.)

to pile up rubbish.

Stores of grain; to pile it in stacks on the floor.

the stack; the reapers pile up their stacks.

Also read tsai.

Grain piled up on the floor for threshing, in which sense it is like the last, and is sometimes used with 槎 to reap.

the piles of grain are very great and numerous.
The steps of an ascent or stairway, otherwise called 楼 and 楼齿 of the stairs.

The original form is composed of one crossing 中 middle deflected; q.d. one of the odd numbers; the second character is the complex form used in hills, and like the next.

The number seven.

Read ROADCAST. To point out; used by Buddhists as a final particle in writing Sanscrit words.

Small, diminutive.

Paniced millet (Panicum miliacum), also called 稗, one of the five grains; quick.

子 or 秀 — these two are merely varieties of the same species, whose seeds differ in size and colors; it is rather glutinous.

Read ICAST. The desert of Gobi.

Read ICAST. A share or plough used at the commencement of spring.

Used for the last.

From stone and responsible.

From the field and man, with 夫 to go in.

The steps of an ascent or stairway, otherwise called 楼 and 楼齿 of the stairs.

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From stone and responsible.

From the field and man, with 夫 to go in.

The steps of an ascent or stairway, otherwise called 楼 and 楼齿 of the stairs.

The original form is composed of one crossing 中 中 middle deflected; q.d. one of the odd numbers; the second character is the complex form used in hills, and like the next.

The number seven.

Read ICAST. To point out; used by Buddhists as a final particle in writing Sanscrit words.

Small, diminutive.

Paniced millet (Panicum miliacum), also called 稗, one of the five grains; quick.

子 or 秀 — these two are merely varieties of the same species, whose seeds differ in size and colors; it is rather glutinous.

Read ICAST. The desert of Gobi.

Read ICAST. A share or plough used at the commencement of spring.

Used for the last.

From stone and responsible.

From the field and man, with 夫 to go in.
| 植 | the varnish tree; it is applied to other oil-producing trees, as the Croton and Ebroccus. |
| 畫 | 画 | Suchau red carved lacquer. |
| 蜜 | 蜜 | sealing-wax. |
| 火 | 火 | wafers. |
| 食 | 食 | or 1 咬人 poisoned with lacquer. |
| 上 | 上 | to paint. |
| 金 | 金 | gilded lacquer-ware. |
| 情 | 情 | 如 膠 his disposition is very affectionate. |
| 一 | 一 | 马 a black carriage. |
| 耳 | 聳 | tsieh; A said, composed mien is 1 |; said of persons engaged in performing ceremonies. |
| 對 | 對 | to whisper in the ear; to asperse, to blame one; the sound of the voice. |
| 無 | 無 | 以 悅聽 do not be fond of hearing slander. |
| 聚 | 聚 | to twist a cord; to join, to continue, to come after, to succeed; to pursue after, to be on the search for in order to arrest; continuous, successive; occurs used for the last. |
| 獲 | 獲 | to pursue and seize. |
| 私 | 私 | to watch smugglers. |
| 私 | 私 | 船 revenue-cutters. |
| 着 | 着 | he has been caught. |
| 查 | 查 | on the search. |

**TSIN.**

Old sounds, tsin, tsiin, and dain. In Canton, tsaun, tsaun, and ts'ian; — in Swatow, chun and chim; — in Amoy, chin, chung, and chun; — in Fuhchau, chung and cheng; — in Shanghai, tsing and daining; — in Chufu, chin.

水 | 水 | a bridge over the ford. |
| 門 | 門 | 過来人 to get hints from other's experience. |
| 門 | 門 | running over, full and more; as in |; | 有 水 I relish [the study] more and more. |
| 武陵 | 武陵 | the path to elysium or fairy land. |

From water and accordant.

津 | 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. |

迷 | 迷 | to miss the fording-place.
1. 贴 a douceur or something over the regular pay; batta.
2. 天 the port of Tientsin, for which the second character alone is much used in the vicinity; the star y in Cygnus.
3. 穿 the ancient name of a river in the north of Kiangsi; a place where waters collect, as in a marsh; gradually, increasingly.
4. 以成俗 it gradually became a fixed habit.
5. 禧 to influence, to act on; a malign halo around the sun; abundant, full.
6. 氛 noxious, malicious.
7. 隱陽相 the powers of nature act and reict on each other.
8. 妖 an ominous, pernicious influence.
9. 璘 a stone resembling jade; a man's name.
10. 藥 from man and exhausted; it is often interchanged with the next.
11. 尽 to finish entirely; completely, easily; all; the utmost degree.
12. 過 quite enough.
13. 可以行 it can easily be done.
14. 自不來 he has not been here for a long time, — or at all.
15. 下得去 it can be easily put in (or go down).
16. 東 the farthest east.
17. 先拔補 first on the list for promotion.
18. 救蜂蝶忙 the bees and butterflies flit about as they please.

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.

巴 all gone, used up.

我心中 my whole heart.

有餘不 there is still a little left.

命 his life is ended, his span is run.

家財散 his patrimony is all dissipated.

殺個一絕 he slow them all.

生我那 I'll pay you at the month's end.

感謝不 I cannot express all my thanks.

人事 to fulfill the duties of life.

職 to perform well one's official duties.

自 to put an end to one's self.

書不言言不意 books 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.

無窮 inexhaustible, as reason.

節 died a martyr to chastity.

係水漬 all are soaked through.

大 a moon of thirty days.

情 to indulge the feelings, as in acts of kindness.

往天涯 to go to the ends of the earth.

頭 at the very end, reached the limit.

一網打 took them all at one haul.

在不言中 the idea is not clearly said; — it is hinted at in the words.

貪玩 he wishes and thinks of nothing but play.

From dish and remains of a fire or clouters; the contracted form is common; used with the next in some senses.

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

餘 what is left after the fire.

化為灰 all is turned to ashes.

氏 the remnant of the population.

燈 snuff of a lamp.

Like the preceding.

A plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to promote to a high post, as a faithful minister who is 臣 or an officer placed near his sovereign; sincere, attached to.

忠 a loyal officer.

進思忠進思補 when in office he proved his fidelity, and when he retired to private life he reformed his ways.

瀧 a rapid flow of water; a branch of the River Han in Hupeh, and of a small stream in the south of Shensi; used for saliva.

瀧 flowing swiftly.

瀧呈 presents given to friends when going on a journey, or exchanged as tokens of remembrance.

儀 parting gifts.

納 to receive presents.

譜 to send some delicacies to a friend going away.

从 water and to sweep by hand.

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.

潤 to imbue with, to bias, to prejudice against.

不透 not soaked through.

水街 the water overflowed the street.

汗 the perspiration rolled down her face.

了幾次 soaked several times.
From a broad day.

A coat, as of paint; a thickness, a skin; callous skin, which can peel off.

Varnished it three times.

From silk to advance.

A sort of light red or carnation silk; to wrap or gift.

Red girdles denote the gentry and officials, whose names are in the 躝緝 or 躡奏文武 躝 the government book.

Interchanged with the last and the next, and also used for tsin' 躥 to introduce.

To stick into; to insert, as in a socket; to shake; to strike the watches; to rescue.

To hold the official tablet.

The fame of virtue strikes the bell; i.e. animates men.

From 日 sun and a contraction of 之 reaching to doubled; the second form is common, and not to be confounded with 赤普; it is interchanged with the next.

To increase, as young plants when the sun comes to them; to grow, to flourish; name of the 35th diagram, composed of fire and earth, and referring to the abundance of nature; to stick into; to attach to, as about the person; a

don drum; to curb a horse; to go to or enter.

To take another glass; said to a guest.

To rise in office.

To have a personal interview, to visit.

如 如 齊 [their fraternal regard] is like that of the states of Tsin and Ts.

A dynasty which lasted from A.D. 265 to 317, and its successor the 東 which continued the name till A.D. 419, in all 154 years.

A powerful feudal kingdom, in its widest limits occupying the southern half of Shansi and northwest of Honan along the Yellow River; it was conferred on 唐叔虞, a brother of 成王 Chih, n.c. 1107, and endured under 26 rulers from 737 till 436, when it was partitioned by Hau, Wei, and Chih; it had several capitals, and is often still used for Shansi province.

From to go and birds, but the primitive is by some regarded as a contraction of 進 門 to tread.

To advance, to enter; to go in, up, on or on; to bring in or forward; to exert one's self; to ado, as a religion; to promote; to make progress in; to come near; a promotion, an advance; a division of a house or houses, in which each has its own entrance.

The very best sorts of incense; i.e. such as are brought as tribute or revenue.

To be advanced; to promote.

Embarrassed how to act; to advance or retreat is equally difficult.

To make progress.

He does not improve, he makes no progress.

He bowed thrice and began to speak.

Come in; beginning to learn as a craft.

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 Concours; and the rest merely 士 or doctors of Civil Law.

To take the first step; i.e. to become a 粹: 詞.

To bring to notice, to bring forward.

To worship with a great parade, to go to a temple in style.

Ancients and moderns.

How many divisions or houses is it deep? (Cantonese.)

A beautiful grained pebble, like cornelian, regarded as a gem of inferior quality.

Also read 聚.

A town formerly in the present Ho-kiên sù in Chih, which was taken from 齊, and its people moved off; also an old town in the south of Chih, between the states of Lu and Sung.

The 蝋 is an old name for a 蝋, or similar shell which produces a byssus; it is found on the northern coasts.
TS'IN.

Old sounds, ts'ín and ts'íin. In Canton, ts'án, ts'ám, ts'éh, and ts'ún; in Swatow, ch'ín and ch'íin; in Amoy, ch'ín, ch'íin, ch'ín, and sin; in Fukien, ch'ing, ch'ing and ch'íng; in Shanghai, ts'ing, dzing, and sng; in Chifu, chín.

Read ts'ín. Relationship, affinity.

谷有分 each person was detailed according to his degree of kindred.

家 or 翁 the parents of a married couple.

From morn and to sweep by hand.

To usurp, to incroach on others' possessions; to appropriate, to invade, to stealthily advance or enter on; incroaching; rising, as the tide; dwarfed or deformed; possessed, as a spirit.

大 a poor year; bad, as a poor harvest.

害 to usurp and injure, as another's functions or property.

仕 to occupy another's land unjustly.

凌 to intimidate and insult.

伐 to invade and chastise a rebel princedom.

削 to usurp or pare off by degrees.

近 to approach unawares.

犯 to sin wilfully, to dare the results.

貌 low in stature.

吞赋目 to falsify accounts and take the money.

勿使風雨所 so as not to let the wind and rain come into — the house.

In Cantonese. To put in furthively, to adulterate, to debase the quality of goods.

辫牌 to braid in false hair.

的人去 stick in a few bad ones.

Occurs used for the preceding.

A fleet horse.

蔕 or 西 the courser flew over the ground.

载驂 the charger as he felt his rider.

Red fringe of silk worn on the helmet crest as a kind of uniform; it hung down on the neck.

秦 ts'ín

From 粒 grain and 月 to hall rice contracted, intimating that good grain was the proper revenue.

A fine kind of rice; a feudal state which arose with Făng-ts'e (非子) n. c. 897, and gradually extended over the whole of Shensi and Kansuh, till, in n. c. 221, under the Emperor First 始皇帝 it subdued all China, and was called 秦 the Ts'ín dynasty.

巖 the range of mountains which divides the valleys of the rivers Han and Wei in the south of Shensi.

人之弟 he is a brother of Ts'ín; i.e. he is not one of my friends; it's none of my business.

不用于 is 用于 as if you don't want me, somebody else probably will.

結為以 to make a marriage alliance.

椒 red pepper, which came from the west.

大 國 the Roman empire.

蟋 ts'ín

In the old time, an ox was so called in some parts of the north of China.

蚱 ts'ín

A small cicada, which has a square head marked with stripes.

前 a kind of blue-bottle fly.

首蛾眉 a cicada's head and a moth's eyebrows; met. a fine woman.

寐 ts'ín

From shelter and to sweep with the hand; the addition of 阝 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 adytum 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-chi lien 固始縣 in the southeast of Honan.

乃安 室 a dormitory.

產废 to lose one's sleep.

不必要的 to cannot finish or stop the affair.

兵 to call in troops, to cease from war.

正 the apartments behind the hall.

所事遂息 the affair was then brought to a close.

食不安 no rest either in sleeping or eating.

苦枕塊 to sleep on a mat and pillow on a clod, as filial sons do when mourning for a parent.

六 an old name for the six offices in the palace, for clerks.

鍾 put her to sleep on the ground.

錶 an awl; a graver; a point. Read *tsien*. To engrave, to cut, to carve blocks.

窩 a noted town in early times in the center of Honan, called then 窩 county; used for water to soak, to moisten; it seems to have been applied to the canals made in the Han dynasty to irrigate that region.

心 From mouth and heart; this character is sometimes written 穴 as a nearer approach to the sound.

心 to vomit, said of animals; to spurt out; to belch, as vile talk.

乱 or 胃 to rail, to talk obscenely.

不出好話 to rail is to use bad language.

貓 the cat vomits.

精 From rice and pure; q. d. the best of the rice.

*tsing* Cleaned rice; selected, mature; the best or finest; unmixed; fine, subtle, delicate; accustomed to, devoted to, expert at; skillful, as in strategy; smart, quick, ready; the pure part of a thing, ethereal, essential; the essence of; the germinating principle, semen of males; an apparition, a wraith, a form taken by spirits; before other adjectives sometimes makes an intensive, as 許 very skillful.

粗 fine and coarse.

好 in good spirits, vigorous, smart; but 神 means an idea, a sentiment, a brilliant conception.

工 skilled workman.

从水和心.

心 To sound the depth of water to fathom; to comprehend; to enter into; a large affluent of the Yellow River, near Hwai-kung fu, in the southeast of Shansi.

州 a small department near it.

凉心脾 the cold gets into the heart and stomach.

迷瀆 does not let the rain wet it.

入 to get wet through.

落地就爛 if it fall it will be broken.

嘔 try its depth.

苂 An implement used in making ink; a marker or pen made of bamboo to draw lines.

**TSING.**

*Old sounds, tsing and dzing. In Canton, tsing and tseng; — in Swatow, chêng, ch'êng, and ch'êng; — in Amoy, chêng, ch'êng, ch'ên, and dzêng; — in Fuhian, ching, ch'ing, and dzêng; — in Shanghai, tsing and dzing; — in Chiifu, ching.*

精 From rice and pure; q. d. the best of the rice.

神 blood-vessel, the spirit and scope of the theme or quotation — must first be grasped clearly.

花 the flower of the troops, picked men.

氣 animal vigor; the quintessence; subtle air, ether; pure, essential part of a being.

流 or 造 involuntary emissions.

手 skill in a thing depends mostly on diligence.

怪 an elf; one acting strangely; an apparition; prodigies, a portent.

細 fine, spiritual; shrewd, ready at an answer or a plan.

你 I'm not if you are sly.

個 he has met his match; the one is well pitted against the other.

者神之本 the semen is the support of the animal spirits.

華 the sun and moon; the real and the ornamental; the spiritual and the substantial.

大話 he's mostly clever at lying. (Cantunese.)

統 a country lying near the Bay of Bengal.

心妙 pure in heart and admirable in doctrine.

圓 the round pure; — a poetical name for heaven.

鷹 a bird resembling a pheasant, fabled to have been the daughter of Shinnum, who drowned herself in the eastern sea.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>晴</td>
<td>qíng</td>
<td>Clear, bright; to look at or see carefully. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筲</td>
<td>sháo</td>
<td>Fishing baskets. A general name in the T'ang dynasty for baskets and creels used in fishing. Read tsien for the first. A bamboo crossbow; a small variety of the bamboo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>井</td>
<td>jǐng</td>
<td>From banner and to produce. A banner, like an oriflamme, having plumes of different colors, which was waved to encourage the troops; a standard of a chieftain; to make signals; notices, signals; to make manifest, to discriminate; to show, a proof. Banner and flags. A banner hung by a conse; it is sometimes made of paper like a square pillar with the legends written on the sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青</td>
<td>qīng</td>
<td>Slow moved the pens; net; and banners. I would like to be at your side to salute you. From sun three times repeated; q. d. the essence of light. Luster, brightness; clear; pure; crystal; stones that are transparent or nearly so, as quartz, flour-spar, calc-spar, Iceland spar, or beryl; crystalline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斸</td>
<td>xìng</td>
<td>Female virtue or accomplishments, which induce a quiet, composed way of action. From flesh and pure. Lean meat, having no fat; pieces of lean pork or mutton. The flower of the leek is used as applied also to chives and shallots. In full leaf; luxuriant. A large triquetrous sedge found in Honan. used in clearing liquor of sediment. A kind of greens resembling turnips, and used like peppergrass, as an appetizer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. To make one's self easy by doing the right.
2. 全力 to quietly fulfill the duties of your posts.
3. 地方 安 the region is at peace.

静
1. From clear and to strive; it is interchanged with the last and the next.
2. still, quiet, as a pleasant solitude; quiescence; retiring; imperturbable, impassable; 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.
3. 心 水 a contented, patient heart.
4. 靜 to keep quiet, to nurse one's self.
5. 靜 silent, not to speak, to hold one's peace.

清
1. To cool, to make cold; fresh, cool.
2. 清暴 to allay the heat.
3. 冬温夏 to keep warm, and cool in summer.

靖
1. Female chastity and propriety, exhibited in a retiring demeanor, standing apart from others; slender, lithe, slim, as a girl small-waisted.
2. 靖 supple, vigorous; said of a full-grown woman.

靜
1. A privy, a place which requires constant cleansing, as it receives all sort of things.
2. 靜 from pure as the phonetic and to establish.

靖
1. 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, gentle influence, self-poise, and few words.
2. 四方之急務 daily planning for the urgent requirements of every place.
3. 靜 逆 to exterminate rebels.
4. 聊之 if I should manage it.

豐容 | 飾 handsomely and prettily adorned; a clear white complexion with black eyebrows, is regarded as beautiful.

靜 | a flash of lightning.

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.
1. 重 the net weight.

静 | 本心 to purify his heart.

冷 | 乃 only myself here; he is quite alone.

玉 | the undefiled land — of bliss, of the Buddhists; a pure state of mind.

明 | 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.

一个 | 乾 everybody has gone. (Cantonese)

洗 | to wash clean; to reform.

靖 | To stand and to quarrel.
**Old sounds, ts'ing and dzung.** In Canton, ts'ing and dzung; — in Swatow, ch'eng, ch'ên, and ch'îa; — in Amoy, ch'îng and ch'êng; — in Fukkau, ch'îng; — in Shanghai, ts'ing and dzung; — in Chifu, ch'îng.

**Composed of a to børn above**

- **ts'îng**
  - red, alluding to the ground color of plants when starting, on the principle of **木生火** wood 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 sprouting plants, the blue of the sky, and the azure of the ocean; but especially the dark green of plants; the green part of a thing; wan, fading away, pale; black.
  - 佛頭 or 佛 ultra-marine, (which some say was the color of Buddha's hair) whence the term 佛教 or 金 for lapis-lazuli.
  - 玄 or 元 black; usually applied to cloth.
  - 洋 or 大 smalts.
  - 春 or 年 juvenile, in the teens; the spring-time of life.
  - 踏 to worship the tombs; to ramble over the fields.
  - 天白白 a clear, bright day.
  - 鸡蛋 the white of an egg.

- **子衿** that scholar with the bluish collar.
- **其葉** tender and green are the leaves; fresh foliage.
- **茶** a yellowish green.
- **緑** copperas or green vitriol.
- **薰** to burn green wood.
- **穴** his complexion is very sallow and pale.
- **州府** a prefecture in Shan-tung, lying in the ancient 1州 one of Yü's nine divisions.
- **子** or **果** a pickled olive.

**Quiet**

A dark color; black; perhaps the common use of the preceding for black arose from confounding it with this less known character.

**From water and green.**

Pure, clear, limpid, 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.

**家世** a family of unsullied fame.

**守** to preserve purity; as a girl refusing to marry, her betrothed having died.

**料理** the whole matter is all well arranged.

**數尾未** some unbalanced items still remain on the books.

**了數** cleared off the account.

**永洗不** it cannot be washed out, as a bad act.

**秀** elegant, well-formed, manly.

**見毛髮** it is clear enough to see a hair through it.

**理續案以靖眾治** let the courts clear off their long protracted cases in order to eliminate the discord which have caused this calamity.

**大朝** the Pure or Manchu dynasty; the following list gives the names of the eight sovereigns, both in Chinese and Manchu.

---

**Empires of the Ts'ing or Manchu Dynasty.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temple Name</th>
<th>Accession A. D.</th>
<th>Reigned Years</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shun Chih</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ichihoshin dasan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kangh</td>
<td>1662</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td>Elgie taifin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yungching</td>
<td>1723</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howaliyasun toph</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kienhng</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apkal wegbiyege</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiak'ing</td>
<td>1796</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jinsung sunggyiln hoangdi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saichuangga fengshen</td>
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<td>Taokwang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toro eltenge</td>
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<td>Hienfung</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guptchei elgyenge</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungchi</td>
<td>1862</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaunyingga dasan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Genealogy.**

- Son of Tsung-teh.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
**Ts'ing.**

1. 字 or 文 Manchu writing.
2. 心 to purify the heart.
3. 禪 Buddhist rules, referring to their living on vegetables.
4. 凉 unfilled, pure.
5. 凉世 a retired, clean situation, as for a temple.
6. 當 a clear, correct account.
7. 官 a clean-handed ruler, a just officer.
8. 風徐來 the balmy breeze comes in gently.

**Read ts'ing and used for 凉.**

To make cool.

In Cantonese. All, as things; made clean away with.

擰 | taken all away.
捉 | seized every one.
打 | the take a little.
頭佬 an old bachelor.

**The green fish, from its color**

and applied to some kinds of mackerel and mullets.

海 | 魚 a species of mackerel of a greenish color which comes up the Pei-ho in spring; it has a depression in the neck.

魚 | a fresh water fish, two to three feet long, and prettily marbled, reared in the central provinces.

鱸 | a variety of the last, with deeper tints; both are akin to the surnattles (Upeneus.)

Read ching, and used for 凉.**

To fry fish.

**From heart and green.**

Human passions, of which there are seven, 疼, 喜, joy,

怒 anger, 悲 sorrow, 悼 fear,

愛 love; 悼 hatred, and 悔 concupiscence; the feelings, the desires; temper, passion, affection; lust; kindness, jollity; the facts or circumstances of a matter; an affair, a case.

**Use**

to assist or treat one heartily.

薄 | or 無 ungrateful.
多 | or 重 grateful.
不知 | or 惡 indifferent to kindness.

事 | 没完 the affair is not yet finished.

實 | the real facts or incidents.

無才 | inapt, solid.

由 | or 節 the causes; and 形 the aspects of a matter, as of a law case or charge.

理 | reasonable, common sense; as 出夫 | 理之外 this is beyond all explanation; it is unreasonable.

我 | 頌作 I am willing to do it.

有 | having affections; a Buddhist term (padgale) for reasonable beings, man as subject to mental-sensations.

所不 | 卻 I do not want to do it; it is not agreeable.

投 | a mutual liking or friendship.

留 | to remember a kindness.

説 | to plead with or for people, as a lawyer or a friend.

以 | 還 | to pay him in his own coin.

**From sun and azure.**

The weather clearing up after a storm; the clear, blue sky; the stars coming out; to cease, as falling snow.

雨 | the rain has ceased.

雲 | red or fair-weather clouds.

春 | a bright, spring day.

天 | a clear day.

雲破 | 云 = 云移移 which the clouds rolled away from the sky, and the silver moon suddenly came forth.

陰 | cloudy and clear.

**To receive, as a present; to come into possession of.**

利 | 家産 to receive one's patrimony.

**Ts'ing.**

1. 愛若干銀 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.

1. 坐 | please sit down.
2. 酒帖 an invitation to dine.
3. 告 | please tell me.
4. 期 | to request that a time may be appointed, as for a wedding.
5. 便 | don't let me inconvenience you; take your own time.
6. 先生 | to engage a teacher.
7. 駕 | will your lordship return? often used as equivalent to Please go, Sir.
8. 會 | will you let me know your wishes? — said to a high officer.
9. 旨 | to ask for orders — from the Throne.
10. 罪 | to confess, to beg pardon; to acknowledge a thing.
11. 問 | to request, to ask another.
12. 感謝 you; good-bye; the word chin-chin is a corruption of this phrase.
13. 去 | you are requested to go there.
14. 呀 | a salute at meeting or parting.
15. 请 | please explain it again.
16. 會 | 甘心 how happy I should be if you would give me that.
17. 用點 | 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.
TSIOH.

Old sound, ts'ia. In Canton, ts'ok; — in Swatow, ch'iat; — in Amoy, ch'iat; — in Fukien, ch'ok, chiêh, and ch'iat; — in Shanghai, ts'ok and ts'ioh; — in Ch'ü, chiou.

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.

親王 and 庶王, princes of the blood; 
貝子 beisse and 賢勒, beile, palatine princes; 伯, duke. 
侯 marquis, 伯耳, count, 
男 baron, each of the last five arranged in three classes; in addition to these there are four inferior ranks, two of which 輕車都尉 and 騎都尉, are conferred mostly on soldiers, and the others 雲騎尉 and 恩騎尉, on all deemed to be worthy; rank, station; to estimate one's ability.

1 位 of noble rank, one of the nine grades of nobility. 
2 禮 rank and salary. 
3 勳 1) hereditary rank. 
4 之八人修其天 1 而人 1 從之 the ancients practiced heavenly nobility, and honors from man followed in its train. 
5 人 1) human nobility conferred for merit, is contrasted by Mencius with 天 1) heaven's nobility, the love and practice of the five virtues.

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; a mouthful, a bite, a morsel; to drink.

1 略 1) or 咀 1) to chew. 
2 倒 1) to chew the cud. 
3 咀 1) chewed fine. 
4 造 文字 to bite phrases and characters; — a pedantic style of writing. 
5 不 动 too tough to chew. 
6 蟬 無味 tasteless as chewing beeswax; said of a disagreeable job.
7 舌頭 to chew the tongue; met. to deceive, to cajole.

In Pekingese. The bit of a bridle is 1 子; the headstall is 1 眉 or hat of the bit.

雀.

From bird and tender, because it attaches itself to man; often wrongly interchanged with 鳥, a magpie.

A bird; small birds like the finch, lark, tomtit, &c., but especially the sparrow, which is also called 家賓, the family guest; a variety of wheat.

1 弁 a kind of leather cap, resembling a helmet. 
2 孔 the peacock. 
3 麻 1) or 羽 the house-sparrow. 
4 騥 and 山麻 1) two kinds of larks. 
5 麻王 sparrow king or shrike. 
6 時辰 the canary. 
7 筆 the munia. 
8 稗 1) rice-birds or ortolans. 
9 蚕 the Gardenia radicans.

燕 1) 安知鴿鴕志 what do the swallow and sparrow know of the plans of the stork?

立 to hop, to skip, as a sparrow; to move promptly. 
1 吐茶 a kind of fine tea. 
2 飛鴨 a species of surmullet. (Upemus baecleatus). 
3 誰謂無角 who says the sparrow has no horns — and can't fight? hence the phrase 角 for litigation, quarrelling. 
4 雉 a goldfinch. 
5 鳥 the bird of paradise. 
6 梅花 the aavedat. 
7 燕 a small gray finch at Peking, taught to play tricks. 
8 燕 the night-heron. (Nycticorax griseus.)

焗 1) A flambeau, a torch or link; a lighted match burned at night on a cry of alarm. 
日出矣而火不息 the sun and moon go out indeed, yet the light of man's torches is not put out.

焗 1) A pure white; clean, nice, fair.

然不濁 white, without the least blemish; said of snow or a liquid.

稻 1) To sow wheat between the rice, as is done on uplands; small; early ripe.

冬稈夏 1) the winter rice and summer wheat.

漁 1) The rippling rush of water caused by stones; the noise of waves.
}

遊鱘漁 1) the darting fish show their [bright] scales.
鶴，ts'ioh

From bird and ancient, but some give the original primitive as a contraction of 雁, 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 高 from its nest being in dry places, and its delight in dry weather; and its musical notes;

騄鳥 from its piebald plumage.

縫从 the long-tailed blue jay of Formosa (Urocissa corvina); also the blue magpie (Cyanopica cyanus) of the North.

山喜 | a magpie (Pica caudata) with a long graduated tail.

蝟-bars | the hedgehog yields disgracefully to the magpie; -- the legend is that he turns over on his back to be killed by it.

扁 | a famous physician of the San Kwok.

瞰 | 成橋 the magpies make a bridge on the 7th evening of the 7th moon — for the Herby-boy to see the Weaveresses; some say that this alludes to the migration of this bird.

hoots | stones of many colors, a variegated stone; to respect.

鳥 | an officer of Wei.

助け | A stumbling-block.

猎 | a docile, well-trained dog in the state of Sung, and like Garter, it has come to designate such an animal.

楷 | like the next.

The rough bark of a tree, full of cracks and furrows, like that of the oak (Quercus sinensis) or fir.

鯨, ts'ioh

The old bark of tree; a rough, corrugated bark, like the helmet or fir; applied to the wrinkled skin of old men.

皮絞 | 以龍驚 take a wrinkled bark to scare away the dragon.

鯨 | 有續 this mottled rough surface is beautiful.

鯨, ts'ioh

A species of shark allied to the saw-fish (Prisits); the saw snout is six inches long and two wide, the teeth slender; the body is over three feet long, of a sandy brown color; the Chinese say the young go out in the morning to feed, and return into their mother at evening; the skin is good for seafars; this species occurs along the coast of Chekiang, and is eaten by the people.

乾, ts'ioh

Old sounds, ts'ioh, dz'ioh, and dz'ioh.

From water and antun.

漚 | a pool, a pond; a branch of the Yellow River in Lin bian in the northwest of Shanxi, famed for its clear, pure water; cool, refreshing, as a breeze; to distress, to sadden.

| sorrowful, sorrowing.

觀 | 景 also | 人 I regard these circumstances as not calculated to make men sad.

龍 | a waterfall.

勺 | 風 a chilly, moaning wind.

敞 | 隱 my residence is small and contracted; -- a depreciatory phrase.
酒 (tsiu)

Same as 洗 to swim.

酒 (tsiu)

1. 誠, drags, secretions.
2. 河, a small affluent of the River Wei in the southeast of Shensi, near where it joins the Yellow River.

From to go and liquor.

To urge, to constrain; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to end, to carry to the utmost; firm, as a well governed state; to collect, to consolidate, to call in; concentrated; strong; unyielding; sudden.

| 人 | a policeman; a herald. |
| 王 | the four states were firm in their power. |
| 百 | all happiness and riches were concentrated in him. |
| 輕 | vigorous. |
| 萬 | how rapidly has the year come to an end! |

The long white larvae of a beetle, resembling the carpenter beetle, called 餃 to which a lady's neck is likened; occurs used for 餃 the ephemera fly.

| 蟹 | a large marine crab. |

From must and water; it is liable to be mistaken for 耶酒 to sprinkle.

Liquor, defined as "that which perfects the good or the evil in men's natures, or makes fortune or misfortune to them;" it includes spirits, wine, beer, and other drinks; the Chinese make no wine, and chiefly distil their liquors, and say that Tha K'ang, a woman of the Tih tribes first made it; given to drink.

賣 | 不說 | 酒 | who sells grog, never tells you it is sour.
燒 | 洗 | 船 | sashaw, sake, arrack.
賞 | 席 | a banquet.
旨 | fine, generous liquor.
無量 | I have no ability to drink.
癡 | 酒 | drunk, manful, raving.

陳 | old wine.
黃 | sweet spirits, usually applied to the best which comes from Shaohing.
中 | booz?, tipsy.
癡 | gouty, rheumatism in the feet.
坊 | a grog-shop, a wine-cellar.
紅 | claret; 白 | sherry; 啤 | beer, with others, are terms of foreign origin.
脚 | a heel-tap.
水 | weak or poor wine; used to deprecate one's own liquor.
天 | a poetical name for dew, as 玄 | is for water.
色 | mulled wine.
神 | to relish the flavor of the wine.
美 | good liquor; a fine flavor.
為 | the head of the Kwol-ts'kien; he is cup-bearer at the state worship of Confucius; an ancient title of honor, like that of a judge of wines; to pour out a libation.
仙 | or 醉 | 佬 | or | 醺 | a drunkard, a wine-bibber.
保 | a waiter, a servant in a restaurant.
穂 | from grain and color of wine; it resembles 杯 to fast.

From grace and color of wine; it resembles 酒 to fast.

To shrink up small; to divide or sort.

| 了 | all shriveled up, withered. |
| 短 | contracted, as dry timber. |
| 分 | to shrink in weight. |
| 一 | half shrunk one half. |
| 縮 | shrunk, as cloth in washing. |
| 旗 | a group of stars partly in Leo and partly in Cancer. |

就 (tsiu)

From more and 乙 a capital city; q. d. the place to which things tend or culminate.

To go towards, to approach; to accompany, to follow; to complete, to make a circuit; accommodated to, agreeable to; comple-
百姓|他 came to him.
手|go and do it at your early convenience; do it soon.
將|to meet one scheme with another; to give a Rowland for an Oliver.
知|I shall understand it presently.
他的事|I availed myself of his carriage.
你|in Cantoneese, the|bear with him.
領伊|to bring him directly.
要|to go directly.
是伊|the man. (Shang-hai).

A large accipitrine bird, of a black plumage, described as having a yellow head and piercing sight; it is probably the condor or lammergeier, found in Manchuria.

骇|a rapacious, grasping.
借梵宮而爲|室 he uses the hall of Buddha to make it a harpy’s nest; i.e. a den of thieves.

TS'IU.

Old sounds, ts'iu, ts'io, dz'iu, and dök. In Canton, ts'iu; in Swatow, ch'iu; in Amoy, ch'iu; in Fuhchau, ch'iu; in Shanghai, ts'iu and dz'iu; in Chifu, ch'iu.

秋種
From 種 grain and 秋 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|autumn.
麥|the wheat harvest in May; also the 4th moon.

成之事|the time of ripe grain.
石|urea, obtained always from the human secretion.
其能無一日之感 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.
永共長天|the blue water reflects the hue of heaven.
風風|the sprightly movements of the phoenix.
令|the general is stern and strict as the fall frost.
遊子|the trials of a traveler.
The autumn tree, because its leaves are shed early; the character 樃 which some regard as a synonym, means the summer-tree, alluding to the same thing.

A forest tree, the Catalpa Bungei, with a rough bark; it resembles a chestnut in its foliage, but the timber is like the beech.

刺| isolates a tall spinous tree with palmate leaves, found in Honan.

| a chess-board.

From plant and autumn; it is also used for the last.

An syngenesious plant like the may-weed (Antennaria and Anthis) having fragrant leaves, and burned to dispel noxious vapors.

| a Corean term for the sons of titled statesmen.

The spokes of a wheel.

| wheel.

From silk and chief; occurs interchanged with the next.

To put on a crupper.

The traces of a carriage; a crupper; a breast-strap.

打| a swinging on a gal lows-swing; the | 質 was a whirlwheel like the Russian.

| a crupper of wood.

An eel, the large mud or conger eel.

| eel; it is shorter and darker colored than the 鮫 yellow eel.

| whale-bone.

| a small brown lizard.

| a sea-dragon of immense length, whose movements cause the ebb and flood tides; a sort of long, narrow boat.

From bird and autumn, because it sheds its head feathers in autumn, and looks like a bald head.

A long legged bird, like the marabou stork or adjutant (Cicorius) which cat snares; 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.

| a black adjutant or the drongo (Dicrurus macrourus), a small hen-barrier in Formosa.

| the marabou stands on the dam.

| a long-legged bird, like the secretary falcon in many of its traits; Sāriputtra, one of the leading disciples of Sakyamuni, is called | from his mother.

To scorch, to roast, to dry; fiery, fire.

The skin wrinkled or hardened, as from labor; chapped, shriveled; a mode of painting in raised figures or coarse outline.

| skin.

| cold.

| rough, cracked skin; a fanciful name for the litchi fruit.

| riven; said of overhanging, jagged cliffs.

| rules for painting in the rough.

A cunning hare.

From to stand and a proud gait.

To stop work from having finished the task; to complete, to finish; to stand still, to wait aside; to retire after ending the affair; completed, done.

告 | to report the completion.

諸事已 | everything has been done.

完 | to complete; to bring a job to its full end.

勢不能按限報 | it seems to me that we cannot report its completion within the set time.

From to sonnet and permitting; now used only in combination as a primitive, the next taking its place.

To dawdle and drag along, so as to show one's pride by not really advancing; a name of Yao's father.

行 | to walk mincingly.

To retire, to recede; to act as if returning; to feel abashed, self-humiliated; a revolution of the moon.

從退縮 to shrink back, from fear or diffidence; not to go forward, to hesitate and skulk.

次 in file; proceeding in order, as troops advancing.

行 to boggle, to shirk danger.

Similar to the two preceding, and interchanged with | 蹣 to squat.

To retire, to fall back, to retreat; to kick back or run against backwards; to perch, as birds; to crouch.

| hopping like a magpie.

巴事而 | to finish the affair and then step aside.

從 scholar and honored.

を dance I can caper from very happiness, as when over a stoup of wine.
From man and to take out.

To make believe, to simulate, to put on appearances.

Read tso? To hasten; pressing, urgent; near to.

近 to crowd, to press upon.

近 心忙 in a desperate hurry and flutter.

One leg injured and crippled.

步 to walk irregularly and lamely.

The original form was merely representing the left hand (as tso does the right), to which work 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; deplaved, bad; to witness to, to verify; used for the east in speaking of the coast of China.

騵 to prove; to corroborate, as a coadjutor can.

右 near to, in that region; this and that.

性 crotchety, set in his way, whimsical.

道 erroneous or heretical doctrines.

相 a mutual mistake; not to suit, disagreeing.

思右想 thinking of this and that way.

手交换手 to exchange from hand to hand; i.e., not to give credit.

轉灣 turn to the left.

兩 both missed each other, as in making calls.

面 to dislike one's looks.

不差不右 not very much unlike.

列於 written below; it is as follows.

天子居明堂 個 the emperor lives in the side-room, near the great hall.

不過 most probably; on the whole, very likely.

山 and 山右 terms for Shan-tung and 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 世裔 hereditary, or 甲 in common grade; the former are divided into original 劍和, enduring merits, and promoted 優異 singularly advanced; these officers rule a sort of constabulary force.

王 之才 the talents of [Wang Wangu's] prime ministers.

詔 officers in a district magistrate's yamen under the grade of 右堂 second deputy.

義善 to do right aids good principles.

相 an aid to a prime minister; an under-secretary.

君布化 to second the prince in carrying on his mild sway.

坐 From 地 and 留 to rest, contracted to two men above it.

To sit in a crouching way or on a seat; to squat; sitting, remaining, and 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 criminal's seat; in Buddhism, to pass a season in devotional exercises; ancienly 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 我 beg leave to sit.

你 keep your seat; i.e., good bye, said by the visitor.

車 to ride in a cart.

月 the month of a woman's confinement.

罪子 you brought the punishment on yourself.

位 a seat; met. to fill a station.

無位 having no seat, not entitled to a seat.

實 the affair or thing is securely arranged.

向 or 落 the aspect, as of a tomb; the position of a house.

索 to demand with urgency, as the payment of a debt; to quarrel on one to get it.

正 and 偏 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 廠 to meditate in a retreat; the Buddhists also say 廠 to retreat (vacihas) during the twelfth moon.

反 to bring the crime on one's self, as a false accuser does.

牢 in prison.

死死者數百人 several hundreds belonging to that faction were killed.

跌 to squat on the ground.

舍去他们 leave their seats to go elsewhere.

倉山空 (or 崩) doing nothing but eat till even the mountain is emptied (or fallen); i.e., indolent.

席 to partake of a feast.
子

A stand for a jar.

其文內日係初七日 the date of the letter was the 7th.

小子禮當侍 a youth should wait till asked to be seated.

守無期 to fulfill the duties for a time.

賅 to charge one with having the plunder.

In Cantonese. To lower, as a sail of a boat.

In Pekingese. The recoil of a gun.

座 A raised seat, a throne, a dais; a shrine; a classifier of hills, walls, towers, buildings, pagodas, movable pavilions, encampments, &c.

賁 a throne, a shrine.

開光陛 to vivify and enshrine an idol.

一城 one wall.

公椅 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.)

右 [let this letter come] to the right side of your seat.

嶽 A hill that appears ready to fall.

網 A bag to carry clothes in; a haversack; a clothes-bag.

衣 a garment without a lining.

From man and old; also read 貽 and 酫, in many places; it is regarded as another form of 貽, to do, and resembles 貽 in some meanings.

To do, to act; to perform the duties of; it differs from 作 in respect to mental as well as physical acts.

不了 not yet done; occasionally means, I won't do it.

官 to be in office.

酒 to prepare a feast. (Cantonese.)

會 人 he understands the world, he is popular.

人 to be a man, act as a man.

你名叫甚麼 what is your name? in this sentence it is the passive voice of the previous verb.

不想 I do not want to do it; I don't think of doing it.

得唔得(行不行) can you or undertake this? will it do or not? (Cantonese.)

不來 it cannot be brought about or done.

股氣兒 I do it at once, keep on to the end without stopping.

Old sounds, ts'a, ts'ap, ts'at, and ts'ak. In Canton, ts'o; — in Siwantow, ch'io ts'o; — in Amoy, chò, ts'o, and chià; — in Fuhchau, ch'io and ch'iau; — in Shanghai, ts'a; — in Chifa, ts'ha.

From hand and to differ.

ts'o

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.

撚 to roll round, as a pill.

線 to twist thread.

香 to roll incense sticks.

作一圍 roll it into a ball.

柳細 [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'iao. To strike and push against.

To slip, to slide in walking; to miss, to err; to pass; to go by; to cross.

渡 passed over.

跌 slipped and fell.

孟公結重關賓客不得 Lord Ming had the gates firmly barred, so that his guests could not get out.

見事常辨無得 跌 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.

切而復 to trim and then still polish, as a carefully written paper, as an essay.

From hill and to differ.

ts'a

The uneven outline of hills. The undulating tops of the high hills run along like a sierra.

Read ts'o. Irregular.

mountain

From disease and to differ; it is also read ch'ia and ch'ia.

ts'ao

A disease, like an influenza; a slight epidemic; to get well of an indisposition.

札 epidemics of any kind.

天方 諭 heaven visits the people with many epidemics.

愈 convalescent.
Usage

1. **ts'o**
   - From *trang* and *sito*; 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 *ts'o*; those who wore mail were excused from doing it; to deceive.

2. **ts'o**
   - From words and ancient; also read *ts'o*; and occurs used for the next.
   - *ts'o* To reply; to mistake; to crow, to cry.
   - *ts'o* improper language.
   - *ts'o* to take wrongly, to mislead.

Read *chao* To deceive.

**ts'o**

- In disorder, confused; to mistake, to err; wrong, mixed; be wrong; perverse, offensive; as a conjunction, excepting; then; to polish; a polishing stone.
- *ts'o* right, correct; no mistake.
- *ts'o* it is hard to regain the right path; a faux pas is not easily recovered.
- *ts'o* respectful, obedient.
- *ts'o* the wrong or error must be retracted.
- *ts'o* erroneous, mismanaged.
- *ts'o* he will not confess the wrong.
- *ts'o* he will not mistake.
- *ts'o* or *ts'o* confused, mixed up.
- *ts'o* to dislocate a joint.
- *ts'o* after noon, about noon, it was then noon-time.
- *ts'o* to put it on the ground will do.
- *ts'o* not exact, wanting, not according to rule.
- *ts'o* a stone from another hill can be here polished and worked; - i.e. you, Sir, can much improve and teach me.
Old sounds, tsak, čnak, and tsot. In Canton, tsok and tso'it; — in Swatow, čnak, čchak, čhok, and čh'ot; — in Amoy, tsok, čnak, čh'ok, and čn'st; — in Fuhkien, čmok and čchok; — in Shanghai, tsokh, tsok, tso'it, and ts'o; — in Chifu, tsa.

作, tso'it

ts'o

From man and 作 to excite; regarded as a synonym of ts'o 做 with which it is continually interchanged, but the former rather refers to making, and the latter to doing things.

To act, to do, to make; to discover, to invent; to become; to arise, to appear; to stimulate, to arouse, as to a reformation; operations, work, craftsmanship; a workman.

役 to acts, conduct, doings.

振 to stir up diligence, to excite; one who makes a stir, a heroic man.

福 to implore blessings.

病发 my ailment has returned.

下 mean acts; stingy or close-fisted.

好 家 very fine writing; beautiful work.

家 an essayist, a writer; an inventor or originator; applied to fine work, a thing well set off.

文章 to write essays.

死 you murder it I think; you'll kill yourself; murderous, savagely done; said to careless or obstinate people.

反 to turn rebel.

新民 to stir up the people to amend their ways.

得很好的 done extremely well.

有王者 a hero has appeared.

农业 laborers in spring.

In Cantonese like yuch, A hacking in the throat; a difficulty or stoppage in the throat.

气 the heart up in the throat.

抽 a retching cough.

腐 Interchanged with the last, and with 腐 to place; also read ts'o'it.

ts'o'it A large smooth stone fit for a gravestone or tablet; to put away a corpse properly; to carve, to engrave.

写 quietly placed, as a coffin in its grave or lararium.

津 temporarily placed on the ground, to await a proper interment.

注 to cut an epitaph.

Tsoh.

昨, tso

to read 105.

ts'ou

ts'ou

Ts'ou.

Read tsot. To wash or plate with gold; the veins, strie, or streaks in stones or wood; to file or polish; to tattoo; a lapidary's stone.

刀 a copper knife-shaped coin washed with gold, issued by Wang Mang, n. c. 2.

臂 to tattoo the arm.

容毋 do not blush — when you speak.

惧不于人 do not blush before man.

愧 mortified.

Read cha' deceitful.

悔 malicious.

柞, tso

An evergreen oak on which silkworms feed, the Quercus 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.

五宫 a palace of Han Wu-ti.

樹 a spiny tree in Kiangsi, with obovate leaves, reddish black seeds like large peas, and an inflorescence like the ash; it is used for hedges.

瑟彼械民所燎矣 thick grow the oaks and scrubs which the people get for fuel.

Read tsok. To fell timber; to clear away the bushes; contracted, narrow; clumsy, too big for its length.

蔓蔓 to go out to cut grass and fuel.

Read chok, A spring | 楮 inside of a trap which closes on the animals.
From *spirits* and to *cause*; it is also written 聞 in this sense, and the two are capriciously interchanged.

To pledge a host, and return his health; to recompense; a pickle; a sour taste.

**Digitally rendered text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>酵</th>
<th>From spirits and to cause; it is also written 聞 in this sense, and the two are capriciously interchanged.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Digitally rendered text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鑫</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|    | 1. 香米 a half-moon gonge.  
1. 十面饮 to dig a well and drink of it.  
1. 冰冲冲 the clik of people at work cutting out ice.  
1. 斧打入木 the hammer hits the chisel, and the chisel enters the wood; if you press me, then I must force him.  
1. 穿 1 to bore a hole, as through a wall; to pervert, to corrupt, as doctrine; to bore the cheeks, as devotees do for penance. |

**Digitally rendered text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>石</th>
<th>A stone chisel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|    | 1. 可据 indisputable proof of the assertion.  
1. 通 to open a way, as a tunnel; to bore a hole. |
| 白石 | the white rocks rise up grandly in the stream. |
| 言之 | he will believe it when he learns the full proofs. |
| 綠 | fine clean rice. |
| 事甚難 | the thing is very certain or sure, or can be thoroughly ascertainment. |
| 此餘兒 | a stupid fellow, one who can infer nothing. |
| 窮 | to knock out the teeth, as some tribes of Minots' do; name of a wild beast. |

**Digitally rendered text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>撮</th>
<th>To take a pinch with two or three fingers, to pinch up a little; to take in the hand; a pinch, a pugil, a little, a handful; a term of depreciation; a measure of 60 (some say 256) grains of millet or 10 石; to snatch for a short time; to bring together, to gather up; to make a resumé; to pull.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|    | 1. 要 to select the most important things, as in excerpts.  
1. 1 土 a bit of land, a small plat. |

**Digitally rendered text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 合</th>
<th>to unite by equalizing; to bring about a reconciliation; to make a match, or form a partnership.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 笑</td>
<td>a refuse-basket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 起灰塵 [the gust] whirls the dust up in the air.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 上橋</td>
<td>to force into a sedan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行險</td>
<td>to run into danger by taking things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 養土</td>
<td>to gather refuse and dung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 借點錢財 to lend money for a very short period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 暫</td>
<td>a very little while.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Digitally rendered text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>錦</th>
<th>A black cap.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|    | The end of a thread left in after sewing or mending, without being tied.  
1 結 | fasten the raveling. |

**Digitally rendered text**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>槿</th>
<th>The coarse, split bark on some trees, as the hemlock or oak.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|    | To spear or hook up terrapins in the mud with fish-grains.  
1 以時 | 魚 to spear fish [or turtles] at the right time.  
1 平 | a corral to gather the stock into. |

**Digitally rendered text**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>姍</th>
<th>From 女 woman and 足 foot or 束 restrained; the second form is obsolete; both are also read chioh, and interchanged with fšw, to grasp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|    | Attentive, cautious, respectful; discreet; regular, doing the duties of.  
1 影謹 economical! and diligent at their posts.  
1 守 | continually watchful, as in doing duty. |
Old sounds, tsu, test, and tsak. In Canton, tsu and tau; — in Swatow, chū and chu; — in Amoy, tsai, tsu, and tsai; —
in Fuhian, chū; — in Shanghai, tsu, dao, un, and in; — in Chifu, tsu.

租
From 稲 grain and 祖 a sacrificial dish contracted.

租
Rent or tax in kind from fields; rental, rent; income; taxes; to rent; to lease.

租 or 贷 to rent in money, sometimes called 饒 to distinguish it from 租 rent in kind.

租
to pay in rent; and 收 to collect the rent.

减 or 割 to reduce or deduct from the rent.

米 rent-rice; i.e. grain paid in.

加 or 增 or 起 to raise the rent.

包 to embrace the security for rent.

租 to rent one’s property.

屋 to rent a house to live in.

地租 to lease a lot for building on.

小 to bonus to a tax-gatherer.

地租 leased lands; lands for which ground rent is paid.

租
From worship and sacrificial vessel contracted.

租
A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestor; the founder, as of a family; to imitate an ancestor; the first, the origin or beginning; as of a family; to do like to; to begin; to be accustomed to; to honor or propitiate wayside gods.

先 or 祖 my grandfather.

曾 my great-grandfather.

高 or 父 my great-great grandfather.

元 or 元 a remote, or the first ancestor.

太 the first emperor of a dynasty.

He an ancestral temple; a temple of Shangti in Canton.

從
From 稲 grain and 祖 a sacrificial dish contracted.

從
Rent or tax in kind from fields; rental, rent; income; taxes; to rent; to lease.

從 or 貨 to rent in money, sometimes called 饒 to distinguish it from 租 rent in kind.

從
to pay in rent; and 收 to collect the rent.

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The steps leading to the eastern door called 1 階 by
which the guest entered; the landing-place, where the host
stood to receive him.
1 席 the stair-way and seat appropriated
to the chief guest.
2 踏 临祭 he passed up the steps on his way to worship.
3 東  the eastern steps.

To pass away; to die, said of the
decease of Kung Yau.
1 落 to fall and die.
2 華容 | 謝 the beauty of the flowers fades.
3 稆 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 Wān
Wang, and of a hill in Lu; henceforth.
4 征東 1 西 to attack on the east
by taking the western route, —
good strategy.
5 我 | 東山 I go to the eastern
hills.
6 我終求定 I shall now only
desire the security of the state.
7 征 to reduce refractory states.

Old sounds, ts'o, ts'ok, ts'ot, and dzūt. In Canton, ts'ō; — in Siewtoh, ch'ō and ch'ū; — in Amoy, ch'ū; — in Fukien,
ch'ū and ch'ō; — in Shanghai, ts'ū; — in China, ts'ū.

From rice and moreover; the other two forms are now re-
garded as identical with it, but originally they represented three
deer opposed to an enemy, and
were defined the leaps of deer;
the lookouts, as timid 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.
1 貧 | coarse and fine, as cloth.
2 俗 | a rude, uncultivated man.
3 話 | obscene language; vile talk.
4 精 | delicate and coarse, as feel-
lings.
5 完 | hurried the work through.
6 知 | partly learned it; some
knowledge of a study or duty.
7 手 | a rough hand-writing.
8 心 | light and giddy; ras-
cally and treacherous.
9 風暴雨 a sudden rain-storm.
10 太 | too broad and big, as a big
table in a closet.
11 疾|  beheaded, careless in doing
things.
12 動 | to resort to violence, instead
of keeping the tamper.
13 乳 | vulgar, unpolished.
14 聲 | boisterous harsh tones, as
of anger.
15 食 | coarse and poor food.
16 糟 | coarse and poor food.
17 梳 | careless, slovenly.
The skin chapped and cracked,
as in winter.

The fawn of an antelope;
great; in Shansi, a boy was
once fondly so called.

Proud and suspicious; unable
to comprehend character fully; exceedingly.
秦王 |而不信人 Tsin
Ch'i-hwang was so proud that
he trusted nobody.

From spirits and formerly; once
a synonym of tsō, 能 to pledge,
but now confined chiefly to this
meaning.

Vinegar; pickle; pickled.

1 當 | best vinegar, of which the
black | or black vinegar, and white
vines are two sorts.
1 件 | to serve or dress in vinegar,
as eneumbers.
1 食 | or | to sip vinegar; met.
bickering between the wife and
husband.
1 妙 | to fry with vinegar.
1 備 | 不酸 your vinegar has no
sourness; — i.e. you can do no-
thing effectual.
1 喫 | 生活 to listen to servants and
become jealous.

一醉 1 都 | not even
to give a bumper or a pledge
happens fortuitously.

吃醋 1 to eat ginger vinegar; met.
to have a child. (Cantonese)
1 螺子 a kind of marine medusa
or polypus, from which good
vinegar is made; also called 明
服魚 the bright bollied fish.

From hand and formerly.
To place, to put; to relin-
quish, to cast away or throw
down; to show abroad or
make known; to employ, to
use; to arrange, to set in order.

故時 | 之宜 | it is therefore
proper always to use it.

無所 | 手足 | no place to put
my hands and feet; i.e. perplex-
ed, at a loss.
1 施 | to publish; to give out; to
| distribute.
1 理 | to adjust.

學之弗能弗也 if you
learn it, you must certainly prac-
tice it.

借 | 無 | no means of action;
| no way of flight.

設 | to propose a plan; to open
| and arrange, as a shop.

何以 | 什么 phrasology will
| you use for this purpose?

Read chek. To pursue after in
order to seize; to chase; to ferret
out, as robbers.

追 | to follow and seize.
from disease and moreover.

A deep-seated ulcer, like a carbuncle or anthrax.

The abscess has opened.

and lived with a curer of abscesses and cancers.

used in making sandals; a kind of mat; coarse, rustic, unpolished; occurs used for Pa the southern part of Szech'uan.

the chief mourner's staff.

the female plant of the common hemp.

To make notes on; to improve or correct bad composition, which, like mending silk with hemp, often costs more than it comes to.

To wrap articles in mats, paper, or other things.

A sandal or straw-shoe grass.

An ancient place near the Gulf of Chihli.

Rocks thinly covered with earth; a road full of small stones and rough for traveling.

They slowly toiled up that rocky slope.

A species of monkey, the also called the waiting monkey, because it lies in covert, and is artful in seizing its prey; to peep, to spy, to watch for.

To lie in wait for.

To examine too minutely.

To lie in ambush.

To detail a squad to lie in cover.

The female plant of the net-tie hemp (Boehmeria nivea); some erroneously call this the male plant, and the female; sackcloth; a rush, a sedge

used to observe conjugal fidelity in its pairings; its cry is called ; it is also called the royal duck, because it understands the civil relations of prince and minister; it is found along the Yangtsz' River.

For to go with difficulty.

The name of certain stars called which lie near Pegasus and Andromeda; perhaps named from the wife of Emperor n. c. 2420.

A famous beauty in the state of Wei.

An affluent of the Yangtsz' River west of Kinghsan 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 'tsü. To stop, to prohibit; to pass over boundaries, to destroy, to injure; to divulge; to threaten; to spoil, to stop; to leak or waste.

To stop, to quash; to intrigue against.

The malaria escapes.

To blab.

drank, damp.

When will he stop—his evil course?!

By his troops.

in those low marshy places near the River Fén.

To stop backbiting others.
From teeth and moreover; it is also read T'su.

Irregular and unmatched, as the teeth of a saw; discordant, as opposite opinions; incongruous; to bite, to chew.

To suck; to get the taste of by biting or sucking.

Bits of medicine for chewing; lozenges.

To suck and bite at; to chew a little in order to get the taste.

To study and relish the beauties of a style.

To assemble, to gather, to call or invite an assembly; to collect, to bring together, to make a collection; to dwell together; to converge, as to a focus; popular; to tend to, to concur; a dwelling-place or hamlet; a meeting, the place of meeting.

A reunion or gathering of friends or relatives.

From  to take and three men (i.e. many) underneath; the old form from  a nail and  to take, is now unused.

To carry, to bring; to receive, to collect; to call a meeting; to meet and deliberate; to collect specimens; to amass property.

The entire family live together.

Collected pearls, a name given to movable copper types.

The princeley man studies in order to combine all learning.

A collection of villages; i.e. a city and its suburbs or dependent hamlets.

From  hand and ear, explained as referring to taking the left ears 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.

To receive; come to hand.

Not selected or chosen; he was unsuccessful in the competition.

Chosen, selected, promoted.

Estimable, suitable.

Unfit, incapable; unlovely.

Taken out, as from a box; chosen, appropriated.
to beg earnestly for, as a loan.

I am happy; I just then turned it up as something that was wanted.

I don't want it very much.

To take publicly and fairly, or illegally and secretly.

to exhibit or give evidence of; a trustworthy act or man.

chosen the highest on the list of graduates, near it, and lower down.

they have taken the walls and moat.

to strive for a name; aspiring for fame.

and to bring and take away.

he got the laugh on him.

to pursue pleasure.

To take a wife; to marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage.

to marry a widow.

to marry a second wife.

a superlative, very, extremely, entirely; most; really; decided; stanzas of four lines.

all cut off; no heir left, as by violence or death.

ceased, as a ration or a correspondence.

no luck at all; not at all a good place.

he never ceases to rail and sulk.
妙 | superior to all, the finest.
色 | very beautiful or alluring.
不 |如果不 separated and yet not smudged, as characters in the running hand which are slightly joined.
佳人 | she is the belle of the age.
更改 | it cannot be changed or retracted.
自 | deprive one's self of.

殺 | killed every one.
交 | the acquaintance is broken off; to cut one.
天 | Heaven never stops a man's ways; — i.e. his lills are chiefly from his own doings; like Proverbs 20:2.
流 | the flow is stopped, as a stream without an outlet.
粒自盡 | starved himself to death.

From strength and cut off.
— | to break a thing asunder.

From grass and cut off; it is also used as a synonym of tsui 小.

A bundle or sheaf of coarse grass, called 茗, used to strain spirits through, which retains the coarse dregs.

新 | a new edition, as of a set of blocks.

From birds and a box, with which they are shot.

Pat, fleshy, as a bird in good season; met. racy, pleasant discourse.

肥 | fat fleshed.

縣 | the name in the T'ang dynasty of Ch'ung-yang lien 興陽縣 in the south of Hupei, a part of the more ancient 下 in the same region.

Read tsun' a synonym of 僑.

英 | a brave man.

英 | wise and brave.

吮 | To suck, as infants do; to lick, as dogs sometimes do a sore.

乾淨 | sucked quite dry.

味 | to test the flavor.

癢 | to lick an ulcer; met. to toady to; a lick-spithe.

才 | a foolish, reckless defamer.

從 | from carriage and entire; interchanged with the last.

车 | a rude cart to truck grain.

From words and complete.

詮 | to explain, to comment on; to illustrate or expound; to make a résumé; to discourse upon and enforce; allusions, comparisons.

詮 | explanatory notes.

義 | to open out the meaning.

言 | to explain fully.

証 | full proof.

未 | I have not yet received your full discourse, referring to a letter.

疾 | recovered from sickness; cured, convalescent, well.

病 | quite recovered.

醫 | quite strong again.

未能 | not thoroughly recovered.
A bamboo trap or creel for catching fish or crabs; the entrance is guarded by points converging inwards.

得鱼忘 | to get the fish and forget the trap; — ungrateful for benefits.

A fragrant plant; spicery, seasoning; fine grasscloth; used for you, in polite address among friends; — as 看 or 冠 your observation, your care of your information.

From heart and to strait.

To change, to alter; to trust to one's opinion; presumptions; willful; next in order; to rest.

怙恶不悛 | wickedly obdurate and irreclaimable.

不速 | refusing to reform.

心 | penitent, heartily sorry.

Read 看, a synonym of 悟.

Sincere, honest.

from to rely on another.

To kick; to tread on, as if to try the weight; to sit on the heels; decrepit, bowed; to meander.

The common form from 入 to enter and 至, refers to a scepter; the antique form of 入 to enter and to work, shows that the work is done; but another old form is composed of 入 and 射, a probable derivation; the first is easily mistaken for 金 metal.

Completed, finished; entire in all its parts; unbroken, perfect; all, the whole; to do all that is required; to complete.

完 | all done; all in order.

智 | almighty and omniscient.

家 | may your whole family prosper.

副精神 | with undivided energies.

以 和 | in order to render complete our peaceful relations.

侠客 冬天的雪 | everything depends on the winter's snow.

和 不 | and 不 | 加 are foreign grammatical terms for the perfect, imperfect, and pluperfect tenses.

潇洒 | not the least defect — or misfortune.

大 | complete, as the works of an author.

From 水 water and 白 white, as if denoting pure water; but the original form represents a covering and a line, 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.

井 | a well at a spring.

立 | or 飞 | a water-fall, a cascade.

黄 | the money or coin of the usurper Wang Mang.

黄 | or 琉 | the grave, lades, or clystum.

黄 | 路上 | he has gone to the shades.

歸 | 養老 | to lay up a fountain (i.e. a fortune) for old age.

水 | spring water.

Originally composed of 丁, under 衣 clothes, because retainers wore dyed garments; the first form is the common one, and is interchanged with several of its derivatives.

Those who execute a chief's orders, as lectors, underlings, mediums, retainers; to conclude, to finish; soldiers, privates; to have a sequel; the end; to die, to come to an end; white pawn in chess; an adverb, hurriedly, suddenly; quite, entirely; then, when all was over.

兵 | soldiers.

士 | officers and men.
小 | camp-followers.
仓 | 至此 why are you in such a haste?
行 | 他 was a good man to the last.
病 | a mortal disease.
读 | the time for study is over or past.
然 | suddenly asked him.
然 | in a great hurry.
然 | 在 he all at once came on him.
于 | 在 the service of government.
无名小 | an unknown private; a fellow of no account.
监 | turnkeys.

Interchange with the last.

To die, to end; said of officials of an inferior rank.

To grasp, to clench, to seize; to throttle; to clinch in the hand; to run against, to butt; to snatch or take out, as a drowning person.

住头髮 | seized him by the hair.

Head | grasped him by the nape.

镜 | 镜 the wind clangs the tongues of the bells.

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.

机 | to put in a helve.

Also read suh.

毛氈 | Short hair, as on an ox; hairy.

a hair-mole.

Composed of 月 month and 止 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-

ment; to satisfy, to make up what is wanting; entirely, in full; pure, as unalloyed silver; actions, conduct; to move; to connect.

手 | 不相爭 the hands and feet (i.e. brothers) should not quarrel.

够用 | there is plenty for all our uses.

不 | self-sufficient, concealed.

不 | does not meet my wishes.

不 | not worth talking about; a trifling affair.

数不 | is the number (or length) just right.

满 | quite right; full.

不 | not one occasion by any means.

色 | 銀 two silver of standard purity.

可 | 可行 it can be done.

尤 | abounding, as a plentiful harvest; well supplied, abundant.

不 | 以當大事 he is unfit to undertake a large business.

何 | 怪 what is there wonderful in that?

维 | the days are not enough to enjoy it all.

Read t' i | To walk with ease on a level road.

周道 | to go along pleasantly on the high road.

From foot and to pity; used with the last, and occurs interchanged with 蹬, to kick.

To press, to urge forward, to hasten; impelled; urgent; cramped, embarrassed; wrinkled, contracted; to trouble; anxious, careworn; to draw in, to retract.

今也 | 国百里 the borders of the state are now pushed in a hundred li a day.

近 | pressed upon closely, as by a creditor.

不 | cramped for room; hampered; contracted; distressed.

| to contract the eyebrows, as when angry or anxious.

然 | inimically.

促 | to impel, to drive.

Interchange with the last.

To frown, to wrinkle the forehead.

愁 | careworn; a furrowed brow.

Grieved, ashamed; to redder, to color up.

| mortified, sorry.

In Pekingese. A subdued or indistinct sound.

| whispering, in a low voice.

Also read taub.

To smack the lips; to draw in the breath; to kiss another; to bring the lips of two persons together.

鸣 | to smack the lips, and purse up the mouth.

A tree found in Shansi, furnishing good timber for thills; its flowers are white, shaped like the cotton flower, and the leaves are quinary, on long pedioles; to shed leaves; to reach; bare, leafless branches.
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 banner signals men to do; a clan, a tribe; a family, which traces its descent from one ancestor, and has one surname; kindred, relatives; a class, a kind.

宗 1 of the same clan.

族, tsu

From man and foot; this and the next are interchanged with ts’ok, to urge.

促, ts’u 1 to urge; urgent, driven, pressed on; near, close; shortened, contracted.

副 1 hampered; a narrow space.

之 1 to urge one overmuch, to constantly talk to one.

時 1 the time is very short.

迫 1 to hurry on, to stimulate.

織 1 to cross the leaves and talk upon matters, as long absent friends.

猝 1 to tread on; to press on with the foot; to kick.

然 1 carefully, seriously.

蹴 1 to kick on.

猝, ts’u 1 to butt, to run against, to kick the shin.

猝 1 to huddle, to flock together; treading on one another.

族, ts’u 1 nests; to collect, to call together; a crowd; a silk-worm whisk.

風如 1 a strong gust of wind.

舟, ts’u 1 the noise of splashing or bubbling waters; an old name of the Chohkhiang river; occurs used for 船.

漁 1 a strong gust of wind.

from "TS’UH."
To purse up the mouth, as when about to sip or to kiss.

1. 口 (kǒu) to pucker the mouth.
2. 酒 (jiǔ) to guzzle wine and blurt out songs.
3. 颉 (jié) depressed, complaining, weakened.

Read tsui. To urge to drink when singing and playing.

Chopsticks tsui (cùi) From 束 to bind and 此 this: it is regarded as another form of the next.

To know; to store up, to conceal; the mouth, the beak; stone needles used in acupuncture.

From mouth and to bristle up.

A bird's bill; the lips; a beak, a snout; a mouth; a muzzle, a spot, an aperture, a nozzle; to wrangle, to talk much and impatiently, to give lip.

亲 (qīn) to kiss.

烟筒 (yāntǒng) mouth-piece of a pipe.

油 (yóu) glib-tongued; a specious rascal.

醒 (xǐng) vile upbraiding, scurrilous, apt at reviling.

你老大 (nǐ lǎo dà) don't chatter so much.

不答 (bù dá) do not interfere; don't reply to it.

賭 (tǔ) to boast of one's eloquence.

説 (shuō) it's all easy enough to talk.

打巴 (dǎ bā) to beat the lips, a cruel mode of torture.

碎 (suì) loquacious, garrulous.

水 (shuǐ) a reckless talker.

饞 (chán) or 好 (hào) 食 (shí) 頭 (tóu) my mouth waters much for it; to love good eating.

接 (jiē) or 慢 (màn) to take the part of; to side with, as in a dispute.

利 (lì) a skillful pleader.

貪 (tān) or 爲 (wéi) glutinous.

chuí | or 親 to wrangle, to bicker, to raise a dispute.

一 | 官话 (guān huà) he has learned to speak the court dialect, — intimating that it is another language than his mother tongue.

Also read 恭

蟹 tsui (cùi) A species of tortoise, called 蟹 or 龜 and found near the mouth of the Yellow River; its shell is fine enough for ornaments, but much inferior to tortoise-shell.

From spirits and come to the end of, as of the ability to drink.

Exhilarated with drink; happy, fuddled, intoxicated, drunk; a debauch; fascinated with, stupefied with, devoted to; unconscious, as a man of his danger; engrossed with.

喝 (hē) or 飲 (yǐn) drunken.

不知 (bù zhī) not affected by liquor.

| 醉 (zuì) | 酒化 (jiǔ huà) in Cantonese | a drunkard, a sot.

| 酒 (jiǔ) intoxicated, maudlin.

| 八仙 (bā xiān) a drunken lewd, a wine-bibber.

詛 (cū) or 装 (zhuāng) of one who feigns to be drunk.

| 眼 (yǎn) sleepy from drink; also, a term of railing for a man's inattentive looking.

心 (xīn) 六經 (liù jīng) the mind wrapped up in the classics.

| 如 (rú) drunk as a clot.

酒不 | 人 (rén) 自 (zì) if you make yourself drunk, it is not [the fault of] the wine.

無 (wú) 酒 (jiǔ) 三分 (sān fēn) he's half drunk and yet has drunk nothing; i.e., he acts like a simpleton.

神具 (shén jù) the spirits have drunk to the full.

橋 tsui (cùi) A clothes' boster.

李 (lǐ) an old name for Kiao-tsiu, kung fu in Chekiang.

罪 (zuì) From 网 net and 非 wrong; q. d. crime entangles men into the net of the law; the ancient form, which was changed by Tsin, because it resembled its emperor, is composed of 自 self and 辛 bitter, and refers to the offender, but the 自 is also a contraction of 辛 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 (fàn) or 罪 (zuì) a criminal.

| 得 (dé) you have offended you; I beg your pardon.

| 犯了小 | 罪 (zuì) | a venial sin, a pecadillo.

| 上加 | a repeated offense.

| 退 | to examine a criminal.

定 | to sentence for crime.

王字犯法與民同 | violation of law is the same crime in prince as people.

受 | got his demerits; he has been punished; received damage; alluding to the idea of transmigration and its sanctions.

死 | a capital crime.

| 所應得 | a well deserved fate.

| 悔 | the measure of his iniquity is full.

| 之 | to criminate one.

| 庶無 | 傷以造今 | no one has caused blame or regret to the present time.

| 负刑請 | to take a rod and request punishment, — as is said to the emperor by officials.

| 無 | 以 | 富貴 (fù guì) the innocent are the really honorable.

天討有 | Heaven reckons with the guilty.
From | speak; (but really changed from to official) and 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.

投 | to come together, as to a fair. 美 | the handsomest of all.

From | hill and | good; the second form is unusual.

崔 | From 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.

崔 | From | high, lofty.

崔 | To urge, to press, to importune; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to dun; to egg on; to refer.

崔 | To demand urgently.

崔 | Have no servant to send to hasten you; written on invitation notes.

崔 | To repeat the invitation; to hurry — the guest.

崔 | He is pressing me for it.

崔 | Or to press to expedite, to drive forward.

崔 | To urge the payment of land taxes.

崔 | A high mountain; a town in the kingdom of Ts'i, whence the surname was derived.

崔 | 高 | From high, lofty.

崔 | The luster of gems; pearls hanging down.

崔 | The spear and arms lay mixed in confusion; i.e. like gems on a dress.

崔 | Deep, clear water; fresh, clear; tears trickling down; spoiled, destroyed; frozen drifts of snow, for which the next is also useful.

崔 | There was a deep place in the stream.

崔 | Sleet and snow together.

崔 | From man and soldier; it occurs used for a cohort of a hundred men.

崔 | A substitute, a vice; secondary or supplementary, an aid.

崔 |  a deputy sub-prefect.

崔 | A circuit examiner.

崔 | To alarm, to call; to taste, to put in the mouth, to sip.

崔 | To terrify by bawling.

崔 | Small, insignificant, as a country; vile, contemptible; to collect; an ancient place near Si-nanfu.

崔 | A small unimportant country.

崔 | Hill, rough country; mountainous.

崔 | The range is not only very steep, but rugged also.
to get the flavor of.

to drool in eating.

to spit at one.

I took one taste.

Read tsuh, To compound; to grind and smoothe the lips.

skw a lubrub, a row and clamor.

乾净 sucked it dry.

From heart and dead.

Sad, downcast, chagrined.

哀 distressed, grieved.

憔容 数 a cadaverous countenance; distressed, fallen.

因在 extremity, dishheartened.

Like the preceding, and used with the next.

Weary, sad; worn out, decrepit.

Read tsuh, A short face.

Diseased; wearied; decrepit by age, service, or ailments; the infirmities of age.

僕夫况 his postman was worn out.

愁之音 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.

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.

Nearly the same as the preceding.

An extinguisher; to plunge and put out fire; to temper; to burn.

有子臥而言子 (a disciple of Confucius) scorched his palm to prevent nodding.

清水 which harden its point by dipping it in clear water; met. to stimulate people by promotion or promises.

翠 The feathers of the turquoise kingfisher, the 青 or 翠鸟 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.

徵 lying on a hill-side.

點 to put on feathers; to imitate feather-work in enamels.

毛 the kingfishers' feathers.

橋 a bridal chair adorned with plumagery.

娼 a brothel.

色 a purplish blue.

雀 the larkspur.

花 a head ornament of ladies.

珠iddles bound around with pearls and clasped with feathers; richly dressed.

臍 The tail of a bird, called尾巴 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 绝 to break off, contracted to color, but the first form is most used.

Delicate, easily broken; brittle, crackling, easily shattered; short, light, as pastry; trilling, unsteady in character.

柔 or 软 mellow and soft as a ripe apple; crisp.

乾 dry and crisp, as hard baked cakes.

鹹 花生 ground-nuts baked in salt very crisp.

作事 to do things quickly and smartly.

油炸的 very fried in fat very crisp.

爽 delicate, as pie-crust.

森森 the sound of cracks when eating, as ginger snaps.

Almost the same as the last.

Tender; crisp and sweetish, yet firm, as well cooked meat.

肥美 fat and delicious, as a tender capon.

A bamboo brush or scrub, called 醋; a whisk used by cooks to clean pans.

From hair three repeated, to denote its fineness.

The down on birds; the fine fur next the skin; furry, downy; soft, velvet; crisp; delicate; fragile, easily broken.

 encompass a plush cap worn in old times.

火 asbestos cloth.

甘蔗 to get delicate food for parents.

綿 cotton staple, raw cotton.

布 cloth with a nap; plush.

衣 络 his court robes glitter like the rushes in seed.

Grassy, tussocky; a collection, a selection; to be with; collected together, to congregate, as people into towns; to roost on; used for an aid.

而州处 to come and dwell together in a town.

森 a thicket; thick and leafy like jungle.

筰 a rustling sound, as of bushes, to select the meritorious out of the crowd.

王命所在理所 it wherever the imperial orders reach, there men of principle gather.

錦 books of elegant extracts.

於一堂 brought together in the same school.

Similar to the preceding.

To collect, to bring together.

會 an old saying.

百貨出處不如 it is better to gather all commodities than to have them go abroad; protection of native industry.

Read tsuh, Grain in the milk.
### TSUN.

**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.

- **樽**

From to go and to honor; e.g. to follow the honorable; occurs used for chwen 醴 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 to follow, or influence to obedience; to accord with times; obedience, acquiescence; as an adverb, accordingly, consequently; had no other way to act.

- **樽**

To adjust, to regulate; to observe rule and order, and thus restrain others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>束</th>
<th>to call together.</th>
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<tr>
<td>日用要</td>
<td>束 you must daily use a little less.</td>
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**Lofty, grand, as a mountain peak.**

Many persons conversing amicably without real friendship; to talk agreeably; mutely, as a chorus.

- **樽**

The first character is the most in use, and both are often read 束.

To assemble; to respect, to have a regard for.

- **樽**

To show respect to the virtuous.

- **樽**

The copper ferule or place to grasp, on the handle of a spear.

- **樽**

From horse and to walk slowly; it occurs used for the next, and for siän 隻 lofty.

A stately, fine shaped horse; a noble steed, of which Mah-wang 穆王 of Chou had eight; dignified, reserved without being proud; excelling; great; lofty; swift; rapid.
The chief of the fields, a landlord, a proprietor; an officer who had oversight of the fields; a sort of bailiff was anciently called 田之俊 the great man of the fields.

tsun

| 轻 | a majestic horse. |
| 连 | fleet, as a racer or ship. |
| 英 | a hero. |
| 宩 | I was not easy, the great appointment will be hard — to carry out. |
| 風 | a coarse fleet as the wind. |
| 極子天 [those mountains] | reach to the skies. |
| 僕 | very exalted, like a sage. |
| 嫂 | altogether express or make clear his private opinions. |

Superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; talent or ability of such; eminent.

士 | a fine scholar. |

在位 | to have brave and sterling men in office. |

秀 | all were distinguished for their high accomplishments. |

俏麗 | an elegant lady. |

他的模樣很 | her form is very handsome. |

千人日 | he is one of a thousand. |

事物 | a fine-looking man. |

三有 | those who were termed having the three grades of talent, could exhibit their powers — in proper stations. |

Used for its primitive, and also like the last.

valiant, brave; able, prominent in force or wisdom; to overcome; to raise.

英 | extraordinary, unrivaled; strange. |

Intelligent, quick of apprehension.

心思靈 | a bright mind and lively imagination.

惠 | perspicacious, clever, astute. |

To look at carefully.

晉灼 | a hero in the Han dynasty. |

The remains of a sacrifice; the fragments left after a meal; to eat the remnants; dressed fool.

佐 | to eat at the second table; i.e. to urge parents to eat more, and then for children to eat their leavings.

既盡也 | every thing has been eaten up.

餘不祭 | leavings cannot be used for offerings.

目中而 | at noon eat what was left at breakfast. |

As a balance of account; extant, alive; to exist.

没 | it is also used with the last and the next. |

李 | a clown, a rude peasant. |

To pinch the flesh with the fingers; to put the nails together, when killing a flea; to push away; to lay the hand on.

蠍 | to crack a house. |

衡 | be pinched the arm of the prince of Wei. |

A kind of marmot found in the hilly parts of Szech'uen, whose tail furnishes hairs for pencils; it eats chestnuts and roots, and destroys fields like the mole; its cry is musical. |
保 | to conserve; to keep wary.
| 厚道 | to maintain cordial relations with; to uphold good principles of conduct.
| 一点 | only one of his descendants remained.
| 留 | to detain or keep back.
| 尚 | it still remains, it is still extant.
| 养 | to nurture goodness in the heart.
| 身 | 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.
| 了 | undigested, indigestible.

From foot and honor; this is used for a colloquial word (occasionally written 腿, having this meaning, whence this too is sometimes read 腿).

To sit on the heels, to set conch, to squat; to place close to each other, as men in line.

甲而射之 | to set up the matted dresses and shoot at them.
| 不能 | unable to squat.
| 腿 | to crouch, as a tiger; to occupy by force.
| 到 | squatted till my legs are still.

自己 | 在 | he squats on his own scales; said of a man praising himself.

From fish and honorable, because it leads others.

A fish like the rudd, with red eyes, round and long body, small scales, and reddish marks; it is also called 赤目魚 (red-eyed fish, and is probably a kind of roach, perhaps the same as the 紅眼鰭 (Leuciscus homosplatus) at Canton; in Japan, the salmon.

九鱉之魚 | 槍 | in the nine-pouched net are rudds and bream.

From heart and inch.

To guess, to surmise; to consider, to reflect on.

無 | | I think that I have not the ability or power.

若 | 王子 | 度,之 | what others have in their minds, I can measure by reflection.

From the hand and one under it, to denote the pulse of the wrist, an inch from the hand; it is the 41st ranked of a small heterogeneous group of characters; in accounts it is often used as a contraction of 測; 算 to reckon.

The Chinese inch or ponto, which is regarded as equal to the middle joint of the finger; it measures onetenth of a cubit 尺 or foot, and like it varies in length; a very little.

心 | or | or | 左 | the heart.
| 口 | pulse at the wrist.

得 | 慎 | improve every inch or moment of time.

若 | 鄭 | I cannot move a step; I cannot alter.

得 | 心 | a man's heart
| 知 | when he swerves from the right.

眉 | 腳 | 勧 an inch of eyebrows often bears a myriad inches of sorrow.

若 | 进 | I have got on about an inch, i.e. a very little; a depreciating phrase.

若 | | | 1 | feet and inches, dimensions, the measure of a thing; also etiquette, respect, regard according to station.

其 | | | | I have just written a short note.

三 | 小 | 遼 | my little daughter, referring to her tiny feet.

得 | 前 | 前得 | | if you can get (or learn) much then get it; if not, then a little; even anything is good.

切 | | to cut fine.

分 | 荷度 | distinguish clearly the steps and meter, in making and singing verses.

| | 伴 | each sort and manner; every kind.
| | | a temple where the tablets of kings or forefathers stand.
| | | the honored place of Clan; i.e. the metropolis.

| | 宗 | the Board of the Imperial Kindred which regulates the | 皇 | Imperial Clan.

**TSUNG.**

Old sound, tsung. In Canton, tsung; — in Swatow, chang and chang; — in Amoy, tsang, el'jeng, and ch'ong; — in Fuhchau, chang, ch'ung, and chang; — in Shanghai, tsang; — in Chifu, tsang.
desk. 

A large fish which comes in from the sea and returns at proper times; it appears to be allied to the sturgeon, and is sometimes wrongly called 石首 from its large ear bones; its body is round, nose very long, and has a hollow in its neck; it weighs sometimes 30 catties.

棕榈] The first form is a contraction of the second which is derived from 木 wood and 棕 a mane, referring to the fibers. A kind of gomuti palm, the Chamaerops, whose sheaths and scapes both furnish coir for rain-cloaks, ropes, mats, &c.; its wood 木 is used for posts; coir obtained from palms, like the Borassus gomuti, the Caryota, and other plants.

鬃] a dark brown, amber color.

[ ] a mane.

[ ] bamboo whose roots furnish canes.

[ ] clusters of the flower buds of palms, used for food.

[ ] a coir trunk.

[ ] a coir rain-cloak.

棕] A dark green color, like dried up leaves; said only of silk;  a classifier of threads of silk.

鬃] From horse and gathered up or ancestors.

鬃] A mane; the bristles on a hog's nape; long, disheveled hair.

鬃] A brush of bristles.

鬃] To hold the horse by his mane.

鬃] To trim the mane.

鬃] To braid the mane into ringlets.

鬃] Similar to and interchanged with the last.

鬃] A high head-dress; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, sometimes likened to a rudder, and also called 翼尾 a swallow's tail; a wig, periuke; a cue.

鬃] A false coiffure, a lady's periwig.

鬃] To rub the lappet with gun.

鬃] A ticket given in Batavia for the tax paid on cues by Chinese.

鬃] From grain and gathered up.

鬃] A cock of grain containing forty or handfuls; a run of thread of eighty 纬 strands; the comment on the Lun Yu says 640 遍 or 320 48 make one, which would make it equal to about 320 peculs; to collect or assemble together.

鬃] A great sheaf, as of sorghum.

鬃] From 今 to step and 无 unlucky.

鬃] 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 at lying in the present Ting-ten hien 定陶縣 in the southwest of Shantung, near the Yellow River.

鬃] Like the preceding.

鬃] The short uneven flight of a magpie, up and down, but not far or swift in its course.

鬃] A bridle or head-stall ornamented with metal, and set off with a plume of feathers between the horse's ears.

鬃] Small twigs at the end of branches; a plant used for dyeing.

鬃] [a kind mother when offended] breaks off a twig to punish her child.

鬃] Certain presents of cloth, called 祆 offered by tribes on the south and west in the Han dynasty.

鬃] To run aground in a boat; to get upon the sands; to arrive at, and in this sense used with 到 to a limit of time.

鬃] Both are also read 拼.

鬃] To sow seed without first ploughing the ground.

鬃] An edible mushroom (Agaricus) called 雲; it is found in Yunnan, and is also known as 聚 earth agaric; and in Kiangsu as 雲 where the devil's parasol.

鬃] also a kind of hand brasier made by weaving an earthen basin in a bamboo basket.

鬃] Perpendicular, downward; a meridian line; a vestige; a

鬃] A mankind alone are made erect.

鬃] there are parallel and cross lines; up and down and across; neat, pettish; versatile or unaccountable acts.

鬃] Reniss, careless; wild, extravagant talking; to allow; to wrongfully permit, to connive at; to let go, to indulge, to over-
| LOOK | To let things take their course; to let fly; as a conjunction, although, allowing, perhaps; in rhetoric, a concession, admitting. |
| LOOK | Purposefully conniving at. |
| LOOK | Justifying one's suspicions. |
| LOOK | hastily, busily, as in ordering a funeral. |
| LOOK | to encourage, to praise and stimulate. |
| LOOK | to take long strides. |
| LOOK | to take long strides. |
| LOOK | an illative phrase used in regimen with also. |
| LOOK | an illative phrase used in regimen with also. |
| LOOK | foot and accordant. |
| LOOK | leg, a trace, a footnote to follow in another's track; to imitate. |
| LOOK | no trace at all of it. |
| LOOK | to ask the course and objects of one, as a traveler at a pass; to learn his line of travel. |
| LOOK | to guide a traveler; to pursue a clue, to hunt up the traces of. |
| LOOK | going about without any fixed purpose or residence, as a tramp. |
| LOOK | A caldron or boiler; a run or hank, as of bempen threads; to reckon these hanks; name of Sin, a small feudal state in Shantung. |
| LOOK | A shite six months old; a pig; the last of a litter, a litter; met. a large family. |
| LOOK | a bristle to stiffen a waxed end. |
| LOOK | Very similar to the last. |
| LOOK | A pig a year old; to have only three at a litter. |
| LOOK | to hit five pigs at one shot. |
| LOOK | From silk or hand and bustling; the third form is a common contraction. |
| LOOK | To collect and tie up, as in a sheaf; to unite under one rule or in a whole; to comprehend in one or under one; all, the whole, altogether; a general or generic term; a supervisor or controller; generally; still, yet; before a negative, it makes a strong assertion; a tuft of hair; a sheaf. |
| LOOK | the whole, all. |
| LOOK | utterly refused to do it. |
| LOOK | must it is yet necessary. |
| LOOK | reckon them all; in all. |
| LOOK | a boss; a head driver; the foreman of workmen. |
| LOOK | many in all? |
| LOOK | a governor-general. |
| LOOK | a general in command of a division. |
| LOOK | a chiliaris, a lieutenant in a regiment; the next grade to a captain; and next to him is a ensign. |
| LOOK | to sum up, to bring together. |
| LOOK | two little children came on together. |
| LOOK | he could not come at all on the promised day. |
| LOOK | the whole are of the same sort. |
| LOOK | although, nevertheless. |
| LOOK | the whole, including everything. |
| LOOK | to make an average of all. |
| LOOK | general supervision of. |
| LOOK | it is so no doubt; very likely it is there. |
| LOOK | Similar to the last but regarded as a synonym of žem sheaf. |
| LOOK | A bundle or sheaf of grain. |
| LOOK | present the tax of grain. |
| LOOK | To alarm, to arouse. |
| LOOK | to stir one up, to rouse his feelings. |
| LOOK | Disappointed. |
| LOOK | if things do not succeed as you wish, you are exceedingly dissatisfied. |
| LOOK | The harness of a loom; to work the slats, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to hold the threads; to keep the reins of authority; to collect. |
| LOOK | inquire into what is nominal and real of all. |
| LOOK | to make an error in reckoning the number. |
| LOOK | Dumplings, with meat, fruit, or sweetmeats inside, made by boiling paniced milk 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 簡陽 and eaten on the 5th day of the 5th moon in memory of Kiih Yuen. |
| LOOK | false dumplings; a peculiar flower head-ornament worn on this festival. |
| LOOK | a dog bolting a dumpling; a fool misunderstanding or not relishing an allusion. |
| LOOK | a three-cornered dumpling. |
| LOOK | the tough leaves of rushes used to wrap the dumpling. |
| LOOK | A bitch having one at a litter. |
从 (t'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 preposition, from, by, through, in; since, whence; consequently; a way, a manner; hunting grounds.

徳 (ts'ung)  
A disease of young children like fits or convulsions, caused by indigestion.

徳 (ts'ung)  
Small since childhood.

徳 (ts'ung)  
The second, denoting two men listening side by side, is the original form, afterwards increased to the first; it is like 这 (zhè) to move; the next is interchanged with 總 (zhòng) generally and 總 (zhòng) 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.

然 如 某 (rú) I am inclined to think it is so.

徳 (ts'ung)  
Followers or attendants.

徳 (ts'ung)  
A general term for alliaceous plants with fistulous leaves; onions, garlics; a leek green, 白 (bái) an onion.

徳 (ts'ung)  
The bulb of the onion.

徳 (ts'ung)  
The rootlets.

徳 (ts'ung)  
A light green.

徳 (ts'ung)  
A kind of ancient baggage wagon.

徳 (ts'ung)  
Addition to the Karakorum Mts. of Turkestan.

徳 (ts'ung)  
The fresh wind has a free draught, in allusion to the tubular leaves of the onion.

徳 (ts'ung)  
Scallions (Allium schoenoprasum.)

徳 (ts'ung)  
From ear and quick.

徳 (ts'ung)  
Ready, astute, quick at hearing; sharp-witted; to perceive clearly, to discriminate intelligently.

徳 (ts'ung)  
Natural gifts.

徳 (ts'ung)  
Mute or silent, clever, quick at catching an idea.

徳 (ts'ung)  
To understand as soon as heard; perceptive.

徳 (ts'ung)  
I venture to importune your Majesty's car.
From horse and quick.

A piebald, black and white horse; a dapple black; a fine steed.

五花 | a fancy, piebald steed.

 supérieur | a dappled charger is galloping along the far edge of the plain.

後語雖多王 | 難繁 though you may have many words, do not say my steed cannot be longer held in.

青一馬 | a gray speckled horse.

Grassy.

草 | tender grass.

五 | 蒿 the fleshy roots of a plant allied to the Cynomorium, a funguid plant used as a remedy in colic.

肉 | 豚 is another sort more esteemed, and sometimes used in soups.

Read 五ung. Choking, filling up.

騨 | many people crowded and pressed to get in.

The larch or spruce (Larix orientalis); a trunk like a cedar, used for pillars; a swinging mallet or drumstick, to beat bells or drums; to beat a bell; straight, like teeth sticking out.

金鼓 | to rap the bells or gongs and the drums.

A species of gladly or breeze, which deposits its eggs in the skin of cattle.

The tinkling of gems or trinkets hanging from the girdle.

A small spear or javelin; to stab with a spear, as an assassin.

使 | 毙蛾 he employed a man to spear the king of Wu.

Read 五ung. To beat a drum or bell.

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 vernacular regions, (the whole empire) and its shape was thought to resemble the earth.

瑞 | the propitious signet.

Delight, joy; to rejoice.

常戚戚而無 | he is continually sad, and no gleam of joy comes to his mind.

A sharp-pointed carrying-beam.

木 | a small tree, (Aralia congesta), cultivated as an ornamental shrub.

From gem and quick; but the primitive is a contraction of orion, referring to the look color.

A stone of a fine kind, probably the massive turquoise, though that is usually called 松兒石, from the color being like pino leaves.

A tribute of cloth anciently brought to court by the people of Yunnan and south of Sz'eh'uen.

The noise of flowing water; muttering, bubbling, rippling, as a brook or fountain.

山祇水 | the rugged cliffs and rushing waters.

From water and many; it occurs used for the last.

Smaller streams flowing into a large one; the place where the waters meet.

兩 | the ducks and gulls are in the center of the streams.

A bushy place, a copse or copice; crowded, as shrubs; collected thickly; assembled in a crowded manner.

林 | a wood or grove; a place of conourse, usually refers to a number of priests or a monastery.

生 | this jammed, crowded as possible.

書 | a bookstore; a library room; a street like Paternoster Row.

書林 | to become depraved when old.

| 數本 | one tusskel contains many stalks.

為 | 駢馬 to drive the birds into the cupse.

愁思 | 集 overwhelmed with sorrows.

一 | 生 growing free and luxuriant.

From bamboo and to gather.

A wicker basket or creel, called 篮 | shaped like a pot, with a small mouth.
Old sounds, tsan, tsam, tswan, and òzan.  

从金属 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. 之贼 the deeper you bore the harder it is; - *voc. the more you study this, the more difficult it is to comprehend.

2. 限 or 限 隆 to bore a hole.

3. 謀 or 謀 to seek and plan, as for a living.

4. 頭 覚 稲 to put one's self everywhere, seeking for a chance or opening.

5. 過去 to bore through.

無際 可 (the wind) to enter; - no ground for trouble.

Read tswan' A bit, a ginlet, anger, or borer; an instrument for perforating; the point of a weapon; among furriers, the fur on the top of the neck.

1. 子 or 組 a center-bit; of which 1. 頭 is the borer, and 1. 把 is the handle.

金鋼 a diamond or corundum borer; this gem is fabled to be produced under water.

鉛 a bit; an iron borer.

1. 心釘 a jack of all trades.

蚊子 a mosquito's proboscis; *voc. a ruthless villain.

1. 木 取 火 to bore wood to raise a flame.

1. 鼠 1 從 to wander about, like one who has lost his way.

From silk and to advance.

To jump with the feet together; to tread on.

好 跳 好' 1 kind of hopping and skipping; he likes to cut capers.

From Silk and to reckon.

A kind of carnation hand or cord to tie on a corset; 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 1 a new edition.

1. 修 to prepare materials for publication.

1. 集 to make a collectanea.

御 1 an Imperial edition or compilation.

録 1 to copy out writings for editing.

自 1 to strike out a new path, as in writing or an invention.

撮 1 to make a précis of papers.

1. 組 floss balls worn of old on hats.

From silk and to advance.

To tie things together; to carry on, to take up where others left off; to imitate, as to copy one's virtues.

1. 繼 to continue the hereditary succession.

1. 藩 藩 服 to take up Yu's old mantle; - t. e. imitate his virtues.

载 武 功 to record the detail of his valorous deeds.
From hand to and to skull.

To fly away; to part with; to cause divisions; to cajole one to consent.

To rouse, as by misrepresentation; to excite to a certain course; to stir up; to inveigle, to entice; an intrigue.

To throw the shuttle and pass the thread.

To move the shelves and cases for goods in a shop.

To sell to the trade.

To sell wholesale.

From hand to and to advance; occurs interchanged with the next.

To collect things of the same sort; to assemble, to come together; to lay a coffin under a shed.

To gather materials.

To lay a brick tomb on the ground like a house; common in Kiang-nan.

To reckon the total of accounts.

To collect and arrange in order.

To box a with partitions, used for sweetmeats.

To collect bamboo; a slight shed or hearse to contain a coffin, which is darned with mud; a spear handle.

To use a covered wain or hearse in burying the prince.

A kind of palisade under a bridge to guard the bank.

To gather grain and stack it, or make it into coals, as is done with sorghum.

A hamlet, a place where people assemble to reside; a few houses in a spot.

Read fso. The ancient name of a district in Pei bien "Hsiao" in the north of Kiangn and of another in the southwest of Honan.

From fire, great, forest, all under to rise, which however here denotes a mortar.

A furnace for cooking; a mess, a table; to cook by steam.

To light the furnace.

Or each has his own table; they eat separately.

Messmates.

A border; sometimes applied to a somer.

To put out the fire and then light it again; to beholden to nobody.

To eat by himself.

He gets his kernels at the village furnace; i.e. lives privately and frugally.

From once and rat, i.e. a rat in his hole.

To sneak away, to hide; to skulk, as rebels and banditti do; to seduce, to beguile into evil; to kill; to secrete or store away; to change, to correct; privily, stealthily, furtively; petty, weak, palillanious.

Changed his course and escaped.

Skulled away and hid in another place.

The great body of the rebels separated and got away.

To pilfer; to steal, as a rat does.

To escape and hide.

To corrupt others.

He clearly understands the minutest plan.

To fumigate by burning herbs.

To cover the head and skulk off.

To correct the style of a writing.

An unauthorized character, sometimes written under the radical is a foot.

To leap, to jump; to prance; to eject, to spurt out.

To leap over hills and jump ravines, as a gazelle.

He cannot jump over it.

Can an old horse learn to jump? — I am too old for that.
姿

Manner, gait, form, carriage, especially of women; fascinating, beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts, fine endowments; a beauty.

丰

a fine, plump figure.

仙

or a beauty.

天性

natural beauty or gifts.

天

国色 a peerless beauty; bewitching grace and beauty, such as 楊貴妃 of the T'ang dynasty had.

鳳凰之

the air of a dragon and a phoenix; — i. e. majestic.

態

carriage, manner.

楽

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

to offer up the precious or jade dishes.

參考

the dishes for offerings must be clean.

齊

From even and dish, referring to the orderly arrangement in the dish; it is like the preceding.

Sacrificial dishes for holding grain.

玉

to offer up the precious or jade dishes.

趙

Unable to get on easily or quickly, either from the crowd, or fatigue, or other causes.

足將進而

be wished to get on but was much hindered.

貲

From property and this; occurs interchanged with 貨.

A fine paid to redeem one's self from punishment; mulct money; riddles, property.

家

a family estate.

賊

to ransom one's self.

財

valuables; wealth.

輕

to dissemble money and love justice.

費

From to speak and this; occurs used for 費 and for the last, but its meaning is modified by the context.

To speak sharply and undisguisedly; to detract, to slander; to consult, to think upon; to restrict, to limit; faulty, loose, dissipated; evil, defective.

不

don't revile people.

翁

to backbite others.

翁翁

to defame, to cast out from a company.

禮之

a want of politeness.

限

it is hard to say what such ability cannot accomplish.

食

fastidious; dainty as to one's food.

不而得

I got it without much thought, it was obtained unexpectedly.

唇

The canthus or corner of the eye, called 内 for the inner canthus, and 外 or 韻 for the outer corner.

衣

the lapel of the coat.

內

肉 cartilaginous in the eyes of aged people.

拭

to rub the eyes and stretch the eyebrows, — and have a good look.

Read 賓. To look at fixedly, to regard angrily.

睚

a fierce glance of hatred will surely beget repri-
sals.

此

Also read 貫'ai and 貫'a.

To show the teeth; to snarl at; various teeth; irregular teeth.

牙

teeth which project from the mouth.

齶

teeth which show,
From *horn* and *this*; it is interchanged with *tsen* and a beak.

The 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of the stars 20 and 2 27 in Orion's head.

**tsen**

A lunar mansion.

Read *tsun*. To erect the feathers or erect on the head, as an owl does; to bristle up, to look incensed, to pont; a peak, a hill; the curved corners on a roof or ridgepole.

**tsan**

He is bitter with his tongue at reviling;—referring to the pecking of a bird.

The mustaches, usually called *beard* or *beard*, which the Chinese usually wear long, except the Mohammedans, who trim them evenly; occurs used for beautiful, engaging.

**ts'n**

Grass and *silk* contracted; the second form is generally used; occurs used for the next.

Herbs and grass growing thickly: rich underbrush; a coarse mat; a pronoun, this, this one: an adverb, now, here, still; a conjunction, for.

**ts'en**

The following, this time;—a phrase used at the beginning of a notice.

**ts'en**

Now, at present.

**tsen**

Think of this here, i.e., attend to the affair, or subject without distraction, be careful what you are about.

**tsen**

Sharpening, now, confessing the goods.

**tsen**

Hereupon, now, then.

**tsen**

carry the mat; an old term for the illness of a prince.

**tsen**

Pour it out of that into this; met. to supply the want of one with another's fullness.

**tsen**

Names of several rivers, one of which is in the south of Shensi; humid, soft; juicy, rich, thick; muddy; moisture, juice, sap; numerous, many; to enrich, to fertilize, to moisten; to grow, to increase; to stir up evil, to cause ill-will and riot; old name of a part of Lu *tsen*.

**ts'en**

Used to make trouble, to get up a row.

**ts'en**

To disturb the peace, to excite a rising.

**ts'en**

Long to grow larger.

**ts'en**

To sprout; to multiply, as the increase of population.

**ts'en**

To make a fine flavor.

**ts'en**

To mollify; to soften down, as coloring; to fertilize, to increase the juices.

**ts'en**

To strengthen, as a tonic.

**ts'en**

A sprouting tendril; something left, as of a seditions band.

**ts'en**

Name of a hill in Ts'aiyang.

**ts'en**

A hoe for opening the soil; a mattock with a long narrow blade.

**ts'en**

It is better to wait till the proper season, even if you have all your farming tools;—i.e., watch the right moment.

**ts'en**

A black color.

**ts'en**

to dye black.

**ts'en**

A small slender fish, probably one of the mackerel family, that delights in gamboling on the surface of the water.

**ts'en**

A sort of gobly or loche, on mud shores, shaped like a eel.

**ts'en**

A peak of a hill.

**ts'en**

The summit of a hill.

**ts'en**

From child and growing; used with the next.

**ts'en**

To bear; to produce and suckle, as animals; to grow gradually; affectionate, strong love, like a mother's; diligent, unwearied in.

**ts'en**

Daily be zealous in your duties.

**ts'en**

to care for her young, as a ewe.

**ts'en**

Mammals suckle and birds tread.

**ts'en**

All things gradually increase.

**ts'en**

From child and to strike; it is nearly synonymous with the preceding.

Unceasing, unwearied effort; self-denying attachment and sacrifice for.

**ts'en**

Be to strive after goodness.

**ts'en**

From to *plow* or *grain* and son; the second form is unusual.

**ts'en**

To hoe up earth around the roots of plants.

**ts'en**

Let us go to the southern fields to weed and to hoe.

**ts'en**

From *raiment* and to *even*.

**ts'en**

The hem or border of a garment.

**ts'en**

Mourning apparel.

**ts'en**

A hem, a selvage.

**ts'en**

From *tripod* and talent.

**ts'en**

A round lid or cover of a kettle or tripod, with a hole in it; a small kettle.

**ts'en**

From *field*, obstructed, and *plant*; q.d. weeds choose the ground; occurs used for *tsai* calamity.

**ts'en**

An uncultivated field; waste, untilled land; overgrown, as a jungle; to clear new land; ground under cultivation one year; to open a new road; to cut; a dead tree still standing; old name of a place in the south of Shantung.

**ts'en**

No calamity or trouble.

**ts'en**

To look after the old fields.
Like the last.

To plow; fields which have been cultivated a year.

A small river of Shantung which flows northeast into the gulf of Chihli; a dark color.

They overlooked his being such a black (or vile) fellow.

川 and 陳 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.

泥 black mud, like alluvial.

衣之宜 by how becoming to you are the black robes!

The end of the axle within the nave; baggage wagons with a boot to carry arms and spoils; large traveling wains.

Important or 車 traveling store-wagons used in armies.

庫 provision carts.

An ancient weight equal to six 銖, about the fourth part of a tael; though others make it equal to eight taels, or less than half the present catty; trifling, petty.

銖 你 must look after the pennies and mites; — care for even trifling things.

A marine fish allied to the Cyprinidae, found in Kiangsu and northerly, with a round body, greenish back, tender bones, and flat head; it is reputed to be excellent eating, and one description says it is very prolific, and that otters like it.

From 子 child repeated; it is regarded as an old for: of "can twins.

Twins; two of a sort.

生 or 生 仔 to bear twins.

生 a twin.

In Cantonese. To go halves, to divide equally; a half; to take equal responsibility; to duplicate.

得 to go equal shares.

指 a double thumb.

字 a repetition, a duplicated expression.

理去 they have gone off together.

恒做 join him in doing it.

黑 | | very dark or obscure.

The original form is said by one to represent a baby strapped on the back, its legs looking as one; it is the 89th 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 書 a letter, a little book; but more often like 仁 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 | | or 太 the heir-apparent.

長 | | the eldest son.

孫 sons and grandsons; it is also used to denote big and little things together, as 孫 石 conglomerate stone, breccia.

大 | | large cakes with little cakes inside, a kind given to brides at their marriage, indicating a wish that they may have many children.

小 | | the Emperor, — an old term; my pupil; my son.

家 | | the eldest sons of gentry.

息 children, posterity.

別 | | or 公 | | or 世 old names for sons of noblemen.

赤 | | an infant.

支 | | sons of concebines.

母 錢 interest and principal.

嫩 tender, as veal or shoots.

氏 | | the people came up like sons.

弟 | | young people.

黑 | | a black spot.

聖 | | a name given the Savior as the second Person.

來 | | how long since you came?

諸 | | 百家 all the authors and sages.

三 | | a servant of servants; attendants on official servants.

口 a barrier station, i. e. one subordinate to the maritime port, and situated in the interior.

| small seeds, as those of the grape, pomegranate, &c.

打 | | to embroider in threads.

仔 | | to bear, to carry, as a nurse does a child; to undertake.

細 | | attentive and careful; to discriminate.

肩重任 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 | | sons and daughters.

細 | | children; lads.

狗 | | a puppy.

事 | | a servant, a shop-boy, a waiting lad.

公 | | pictures, images, playthings.

老 | | a childless man.
Similar to 殴 to revile.
To be too strict; to molest; to slander; to chide; weak; a defect, a flaw.
短 a deficiency.
这个 他说 to let those escape who should have been punished.

A purple color, passing into a clay color, or the tint of makozen, and even browner hues; fictitious, undecided color, a fagacious tint, which Confucius disliked.

紫 (tzu) a dark complexion, sun-burnt, weather-beaten face.
粉 or 紅 a purple color.
欀 a violet; the dye made with sapan-wood, and mixed with betel-nut.
黑 肉 black and blue, as a bruise.
冕 a poetical name for the rising sun; 署 the court.
紫城 the Forbidden City in Peking.
紫星 朱照 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 arguzina in north China.
微神 a god worshiped for protection against malaria.

梓 From 柏 wood and 辛 bitter, but the primitive is 盾 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 Lophira japonica, the one of the Euphorbiæ; to engrave characters; a graver, a burin; bowls, cops.
里 one's native village or country.
桑 | 必 须 greatly regard one's birthplace.

TSZ.  |  TSZ.  |  TSZ.  |  TSZ.  |  TSZ.  |  TSZ.  |  TSZ.  |  TSZ.  |  TSZ.  |  TSZ.  
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
州 an old name for a part of Tung-ch'ien in 東川府 in the northeast of Yunnan.
活板行 | printed with movable types.
帝 the coffin of an emperor.

籽 (zi) The seeds of rice, wheat, and other grains, the 五穀 | which does not include pulse, melons, or fruit.
粒 乾穀 the grain is shrieveled and dry.
花 五包 five bales of seed cotton.

详 (zhao) From water and to rule.

酢 (che) Sediment; dregs, grounds, settings, lees.
醋渣  | grains of vinegar.
泥 渣 | dirt settled at the bottom.
汁  | to settle a liquid, as river water by alum.
血 a 相 將 he then handed him the broth and setlings.

弟 (ti) A primitive, explained as a plant coming up, and passing by something which is represented by the cross line.

止 (chi) To stop.

姊 姊 (tzu) From 女 and 市 or to stop; the second form is seldom used.

姊 姊 (tzu) An elder sister; a woman who has experience; an old term for mother; a schoolmistress.

女 an elder sister's husband.

女  | sisters generally; in Cantonese 八 | 妹 includes all the young children of a family, referring to the eight genii.
女  | 八 | 妹 a monthly climbing rose.
女  | an old name for a father's concubine, now applied to the eldest sister.

肺 (tsu) The fragments left after eating meat with bones in it.
乾 冷 victuals.

"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.


"To flow; a river, the 河 flowing into the sea near the Yellow River.

"A bed-mat; applied to the boards also, and to the bed-stead.

"The original is thought to resemble the nose 孟 of which it forms the upper part, considered as the embryo from which the rest of the body grows; it is the 122d radical of a few incongruous characters, many of them formatives of el 东鸿 stinking.

"A proposition, from, commencing at, referring to time or place, when it is usually in regimem with 于;

"a pronoun, self, I; my own, personally; to use, to serve; to lead.

"自己的自己; yourself, the second phrase is common in Kiangsu.

你  |  你

"或  |  我 myself; youself, the second phrase is common in Kiangsu.

你  |  你

"或  |  我 I did it.

"然 natural, spontaneous; willingly, certainly, of course, to be sure.

"然 銅 native copper.

"从 去年 since last year.

"或  |  用 or  |  是 self-confident, self-trusting; presumptuous; conceited, lofty ideas; haughty in his opinion.

不  |  if I cannot do as I would.

然后然 by degrees to become used to a thing, to get confident.
The initial: and the finals in Chinese spelling; they are combined to indicate the sound of a character.

無 | 願 no mind for learning.

花 | 菜 | the contracted forms of the numerals.

眠 | a set phrase, an expression.

活 | or | 粒 | 鉛 | movable types.

尊 | what is your respected style?

別 | the familiar style taken at marriage.

立 | to write out an agreement.

格 | black lines.

印 | 格 to copy by laying slips under paper, as when learning to write.

未 | not yet betrothed.

父 | 不能 | 原子 | the father cannot be partial to his own son.

之 | deal kindly with him.

扮 | to dissect characters, as is done by fortune-tellers; to explain their meaning and construction.

捉 | 虱 to pick flaws in a writing; to find fault uselessly.

一個 | 號 a chap, as of tea; a lot of things with the same label.

蠟頭小 | very small characters.

| 有 | 意 | every word in it has a meaning.

兒 | the reverse of a coin.

字 | From child under a shelter.

To love and shelter; to bear and nurse, as a mother does.

文 | a character or symbol in writing, a letter; lettered, marked, written on; a writing, a letter; a word or symbol of thought; a name, a designation; a style or title taken by educated people at marriage; to betroth a daughter.

一張 | a writing, a document, an order.

| 本 | a dictionary.

水 | 漏 | damaged, as cargo by water.

| 或 | 印 | spotted; marks of watering; stained.

悠 | from heart and next; also read 稚.

| 慢 | Dissipation, gaiety; licentious, loose; to throw off restraint, to let the passions have away.

放 | to cast off scruples; profigate.

縱 | unrestrained indulgence.

行無 | 忌 | to care for nobody; a rude manner.

| 意 | to do as one likes, to disregard rules; lastful.

批 | 肢 | 肌 | the first is most common, and the third a mere alteration.

From bone or flesh and this: The bones of animals or human beings lying exposed, with putrid flesh still attached to them; to make things out of bone or teeth.

主 | 腐 | be attended to the removal of the putrid remains.

腐 | putrid flesh and bones.

裁 | To cut meat into steaks or cutlets; slices; morsels or bits of meats.

| 大 | a large slice.

著 | meat soups, thick and rich.

著 | meat cooked with or without the bones.

皮 | The skin shriveled and furrowed by age.

| 肌 | 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.

皮 | The garments crumpled or doubled in, as the Chinese long sleeves are often worn.

Read ts' To double the lapels one over the other on the breast.
From bird and this.

雌
雌  $\chi^2$  female, inferior.
1 雌  weak, inferior.
1 雌  to lie percul or skulk.
1 雌  a pair of swords.
1 雌  see which of the two will beat, or is the strongest.
1 雌  who can tell (or who cares to know) hens from roosts among rows? — useless knowledge.
1 雌  the hen is crowing in the morning; — the wife rules.

糞
糞  $\chi^2$  The native triphilate of arsenic or orniment is called 雌 黄, and this character is only another form of the last in this sense; when pulverized, 雌 黄 is the name given it.

姦
姦  $\chi^2$  A slatternly, worthless woman.
1 姦  a drab, an ugly woman; an awkward rough woman.

癰
癰  $\chi^2$  Scab of a sore; a malady, an infirmity; an imperfection, as a hair-mole; a falling, an eccentricity; petty jealousy.
1 癰  bad habits; a fault.
1 癰  a little fault, a blemish in a character.
1 癰  to seek for defects under the fur; — petty cavilling at men's faults; a mean faultfinder.

鮮
鮮  $\chi^2$  Used for the last and for 陧 new.
1 奇  a flaw in a gem; the luster of a gem; fresh, vigorous.
1 奇  abundant, fresh.
1 奇  new, bright and clean.
1 奇  who of us is perfect?
1 奇  how rich and splendid — is her robe!

從
從  $\chi^2$  A plant yielding a red dye, called 1 草 or 1 草 and perhaps allied to the Rubia; the Caladium 1 草 is sometimes thus written.
1 草  a cuttle-fish, or a marine animal resembling it.

茨
茨  $\chi^2$  Thatch; to thatch a roof; a prickly plant growing on city walls and roofs, said by the comments to be the Tribulus.
1 以生草 to thatch with fresh grass.
1 茬  a thatched cabin or cottage.
1 茬  the Caladium sagittifolium or small arum, is sometimes thus written.
1 茬  to yield.
1 茬  my roof full of thistles makes me ashamed; — my family is not a great one.
1 以生草 to thatch with fresh grass.
1 以生草 1 不可言也 tribulus grows on the wall, but it cannot be removed.

瑰
瑰  $\chi^2$  From tile and a time, or stone and grass; the second is the most common, and alone used for loadstone.
1 器  crockery, china-ware.
1 器  foreign ware.
1 器  translucent, fine porcelain.
1 器  stone, magnet, — the magnet draws iron.
1 器  ware from the government furnaces; it always has the reign stamped on it.

慈
慈  $\chi^2$  From heart and grass, but the primitive is said to be  玖 somber doubled; the second form is unusual.
1 慈  Maternal affection; a mother, to act like a mother; love; kindness and compassion, mercy; gentle, tender to, soft.
to dislike, averse to.

be intelligent and

pure in the single plea; i.e. the

arguments brought up on the

plaintiff's side.

to send a regret, as when

invited to dine.

a p. p. e. card.

a falsehood, a wrong state-

ment, a formal word.

he never thinks of

his toils.

an interjection.

a rejoinder, a plea in reply.

to decline with thanks.

firmly decline.

and go off without

bidding good-bye.

he talks clearly and

intelligently.

a good style.

he will not

mind, whether it is near

or distant; i.e. he will un-
doubtedly come.

used with the preceding.

An expression, a word or

phrase; a poetical composition

in rhyme, like a roundelay; a writ-
ing, an official paper; style, phra-

seology; to speak out the real

thoughts; to accuse; to ask, to re-

quest.

an expression.

the sentence does

not fully convey the idea.

composition, style.

an accusation or reply; a

petition.

sophisticated arguments.

the Hanlin Academy.

utterance, speech.

my feelings are ex-

pressed in my words.

To offer a sacrifice in the

spring to one's ancestors, since

the opening spring suggests that as

life then exhibits itself, so their pro-
genitors formerly gave them their

birth; the building where they are

worshipped; the spring; to obtain

the request prayed for.

the ancestral hall of a

family.

an image of a man, and

worship it while he is still

living, as of a powerful ruler.

an old name for the an-

cestral tablet.

From stop and 比 or 比
to compare, q. d. to rest and ar-

range what comes next.

This, the last spoken of, the

thing in hand; here, now.

to come from there to

this place; to leave there and

come here.

like this; thus, so.

he is here.

this sort of worthless

men.

in life, during life.

enter no farther than

this spot; he is just so always.

by, or on this account;

therefore.

for this very kindness.

for this end or reason; the

why, the only cause.

this may be termed

knowing the basis of it.

To use this foot, i.e. to tread

on; to trample; to step.

step on nothing or on uncer-

tain ground, as to miss a step in coming
down a stairs, or to step into the mud.

carefully; look well

to your footing.

cannot get on or

do any better.

on two

boats; i.e. fall between two

stools.

to step, to walk.

put your foot on it.
The last form is rarely used.
Caterpillars which have stiff or spiny hairs that are regarded as poisonous, such as the tiger-moth (Euproctis) and others.

毛
hairy caterpillars

龙
a name for the telini fly or cantharides. (Mylabris)

生
a mangy dog.

生
dogs, like a whining dog, said of a peevish child.

花
plant lice.

水
water spiders and such like insects.

厕
A place which needs to be constantly cleansed, a privy; to cleanse; a gorse where a stream forces its way; to arrange guests in order; a high brink; the edge of a bed.

所
a necessary; a jakes.

倒
to empty night soil.

上
to go to stool.

행
to kill or stab a superior; to assassinate him, as a 1 客 or assassin does.

投
to send in a card, alluding to the days when visiting-cards were ent on blocks of wood.

毛
one name for the hedgehog.

挑
1, to prick and baste, as in sewing.

1, to embroider.

1 地 to dig up the ground, to hoe.

1 船 to pole a boat.

訟
1 to taunt, to ridicule; to speak in raillery.

字 to write with a stylus; to brand a criminal by tattooing, for which | 鼻 is also used.

蜂
a bee's sting.

探
to pry into and criticise.

1, 不休 to talk incessantly.

史 now used as a term for a Know or sub-prefect, but in the Han applied to an intendat.

责
to blame, to scold.

挠
messy; skin irritated, as by prickly heat.

刺

A prickie, a thorn on plants; to be sarcastic.

芒
the beard or awn of barley.

玫花
a prickly rose.

荆棘
1 the thorns on brambles.

１草松
the juniper.

挑
1 爲好肉 he took out the thorn and let the flesh heal; said of a peacemaker.

薦児
a hooked seed, like the bur-marigold (Bidens); met a captious man.

烋
The wooden part of the share of a plow, the 衆, to which the iron was formerly attached; others say it was the brace of the share.
Old sounds, wa and ngwa. In Canton, wa and nga; — in Swatow, wa or un; — in Amoy, wa; — in Fukien, wa and ngwa; — in Shanghai, wo and nga; — in Chifin, wa.

蛙  wa

A green and striped frog, with a broad line down the back; used with the next, wanton, exciting tones. The enraged frog, refers to a story of the king of Tsao.

哇  wa

Wanton, enticing sounds; lascivious music; to wheedle, to coax; sobbing, whining; to retch or vomit.

吐  wa

To vomit, to spit out.

出  wa

He went out and threw it up.

唸  wa

Lewd songs.

娃  wa

A beautiful woman; a fine, pretty girl.

女  wa

Pretty girls.

小  wa

A baby; small children.

女娇  wa

A fine elegant woman.

洼  wa

Name of a river in Kansuh; used with the next, a puddle; deep and winding, as a stream.

邏  wa

The footsteps of an ox, in which dirty water collects; a puddle; a hollow.

水  wa

Clear water.

深  wa

A deep pool in a stream.

子  wa

A bog, a swamp.

田  wa

Low ground.

蛙  wa

From cane and melon; also read wa' and used with the preceding; 四 is regarded as a synonym.

The bottom of a cavity; a depression in a level place, a spot where the ground is low; a puddle; a hoof-print.

等  wa

Fill in the hollow.

若  wa

Like low shrill notes, as the tones of a fife.

草  wa

The spot is very low.

撰  wa

A grassy plateau; applied to Mongolia.

莞  wa

The god of silkworms.

坑  wa

Hills and downs, as in a rough road; not plane.

From mouth and child.

唢  wa

The prattle of children.

唢  wa

The sound of children talking and playing.

denoting that the compliance is compulsory.

瓦  wa

The original is supposed to have resembled a tile; it is the 98th radical of a few homogeneous characters relating to pottery.

A general name for earthenware, tiles, flags, encaustic tiles, glazed bricks, pottery, &c.; a roof, from its covering of tiles.

敘  wa

To lay tiles.

摊  wa

Or or 看, or 看 the flat tiles laid on the bottom.

洞  wa

The cylindrical tiles laid at the eaves.

牡  wa

Or 覆 or 看, the convex tiles.

桁  wa

Or 看 a row of tiles.

顶  wa

Or 背 a tiled roof.

弄  wa

The joy of having a daughter.

瓦  wa

A glazed earthen dish.

器  wa

Coarse earthenware, as water jars.

冰  wa

The ice is melted and the tile is broken; gone, destroyed, the glory departed.

松  wa

The house-lock (Undulicns or Sempervivum), also called 屋顶 or house vagrant.

棱  wa

The roof, referring to their ribbed valves.

握  wa

To seize with the hand, to grasp, to hold on; to pull towards one, as a lot of little things.

豈  wa

Draw the beans — into the basket.

蹴  wa

To tread on the ground.

踏  wa

To stamp the feet; to patter along, as a child who is beginning to walk.

宜  wa

A mud house; to build a mud hovel.

喫  wa

The second form is also read 殴.

The wailing of an infant; to sob and moan.

的一聲哭了 loud screaming of a child.

鳥  wa

When the bird went off, Han-tsii began to wail.

的一個大 continued wail.

小  wa

Children who have lost their mothers go sobbing through the streets.

In Cantonese. A final particle like 吾 implying doubt.

Children.
### WAH

*Obl sounds, wet and met. In Canton, wat and mat; — in Switow, wai, hu, and mat; — in Amoy, wat and hiat; — in Fuhchow, wak; — in Shanghai, wai and whè; — in Chif, wai.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wai</th>
<th>Wai.</th>
<th>Wai.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>堆</td>
<td>A deep, cavernous hollow, a large hole, as in a hill; to explore with the hand in a dark hole.</td>
<td>炸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>扫</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>如</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錯</td>
<td>To scatter gold dust.</td>
<td>要</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砂</td>
<td>To pick the ears.</td>
<td>報</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>To dig a well.</td>
<td>祕</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WAI

*Obl sounds, ngat and yat. In Canton, wai and ngoi; — in Switow, chw’a and gwa; — in Amoy, wai, goé, and ob; — in Fuhchow, wai, ngoi, and ngo; — in Shanghai, hwa and nga; — in Chif, wai.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wai</th>
<th>Wai.</th>
<th>Wai.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>歪</td>
<td>From correct and not above it.</td>
<td>堆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>Deflected from the perpendicular, askant, askew, awry; deflected, as a bent ray of light; depraved, wicked; to lay obliquely, to put down awry.</td>
<td>外</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>The boat heels over.</td>
<td>外</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前</td>
<td>A crooked neck; also applied to tipsy people.</td>
<td>省</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>干</td>
<td>To sit awkwardly or slovenly.</td>
<td>江</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>A wicked heart.</td>
<td>看</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>午</td>
<td>It is past noon.</td>
<td>此</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狼</td>
<td>To loll, to lean against.</td>
<td>眼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喜</td>
<td>Don’t lay it crookedly.</td>
<td>面</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 誘

Uneven, rugged; a goat path going up a hillside in a crooked manner; lofty.

### 嘔

A distorted mouth, caused by palsy, or a contortion of muscles.

### 嘴

A crooked mouth and eyes awry.

### 襟

Stockings, hose, socks; whatever covers the feet.

### 鞏

A pair of stockings.

### 粗

Lined socks.

### 大筒

A stocking big enough for all; a generally useful thing.

### 約

Put it in the stocking, which is often used for a pocket.

### 有

He has a knowledge of the world, not of books only.

### 人

Not one of our set; an outsider, an alien.

### 肢

Affected by the weather, out of sorts.

### 鼻頭

He stretches his head beyond the skies; very haughty.

### 方

Wandering, gipsy people; tramps.

### 方

Rompeplaces, desolate regions.

### 行

A raw hand; unskilled.

### 鼻

Nothing greater than this.

### 鼻

Deaf, arising from defect in the ear or age; born deaf.

### 鼻

Stupid and deaf, as one in a fit.

### 鼻

From not and good; an ideographic character, but like some others of the same construction with 不, not top, regarded as vulgar by native lexicographers.

A synonym of 鼻 similar to 鼻 and used in contrast with 好 good; ill looking, defective.
Old sounds, 'wan, ngwan, and wan. In Canton, man, wan, and on; — in Swatow, wan, ming, mien, and buan; — in Amoy, wan, gwan, hwan, ban, and bien; — in Fuchau, wang, mang, and mwang; — in Shanghai, wan, and in Ch'it,-wan.

**湾**

From bow and connected; interchanged with the next.

*bow* To draw a bow, to bend anything to a curve; bent, bowed, curved; arched.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>弓</th>
<th>to draw and shoot a bow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>the stick is bent or warped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>to crooked and circuitous, as a serpentine road.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**弯**

From water and to curve; often wrongly written 曲 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 cut a cove, as a vessel; to moor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>河</th>
<th>a river bend.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>南</td>
<td>the Praya Grande at Macao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蛇</td>
<td>winding, tortuous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>的船</td>
<td>a vessel at anchor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>泊</td>
<td>to anchor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>转</td>
<td>to turn a corner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沙</td>
<td>a sandy beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萬重</td>
<td>full of bends, as a river or coast-line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秋水</td>
<td>one arch of autumnal water; — met. a liquid, beautiful eye.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**婉**

To pare, to cut down; to make thinner; to gouge out, as in cutting characters; to pull out, as an eye; to excavate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>補</th>
<th>to cut out and patch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>骨上的肉</td>
<td>to cut away the flesh from the bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雕</td>
<td>to carve, as on wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心待人</td>
<td>diligent and earnest in his service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**扼**

To cut out, as a tumor.

扼若神 | carves are doubtless dug out by the gods.

**腕**

Used with the last 耳 and wrist.

腕 | to bend the wrist; to curve with the band; the wrist; to lift and carry a thing.

**腕**

Rempants, cabbage, cuttings.

| 子 | fragments left from making clothes. |

**婉**

From pulse and flexible, referring to its stalk.

婉 | a species of pea, common at Peking, the 小豆 or 精豆 which is probably the *labbia* , and said to have been introduced; the pod is round, and usually contains four round white and large peas; it resembles the narrow-leaf pea.

| 糠 | sugared bean soup. |
| 黎 | a spotted bean fail to beasts. |

**顰**

From head and original; sometimes wrongly used for 風 to sport.

顰 | a thick-headed stupid person; heedless; inconsiderate; immovable, passive, mulish; to push or butt with the head. |

| 疲 | stupid and weak; trifling and inattentive to his duty. |
| 妄 | a sly rascal. |
| 蠹 | obstinate, cross-grained. |
| 命 | the stupid, unlettered people. |
| 匙 | a man of integrity but rather simple. |

**晩**

From day and without.

**晚**

Evening, sun-set, but not after dark; time of twilight, the gloaming; late in life; behind, tardy, late; the last, the latter; afterwards.

| 割 | last evening. |
| 今 | this evening. |
| 傍 | or 晚 | towards evening. |
| 末 | or 末 | in the evening, towards nine or ten o'clock. |

| 不 | it is not late; I am not behind time. |
| 牛 | at sunset; the sun is down. |
| 早 | old, advanced, over sixty. |
| 下 | a junior; your pupil, your servant; — a polite term for one's self. |

**年**

In the year.

**月**

To enjoy a happy end of life.

**現**

I regret that I did not know you before.

**現**

A promising evening for a fair day.

| 福 | a late crop, as of rice or wheat. |
| 悔 | it is now too late to regret it, or repent of it. |
| 遂 | succeeded at last, as a student in getting a degree. |
| 挽  | wan  | The declining sun.
| 白日| 白日| The bright sun declines to the evening, and soon will be gone from us!
| 碗  | wan  | From wood or dish and to cover; the first and now the common form is unauthorized.
| A bowl, a deep dish; a wooden trencher; a bowl-full.
| 碗 | wan  | A rice-bowl.
| 鍋 | wan  | To clamp and mend bowls.
| 大 | wan  | A punch bowl.
| 施捨 | wan  | To give a bowl of your surplus rice; — a beggar's cry.
| 撒九 | wan  | To lay out the nine big dishes; — met. to give a large entertainment.
| 火 | wan  | A dish with a heater to keep things warm.
| 吃人 | wan  | If you eat of a man's dish, you must come at his call; — as a servant on wages.
| 大杯 | wan  | To take an oath by breaking a bowl.
| 临 | wan  | From water and cover.
| Eddying water is to run in eddies.
| Read | wan  | To spatter mud on one, as a carriage in passing.
| 織 | wan  | From silk and officer or finished; the second form is obsolete, but is sometimes used to denote a weather-cock.
| To hate, to dislike; a crimson color; Instring, a cheap sort of silk; to run through, as in stringing cash, or as a pin through the hair; to perfume; to tie up.
| 冼 | wan  | Like the next.
| To desire, to covet, to long for; to waste away.
| 倒 | wan  | To spin.
| 洗 | wan  | To wash.
| 洗 | wan  | To wash.
| 洗 | wan  | To wash.
| 洗 | wan  | To wash.
| 洗 | wan  | To wash.

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| 玩  | play | From to practice and origin q.d. as if one had gone to the bottom of a subject; used with the next.
| 玩 | play | To study till weary of a thing, to get tired of doing a thing, or being with a person.
| 玩 | play | Interchanged with the last.
| 玩 | play | 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.
| 玩 | play | To carefully examine, as a book.
| 玩 | play | To despise or set lightly by the laws.
| 玩 | play | To ramble, to take recreation.
| 玩 | play | Articles of virtue; rarities.
| 玩 | play | To try the taste of; to relish, as a book.
| 玩 | play | To play things; desirable, highly prized things.
| 玩 | play | Familiar license destroys one's virtue; like I. Cor. xv. 33.
| 玩 | play | To trifle, to daily with; to tempt to vice.
| 玩 | play | To enjoy the moonlight.
| 玩 | play | Playthings, toys; to take delight in.
| 玩 | play | Trifling play; to toy with.
| 玩 | play | To enjoy scenery.

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| 妃 | play | A handsome, beautiful woman.
| 妃 | play | The wrist; a flexible, easy-moving, universal joint; to grasp, to twist.
| 妃 | play | The wrist.
| 妃 | play | The elbow.
| 妃 | play | The wrist.
| 妃 | play | To clasp and wring the hands in great grief.
| 妃 | play | Strength in wrist-work; as penmanship or archery.
| 妃 | play | A flexible or skilled wrist.
A form of the last, but usually used for an ornament like the character.

A mystic emblem of high antiquity, the Indian steatitika 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.

Wăn.

From water and benevolent.

Name of a river and district in the northwest of Hunan, north of the Yellow River; warm, genial; tepid, lukewarm; placid, mild, kind, gentle; soothing, bland; matured, acquainted with; to warm, to revive.

1. to review a lesson.
2. a genial breeze.

Old sounds, wen, man, mân, and won.

In Canton, wăn and mân; — in Swatow, ũn, bún, mú, and màng; — in Amoy, ũn and bún; — in Fupêhau, ūng and ūng; — in Shanghai, wâng, màng, ūng, and màng; — in Chiü, wân.

From plants and lengthened.

To shoot forth, to ramify, to creep; a vine; a creeping, trailing plant; tangled, intricate; obscure, verbose.

A species of bean (Dolichos) that furnishes fibers for cloth.

With it has neither vines nor branches; as an essay, which sticks to the argument.

To spread abroad, to break out, as robbers; diffusive, irrelevant; to expatriate largely.

A melon-vine.

A climbing vine; ivy.

To break off the tendrils, as of a vine.

Do every day it spreads more vigorously.

Do the tendrils started right out.

Do not introduce irrelevant matters.

A root, the a kind of round turnip, whose tuber is above ground and green colored, common at Peking; a second sort, the a has its white tuber under ground.

A town in the feudal state of Ching, not far from the present T'ung-ch'uen fu in Szech'uen, where its troops suffered a great defeat.

1. mild, as weather; tepid; benign, gracious.

2. bariety, aphrodisiacs.

3. a goodly gentleman.

4. be thorough in what you learn, then you can know what is new.

5. to talk about the weather; to chat and gossip.

6. to revive the old affection.
Read "wu", Melancholy; reserved.

From dish and prisoner.

To feed a prisoner; benevolent, kind, compassionate.

From wood and wood; it is correctly read "wu", but the primitive gives it this sound.

A small acid fruit, the 1 果 fruit like the 2 果 fruitCrateagus, the size of a plums, and red like a cherry, found in northern China; the prepared sweetmeat is like cranberry in taste; a timber like pine; a root; a pill; fine foliage.

Considered to be originally a form or alteration of 2 to blend, now restricted to the lines and marks of things; it forms the 61st radical of a few characters mostly relating to ornamenting.

Strokes, lines, vein, or bands, in wood, skins, or stones; ripples, markings, stria; 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, civilans, the gentry; what is extraneous or ornamental and not essential; ceremonial; blazonry of flags; a form, as of prayer; a classifier of cash and coins; a dispatch.

法 grammar, rules of composition.

or a cash; any coin, as a dollar or rupee.

style in writing; book expressions; classical, polished.

the ancient classical style.

scholarly, genteel, stylish.

the original text.

the plain text; no glosses.

inelegant, rustic.

to deliver a dispatch.

to inquire of Wan Wang, i.e., to toss up three cash together and count the chances.

not the style is unimprovable.

He 誤 a judge of composition and style.

the god of Literature, to whose worship the 1 筆塔 three-storied literary pagodas are erected in southern China; the star Dubhe in Ursa Major is consecrated to him.

foreign writing or book.

ol 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 木 three 1 written character; the head of letters.

To gloss over, to moderate.

to conceal a fault; to disguise one's evil conduct.

to trumpet up, to impose on, to falsify.

From silk and mark.

The pattern, figures or marks in weaving; a mark, line, or trace.

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 picture a fish; a fish beautifully striped with blue, and having a white head, called 1 鯉 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 streaks, 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-whip.

or the tiger mosquito.

or 1 烟香 pastiles 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.
hard of hearing.

多 | of great information.

不 听 | distressing to hear; heart-rending.

Read wan. To state to; where the voice reaches; character, name; a noise.

上玉周 told it to the king.

令 | famous reputation; of good report.

其 | promioted good men in order that they might state— all to the king.

其 | he is famed through-out the whole kingdom.

閭 | Old forms of the preceding.

閭 wan. To look down and stoop, as one sees a thing; to look closely at.

| 鄉规划设计 a district in the extreme west of Honan on the south bank of the Yellow river.

勿 | To cut cross-wise; to divide.

勿 wan. To cut one's throat.  

| 頭交 | a friendship that would lead persons to die for each other.  

| 見志 | I am ready to cut my throat to show that I am in earnest.

吻 | The second also means to contract the eyes, as near-sighted people do to see further.

| 角 | The corners of the mouth; the lips; speech, talk.

抿 | To join the lips to kiss.

喉 wan. To pout, to thrust out the lips.

莫輕 | don't be too facile with your lips.

互 | your mouths and lips do not match; your evidence is contradictory.

黄 your bill is yellow; met. you are very inexperienced.
WAN.

1. 細底 to search into the truth of; a thorough investigation, in distinction to a superficial inquiry.
2. 明白 to ask distinctly.
3. 斬 to sentence to decapitation.
4. 请 I beg to ask you.
5. 誠 not to the prince's orders have not yet come.
6. 俗 to learn the usages of a country.
7. 借 give me leave to ask you.
8. 不恥下 to don't be ashamed to ask your inferiors.
9. 好快疑 it is well to ask about things if you are in doubt.
10. 難 to get abstruse points cleared up, to learn the reasons for.

From silk and lines; not the same as 紋 ripples.
Raveled, as tangled thread; confused, involved; to embroil.
有條而不 the lines are very distinct.
乱 confused, anarchical.

WANG.

1. 不容 don't suffer the least disorder.
2. 汶 The name of a river, the Wán, in Shantung, rising south-west of Taishan and running west into the Grand Canal near 上縣 in Yen-chu; it was the boundary between Tsì and Lu in old times; a large affluent of the Yangtsz', now also known as the River Min in the south of Sz'-ch'üen.

Wán 湯 the waters of the Wán flow ever on.

Read mèn. To dishonor, to grieve.

受物之者手 can I thus receive the reproaches of such a man?

潔 dirtyed, defiled.

From gem and rising.

豈 A cracked porcelain or stone dish; a crack; a flaw.

碎 much cracked.

打破 he has cracked it.

驚 a very dangerous crack.

WANG.

Wén Mourning clothes; the ropes held by mourners, which hang from the bier or catafalque.

服 mourning apparel.

執 to hold the cords of the pall.

袒 the arms exposed in mourning; a sign of great grief.

Read mién and used for 冕 A crown.

麻 a hempen or sackcloth cap.

愠 Suppressed anger, indignant feelings; wrath; rage; to be hated.

怒 irritated.

色 flushed with anger.

人不知而不愠不亦君子乎 to feel angry at another's slight, is not this to be truly great or princely?

喜 無常 now glad now vexed, as a freaky, irritable person.

子 羣小 I am hated by the mean.

肆不殄厥 though he could not prevent their rage— he kept his fame.

Old sounds, wung and mung. In Canton, wung and mung; — in Swatow, wang, wung, buang, and moo; — in Amoy, ong, wng, and bong; — in Fuhchau, wng; — in Shanghai, wong, wng, and yong; — in Chifung, wng.

汪 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.

藍 天 the clear blue sky.

紲 The last two are different forms of the 43d radical of contorted things, derived from 大 great made crooked; to make the first, 王 king is added as a phonetic, the others not being used.

弱, weak, feeble, or crooked, especially in the legs; deformed, in the breast; enfeebled.
The image contains a page from a dictionary entry in Chinese, with explanations for various characters, terms, and phrases. Below is a translation of the text into English:

**忘 (wàng)**
- **From heart and lost; not the same as wàng忙碌.**
- To forget, to escape the mind; to neglect, to leave undone; to disregard.
- 悠悠小怨 ungrateful, and yet always remembering his petty spites.
- 坐 坐 to sit vacantly, to dawdle.
- 从 or 了 or 却 to forget, to slip one's recollection; out of mind.
- 本 to forget one's benefactor or parent.
- 食他 forgot to eat, from excess of business.
- 不能 请 I can never forget your kindness and affection.
- 守此 彼 彼 to observe this and neglect that.
- 見 感 loss of memory, very absent-minded.

**往 往 (wāng)**
- From step and a lord; but the other unauthorized form, composed of step and born, is now most in use.
- To go, to pass; to go away, to depart; formerly, gone, past; the future; to send a present to.
- 無 未来 no acquaintance with him, I do not know him.
- 有來 there is some intercourse with him.
- 常或 日 constantly, usually, formerly.
- 反 if he has gone and come back.
- 如此 it is often so; it frequently happens.
- 罪 past offenses.
- 何 on or 何去 where are you going?

**恥 (chǐ)**
- From wàng and to rule; q.d. to rule with club-law.
- To force, to put a constraint on; bad, illegal, enforced; a wrong, a grievance; distorted, awry, crooked; to act crookedly or underhand; needlessly, to no purpose.
- 恥 the right and the wrong of.
- 驅 or 驅 you must force or abuse yourself to come; — a polito phrase.

**大 宽 大** extreme suffering and persecution.
- 萬心機 lost all your pains.
- 居人世 you are of no use in the world.
- 舉直鎧客 employ the upright and remove the crooked.
- 呼 to complain of one's wrongs.
- 屈 to suffer wrong unjustly, to oppress.
- 鱗 a crooked or deflected javelin; a malign or shooting star.
- 不了 了一番工夫 not lost your time altogether.

**罔 (wǎng)**
- From 网 net and 無 lost, originally derived from the covering and intercrossed lines inside to represent netting; the second original form, contracted to on the top of the primitive, is the 1224 radical of characters concerning nets; differs from wang stiff, and is interchanged with the next two.

**天之 降 降 (jiàng)**
- Heaven is letting down its net — of calamity to punish them.
- 有 收 there can be no forgiveness for him.
- 上 to scoff at superiors.
- 無 boundless, great, as kindness; also to offend extremely.
- 無 useless, undecided.
- 炎 treacherous, crooked ways.
网

From silk and net; it looks like a rope.

网

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 implicite people.

張

one net.

塵

the dusty entanglements; a Buddhist term for this life.

天

the government of Heaven; fate, what cannot be evaded.

風

to catch wind.

設

or 張 to set a decoy net.

撤

to throw a net for fish.

漏

to escape the net, to avoid arrest.

開

he opened three holes in the net, — to let the birds have a chance to get out.

拍

a trap for birds.

打

bagged them all at one blow; said of vigilant policemen, or a successful general.

響

to bait a net with the white of eggs, as is done off Canton.

脱

escaped from the net, got clear, taken himself off.

調

To scoff at, to accuse falsely; accusations.

票

to disesteem, to revile.

謹

to calumniate.

歷史故室自非所欣

to return singing to one's old home, it must be without any self-compulsion.

魷

The second form is obsolete; it is used by the Cantonese for the mango fruit.

輪

The tire of a wheel; the emperor's chariot had double tires.

牙

the spokes and felly.

車

a wheel's felly.

鬼

An undine or nyx.

民

the gods, the maidens and dryads will never harm them.

惘

To lose one's self-possession; perturbed, disconcerted; forgetful.

意

or 然 irresolute, not knowing exactly what to do.

懼

fluttered, not able to collect one's wits.

望

From sun and to rule as the phœnetic.

旺

The sun brightening into full day; rising, prosperous; violent, furious; glorious, brilliant; good, in a high degree of; to instruct a house with fire.

丁

prosperous both in family and purse.

血

or 衝 or 聲 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.

祠堂

the shrine of Plutus in a shop. (Cantonese.)

生意興

business is now brisk.

好

or 極 very prosperous; bright and splendid.

發

vigor, as a fine tree.

安

From woman and defunct or fugitive.

惘

Disorderly, brutish, unmannerly; false, incoherent; absurd, wild, abandoned, reckless; not existing; occurs used for all in various.

作

false witness; perjury or talebearing.

狂

half crazy, disorderly, immoral; acting like a mad-capper.

自尊大

to wildly boast of one's self; as a drunkard or a crazy man.

殺

to give no quarter.

誕

incoherent, fabulous stories.

其實無

a really honest heart.

對

to answer before the time.

詭'

Incoherent words, wild statements; to talk without regard to facts.

僞

hypocritical, wild talk.

壇

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 esp'y from afar; hopes, expectations, desires; near to, about fronting; that which can be seen, open to sight; a sacrifice to hills and streams.

今天

to-day is full moon.

小山

went away towards the hill.

令

it raises people's praises and hopes.

喜出望外 joy beyond all expectation.

現

to live in hopes of.

無所

nothing to hope for.

失

or 絕 lost all hope.

盼

reaching still expecting pardon; hoping for forgiveness.

然

staring and gaping, he went off; he left in disgust.

六

or 花甲 nearly sixty years old.

齣雙眼 nearly bored my eyes through — expecting you.

民

the hope of the people; very popular, as Kanghi was.

怨

to feel a grudge towards; to look for impatiently.

引頸而望 or 企 to stretch the neck and look; on the tiptoe of expectation.

探

an informal visit.

遊

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, wäng and yung. In Canton, yung ; — in Swatow, ong, eng, and ang ; — in Amoy, ong ; — in Fu-kien, ung, ōng, and ōng ; — in Shanghai, ōng ; — in Chfu, wung.

From feathers and lord.

The feathers on the neck, a ruff, like that on some birds; flying; venerable; an old man, a graybeard, one whose locks cover his neck; a husband.

The term of honor for a child, who in turn applies it to the prefect, and he to his superior.

Your honored father.

My husband; and denotes one's parents.

A fisherman.

To congratulate a bridegroom.

Statues of officers and animals before the tombs of great men.

My father is like yours — i.e. we friends have, as it were, but one father.

Used with the last.

The ruff or neck feathers on a bird.

The neck of the wild goose.

The down of a bird.

The down of a bird. The hum of insects, as moths.

The grunting of cattle.

In Cantonese. Over-ripe, as fruit.

The upper part of a boot or stocking.

The vamp of a shoe.

The slender waisted wasp or apple.

Sits in the skin of cattle, laid by the kind of gad-fly.

From plant and old.

The footstalk of a flower; a plant that dyes yellow.

Lush, luxuriant, bushy.

Plants which grow in tufted heads with slender peduncles.

To rise and float, as clouds and mist; the drizzling look of a fog.

A rising fog; the mist rising, when it looks like a sea.

The dust rising in clouds; the gust of wind.

Rising from the earth, between the blast whistles through the deserted lanes.

In the encinte of a city gate.

Wéi or Wi.

Old sounds, wéi, lwéi, ngwéi, liwéi, wéi, ngwai, ngwé, mi, and mi. In Canton, wéi, úi, and mi ; — in Swatow, úi, ué, jui, ngui, mu, bné, and lui ; — in Amoy, úi, i, oé, güi, bi, húi, and lui ; — in Fu-kien, wéi, úi, ôi, mi, è, mui, ngui, and loi ; — in Shanghai, wéi, lí, mi, and mi ; — in Chi-fu, wéi.

Explained as denoting the earth (which belongs to the branch of the Yin branch chief of the female principle.)

The stern composure suitable to an officer's dignity; majesty, pomp; anguish, imposing, solemn, lordly; grave, awful, intimidating; imperious; terrible; to overawe, to impress; to be violent; the dread of an occasion; to be awed by majesty.

The dreaded times of death and burial.
### WÉI.

| 延 | dignity of demeanor, majesty. |
| 虎 | awful majesty. |
| 盪 | threatening; to sternly repress levity. |
| 嚴 | majestic severity or dignity. |
| 作 | to assume a stern manner; to play the tyrant. |
| 不如 | not as good as, inferior to. |
| 之 | of, this, the. |
| 五 | in the five elements. |

In Cantonese, the bravery of fine apparel.

1. **幼** | an imposing attire, a new dress. |
2. **過【** | much too fine for me to wear; it is above his situation. |

### WÉI.

| 燎 | to roast before a charcoal fire. |
| 燈 | to jump through burning coals, as the Taoists do. |

From many and to fear.

1. **偎** | to hug; to lean on one; to love women, attached to females. |
2. **近** | to lie together, as children in bed. |
3. **驚** | to hug up, to embrace, as a mother her child. |
4. **暖** | to hug the warm coverlet. |
5. **順** | to dally and fondle. |
6. **儀** | to go together; innovatively. |

The pivots at the top and bottom of a Chinese door on which it turns.

1. **結** | to make the creaking pivot. |

From place or water and to fear; the second is also read 坤.

1. **恆** | a bend or cove in a shore; the winding of a shore; a corner or bluff; the curve of a bow. |
2. **隅** | a retired cove. |
3. **溫** | dashing waves. |

Uneven, rough ground caused by stones.

1. **鎰** | a shrill clear tone, as that of a flute. |

From to go, and bent down; used with its primitive.

1. **透** | to walk deviously; to reel, to roll in walking; long and tortuous. |
2. **蛇** | to swagger in a supercilious way when walking. |

From disease and heat.

1. **痿** | Paralysis of the legs, arising from dampness; stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent. |
2. **陰** | loss of virility. |
3. **下** | or 足 | weakness of the legs by rheumatism. |
4. **瘤** | no use of the limbs, as from gout. |

Like the last.

Diseased, weak.

### WÉI.

| 燦 | venison which has been buried, or kept till it becomes high. |

Plants wilted and hanging down, blasted, drying up, drooping; rotten, drying. |

1. **萎** | how the clever men are dying away. |
2. **萎** | all the trees are withering away—because of the snow. |
3. **萎** | a dried kernel of a nut used in medicine. |
4. **萎** | withering, dead from cold. |
5. **萎** | drooping, weak, delicate. |
6. **萎** | or 萎 | falling off, decaying. |

The best cut of 虎 | 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; 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 case of; to cause, to induce; to say, to declare.

1. **在** | he leads an active life. |
2. **無** | don't think that there was no reason for it. |
3. **以** | he deems it no disgrace. |
4. **無** | he reckers at nothing; he's ready for anything. |
5. **無** | there's no way of effecting it; it can't be brought about. |
6. **何** | what will he do? |
所 | or | 或 | 1 | what | is | done; | acts, deeds.
惟士 | 能 | only | scholars | are | able | to | do | so.
官 | 1 | to | act | as | an | officer, | to | have | authority.
臣不以魏子 | it | is | not | easy | to | be | a | magistrate | or | statesman.
非作歹 | the | wicked | still | act | wickedly.
任其所 | let | him | do | as | he | pleases; | don't | interfere | with | him.
我在 | 吾 | 民 | must | be | laid | with | me.
今之計 | a | plan | for | the | present | juncture.
欲以宋 | 君 | 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 | 1 | first | regard | this | as | the | most | important.
大無 | surely | there's | no | occasion | for | it.
何以伐 | why | has | been | attacked | him?
之 | explained | by, | defined | to | be.
有 | 1 | to | have | power, | to | act | energetically.

Read wei? To help, to give; for, owing to, because, wherefore, in the interest of, — and thus a sign of the definitive; 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 | 1 | 甚 | why | for | what | reason?
王讟之 | he | rehearsed | it | to | the | king.
何 | 來 | 1 | why | has | be | come?
國致命 | to | risk | life | for | one's | country.
着何故 | what | is | the | reason?
福祿來 | 1 | may | happiness | and | emolument | come | to | your | aid.
公私 | 1 | both | public | and | private | affairs.
人 | 1 | do | it | for | others.

不知 | 者 | 以 | 1 | 肉 | those | who | were | unaware | of | the | cause, | thought | it | was | on | account | of | the | flesh.
爾人 | to | take | interest | in | other's | welfare.
所 | 1 | 何事 | what | you | now | doing | ? | what | business | you | at?
照會事 | [I, | the | minister] | on | this | account | (or | hereby) | communicate | to | you | on | the | [following] | business.

韋 | Composed | of | 韋 | refractory | one | above | other, | and | 1 | to | surround | in | the | center; | it | forms | the | 17th | radical | of | characters | relating | to | hides.

The perverse and un governable must be restrained by thongs; hence the character denotes the straps or thongs with which persons are bound; tanned and soft leather; refractory, insubordinate.
佐 | 1 | accordant, | as | two | instruments; | harmonious, | because | soft | leather | fits | a | thing.
陀或駱 | the | Vedas; | a | guardian | deity | found | in | Buddhist | temples.
佩 | a | girdle | of | leather.
不 | old | name | of | Yang-chang | in | the | southwest | of | Yunnan.
石 | or | stone | straps, | the | fronds | of | the | Xipholus | lingua, | a | fern | used | in | medicine.

From | to | surround | and | perverse.

圍 | To | invest, | to | surround; | to | besiege, | to | him | 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 | square; | a | fortified | village; | or | pak; | into | which | the | people | flee | 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.

圍 | besieged, | environed.

四 | four | points | of | compass.
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.

逕町 1 to lift the village gate; met. to become a kōjin.

春 1 the examination for tsings' at Peking; as 秋 1 is for kōjin in the provinces.

貰 1 to buy graduates' names, a mode of gambling at Canton by betting on the surnames of successful candidates.

墨 essays of the successful candidate.

帷 From cloth and perverse; it is interchanged with the next and last.

A perfume bag, 香 1 worn on the lapel; a curtain or valance; the rooms for women.

慈 the loving curtain; met. a mother.

闇 1 among in the female apartments.

帳 看千 之 體 in the curtained room is a body worth a thousand taels; — i.e. a sister or daughter.

帷 From cloth and bird; used with the last.

帷 A curtain, a cloth screen; a tent; an apron, a skirt; a veil.

床 1 a tester to a bed.

槓 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 bedchamber.

從 to go and insubordinate.

To oppose, to go against, to disobey; not to heed, to disregard; to leave, to take leg-bait; to relinquish, to vacate; to avoid; to be distant; perverse, seditions, intractable.

背 to turn the back on.

毋 1 let none disregard — these commands.

際本陰 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 女矢惡 悅 1 if good men were just, hatred and anger would disappear.

敬許久 久 之 體 I have long neglected you, Sir; I have not seen you for a good while.

怒 to cherish resentment against.

三 1 thrice threw up his appointment.

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 激時 don't let the time for planting slip by.

帷 From heart and bird; sometimes written 唯 and also used with the next.

帷 To consider, to think on, to plan; to care for; is or has, to consist in, to do or to be; just so, precisely; an adversative particle, but, only; in a series it denotes and, with; and so, only that; also, further; just so, precisely; certainly; it is often a redundant word for emphasis.

惟 1 only one; not only that.

是 but that.

當 but it ought; indispensable; it is proper.

一 1 but one.

獨 there's only one; only it alone.

帷 明 looking afar. I think I have a clear idea of it.

帷 I have examined it.

帷 1 女'故 this is just for your interests alone.

帷 I have heard it said.

帷 羽毛木 elephant's tusks, hides, feathers, hair, with timber also.

帷 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 bow to a wheel; a particle like the last, but, only; as a capula, also, and so; as an initial word, whereas, seeing that, referring to; a net; one says, a corner or angle.

帷 to fasten together; to connect with, as effects with causes.

帷 to aid, to have united action.

帷 now; just at this time.

帷 the four cardinal points; also four virtues, as 禮義廉 輔 propriety, right, integrity and modesty.

帷 to ponder a subject on all points.

帷 it seems to be difficult to act in any way.

帷 they were linked together all around.

帷 Also read 贊.

帷 A long tailed monkey, described as having a yellowish gray head, a forked tail and turned-up nose; it suspends itself from trees during rain, stopping its nose with the forked tail; it may refer to the Wanderoo or a Rhinopo- pithecus from the southwest of China, as it is said to associate with the rhinoceros, elephant, and bear.

帷 goblets with monkeys carved on them.

帷 A river in the northern part of the promontory of Shan-tung, west of Lai-chen fu, from whence Wei hien takes its name.
危
From a limit or whatever stops, and a man on top of a ledge.

From high, precipitous, dangerous, imminent; hazardous, unsteady; not upright, inclined; an uneasy place; sick, dangerously ill; peril, danger; to feel in danger; to rush into danger; to hazard, to rain; a beam in a roof; used for the next; the twelfth constellation, comprising a Aquarius and μ Pegasi, or more accurately 35 Arietis.

濒 near death; dangerous, to approach danger.

手 how awkwardly perilous it is!

非常 dangerous, as a disease.

言 words of warning.

国 the dangers, (i.e. the enemies) of a country.

邦 not go into a disturbed country.

不自知 he does not know his danger.

旦夕 near dissolution; ready to perish, as between a night and morning.

之 in times of danger.

从 wood and dangerous.

A tree that furnishes a yellow dye-wood; the mast of a vessel; a short spear.

竿 a mast, when it is one stick.

三枝 three masts.

大 the mainmast.

尾 the mast-head.

起 step the mast, which is done in junks in the 夹隔 or main-hold between two decks.

盤 or 斗 the tops on a mast.

頭 a pendant.

眠 to lower the mast.

艅 the steering plank on the side of the vessel.

竖 to step the mast.

亦 also read 夕.

危 A small branch of the River Tsi near King-chen fu in the southeast of Hupeh.

危 A fish allied to the silures, whose fins are flaky, 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 Yangtze River, and may possibly be a member of the sturgeon family.

危 A noted peak in Kansuh near Shao at the West end of the Great Wall, called 瞳山; one of the same name is in Sz'ch'uen.

危 A high rugged rock is 崖, referring to its hazardous, bare appearance.

山崔 on the rocky tops of the hills.

Like the last.

巍 Lofty; conspicuous and sublime, like a towering cliff; exalted, as virtue.

道高德 his doctrine is sublime and virtue superior.

欲 A peak, the distant summit of a hill, peering into the sky; it is regarded as another form of 颸 a peak.

从 a step and original germ.

Small, trilling, insignificant, mean; minute, fine; in a slight degree, too, rather; hidden, subtle; obscure; recondite, abstruse; to fade or dwindle away; to diminish in extent or value; to conceal; to hide away; reduced to obscurity; waning; to repress; as grief; not, without, have not; an ulcer on the leg; an old state lying eastward from Pa chen in Sz'ch'uen.

分钟, very small; atomic; an exclamation of admiration, exactly the thing! capital!

很 very small and fine, as work.

毫 trivial, unimportant.

薄 rather thin.

风 a little breeze.

贱 or 軽 vulgar; inferior.

臣 subordinates, low grade officers, as of the 6th or 7th rank.

物 trilling, of no value, said of a present; a thing of little use.

三 the incipient germs of things.

小 the least bit of, very little.

笑 a passing smile, a grace.

貿貿不來 | 我弗顧 it is better that they come not, than that I should fail in caring for them.

行 or 服而去 to go disguised or in a strange dress.

些 | 看見 I can see it just a little.

我無酒 it's not I that have no drink; — i.e. I have a little.

手 | 祢 how subtle are its mysteries, how abstruse!

聰 | occult, hidden, esoteric.

恨無 | 情以效益 | 我 regret that I have not a trifling present with which to testify my love.

考 | 且 their legs were both ulcerated and dropsiacal.

明 moonshine.

微 A slight shower of rain; | | 雨, alluding to its quickness.

津 a sprinkle of a shower.

Read to? A torrent in a gorge.

薇 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.

采 there I picked the coarse ferns.

采而食 to gather greens and roots for food.

紫 | 花 the crape myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica) of which three varieties are common.

白 | the Vincetoxicum; a small trailing plant allied to the swallow-wort; also a white rose.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>尾</td>
<td>wéi</td>
<td>The tail of animals; the end, the extreme part, the last of; remnants, driblets; a spit, a sandy point; the hinder part of; a stem; the bottom of; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>毛尾</td>
<td>máo wéi</td>
<td>The sixth constellation, the stars σ μ in Scorpion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>首</td>
<td>shǒu</td>
<td>Head to the tail; first and last; beginning — end.</td>
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<tr>
<td>搏</td>
<td>báo</td>
<td>To follow one, as a lackey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>搶</td>
<td>qiǎng</td>
<td>To wag the tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>散</td>
<td>sàn</td>
<td>To put the tail between the legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日行</td>
<td>rì xíng</td>
<td>Unsettled items of an account.</td>
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<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>yán</td>
<td>His speech has a local drawl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不知</td>
<td>bù zhī</td>
<td>I don't know about the matter; I don't know where it was put.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珍稀</td>
<td>zhēn xī</td>
<td>Bow trifling and unimportant things are all the end of, the fineness, the very last; the results of.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From a body which has hair behind it. |

From a body which has hair behind it. |

From woman and grain, alluding to the beading heads of ripe grain. 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. |

To receive orders to go. |

A deputy or special agent of an officer; a special commissioner. |

Very good, the best of. |

A sergeant in the army, under whom is a corporal. |

Sent him to inspect goods, or hold an inquest. |

I know it from the first to last; I am aware of the circumstances. |

Hardship, a wrong, a grievance; whatever one suffers. |

An ancient dress of ceremony worn by princes at worship; the circumstances, the rise and progress of an affair. |

To throw away a thing. |

To give a commission to an underling, to engage the services of an inferior. |

To delegate, to send. |

Elegant, as a brocade dress; stylish, easy, handsome. |

To speak in metaphor, to allude to indirectly. |

The sow-bug or wood-louse (Oniscus) | also called | 瓢虫 | piào chóng | Mouse; or Mouse from the notion that mice carry it on their backs; this and 瓢 are synonymous. |

The noise made in calling ducks, probably in Honan, as the call is unlike in different places. |

From earth and to leave behind. |

A gem of a red color; a rare or curious relic of former days. |

A precious thing which illustrates former times. |

Valuable and rare. |

A brave clever man. |

A powerful, gigantic man. |

Personable and handsome. |

A brave, gallant man. |

Grass which grows in the bottoms of rivers; a hollow rush or reed smaller than the 莎; tall grass, woven into ropes, or dried for fuel and thatch. |

Rush mats, like those woven from the Phragmites. |

The sprouts of the rush. |

He crossed [the river] on one reed. |

As little as the space that one rush occupies. |

A reed common in Kiangsu (Arundo indica); these also denote two kinds of rushes. |

Reed stalks, cane stalks. |

A fire that is insubordinate; a great, raging fire; lurid, blazing, glowing. |

A great light. |

A glowing red blaze. |

A low flame, like that of a spirit lamp. |

A nice bright fire; a serval sun. |

From earth and to leave behind. |

A low wall which protects the border of the terrace on which an altar is built. |

The low wall around an altar of earth. |

A sort of mud-wall shrine. |
Absurd bone; to crook; to bend; to intertwine, as branches; to bend to or agree with. 

To appear as if assenting to a thing. 

Ah! happiness must bend to infelicity,—and joy give place to sadness. 

Also read 'wei', when synonymous with 欲 to think. 

To answer smartly; to echo, as in replying; an answer. 

And he answered and instantly arose. 

For every one directly replied. 

The fish move in and out of the creel. 

The Book of Rites directs. 

To be sure; I promise you. 

From door and to act. 

A door half open, as when a woman stands within the threshold and talks with a man outside; a door ajar. 

From dog and fearing. 

The yelp of a terrified dog; a slat whelping three pups; many, plentiful; very, exceedingly; mixed up, ill assorted; rustic, low; to cause to submit. 

Rustic, unpolished, coarse. 

I am deeply obliged for your commendation. 

Came in numbers and quickly. 

I call myself vile and despised. 

When the water rises it runs over the bank. 

Name of a peak and a god; dangerous; rough and stony, as a road. 

From place and demon. 

A small state which was destroyed 633 B.C. Tsin; it was in the south of the present Shansi; lofty and grand. 

Rising in a high peak. 

Imposing and lofty. 

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'üen 如 remains the name. 

Beyond the Wei, the ground is broad and pleasant. 

A bruise, a contusion. 

A swelling, such as is caused by a blow from a club, which turns the skin black and blue; used for the stomach, in the phrase to turn the stomach, to disagree with one. 

A synonym of 隅 in some books. 

A singular fish found in the Yangtse River, having a long snout and a gaping mouth, called the mud or snouted sturgeon; the large sort is called 王 and the small 叔, but there may be two species; the flesh is good, but inferior to the 鮟 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 bei 北縣 in the west of Honan. 

I am not a sturgeon that I can dive and hide in the deep. 

Elegant, fine looking. 

Arranged or looking like a house; uneasy, disconcerted. 

Plants, grass; name of a place in Tsin now the south of Shansi. 

The thousand plants, a noted poem of the Tang dynasty. 

Similar to the last. 

Grass, herbage; name of a place. 

Dead 'yuen. A bud, especially a leaf-bud. 

The buds are swelling. 

From sun and perverse. 

The sun shining in his strength. 

From skin and is, but the primitive gives the idea, and the radical the sound. 

Right, proper; what is correct, like the five virtues. 

All the excellencies of conduct and character. 

Five not he five ways committed improprieties; i.e. he offended every principle. 

To illustrate what is right and define what is wrong. 

From 木 a tree and a line, showing abundance of leaves and its full vigor in the sixth month; not to be confounded with myl, 松 the end. 

The eighth of the twelve branches, symbolized by a goat; the hour from 1 to 3 o'clock A.M. towards evening; the sixth moon; an adverb of negation and doubt, not yet, not now, never; in combination answers to no, wo, as 却 is incomplete; far unfinished; sometimes denotes that an order or obligation previously required the act. 

Never has been any. 

Often intimates an impossibility.
From mouth and not yet.

Taste, flavor, smell; relish, reasoning; a dainty, a delicacy; the style or beauties of a composition; to relish, to take pleasure, to solace, to recreate in.

The five tastes, viz., acrid, sour, salt, bitter, sweet, — which the Chinese doctors suppose to reside in the five or red berries of the Kadsura Chinensis.

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 enthrone; 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.

To lose the throne.

And occasionally the throne, intimating its divine character and source.

Guests; the guest's seat — is on the host's left or right.

Hence; or given; you, Sirs; Gentlemen; used in direct address.

A high situation or office.

In or at; reigning; a reign.

Three persons in one; trine, the Trinity.

To resign or abdicate the throne; to yield one's seat.

Weil

From heat and stomach.

Disquieted.

Auxious and perturbed; some say, resolute; to bear up against.
From "words" and "stomach.

To address, to inform; to speak or report on something to another; to suppose, for 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 to be.

This is the purport of it.

此之日 addressing him, he said.

何以 why? what do you say? what is it called? how is this explained?

甚無 really inexcusable; you are of no kind of use.

無所 nothing can be said in your favor; I have no excuse to offer.

不 at the beginning of a sentence, unexpectedly; who would have said it?

有 something can be said for it; commendable, reasonable, excusable.

自無愧 I say that I have nothing to be ashamed of.

誰指 who can say who did this?

天蓋 high it may be said of the sky that it is very lofty.

還不矣 [I love him heartily.] but when he is far away I am not so careful to think of him.

天實為之之何哉 heaven really made this, but how indeed!

子之也 this was, Sir, speaking of you.

渭 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.

以 漫 the River King shows its turbidness by contrast with the Wei.

餬 anxious, unquiet.

From "woman" and "stomach.

An old name for a younger sister.

姉 sisters.

霽 An unauthorized character. An ass.

畏 Composed of 田 a field, which is here a contraction of 鬼 demon, and 趾 claws of a tiger underneath, — both to be feared.

畏 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; dreads, awfulness; timidity; to put to death judicially.

畏 very dreadful.

首尾 I want nothing to do with it.

天命 to fear Heaven's commands.

君子有三 the good man venerates three things, — heaven, the words of the sages, and good men.

多風 it is hurt by much wind, as a plant.

縮 hesitating, timid, indolent.

懼 apprehension, great dread.

望而生恐 afraid when they see him, as truants do a teacher.

意無能 useless and cowardly; incapacitated through fear.

語兒字 wigour letters.

無 fearlessness, unappalled; this term is applied to every Buddha.

羞 bashful, sensitive to shame.

清 shrinking from the cold.

難勿 I though I would put them to death, do you not do so.

From to eat and to bend; or mouth and to dread; the second also is read 温, to fear, but is now chiefly used as a synonym of the first.

餬 to feed, to give food to, especially to animals; to rear.

馬 to fodder a horse.

From "stomach.

鰻 give it all it can eat.

仔 to feed the baby. (Cantonese.)

牲口 or 頭貨 feed the animals or stock.

The first read 鵴. Hungry.

魚 stinking fish.

In Cantonese, a word of address when calling out to a man.

呀 hallo, there!

略 get out! get away, clear out! often heard among sailors as weilo !

衛 From 行 to walk, and 韄 opposed, and 回 around under it; the first form is most common.

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.

身 or 生 to take care of one's health.

千總 an officer who escorts the grain-junks.

護 the protecting shield of this region, as a god.

防 to guard the place.

榮 vigorous animal spirits.

生丸 life preserving pills.

臣 yourmajesty's defenders.

營 a garrison or cantonment.

相 mutual aid and protection.

國 an important feudal state occupying southern Chihli and eastern Honan, in the valley of the River; its capital was the present Ki-hien (Fin County); it existed 781 years, till it was absorbed by Ts'in in B.C. 241, at which time it joined three others to resist it; 22 rulers are enumerated down to B.C. 460.

微 To talk wildly in one's sleep.

言 tell big stories, incredible statements.

泰 泰 To exaggerate.

言 to tell big stories, incredible statements.
魏 wéi

Formerly used for 魏 high; lofty, sublime, as a towering peak.

Used to denote the gate of the palace where edicts are published; as 象  is the gate of the capital where they are issued.

Also said of a small portion of a thing that is completed.

A small feudal state which existed n. c. 405-241, under six or eight rulers, when it was absorbed by Tsin; it lay in the southern part of Shansi and north of Honan, occupying nearly the region where Yao and Shun ruled; Ts'ao T'ao of the 三国 called his state the 三国, which lasted from A. D. 220-264, and included the provinces of Honan and Shansi.

A dynasty of Hunnish 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 xīn

Former fragrant and the country of Wei.

馨 xīn

Assafetida, 阿馨 or 魏馨 brought from Persia and Cashmere, and used for plasters; it is also burnt as a decoction.

Fig. 233.－The sprouts growing on plants that have been pricked; to sprout again, as a willow stump.

偽 wěi

From man and to do; q.d. that it is the doing of man, and did not come of itself.

False, hypocritical; counterfeit, simulated; pretended, so called, as officers among rebels; to put on, to deceive.

低 dī

To act hypocritically.

至誠無 lui not the least deception in any way.

念 guìful designs, underhand plans.

慰 wèi

Like the last, and now used for it in this sense.

安 wèi

To soothe, to console, to comfort; to tranquilize the feelings.

安 wèi

To appease, to calm.

安 wèi

To quiet the manes, as by burning incense or offerings.

安 wèi

To condole and mourn with.

安 wèi

To be comforted, to be calmed and resigned.

有子七人莫 wèi 心 we are seven sons and cannot comfort our mother.

安 wèi

Refreshed his heart, as by hearty connex.

以 wèi

I 維願 wèi it has fully gratified my wishes.

今 wèi

Not by wèi 一日勤 now it will be only by daily diligence that you will not fail to tread the path of satisfaction.

蔚 yuè

An odorous plant akin to the Stackylides or Vicia, having purplish blossoms; luxuriant, rank, as foliage; elegant, classic, fine, as style; numerous, as population.

蔚 yuè

Growing vigorously.

蔚 yuè

A pure blue sky.

蔚 yuè

Flourishing finely.

蔚 yuè

The people increase rapidly.

蔚 yuè

Read yuè, A city 1州 in Si-en-hua 1, lying nearly west of Peking near Shansi.

蔚 yuè

A small net, the 羅 wèi which was directed to be set in the autumn.

蔚 yuè

Clouds rising.

蔚 yuè

然雲 wèi how rapidly the clouds have come up.

蔚 yuè

The perfect ant, when it has its wings, usually called 飛 or 飛蠔; they are supposed to proceed from rotten wood.
From water and a year; often interchanged with the next.

Deep, vast, like the ocean; name of a river in Honan; thick, turbid.

Deep, extensive; numerous.

Read *hwab*, The gurgling of water.

Throw the nets in with a splashing sound.

Weeds growing disorderly *hwun* among grain; dirty, uncleann filthiness; wickedness; obscene, indecent; noisome, vile, rank, detestable; to defile, to debauch.

A stinking savour.

The seraglio was full of lewdness and disorder.

Vile talk, loved speech.

Improper things, illegal doings, disgraceful affairs.

I make for myself to get a stink.

I cannot endure this filthy and dirty.

Its rank odor smells even to heaven.

Like the last.

Overgrown with weeds: jungly.

To do things slovenly.

An animal like the hedgehog, but also resembling the pig; a class, a series, many of the same sort; to sort, to classify.

A collection of characters, like a manual dictionary; name of a lexicon.

To examine all of the same sort at once.

All those kinds or classes.

From plants and assembled.

To screen, to intercept; a species of leek or squills (*Allium porrum*), called 鳴; used as a pot-herb.

Rise and fleet, as mist or clouds; vapors floating upward.

From silk and perverse.

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.

A singing official summer cap.

Degrees of latitude.

The five planets, which, as it were, wind through the zodiac.

Geographical divisions.

The husbandman binds on his plow, — and shoulders it to go to work in the early spring time.

He has the classics woven into him.

A generic name for small aperous insects.

An insect allied to the *Ceratitis*, but the species is uncertain.

A fresh breeze.

Full, gorgeous, as the flowers of the crab-apple.

Are they not very splendid?

Old sounds, *kwa*, *wa*, *nga*, and *kap*.

In Canton, *wo*, *nag*, and *lo*; — in Swatow, *ui* and *o*; — in Amoy, *bo*, and *go*; — in Fukien, *wo* and *ngwo*; — in Shanghai, *u* and *ngu*; — in Chiæ ou, *wen*.

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 for plunder, as a place where one receives goods.

A place over the breast bone.

A devil's nest; an owl-hole.

A pair of lined warm shoes.

A hollow millet-bun.

Eight generations (a large family) in one household.

The arm-pits.

A dimple in the cheek.

People are coming in like a nest of bees.

I only wish to get a quiet retreat — for my age.

The hollow on the neck between two great muscles; it is fancied to be connected with the appetite.

A cook.
A term for plants used as salads, either raw or cooked, as lettuce, endive, succory, the sow thistle, and other similar plants.

The pet spaniels or lap-dogs found in Peking.

From man and bent.

The Japanese.

From female and really; for the second meaning, it is often pronounced 'wo.'

Delicate, fine figure; winning, alluring; a servant, a waiting woman, a maid.

Also read 'nago.'

Attractive, elegant; weak, delicate.

Beautiful.

Old sounds, wok and ngak. In Canton, wok and ok; in Swatow, wok and ok; in Amoy, ak and heo; in Fuchow, lo and wak; in Shanghai, lok and ok; in Chifu, u and wok.

From to ext and to measure.

Insipid, tasteless.

A kind of water bird; when it cries, the rain is said to fall; perhaps the petrel.

A four-sided reel for winding silk, now called 'wire'; it is sometimes made with jointed legs.

Geometrical worms or loopers; turbid, restrained; to span with the fingers.

The teeth crowding each other in the mouth; small, little-minded.

A narrow-minded, prejudiced man; in Shanghai, this phrase means servile, dirty; and the Cantonese phrase 没祖 is probably derived from it.
WU.

Old sounds, ngo, wo, wok, wot, ma, and mot. In Canton, u, 'ng, and wō; — in Swatow, u, ọ, ho, hu, wa, ak, ngo, and gi; — in Amoy, u, ọ, ngō, hu, bo, and wa; — in Fukien, u, wō, ngū, ngū, and ngōwō; — in Shanghai, u, vu, 'ng, and ugu; — in Chefoo, u.

The character is supposed to represent the crow, and differs from 'niao 鳥, 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 a man 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 tu 鴉 An exclamation of regret; a sigh, a groan; well-a-day, ah!

鴉 tu 鴉 嘯 | sobbing, whimpering.

鴉 tu 鴉 To nauseate, to loathe and vomit; the sound made in doing so; to bring mouths together, as birds do in feeding their young.

鴉 tu 鴉 例 | to vomit.

鴉 tu 鴉 Read 蒸, To lose the voice.

鴉 tu 鴉 例 | to choke with emotion, and be unable to speak.

鴉 tu 鴉 An implement like a bill-book, the | 刀 with which to cut grass or weeds.

鴉 tu 鴉 From earth or wood and vapor; these two are not the same as 坂 and 柄 but they are often wrongly used for them.

鴉 tu 鴉 To cover walls with plaster; to stucco, to adorn walls; a mason's trowel.

鴉 tu 鴉 例 | a plasterer, a mason.

鴉 tu 鴉 鎯 a trowel.

鴉 tu 鴉 鈕 | to plaster or whitewash a wall.

鴉 tu 鴉 頃土之墙不可 例 | also a dung well can't be plastered; — i.e., you can't make a purse out of a sow's ear.

鴉 tu 鴉 From water and vapor; the first two are the same, but the third is sometimes regarded as different.

鴉 tu 鴉 污 污 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 rake out, as when irrigating; to become dirty by hard work; to wash out dirt.

鴉 tu 鴉 To draw a bow, and aim the arrow is 例; but one defines it the whirr of the arrow.

鴉 tu 鴉 Often written like its primitive.

鴉 tu 鴉 The district Wu-ching in 程 縣 in the northwest of Chekiang, the city of Hu-chou-fu.

鴉 tu 鴉 故 例 a famous place in ancient Tsin, now K'ai-hsin lien 介休 縣 on the River Fan in Shansi.

鴉 tu 鴉 A wood suitable for arrows, a tree producing a sort of crab, the | 槳 found in Hunan.
The third and original form represents a luxuriant forest, with trees lost between the trees, but the lower portion of the forest and the trees are now contracted to under foliage; the second form is the 1st radical, and regarded as identical, but its etymology is doubtful, and it is explained as being the vacancy which existed in the northwest part of the sky before Nu-wa mended it.

An *adverb* of negation, not, not having, destitute of, without, wanting; joined to such forms a strong affirmation; in combination answers to the termination *less*, as "形" formless; "度" limitless, excessive; occurs interchanged with "不" and "未", and takes their shades of meaning; as an initial, is sometimes redundant, as "念尔祖" think upon your grandparents; not extant, a state between emptiness and annihilation.

"用" a useless fellow.
"爲之事" an unimportant matter.
"可如何" there is no help for it; no matter how or in what way.
"事" at leisure, not busy; no annoyance.

有 and "レ" 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 "常民" to death has come.

所见聞 no one ever saw or heard of it.

無 use, doing nothing; the Buddhists use it for the absolute, a nonentity; there is a small sect of them, the "無" of whose chief feature is mystic contemplation and idealism.

自然 not made, but self-existing.

德 is truly virtuous men do not act, nor have they wethered to act.

生 it grew out of nothing; made out of whole cloth; unfounded.

限期 no time set, not limited.

- 不曉 there's nothing he does not understand.
- 可用 it is of very little use.
- 我 a Buddhist metaphysical term (andante), immolation, having no vitality, nothing in me.
- 話 if it be not then say so; don't prevaricate.
- 屈出子 and 遁子 it sprang from nothing and returns at last to nothing.
- 故 there cannot but be a reason.
- 乃 or 乃 often answers to perhaps, rather, if that; - as in "乃以爲宗差" it seems to be rather a disgrace to his ancestors.
- 如 that is the best way, nothing like this way.
- 意中買 bought it without thinking.
- 难可治 there's no way to arrange it; remediless.
- 安 the 23rd diagram, denoting sincerity.

天之所生地之所養"人為大 among the beings which earth nourishes, there is none greater than man.

有 An unauthorized character, used like the last, but applied chiefly to things, as the character (有 without a heart) indicates.

In Cantonese. None, nothing, not yet.

是 anywhere or not?

心 is unintentional.

過 I have never been there.

你 you have not yet given it to me.

在 "in" Fulbeau. Empty, open; light, porous; coarse grained, as timber.

談 chitchat, gossip.

蕨 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-lin.

- 稔 full of weeds, as a neglected garden.
- 雜 obscure, as a vague style; inelegant.
- 茂 abundant, fine grass.
- 札 my poor letter or epistle.

从 labor and man or hand repeated in it; but the ancient complicated form is intended to represent gesticulating with hands, mouth, and sleeves, as a witch does.

A sorceress or enchantress, a spiritual medium; one on whom the gods descend; to perform incantations, as women do who call on the dead; fetishism, magic.

術 divination arts; gramarye, enchantments.

男 a wizard.

女 a witch; an enchantress.

醫 medical treatment by magic, like that used by the Shamans.

山 a mountain and a district in Kwéi-chun fù in the east of Sz'ch'uan, where the Yangtsé enters the province; the twelve peaks of this mountain are fabled to have been twelve sisters.

暴 "blow" will broil the witch in the sun, and see whether it will bring rain.

誣 From words and witch.

To affirm what does not exist with malicious intentions; to invent and add to a statement; to inculpate falsely, to calumniate; visionary, false, superstitious; calumny.

佚 to ruin by slander, to involve unjustly.

譖 to implicate people.

告反 a lying charge brings down its punishment on the accuser.

揭善 to accuse an innocent man.

怨 people to malign an honest woman.

謗 slandering charges trouble society.
From an old form of iron 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 鼴, its mother by the prolongation of the middle stroke.

A prohibitive negative adverb like do not, don't do; used for without; an interrogative particle like 否, intimating a doubt or denial.

不散 do not fail in respect.

掛 you may sit down?

不散 [when talking with your inferiors] do not venerate nor browbeat them.

吳 was the capital.

吴 great, altered so as to resemble 天.

To talk loud, to bawl; to brag, to put on airs, — in which senses it is now read hua.

國 eastern of the Three States, A.D. 250, comprising Chekiang and extending north and west; Su-chau, which is still called 縣 was the capital.

不散 [when talking with your inferiors] do not venerate nor browbeat them.

鲟 The insect of Wū, the centipede, called 蚂 and 百足 and other names.

鲟 A hill 鳥 in Tsi-nan fu in Shantung; also a town 鳥 hilly, uneven.

鲟 不安 ups and downs, unsettled, alluding to the look of a row of hills.

郤 An ancient place in the 姜 state near the center of Shantung in I-shui 沁水 縣; also a town in Lu, near its second capital, now in Shantung.

吾 From 口 mouth and 五 five.

吾 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.

可與 1 朕相並 they can rank with us on equal terms.

支 1 事 to hurry through a business carelessly.

執 金 an officer in the Han dynasty like a captain-general.

與汝弗知也 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 杉 the Eucocca murrucosa; the full of its leaf denotes autumn.

碧 the topaz tree. (Sterculia tomentosa.)

枝 a pillar or support out of the perpendicular.

魁 brave, valiant, one fit to lead.

梧 From 廬 and I; interchanged with the last two.

梧 To oppose, to contradict, to resist; a lean to, a brace; to shore up, as a prop does a wall.

梧 1 事 to guard against, as anarchy or vice.

梧 to resist; q.d. to set a pole against one.

梧 forced to do a thing, as a subaltern by his superior.

梧 A sound in singing.

梧 1 事 a refrain at the end of a line.

M 當 in Cantonese. A simple negative like 不; no, not, do not.

曾 背 he won't.

曾 not yet.

因 喔 wow did you write this?

懷 Name of a river in Yung-cheu fu in the south of Hunan; also the 水 in the south of Fuhkien, and another 水 in the southwest of Shantung.

鼯 The flying squirrel, 鼰 or 畾 by the Pteromyis volans, common in Siberia; it is also called 飛生 because it is thought to bear its young while on the wing.

鐵 Fine iron from the hill 鉄; a 鉄之劍 is a good sword made of ore from this hill, a Toledo blade.

鉄 Read ica. A hoe or its handle.

鉄 unsuitable, uncongenial.

五 The original form is composed of 二 two strokes, representing the dual powers of heaven and earth connected by crossing lines; the second, more complex form is used in bills, &c.

五 A perfect number, five; the whole, all of a kind, applied to many things, as the planets, the tastes, &c.

五 the fifth.

初 fifth day of the moon.

五 爲 1 5 times 5 is 25.

五 the five hidden things, or 五 five aggregates, or 五 five sheaves, are Buddhist terms (skandha) for the elements or constituents of a human being, etc., form, perception, consciousness, action, knowledge.

五 方民人雜處 did not allow them to live everywhere among the people.

五 車 a great collection of books.

五 I will have nothing to do with you.

五 分 1 out of order, confused, scattered, irregular.

五 1 a five-petaled flower.

五 像 a profile or half likeness.
伍 A file of soldiers, which has its leader; men arranged by file: a squad, a corporal’s guard; a company; a comrade, an associate; a fellow soldier; to associate with.

行 a file of men; the rank and file.

擺隊 to parade troops, to draw up in rank.

差與為 ashamed to own him as a companion.

出身 to be born into, or enter on life in the army.

闗 之中 [living] among the hamlets without regard to rank.

忤 A man opposed to one; a match, a pair, an equal in rank; occurs used for the last, and for 恨.

作 certain persons attached to the courts whose decision in questions is relied on, and their report taken; at Canton, also applied to those who enshroud the dead.

以不之辭相應 to make statements harmonize which really do not match at all.

午 Defined as expressing the resistance which the earthy vapors of the 9th moon (hence called 月) oppose to the skyey influences, covering the earth with fog.

The seventh of the twelve stems, symbolized by the horse; consequently every 12th day is termed 午, referring to this cyclic notation; the time between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. or noon; midday; south, and marks that point on the compass; used with 之, to oppose, to stand up, to resist; crosswise, transverse.

交 11 o’clock.

正 or 中 or 時 noon; midday, meridian.

下 afternoon; 上 forenoon.

停 or 暫 to rest at noon, a nooning.

飯 a luncheon.

使者旁 the messengers spread out in various directions.

正子 to cut crosswise.

午正 (sue) north and south; whence the palace is called 午門, because the emperor is supposed to sit in that position.

午 The brightness of the sun at noon; clear and bright.

午 A bank; a low wall thrown up for defense; barracks, encampments; a walled or fortified camp; a village defended by a wall; winding roads among cultivated hills.

午 a walled village.

午 an encampment.

午 a raised parterre for flowers.

午 Fire that has been blocked, i.e. embers covered or smoothed over; to cook.

午 An unauthorized character, a synonym of 'gan 携, to close.

午 To screen or hide a thing with the hand; to put the hand over a place, or press it as when aching.

午着 put your hand over it.

午着耳朵搖核桃 like shutting the ears and rattling a walnut; i.e. to care nothing for the matter.

午 From to stop and 戈 a spear or fighting, as the king of Tsu said, "Gen means to stop fighting and withdraw the troops."

午 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 stepstone, an example to connect; in epitaphs indicates the highest qualities.

午 or 午 the military officers.

午 military students; cadets.

午 to discard the civil service and enter the military.

午 to study tactics.

午夫 a hero, a soldierly man.

午元大 one head and a great track, i.e. an ox, referring to its heavy tread.

午 斃 to threaten; to intimidate.

午 家 a cadet.

午牛 a stupid cadet, a lout of a calf; an epithet of obscurity.

午 經 其 祖 to emulate and carry on his forefathers’ deeds.

午 a great heat.

午 聲天 a celebrated empress of the T’ang dynasty, A.D. 640; wet. a prostitute, a Messalina.

午 无用之地 he has no fields to use his troops in, — and make conquests.

午 塘 arena for military trials.

午 萬山 or 夷山 the hills in the north of Fukien, whence Böhea tea was first brought.

午 A stone, the (pkg, which like veined jasper, resembles a gem, but is inferior in hardness and luster.

午 From bird and martial.

午 a large parrot that can talk, 鶴 the cockatoo or the macaw; it is sacred to Kwan-yin; "when stroked it becomes dumb," say the books, referring to its stillness when its head is scratched.

午 由 From man and do not, q.d. to make nothing of a man; the second is the more common form.

午 To insult, to despise; to ridicule, to make fun of good things; contempt of; neglect, disrespect; chagrined, disappointed; to deal summarily with.

午 由 to make game of; humbugged.

午 慘慢 to lord it over one.

午 狱 窩養 to show kindness and receive neglect; to be treated with ingratitude.

午 不由 not to treat things with loftly; to show complaisance.
舞

From the opposing and 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, sleight-of-hand; master's play; to flourish, to brandish.

跳 to dance; to tumble; to play, as acrobats.

打 boxing.

剑 fencing; to play with swords.

弄 to play a double part; to play a trick.

手 to play games of agility.

舞成牵raging with people makes them enemies.

勢 to affect power by assuming another's authority.

狂狂狂狂熱 the willow catkins are tossed by every breeze;—so is a giddy woman.

妄 surreptitiously; an officer winkling at delinquencies.

女 to employ fine words and good writing.

歌兒女 singing boys and dancing girls; singers and actors.

技勇 to try feats of strength.

舞 to skip and dance, as when highly elated; to exult.

朝出 a mountain in the north of Shantung.

務 composed of 力 strength and 抒 to encourage one.

Try 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 威 to insult.

需 it is absolutely required.

事 business; what one's functions require him to do.

必 indispensable.

本 what a station requires; the important thing.

本 my own affairs.

心 an intention, a project.

心 pettish minds are bent on gain.

農 agricultural affairs.

讀 devoted to study.

公 and 家 public affairs, and domestic or private concerns.

外 they will oppose insult from without, or those not in the family.

霧 from rain and business.

霧 fog, mist; vapor rising from the earth and condensing.

霧 a fog.

霧 a misty sky.

霧 a smoky, misty vapor; confused, unintelligible.

霧 a thick, dense mist.

霧 it is all foggy to me; I don't understand it.

霧 a noisome vapor or malaria.

霧 to go with a paramour.

鴉 the fog bird, or the bird of paradise, so called in the Archipelago, from its supposed aerial life among the clouds.

鴉 to prance and race a horse, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

鴉 prancing; headstrong, furious.

鴉 they gather together there very rapidly, as traders at a port.

姬 a star said to be near the middle of Capricorn, but others say in Hercules.

州 an old name for part of Kin-hwa in 金 勢府 in Ch'i-kiang, and now partly retained in Wu-yuen hien.
Oldest sounds, wok, wot, ok, ot, and mot. In Canton, Debe, mät, ngät, and yōk; in Swatow, òk, ngūt, mūt, and mūk; in Amoy, ak, òk, and ngä. In Putchow, òk, wuk, awō, and ak; in Shanghai, òk, wok, ngōch, veh, feh, and meh; in Chi̍ tao, u and wu.

in 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.

一 a building; dwelling-houses.

一 or 一 to build a house.

間 a house.

一子 one room in a house.

外 the outer (not sleeping) apartment.

址 or 一 a house-lot; the ground on which the building stands.

巢 an imposing, extensive edifice.

住 to live in the same house, room, or cabin.

白 a private dwelling.

神 a poetical name for tortoise-shell, from its use in divining.

溝 do not irritate or distress; [the god in] the southeast corner of the house.

The crowing or cackling of fowls; q. d. the voice of a household.

to report erroneously.

to misapprehend one's ideas or designs.

to bring evil or disaster upon others.

if you have made one mistake, now can I allow you to make another?

to hinder, to dawdle, to put obstacles in the way.

故 to purposely hinder.

了時刻 you have missed the hour; to pass the hour.

失 to miss, to fail to do, to overlook, to forget.

Like the last, and the two are continually interchanged.

To deceive, to make a pretext; false, designedly wrong.

to purport to neglect important business.

期不 he did not fail to come at the time.

事 a mistaken confidence.

主 (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.

WUH.

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WUH.
A bare hill.

五 | a peak in the range lying east of Kien-wéi lien in the south of Sz'eh'uen, famous for five plateaux.

鈴 | From 危 dangerous or 元 man and 元 high.

餧 | Diqued ; hazardous.

餬 | 警 alarmed, as when on a giddy height ; apprehensive, anxious.

餏 | to limp, to halt in walking.

抗 | To move, to sway to and fro; to rack; to stuff in, to fill a gap.

開 | move off a little.

取 | from side to side; to work in a socket.

搖 | inconstant, uncertain, as the wind.

滿 | stuff it full.

髷 | stingy, giving the least trifle.

In Cantonese. Uneasy, fidgety.

杌 | A stump or trunk of a tree having no leaves or branches; a sprout just appearing; unquiet.

子 | a square and large stool.

桌 | a table and stool.

臘 | Fat, fleshy.

臍 | corpulent, obese.

臈 | sick, infirm.

臐 | a real, whose testicles are brought from Kok-o-nor for medicine, perhaps also obtained from the Phoca ammellata in Lake Baikal.

臚 | To hem and clear the throat; to hawk.

臩 | to clear the phlegm, as when beginning to sing.

從 | To wash or plate inferior metal with silver or gold; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

鈴 | iron plated with silver.

沃 | To water or irrigate; to soften with water; to enrich, to cleanse; to reform; fat, fertile, rich; abundant, luxuriant; glossy.

壤 | fertile soil.

義 | 我 心 [truth] purifies my heart.

勿 | The original form is supposed to represent a 番 with three person attached, which in the days of Chen was hoisted by officials to call the people of a commune together; it resembles 內訃匆 hurried.

An adverb of negation, like 英 not having, do not; it is much used in Kiangnan for not not.

手 | do not touch this; let this alone.

謂 | 不 預 also do not say you have not been forewarned.

難 | be not afraid of difficulties.

大 | 吾 來 語 得 unspeakably great.

手 | 何 欲 翕之 also how earnest be is! he wishes the fragrance of the sacrifices to come up — before his ancestors.

周 | Abstract; distant.

呶 | 鳴 recoundite and vague, inexpressible and limitless.

讀 | milk. Covered with dust, dirty and dusty; to dive or hide deep.

物 | 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.

人 | 事 a thing, an article.

究 | all things, creation.

故 | a human being; the sort of person.

今 | deceased.

大 | a buffalo or ox.

三 | denote 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.

食 | strange things, a lusus nature.

色 | to judge by the looks.

多 | 選 which led many persons to reflect or judge about it.

有 | 主 everything has its maker.

空 | 無 empty, nothing at all.

不 | lawless, eccentric, reckless.

然 | — just a stupid block.

業 | patrimony, property.

學 | to learn the nature of things.

在 | Cantonese. A day.

昨 | yesterday.

今 | to-day.

呉 | High, as a hill or house, mountain or tower.

艷 | lofty, imposing.

芬 | A tuber regarded as like the 芠 having thick leaves and a woody stem; it may be a variety of the Chinese yam.

軒 | minute, fine and delicate.
Old sounds; ya, nga, yat, ngat, and sk. In Canton, ya, nga, and a; — in Swatow, a, ê, go, nga, gia, ngia, and o; — in Amoy, a, ga, and nga; — in Pehchow, a and nga; — in Shanghai, ya, nga, ah, o, and ê; — in Chihs, ya.

From bird and tooth.

鴉 yu
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.

喙 反哺 the crow can disgorge its food — to feed its young or its clan; met. filial duty.

陽 | or 鳥 a small black bodied crane, with a long white neck, found in Fukhien.

惡 | or 惡 a species of blackbird common about Peking, having a white breast and neck.

From mouth and tooth; also read chia in many cases.

呀 ya
To gape or open the mouth wide, as | | 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.

牙何 | | why are the toothed horns so like a crack? alluding to the moon's disk almost eclipsed.

Read ya. To wrangle; the bickering of children.

的一聲 the creaking of an opening door.

In Cantonese, read a a. A final particle giving force to the expression; a term for ten after a higher number, as 四 | 錢 forty cash.

牙 | | a stick with prongs on it to delineate the forking of branches; it is used with the next.

| | | or | 食 a young slave girl, alluding to the two tufts of hair.

手巴 | the fork of the fingers.

In Cantonese also written 咀.

An interrogative particle; a word denoting that an affirmation is indisputable; a tone indicating the end of a sentence.

好 | well; very well.

桿 | or | 案 a crotch in trees, the fork of branches.

一桿 | 杉 | one tree.

一樁 | 樁 | a pair of crutches.

To cut the throat, as of a sheep.

| | 猪 | to stick a pig.

| | 他 | he cut his throat.

Avry | suspend.

索 | 索 | not perpendicular; also defined elegant, lady-like.

砸 yu
Rough ground.

地形鑽 | the surface is uneven; a rough country.

啣 | used as a synonym of 馴 | | dumb.

The confused noise of boys' studying; dumb; to keep silent.

噎 the clatter of a school-room.

情難 | 限 it is hard to bear patiently.

推聲 destroys to pretend not to hear.

啣 the creaking of a scull on its pivot.

| | 車 | a baggage cart.

Read oh, Laughter.

笑言 | laughing and talking greatly.

牙 | | a fork; a crotch; the place where a thing forks; fingers, tines.

| | 拇 a rest, a crotch; a fork.

The molar teeth or grinders; the teeth; a task; a toothlike process, as a tenon; jagged, scored toothed; used for the next, a bud; ivory; to gnaw; an agent, a farmer of the revenue, as if he were one who bit the people.

| | 色 | a buff or salmon color.

| 疼 | or | 痛 | the toothache.

| | 力 | strong teeth; i.e. convincing, able to convince.

訟 | a protruding tooth.

工 | a worker in ivory.

一副 | a set of teeth.

灰 | tooth-powder.

關緊閉 the jaws; immovable, the teeth set; i.e. dying.

交 | 譴 | the jaw-bone.

花 | 今 | speccious talk; a gib-tongued talker.

鼠 | 雀角 rats' teeth and birds' bills; met. litigation in courts; squabbles, skirmishes.

娶 | a woman who acts as a broker.

旗繚紛 the scallop-fringed flags were all elegantly displayed.

爪 | an agent of others; people who frighten or annoy others.

咬 | to grit the teeth; to dispute with, to annoy another

君 | an ancient Minister of Instruction.

齒打鼓 the teeth beating a tattoo, i.e. chattering with cold.

虫 | carious teeth, supposed to be caused by worms.

奶 | 未脫 his first set of teeth is unchanged, he is still verdant.

牌 | ivory counters, slips or tablets.

簿 | 簿 | an office for levying the transit or local duties.

摩 | to beat down the price.

行 | or | 僚 | a broker or middle-man; in Peking they farm the revenues derived from various octroi laws.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YA.</th>
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<td>The sound is too indistinct.</td>
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<td>A threat swollen so as to be unable to speak.</td>
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<td>毒 dumb people are revengeful.</td>
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<td>稀 lost his voice.</td>
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<td>From bird and tooth; it was at first read 稀, and regarded as a form of 雅, a crow.</td>
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<td>雅</td>
<td>Elegant, genteel, correct, decorous; undamaged, plain, polished, refined; continual; to rectify, to make thoroughly correct; the music of wind instruments; a cup for wine.</td>
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<td>稀 to stylish, elegant; soft, winning, gentle.</td>
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<td>春 elegant leisure.</td>
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<td>春 the best rooms in an inn; the private rooms.</td>
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<td>雅</td>
<td>稀 retired, studious, not mixing with the world.</td>
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<td>稀 courteous manners, dignified.</td>
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<td>雅</td>
<td>稀 a charming place, a fine view.</td>
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<td>稀 it is impolite to reprimand people to their faces.</td>
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<td>雅</td>
<td>阿 in Shantung. A superlative like very.</td>
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<td>雅</td>
<td>稀 exceedingly fine.</td>
<td>雅</td>
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<tr>
<td>雅</td>
<td>稀 A piazza or lodge near the great hall; a verandah that goes around the house; a rough shed for sheltering horses.</td>
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</table>

From plant and tooth.

A germ, a shoot; a plumule; to bud; the beginning, the building forth.

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| 瘡 | Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded, as a pale color; a cracked sound, as of a bell; hoarse, wheezing. |
| 瘡 | The depression at the nape of the neck. |
| 瘡 | 巴 or 子 or 子 a dumb person; a deaf mute. |
| 瘡 | 之 without he's dumb and won't speak; — silky, mute. |
| 瘡 | 嗜 the sound is too indistinct. |
| 瘡 | 嗜 threat swollen so as to be unable to speak. |
| 瘡 | 毒 dumb people are revengeful. |
| 瘡 | 稀 lost his voice. |

From tooth and child.

A child whose teeth are not shed is called 亞 in Chekiang.

孔 the winter pear. (Pekingese.)

From tooth and child.

A child whose teeth are not shed is called 亞 in Chekiang.

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所言 what the Sage constantly said.

淡 plain but stylish.

春 elegant leisure.

座 the best rooms in an inn; the private rooms.

秋 retired, studious, not mixing with the world.

秋 courteous manners, dignified.

佳 a charming place, a fine view.

面斥不 it is impolite to reprimand people to their faces.

In Shantung. A superlative like very.

好的 exceedingly fine.

A piazza or lodge near the great hall; a verandah that goes around the house; a rough shed for sheltering horses.
YAH.

Old sounds, ye', ap, and at. In Canton, ap, at, chat, and night; in Swatow, a, yar, and ap; in Amoy, ap, at, and tant; in Fuhchow, ak, tah, and chak; in Shanghai, well, éh, ngh, and k'iih; in Cheju, ya.

押, To sign, to stamp or affix a seal; to escort; to control, to guard; to detain, to arrest; to compel, to force; a lockup, the room where people are detained; to suppress; an unlicensed pawnshop; to reserve, to keep back; to pawn.

不敢 I will not detain you; I would not hinder you. 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.

小 a pawn-shop, where small things are pawned.

九五 a pawnbroker who charges only five per cent.

货 to escort or convoy goods.

送入 the guard of a prisoner.

阵 to go into battle; to join battle.

看 in the lockup; watch him while detained in the lockup.

钱 money given the evening before newyear.

韵 to make rhymes.

管 to keep in custody.

字 to write a running hand.

表 to share a pawn-ticket, to pledge it for something else.

按 to keep a letter before replying to it; to keep as a security.

令 to compel, to enjoin on.

签 to authenticate a paper, as by stamping or signing it, to endorse, as by dating an edict in red ink; hence 签 is the signet office in a yamen.

画花 to make one's mark, to write a device; the 花 or 花馍 is a composite paragraph, composed of several characters in a cypher, which learned men or officials use instead of their signature; as in the combination 疏草, often for the phrase 正大光明, which thus forms the person's motto.

鸭, From bird and mail-armor for the phonetic, in imitation of the quack.

A duck; a mallard; any species of the genus Anser.

子 or 水 a duck.

雏 or 凫 ducklings.

撳, To shake; to take up; to squeeze one to take.

脣 to press one to buy.

聼 to shake, to rattle.

目 to pluck out the eyes.

穀 A variety of rice, but one authority defines this as the ear of grain.

歐 The braying of an ass is 欧, intended to represent its melancholy tone.

車, From 車 a cart and 甲 one.

The creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, crushing sound.

涛 the roaring of a torrent.

刑 an ancient punishment of crushing the bones under a wheel.

清风 the balmy breeze blows a long time.

勢 they used their strength to distress and injure each other.

鵝 the sound of creaking or crushing, as of a loom or wheel.

鮫, A scaleless, slimy fish, 陚 having a yellow belly, blackish back, two cirri, and two plates joining the pectoral fins; it is the gobly, of which family of fishes many species occur along the coast.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YAH.</th>
<th>YAH.</th>
<th>YAI.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fine dust hardening or agglutinating.</td>
<td>Yai.</td>
<td>1069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拔</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>拔</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to pull out.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>to pull up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>to pull up shoots for transplanting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>損</td>
<td>to injure by lying on or pressing.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>害百姓</td>
<td>to oppress the people.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>間</td>
<td>or 隔 or 1 to suppress; to stop, as a riot; to remove evils; to keep down, as public opinion; to steady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>欲</td>
<td>to calm one's fears.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>福</td>
<td>to drive away evils.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>死人</td>
<td>crushed a man to death.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>服</td>
<td>to subject to one's rule; to control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>守</td>
<td>to keep in one's hands, to maintain by force; to defend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| YAI. |
| See also under 旧 and 新. Old sounds, 旧 and 新. In Canton, 新; — in Swatow, 新; — in Amoy, gai; — in Fuhchau, ngai; — in Shanghai, yu; — in Chifu, yai. |
| 头 | From an overhanging cliff and a bank; the second form with hill is most used. |
| The sheer side of a hill; a cliff, a precipice; a bank, a shore. |
| 山 | a ledge, a high bank. |
| 岸 | a steep bank; met. a discrepancy, a disagreement of views. |
| 茶 | rare (i.e. cliff) tea. |
| 望 | to go ashore. |
| 虚 | an overhanging cliff. |
| 谷 | a place in Sin-hwui hien in Kwangtung, where Ti-ping, the last emperor of the Sung dynasty, died A.D. 1279. |
| 剛 | a stiff, unbending disposition, and cannot accommodate himself to other's tempers. |

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| YAI. |
| 1 | 拘 | to press down solid. |
| 1 | 住進 | to remove unlucky influences. |
| 1 | 倒 | to upset, to throw down. |
| 1 | 班 | if you are the last on the list of candidates, you cannot rise fast in rank. |
| 1 | 紙 | to keep paper from flying about; to put a long slip of white paper on a grave as a sign it has been worshiped. |
| In Pekingese. To build. |
| 1 | 索 | for to erect a house. |
| 灰 | Fragmentary things; an article with a nick or flaw in it; remnants left after a beast has eaten; a sherd or broken utensil; a tooth lost from the row. |

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| YAI. |
| 1 | 未 | to endure sorrow and ills. |
| 1 | 能延 | it cannot be delayed, it must not be put off. |
| 1 | 了打 | I've had a beating. |
| 1 | 不住 | I cannot endure it; I won't stand it. |
| 1 | 了一會 | if a chance, it will come. |
| 1 | 到凡間 | put it off till the evening. |
| 1 | 蹬蹬 | dilatory, slow, hesitating. |
| 1 | 死在 | in great danger of death, as a man who has fallen overboard. |
| 哇 | A dog snarling and wishing to bite people. |
| 1 | 笨 | stupid and heedless. |
| 1 | 魚 | the fish are all dead. (Kiangsu.) |
Old sound, yung. In Canton, ying; — in Siam, yong, yêng, and yêng; — in Amoy, jiong, giong, and siong; — in Fuhkien, ying and ngiong; — in Shanghai, yong and mung; — in Chi-fu, yang.

From 大 great within 夕 a space, defined as denoting one who is standing at one's side, having the same opinion; it occurs used with the next.

In the midst; the middle or center; the half of; to finish, to conclude; to press earnestly or to the utmost; urgently.

流 or 求 or 求 及 to solicit, to strongly intercede for, as a favor; to beg alms.

 ample, spacious; fresh; splendid, said of banners; tinkling, jingling, as bells.

夜未 the night is not yet spent; hence applied to the 夕 a famous seraglio in the days of Han where revelries were prolonged.

Moving, agitated, as the clouds; wide; boundless; babbling, impetuous, as a stream; violent, as a wind.

From water and center.

Moving, agitated, as the clouds; wide; boundless; babbling, impetuous, as a stream; violent, as a wind.

Fine dust; to fill.

然然太虚 the air fills the heavens above.

from evil or enmity and wide.

From evil or enmity and wide.

A misfortune from above; a punitive calamity, a visitation; a judgment, a retribution; to punish; unhappily, unluckily.

in good spirits, smart; loquacious and impulsive.

stop and cry out — when you approach the private apartments.

now a loss and then a gain; now up, then down; high and low, as musical notes.

the sea raised no waves — in Yao and Shunti's time.

to flourish the whip.

to report it abroad, to tell private affairs.

to raise the dust.

everything to one's liking.
Yang.

I yan yang. [his fame] has reached even to the palace.

2. yang. to become celebrated.

3. 离 then like a falcon pouncing on its prey.

4. 之木不流東一 a dash of water won't float a bundle of faggots.

5. 炎 to praise, to commend.

6. 無恶而善 to conceal the evil (or ignominious). but publish the good (or fair) side.

7. 雲住遠 don't let [the robbers] escape far away.

8. 貌不一 an ill-favored countenance.

9. 之府 a prefecture in Kiangsu, north of the Yangtze, within the ancient 之 one of Yu's nine divisions, lying south of the Yangtze and Hwai rivers along the sea to Puchuan, including most of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Fukien.

Similar to the last.

10. 鳳, 杨 (Yang) Driven to and fro by the wind; tossed, whirled—vagrant, at large; sailing; to winnow; presuming and loud; to set forth, to publish; to fly.

11. 舟遙遙以輕 the boat rocks and rolls as it flies along.

12. 靜音音 (音) he protruded himself [before the throne] and spoke.

13. 鳳 (Yang) When the falcon has been fed he will fly off.

14. 飛 (Yang) to make a bluster, to swell and boast.

15. 車 (Yang) to winnow and clean, as grain.

Yang.

A name applied in different parts of the country, to several trees very unlike; the aspen or poplar of the north of China, also called the rain tree from the rustling of its leaves; there is the 大葉 [large leaved] aspen and the 白 [white barked] aspen; at Shanghai this name is given to the white willow.

1. 柳 the common willow; so called south of the Yangtze River, where the aspen is seldom seen.

2. 赤 the elder, a species with red bark.

3. 楢 the Myrica, which produces a tart fruit like the arbutus; also a buho.

4. 桃 the sweet carambola. (Anacardiaceae.)

5. 竹木 boxwood (Buxus) used by carvers for images, &c.; there is a softer kind, called mango wood, which may be taken from another plant.

6. 野黃 the elder. (Sambucus)

7. 雨時若 rainy and fair weather come each in their season.

Yang.

To roast, to scorched; to warm at the fire; to refine or purify, as beeswax, to assay, to fuse; hot, blazing; to put or stand before a fire.

1. 火 (Yang) to put before the fire.

2. 炊 (Yang) to toast; to cook by roasting.

3. 金 (Yang) to melt metals, to cast.

4. 暴 (Yang) quick, impetuus, zealots.

From disease and to spread.

An ulcer, a sore.

頭 (Yang) 1. a scalp. 2. a bald head.

傷 (Yang) a bad sore, that destroys the skin.

身 (Yang) 1. a body, where sores come on the body.

陽 (Yang) A celebrated mountain in Loh-yang in Honan, the 阳 where 伯夷 and 陽 were starved themselves to death.

Also read 陽 (Yang).

Yang.

Wayside gods; spirits which infest roads and highways; used with 門, to drive out demons or noxious influences from the house at nowyear, — an ancient service, which the Board of Rites now performs ten days before it.

Yung. (Yang).

From places and spreading; the forms which contain the sun are common enthrallments.

Lofty, clear, manifest; the superior of the dual powers, which united Chinese philosophers regard as forming, directing, and modifying all things; this is defined "that which does Heaven's good work and shows forth all things," matter in motion; the pure, ethereal, subtle parts of matter, out of which gods and souls are formed; the superior of two things in contrast, as the sun, day, heaven; openly; a bright spot; brilliant, as color; the front; sunny, light; and opposed to moon, night, earth, &c., &c.; much used in names of places; the wale of animals, virility; north of a river; a south side exposure.

當 (Yang) in the sun; towards the south.

正 (Yang) due south.

1. 太 (Yang) the sun, sometimes called 老; the 太 are the two temples on the forehead.

1. 門 (Yang) 1. in this world, during this life. 2. 門 the 9th day of the 9th month, when people ramble.

1. 君子 (Yang) my husband looks so satisfied.

1. 出 (Yang) gone to the land of dreams.

1. 朝 (Yang) the morning sun.

1. 夕 (Yang) declining day, eventide.

1. 物 (Yang) the virile member.

1. 事 (Yang) sexual intercourse.

1. 僱 (Yang) to strengthen the animal powers.

1. 以 (Yang) to depart this life.
YANG.

1. Yang the palm upwards.

2. Yang hamadryads, elms in trees.

3. Yang a long life, as living till eighty.

4. Yang the tenth moon, because the heats are all over.

5. Yang the heat of the season is diminishing; met. the powers of the body are decaying.

6. Yang a poetic name for the cuckoo.

7. Yang the wild geese had places to roost on.

Not the same as siki, 锦 tuo.

Ornaments on a bridle near the forehead; jingle as the horse moves; bells have now taken their place; an ancient place in Shantung.

The original form was designed to represent the horns, head, feet and tail of a sheep; it is the 123rd 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 麻 a sheep.

丁 or 璞 a goat.

羊 or 羊子 a lamb.

黄 the Antelope guttus or dizeron of Mongolia.

酒 a sheep and a jar of wine — are wedding presents.

栏 or 围 a sheep-cote.

脂玉 sheep’s suet jade, the whitest variety.

掷 (or 超) to throw dice.

角风 a whirlwind, a spiral gust.

地 a poetical name for a dog.

腿 a hind quarter of mutton.

叶 a large fern or brake. (Pteris)

白 the Mongols, so termed from their numerous flocks.

駝 or 騝 the humped goat said to be in Kansuh, probably denotes a variety of the zebu.

洋 To ramble, to rove; to stray off, as a sheep.

洋无所得 in a state of doubt, with nothing to rely on.

洋天下 to travel and see the whole empire.

From man and sheep; occurs interchanged with 'yang' in the sense professing.

To feign, to simulate, to profess; false, unreal, pretended; a feint, a ruse, a dodge.

作不知 he affected not to know.

善 logical, hypothecical.

此善为诈者也 this man is a skilful deceiver.

狂 made believe that he was mad.

From earth and sheep.

The elf or sprite that guards a spot; Confucius was asked the meaning of a sheep found in digging a well, when he said it was a 獠 or local brownie.

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, from over the sea, European; a voyage by sea, a passage.

外 the outer seas, beyond the coast; foreign parts; at Canton it denotes beyond the Bogue.

面 an offing, a roadstead; when placed after a place, refers to the waters or anchorage near it.

海 vast oceans; seas; the sea.

外 the outer seas, beyond the coast; foreign parts; at Canton it denotes beyond the Bogue.

面 an offing, a roadstead; when placed after a place, refers to the waters or anchorage near it.

洋 the eastern sea; Japanese.

洋涉重 to go back and forth on long sea voyages.

洋 usually means opium; it first denoted opium, now more usually known as 一药 foreign medicine.

入耳 [the music] wholly fills my ears.

西 人 western men; this at first included all foreigners, but is now confined to the Portuguese, though 大 still means Europe.

河 how wide is the river.

洋 alone is occasionally used, where the context is clear.

洋手 中國 overflowed from China, — into wild regions; said of fame or influence.

From to eat and sheep, perhaps intimating the common food given to people.

To nourish, to rear, to bring up, to provide for, to support; to pay regard to; to take care of; to preserve the health; to tame; to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate, to mature, as a virtue by practice; to develop, as a talent; 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 to rest the eyes.

眼 to give a pension to old men.

教 to educate and support.

寺 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.

不占 not enough to live on.

Read yang’ To attend on one’s parents.

供父母 to wait on and support one’s parents.

告终 to retire from office to spend one’s days in quiet.
The second is regarded as the most correct, and is often read "mi" from the primitive.

The 1 1 is another name for the mantis.

Read "mi. The black weevil found in rice, called 強 i.

The 1 1 is another name for the mantis.

Read "mi. The black weevil found in rice, called 強 i.

YANG.

YANG.

YANG.

The ancient name of a small river in the southeast of Kansu, 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.

之見 an indistinct vision of; met. vast but vague ideas.

rocked on the water.

微風 light waves and gentle breezes.

The river is rising over the banks.

In Fulealaw. To talk about, to make known; to shake.

clearly by shaking it.

A rule, a pattern; for which the next is now most commonly used.

式 1 a model or guide.

A model, rule, or pattern; a muster; manner, style, way, mode; a kind of oak with pointed acorns.

子 a pattern, a fashion.

照 1 仗 do it like the pattern.

柳家新 1 the new style of writing of Mr. Liu (of the T'ang dynasty); — i.e. beautiful penmanship.

出花 1 to draw a pattern of a thing.

failed of reaching the model; lost the impression, said of a photograph when blurred.

装模作 1 to put on airs, to mimic; to burlesque others.

依 1 葫蘆 to copy another man's plan,

111的事 all kinds of business and affairs.

怎 1 or 怎麼 1 how, in what way?

都是 1 they are all alike; it is all the same.
### YAO.

**腰**

From flesh and important; q. d. the vital part of the body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>腰</th>
<th>yao</th>
<th>Old sounds, yo, ngo, ok, ngok, ngoi, and et. In Canton, ju, ngao, and ao; — in Swatow, ye, hiè, ngié, an, and ka; — in Amoy, jaw, gian, su, hian, ju, and ka; — in Fukchau, yia, min, au, ngié, and ngiu; — in Shanghai, yo, o, and ngo; — in Chief, yao.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>腰</td>
<td>yao</td>
<td>From clothes and necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the waistband of trousers.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to fold over a collar or cuff.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From great, the top being added like a broken point; to denote something born incomplete; another says the character represents a crooked neck; its shape resembles 天 heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pleasing, winning; the freshness of youth; delicate, tender as a flower; long and thin, as grass; gentle; used for妖 broken off, an untimely death; ominous; to beguile; to disgrace; a calamity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A fate.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to call for the spirits to come, to exhibit a prodigy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YAO.

**腰**

A confused discord of sounds.

**妖**

Strange, bewitching, beautiful; ominous, unaccountable; monstrous, a lusus 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.

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Supernatural sights and ominous prodigies sent by the gods for crimes.

Small; tender.

The chirping of grasshoppers.

To interrupt when in the way, to stop; to intercept; to invite, to send for, to engage, to go with or in one's service; to salute; to seek, to look for.

A mutual invitation.

A formal invitation to eat, one which means nothing.

To induce blessings, to seek prosperity, as by worshiping the gods.

I invite you, Sir.

To go out and meet one.

Sad; tempted; deluded.

From grass and necessary.

The fresh and vigorous vegetation of summer; a medicinal plant (Polygona tenifolia), now known as the 魽志 or seek further; its roots are used in coughs.

Luxuriant.

In May the Polygona is in flower.

From to speak and flesh, i.e. words proceeding from the mouth.

To hum or chant, unaccompanied by any instrument, and speaking no words.

To hum a strain.

From earthenware and flesh over it; but others say it is the proceeding 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.

To play and make antics for entertainment.

A celebrated fountain where a princess was turned into a flower.

Fendal vassalage or labor of a serf; socage; a villain's service.

Service of government officers or workmen when sent abroad.

Scutage or escuage, a service or work done by retainers.

Food given to government workmen on their way.

From heart and dish.

Sad; tempted; deluded.

Greatly perturbed, out of one's wits, flurried.

Disheartened, and having no one to unburden to.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1076</th>
<th>YAO.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>咖</td>
<td>an opium shop. (Cant.):</td>
<td>峙</td>
<td>Distant, far, remote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>a brothel.</td>
<td>峙</td>
<td>望 to look off afar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>爬</td>
<td>or 進</td>
<td>峙</td>
<td>遠 very remote.</td>
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<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td>to frequent one.</td>
<td>病</td>
<td>無期 entirely undetermine, not possible to fix a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>住破</td>
<td>vagrant, beggarly, those who live in old kilns.</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>流 to make a long journey tests a horse's strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>猿</td>
<td>A wild dog or jackal called</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>Floating in the air, as down; waving in the wind, floated by the wind.</td>
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<td>禽</td>
<td>1; applied by the Cant. to the</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>瘋步</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 or 1</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>隨諸風面任</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a tribe of aborigines still living in</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>衣</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lien chen 進州 in the northwest of the province, who are reputed to have tails.</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>衣</td>
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<tr>
<td>鰻</td>
<td>The 鰻</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>高, eminent; lofty, —for which the next is now used; a celebrated sovereign, called 帝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or 1</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>1 and sometimes 唐, who is said to have reigned 103 years from B.C. 2357-2255; in epitalis, eminent for justice and virtue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孔子</td>
<td>日唯天為大唯</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>孔子曰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邋</td>
<td>The 111 of Yao; towering</td>
<td>邋</td>
<td>邋</td>
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<td></td>
<td>high; lofty, as a peak.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Decectiful, false, pretended; a nation of pigmies, said to be three feet in height, called</td>
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<tr>
<td>塱</td>
<td>Handsome, elegant; a descendant of Shun.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Also read 蛳 hao.

召 | An open cart of light construction, from which a sight can be had all around. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>星</td>
<td>the traveling carriage of an imperial envoy; the allusion is to the emperor's favor shining on his path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 and the post-cart hasten this letter to you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跳</td>
<td>To leap, to jump.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### YAO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>豬</td>
<td>From care and young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>Obscure, because deep and retired from public gaze; tranquil, easy; composed, said of high-bred ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>They who are naturally retiring and refined, are desired for wives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舒</td>
<td>How quiet and composed she is!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>退</td>
<td>Retired, as a retreat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YAO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>侖</td>
<td>Used for the last in the meaning of sunken eyes; a vacant look, lost in a brown study; deep, as a large house; any blench on the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>Hollow eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>情</td>
<td>In deep thoughts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YAO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>嫣</td>
<td>From evil and tender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>To die before entering office, to die young; short-lived, an untimely end; to cut off or kill the young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>Do not kill young or immature animals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YAO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>看</td>
<td>From mouth or teeth and to join; the latter form is unusual; also read yao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>齿</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YAO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>婚</td>
<td>Obstinate, self-willed; unyielding; to rush against madly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>迂</td>
<td>Perverse, stiff-necked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>强</td>
<td>Mulish, disobliging.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YAO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>The note of the hen of the Tartar pheasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱉</td>
<td>The fabled to go a myriad li in a day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YAO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>From west and woman; but the upper part is now regarded as a contraction of 鬱 mortality, and the under as 交 moves the mouth or teeth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YAO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>The most important.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>Unnecessary, needless; I do not wish it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YAO

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<thead>
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<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>Dying, as when dangerously sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>Reviving, as parched plants in a rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>No matter, unimportant; by and by will do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yao.

Yao.

Yé.

Yao.

Yao.

至德 | 道 | important virtues and necessary doctrines.

隘 | important defiles or passes.

天可 | 睛 | the sky will then be clear.

並不是 | 死 | be certain will not die.

信 | important letter.

定 | very necessary.

將 | 到 | design to go to Tientsin.

握 | maintain the important points.

Read Yao. To make an agreement, to be bound; to restrict; to seek for; to win to; to expostulate with, to importune; carefully; diligent; to assemble, to try, to examine into; to receive in the lap.

求 | to require, to seek.

約 | to contract with.

久 | 不忘 | don't forget the old agreement.

以禮 | to treat with courtesy.

勒 | to demand with threats.

服 | the sief of restraint; it was the fourth of Yu's tenures.

會 | to meet in conclave.

皇太后 | 上 | the empress dowager earnestly expostulated with her son.

わけです | 船 | large scow-like boats on the Yangtsé River, the 對 | which are used for freighting.

艙 | 箇 | Read 艫. The 尋 | a board used to pass from a boat to the shore.

From leather and tender; used with the next.

靴 | 箇 | the leg or body of a boot.

絹 | 箓 | curved, bent over.

鞋 | 管 | the upper leather or vamp of a shoe.

諾 | 箏 | the leg of a stocking.

諾 | 箏 | Opposing, contradictory talk.

曜 | 箕 | From sun and feathered robes.

照 | 箇 | The effulgence of the sun; the splendor of heavenly bodies.

日 | 箮 | dazzling, bright.

七 | the sun, moon, and five planets; to which some add four more, making 11 eleven rulers of the sky.

金光 | 銀 | the brilliant brightness dazzles the eyes; said of much gilding.

顔 | 于 | his fame is illustrious among men.

耀 | 箎 | From bright or fire and feathered; similar to the last.

光 | 箧 | To illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, shining, bright.

煥 | 蕃 | magnificent.

榮 | 箇 | luster; glory.

煥 | 番 | the beautiful sparkle of the fire-flies.

煥 | 烏 | the happy star's brightness.

鵰 | 玺 | A general name for harriers (Circus), and for a small gray kestrel trained for hawking; a paper kite.

老 | 老 | a falcon common at Peking. (Mileus melanoceus.)

血 | 魚 | a sting-ray, because it is supposed to be transformed from the fish-hawk.

鸢 | 鳥 | the hawking kestrel; applied also to the sparrow-hawk.

鼻 | 眼 | don't trust a man who has a hawk's nose and a kite's eyes.

放 | 箍 | to fly paper kites.

Read Yao. A gay frangolin with a crest, the 箍 | resembling the medallion pleasant in its markings.

航 | 箩 | A very rough way, making it hard to get along.

航 | 箏 | uneasy; irksome; applied chiefly to the walking.

按 | 箕 | Another form of 鬼 | obstinate, perverse.

按 | 箮 | In Cantonese. To scratch; to collect, to scrape together, to pick up things.

多少 | 圆 | the get together as much (or many) as you can.

隔壁 | 鬼 | 【as well】scratching one through a wall; — a useless attempt.

趣 | 番 | To flee; to bolt and run.

神 | 鬼 | 【the torrent made noise enough to make】the gods and sprites all run away.

Yé.

Old sounds, ya; yap, yat, and yak. In Canton, yé and ya; — in Swatow, 6, ya, and me; — in Amoy, ya and gia; — in Fuhchau, yé; — in Shanghai, ya and yé; — in Chifu, yé.

耶 | 番 | the ancient form was 頤 now meaning heretical.

An interrogative particle, usually in regimen with 並, and implying a doubt; it is placed at the end of a sentence; an application of a father.

是 | 非 | is it so or not? is it true?

耶 | 魔 | Jesus, a name of early date, meaning the Lord of the Resurrection.

此豈近於人情 | how does this accord with human feelings?
何 | what does it mean?
否乐 | am I not much pleased?
然則 | then that which we call mind, simple or complex?
其信然 | can this be believed?
婆提 | an old Buddhist name for Java (Java duria), described by Fa-hien.

From father and sire, the father having been added to the last in order to limit it to this sense.

A father, a sire; a title used in addressing divinities, officers, noblemen, princes, and gentlemen.

公 | your Grace, to a duke; a title of the municipal god; in Cantonese, a grandfather.

| my grandfather; and | my husband. (Pekingese.)

師 | a scholar; a private secretary.

| an officer’s servants; clerks or attachés in a yamen.

太 | your worship, when speaking to the chihien or district magistrate.

大老 | your honor, the prefect.

二 | a servant, an official hanger-on, an attendant; as 父 is his servant.

天老 | the highest god, whoever he may be, the Ruler of the sky.

父子 | belongs to my father’s own family.

椰椰 | A cocoa-nut is 个; and a poetic name is 越王頭 from a legend that it was transformed from the head of a king of Annam, whose eyes can still be seen on it.

肉 | cocoa-nut pulp.

cocoon-shells.

花酒 | toddy or arrack.

菜 | a savoy cabbage.

衣裳 | a coir rain-cloak.

子瓢 | a cocoa-nut dipper.
From *YEE* and *Ye*; explained as including in its meaning both ligneous and congealing, and is therefore placed under the radical *ye*: it is very like *chi* to rule.

To fuse metals, to smelt; a founder; a furnace; bedizened, a false glimmer; enticing.

To incite to melt metals, especially iron or copper.

A founder, a smelter.

Mincing, bewitching, as a courier.

Men so injuring arts incite to lust.

An elegant, inciting manner.

An old man of Nanking, and a place near Fuchian.

From *yee* evening and also *abi-labe*; some derive it from evening and a line to show the horizon above it.

Night, darkness; after daylight.

Last night.

Or the whole night.

The dark terrace, i.e. the grave, because spirits gambol there at that hour; it is also called *long* the long night.

On or a thief, a night prowler.

A night never stops him, as a courier.

Deep late at night.

By night, as when belated or at work.

If the night runs on into the day; i.e. the night is not used for sleep.

To sit up at night.

To patrol at night.

Midnight.

The water birds cry at night.
法  a law, a statute.
限  an impediment.

你不可  you must carefully regard the laws.

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.

西  a threshold.

西  the west postern gate.

from wood and age, but this last is altered from 《thirty.

From plants and a thin slip.

The leaves of plants; a thin plate of gold or metal; a leaf of a book, for which is now used; a lobe of the lung or liver; a clump, a hinge; posterity, ages; an age; to collect, to assemble.

栖 | 秀月  he embarked on a flat punt.

明 | 明  during the Ming dynasty.

荷 | 荷  the lily leaf; a door hinge.

共 | 希  posterity.

开枝散  to have numerous posterity.

木 | 树  the leaves are gone from the trees.

落 | 落  the falling leaves seek their root; a man desires to be buried with his fathers.

秋 | 秋  a jade ear-ring like a leaf.

薄  interchanged with the last two.

A window, a sky-light; used sometimes in the name of Ts'li fu in Yunnan.

Read 低, A bed mat.

Read 低, A small door-post.

鍼  a thin plate of iron, such as are used in the scales of armor.

Read 低, The plate of metal on the shaft of an arrow; a ring.

德, 德  a gay, jolly, light-hearted manner; a handsome face.

衣裳  the dress rumpled and creased.

微风微风兮兮  the gentle breeze whisk the smoke to and fro.

執  a color that has lost its luster; faded; a brindled or striped black.

红色不  the red color is not stained.

败  faded, blanched.

<pre>升  th integers pavilion which bears the flags.
升  from son and sin altered; the second form is most common, but not quite correct.
升  a son of a concubine; the child of an illicit connection; the consequences of sin, retribution for crime; sorrow, evils; neat.
升 | 升  the result or evils of sin.
升 | 升  theills of the common people do not come from Heaven.
升  a retribution for unrighteous acts by the evil conduct of one's own children.
升  the recompense brought on by one's sins.
升 | 升  a concubine's son.
升 | 升  finely adorned were her sister ladies.
升 | 升  hoarded wealth produces trouble.
</pre>

錦  a stick of timber; to plant a post in the ground; a post to fasten two doors together.

危  the fellos of a wheel.
YEH.

The brilliancy of a flash.

*Yeh* | | | abundant.

| light | | | the brilliant flash and rolling peal.

光 | | | dazzling brightness, as of the sun.

Originally intended to represent the well mortised frame of boards and beams that uphold a bell.

業 | | | 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.

事 | | | an occupation; affairs.

基 | | | a foundation; what was done before, the original work.

己 | | | or | | | already done, past.

功 | | | eligible for reward.

子 | | | diligent in business.

四 | | | the four seeds are very strong.

芝 | | | a handi-craft, an art.

[**Table continues...**]
YEN.  YEN.  YEN.

游  |  息  |  take a turn and rest
道  |  不  |  the truth is really not taught.
于  |  此  |  supposing there was a man.

已  |  之  |  it is already settled.

Read, yen. An initial interrogative, how, who is, why, according to the scheme, 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 | 先 to solidify a state, its high position must first be secured.

知 |  how should I know?
用 |  why kill him?

咏 |  with great joy.

得 |  how can I be rich and honorable?
能 |  how can it be? unable.

其 |  from which can he (i.e. should he) follow him?

逢 |  (properly written 逢逢) the first year of the cycle; sometimes used for the first year of creation.

曰 |  而 他 disappeared.

念 |  how can the man get off, or out of the way so?

Sometimes read 殷. The winning smile of a beautiful woman; tall and handsome, gracious; to connect.

丽 |  a deep red; crimson.

然 |  a smile, especially the smile of beauty has destroyed states and cities.

焉 |  plants drooping; decayed vegetables; not fresh, corrupt, changed, stinking; faded, old.

色 |  the color is faded.
　|  the color of flesh.
　|  old, worn out; shop-worn, second-hand.
　|  a noisome odor.

閹 |  door or knife and to conceal; the second, unmentioned form is used as the verb.
　|  doorkeeper in the harem; persons who stand as guard; eunuchs; to geld.
　|  to castrate a pig.
内 |  or |  a palace eunuch.
天 |  eunuchs from birth.

淹 |  from water and to conceal.
　|  to soak, to saturate; to spoil by soaking; to overflow; to detain, to tarry away long, to stay away; margin of a stream.
　|  long delayed, as a case in court.
　|  to tarry long.
　|  to thoroughly understand; to permeate.
　|  heart very drowsy.
　|  or |  or |  or |  escaped under the water; suffocated, drowned.
　|  said of one sick a good while; a long fit of illness.
　|  lost the trace of, no clue.
　|  lie is at his last gasp.
　|  hindered, hampered, as by unforeseen contingencies.

醎 |  to lay in salt, to salt down; to pickle.
　|  to cover with salt.
　|  smoked hams.
　|  pleased; full of thoughts; joyful of heart; to like.
　|  much thought about, and so to look pleased with.

愿 |  from heart and full; used with its primitive.
　|  to be filled, satiated, glutted; to remain long at the wine.
　|  one feels sleepy after drinking much.

亦 |  also read yen.

愿 |  placable, good-tempered, mild.
　|  handsome, beautiful, voluptuous, enticing.

Read yh, Well-dressed, finely trimmed up.

顔 |  from head and accomplished.
　|  the space between the eyebrow and eye; a fine forehead; the countenance, the visage; color, hue.
　|  the expression of the face.
　|  the expression of the face.
　|  materials for painting, not including the oil.
　|  the color of.
　|  angry, displeased.
　|  have no face to call on him.
　|  disliked expressed in the face; to be at enmity.
　|  a rosy face.

 quarreling, wrangling.

remen |  scolding and fighting.

言 |  composed of mouth and lines to express the words issuing; but others derive the upper part from 項, an old form of 言, crimes; it is the 14th radical of characters relating to speech.
　|  a word, a sentence; a remark; an assertion, a phrase; speech, talk; sayings, reports, rumor; an order; to discourse, to say, to address; to talk, to express an opinion; to mean, meaning; to deliberate; I myself, the speaker; to ask; a designation; a sort of flag, a flag; an initial euphonic particle; a term in syntax for an expression, as 大 | hyperbole, 言 | a hypothesis or example, 風 | prosopopeia, or 言 | allegory.
　|  exaggeration, brag, talking big.
　|  words, talk.
　|  a slip of the tongue, an error, a mis-statement.
　|  arsenic, so called from its making an anagram of the first character in 石.
　|  a prediction, a prophecy.
YEN.

| 官 | a term for 御 or censors. |
| 官 | to request the candid re- |
| 官 | proof and opinion of officers, |
| 官 | by the emperor. |
| 藥 | 石 | a word of exhortation |
| 藥 | and warning. |
| 藥 | 余 | you must consult me. |
| 城 | 城 | the city wall is high |
| 城 | and great. |
| 令 | 不 | I am in bed and yet |
| 令 | 不能 | I cannot sleep. |
| 行 | words and acts; biography. |
| 一 | 一 | one word is enough. |
| 造 | to make up a story. |
| 口 | 出 | to boast, to deceive |
| 口 | 以 | by bragging. |
| 旋 | 我 | I am decided to go |
| 旋 | 去 | home. |
| 納 | an officer to transmit |
| 納 | the emperor's words. |
| 納 | 意 | an implied meaning, |
| 納 | an idea beyond the literal words. |
| 令 | 令 | I have declared |
| 令 | 一切 | everything to-day. |
| 大 | 不 | a liar knows no shame. |
| 大 | 巧 | smooth talk. |
| 大 | 巧 | is |
| 大 | 巧 | means so; to regard the |
| 大 | 巧 | words of others. |
| 甚 | 也 | an exaggerated way of |
| 甚 | 也 | speaking; blarney, bathos. |
| 萬 | From bamboo and words; it has |
| 萬 | been altered from the last. |
| 萬 | A kind of clarinet eighteen |
| 萬 | inches long, having 23 holes. |
| 萬 | 聲 | the shrill note of the |
| 萬 | 聲 | clarinet. |
| 萬 | From door and pitfall or three; |
| 萬 | the second form is only used for |
| 萬 | the surname. |
| 萬 | The gate in the village, or at |
| 萬 | its border; a hamlet; a lane. |
| 萬 | 食 | to advise, to dissuade. |
| 萬 | 食 | the villages and hamlets; |
| 食 | the country people. |
| 里 | country-places, villages. |
| 里 | 植 | the triangular-leaf tree |
| 里 | (Jambu) of the Buddhists, whence |
| 里 | 植 | denotes Jambu-dviipal |
| 里 | 植 | the universe. |

YEN.

| 罪 | or | 君 | or | 摩羅 |
| 鬼 | the king of Hell, the Rhad- |
| 鬼 | damantins of the Chinese Bud-
| 鬼 | hists, answering to the Yaman |
| 鬼 | of the Hindus; he was brought |
| 鬼 | into notice in the Sung dynasty. |
| 罪 | an old phrase, to open a door. |
| 罪 | From | pp | to bawl out, and |
| 罪 | 嚣 | a |
| 罪 | rock for the phonetic. |
| 罪 | Severe, stern, rigorous, unro-
| 罪 | lent; rigid, the opposite of |
| 罪 | 餘 | strict, as a father; met. a |
| 罪 | father; reserved, dour, austere; |
| 罪 | solemn, majestic, dignified, awe-
| 罪 | inspiring, as a god or sovereign; |
| 罪 | a |
| 罪 | beat or tap of a drum; an adee |
| 罪 | denoting the superlative, as |
| 罪 | 罪 |
| 罪 | excessively cold; close, tight, as |
| 罪 | a |
| 罪 | door; a night-watch or guard; in |
| 罪 | Buddhist books, glorious. |
| 罪 | 拿 | to strictly seize. |
| 罪 | 密 | very secret, strictly private. |
| 罪 | 尊 | your revered father. |
| 罪 | 先 | my late father. |
| 罪 | 父 | my father. |
| 罪 | 父 | a severe teacher. |
| 罪 | 罪 | or |
| 罪 | 峯 | dignified, sedate; |
| 罪 | a |
| 罪 | a |
| 罪 | a |
| 罪 | 罪 |
| 罪 | 罪 |
| 罪 | 吾 | a stroke. |
| 罪 | 功 | to strictly finish the |
| 罪 | 功 | regular duties of an office. |
| 罪 | 罪 |
| 罪 | 天子 | an Emperor who is |
| 罪 | 天子 | just and majestic. |
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YEN.

1. 要 (yao) to invite guests.
2. 受 (shou) be compromised another man.
3. 入内庭 (ru nei ting) to introduce him at court.
4. 俗 (su) old, long known, as a custom or fashion.
5. 永 (ying) the gods may prolong His Majesty's dynasty forever.
6. 约 (yue) to let the matter drag on, lest it produce trouble by and by.
7. 竹 (zhu) the ancient name of Yen-ning-fu; 安府 in the north of Shansi.

YEN.

Trailing and climbing as plants.
枝 (zhi) the branches and leaves run over the frame.

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.
席 (xi) a meal, an entertainment.
经 (jing) the hall where the emperor meets academicians; the oratory where priests recite prayers.
酒 (jiu) a dining-hall.
华 (hua) or 横 (heng) to give an entertainment.

The strings or tassels which in ancient times held the pendant gems before and behind a crown; they covered the board which formed its top.
冕 (miand) the tassels of a crown.

A place in the state Ching north of the Yellow River near K'ai-fung fu; also one in Tsu, near the southeast of Hupel.

YEN.

Not the same as 招 (zhao) a club.
A long piece of timber; in some places the pivot of a rice pestle is so called.
松 梓 (song zhi) the fir beam is very long.

From insect and long; not to be confounded with 蚕 (can) an egg, or 瓠 (hu) a dragon-fly.

An insect allied to the centipede having many legs, called 蚁 (yi) it 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 (Limacae) in Kiangsu.
祝 (zu) a local name for a lizard.

Limits of a plat of ground; the road up to a sepulcher.
九 (jiu) the wide universe, that is the 9 corners and the 8 points; all around.
墓 (mu) a path to a grave.
遐 (xia) a far-off region.

Read (jen). Water mixed with earth, mud; to ascend; square.

From fire doubled, to represent flame rising; it is nearly synonymous with 蠢 (chen) fire.

To flame, to blaze; glorious, brilliant, what draws the eyes of men; hot, ardent.
火 (huo) the fire blazes up; a flame.
赫 (he) growing hot; fierce and fiery, as a drought.
風 (feng) a hot wind; a sirocco.
凉 (liang) the inconstant world; fickle friends; hot and cold.
帝 (di) the god Shinnung, because he rules the south.
天 (tian) the weather is very hot.

Read (ten). To argue well.
言 (yan) he speaks finely, with an ore rotundo.

From woman and level. Beautiful, elegant, handsome; accomplished, versed in, skillful; in Shensi used for good.

美 (mei) fine, excellent, pretty.
頃 (qing) a fine face and figure.
鲜 (xian) fresh and elegant.
爭 (zheng) to dispute which is prettiest.

From stone and level, the second form is unusual, and always used as the verb.

To grind or triturate, to rub fine, to powder; to calender cloth; to search into carefully, to grind out; thoroughly, fully, earnestly.
末 (mei) to rub fine, as paints.
藥 (yao) a narrow iron mortar, in which drugs are 細 (xi) triturated.
究 (jiu) or (jiu) to search out the truth, as officials do, and usually implies the use of torture; but 謹 would rather imply patient inquiry; both denoting a thorough examination.

Read (jen). An ink-stone.

在 (zai) to be a scholar, to teach.

In Cantonese. To draw a fiddle bow; to polish; to roll out, as dough by the rolling-pin.
二 (er) to play on a rebeck.
薄 (bo) roll it thin.

From water and a pass or swampy place between hills; the second, unusual form is regarded as the same as 沿 (yan); the third is now interchanged with the others, but is in the dictionary read 蘇 (su), and defined to go; the first is also read 蘇 (yan).

To follow a stream, to flow along a course; to sail along or go along a shore; to perpetuate, to hand down; continuous, successive; along or by, as a road or coast; to conform to others' wishes.

途 (tu) to go over the districts; to make a thorough tour.
路 (lu) by or through the way.

風俗 (feng su) this custom has been handed down.
海 (hai) the whole sea; whole; the whole coast; the whole country.

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YEN.

From salt land and to supervise; the contraction is very common.
Salt; saltish, saline; it is applied to other salts than the common salt.
1 白 white salt.
1 盐 salt vats or fields.
1 商 official salt merchants.
1 灭 salt pans, or manufactury.
晒 to evaporate salt.
1 选 the official salt commissioner, who superintends its manufacture and sale.
官 salt that has paid duty, and not 私 smuggled salt.
生 dirty, raw salt; plumago.
1 去出出 the salt-jar has produced worms; also said of reproductive sons.
1 魔之利 the business of fishing and making salt.
青 soda.
Read yen' and used for 醋. To salt.

From bamboo or wood and extreme; the third form is unusual.
The caves of a roof; the boards or beams which uphold the caves; a star in the Milky Way.
1 头 beyond the caves.
1 口 or 房 the caves.
1 下 under the caves; tropically used for those in low life.
1 四 a four-caved house, an arbor.
1 飞 the turned-up corners of a hipped roof; in Peking, the side awnings of a cart.
1 雕 or 彩 carved or ornamented caves.

Read tan when used for 機 to carry; also read ciam in Buddhist writings, denoting the 木 or rose apple, jambu fruit (Eugenia jambos); and 木 the Jambu mountain (laratula) which surrounds the earth.

From place and to rest; also read 且.
1 坐 A wall just ready to fall; imminent, dangerous; to fall; in danger of falling over a precipice.
1 死亡 in danger of death.
1 危之声 a horrid sound, as a squealing pig.

From eye and arm.
1 眼 The eye, whose color indicates the condition of the viscera; "a small space; a hole; an opening; a square in a chess-board; a port-hole; a limit; adit of a mine."
1 无 看 not to discriminate persons, as to their merits.
1 皮 or 目 the eyelids.
1 露 or 鼻 the eyeball, the eye.
1 眼 the socket.
1 逃 eyes blurred; motes in eye.
1 鬼 a phoenix eye, the long narrow eye, peculiarly Chinese.
不 肖 or 不在 to overlook, not to perceive; gave no attention to it.
1 一 针 one needle.
1 好 力 to see at a glance; to judge of a thing accurately.
1 翻 a hoop which recoils or uncoils; to deny one's promise.
1 斜 or 遁 cross-eyed.
1 打 作 to drill holes.
1 挖乱 the eyes strained, as from reading in the twilight.
不 看 to look with contempt upon, to disrespect, to disesteem.
1 蒸 to see a thing as one's intentions.
1 色 a hot eye, i.e. covetous or longing; to desire greatly.
1 开 to take a prejudice against, to be angry at one.
1 看着 in a little while, as one is looking; presently.
1 线 an informer, a tattle-bearer.
1 线 to employ a detective.
1 界界 the prospect is very wide and grand.

From men and to lie on.
1 嬭 To cease, to desist from; to sleep, to recline; to make to lie down; to still, to hush; to throw or push over; to bend, as a wind the grass; to fall along; to be prostrated.
1 息 to rest; to take a nap.
1 晦 undecided, as one from having his plans frustrated; irresolute; obstinate, disobedient.
1 伏 to lie down for a rest.
1 坐 to fall over, as by a push.
1 武修文 to leave the military and follow the civil service.
1 能 水 it can go under the water, i.e. to hide itself.

From concealed and to repose; it resembles the last.
1 妓 To hide away, to secrete one's self; to repress; to wayside privy.
1 興文 武 to advance the literati and repress the military.

From insect and to lie on.
1 蜥 A species of livid lizard common about walls, called 蜥 which changes its color; the chameleon; a cicada with a horn or crest, also called 蜥 or capped cicada, which may perhaps denote a Philora.
YEN.

年に

A region, now 獄, in Hui ch‘an in the east of Honan, formerly a petty principality at the junction of the Jü and Sha rivers.

蝨

A collar or band on the neck of a coat, called 領 which was embroidered in the times of the T‘ang and Sung dynasties.

From 从 to hide, alluding to its habit of hiding in streams.

An animal, having a white back, a rat’s nose, elephant’s feet, and hard hide, as large as an ox, and fond of lying in the water; it is the Malacca tapir, and bears the names of 鼠 and 鼠, and 鼠, referring to its supposed habit of burrowing and concealing itself; this term is also incorrectly applied to the mole 獒 or 田鼠, and the two animals are confounded by the Chinese.

鰯

A cat-fish, mulletfish, or silure, which lies flat on the ground; it has a white head.

鰯之為最美人之鰯 the delicate taste of the carp and bullhead are to be compared to the sweetness of a pretty woman.

鷗

The female of the phoenix, same as the 鷗 so called in early times because it was 傘伏鳥; the bird before which all others bowed.

鳳, a phoenix.

鄞

A district, 烏 in K‘ai-fung fu in Honan south of the Yellow River; also anciently a place in the south of Honan near I-yang.

From hill and to offer up.

The top of a mountain,unkened to a boiler; perhaps referring especially to hills with concave tops, which are like burnt-out volcanoes.

陟, 陟 in 陟, be ascended the hilltops.

演

From water and to fear, one of the horary characters.

演

A stream flowing far; long, ample, extended; widely; to practice, to exercise, as a craft or art; to perform; to moisten, to permeate; to lead; occurs used for the next.

習, to learn, and become proficient in; to practice.

武, to drill in military exercises.

戲, to act plays.

拳, to learn boxing and fencing.

演, an eddy in the water; to whirl round and round.

衍

To overflow, to inundate; to enlarge, to spread out, to amplify; superlative, abundant, much; prolx, turgid; beautiful, elegant; fertile, rich, as a level field.

繁, abundant; numerous, as many descendants.

演, to relax, to overpass; to give loose to one’s passions.

沙, a sand-spit or bank.

聖, the very Holy Duke, a title of the lineal descendant of Confucius, conferred A. D. 1055, and still held by him.

聖, to make known widely; his perfect virtue.

敬, to write a thing carefully, without regard to style or accuracy.

清, a cool breeze comes by in the heated day.

蜯

A centipede, another mode of writing 蝜蜓, the Cornelia or Scutigera.

言

From mouth and to enter; contracted from an old form representing a ravine down which water and mud poured, making a marsh at its mouth; it is used only as a primitive, and as an old form of 言, a district in Shantung, and also of the next.

言, a marshy place at the foot of hills; mud and water debris.

兡

A large prefecture, 新府 in the south of Shantung, which belonged to Lu, and was the scene of important historical events; but it is not included in the ancient 省, the smallest of Yü’s nine divisions, which comprised the region lying between the rivers Pei-ho and Ts‘i and the Gulf of Chilili, afterwards the state of Ts‘i; correct, trustworthy, which is explained as having been applied to this region.

兡

From black and sound.

黒, black; pitchy black, as the sky, which makes a background for stars.

深, inky dark, as the heavens.

雲, the piled-up clouds are very dark.

然, his face was gloomy, as if his spirits had melted, — at the parting.

广, to represent the projecting end of the plate under the covers; 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.

瑺, from 言 and 音; it was the personal name of the Emperor K‘ihuang, and only the second form is now used.

瑺, a tablet or mace held as a warrant by the emperor’s envoys, who were sent to punish refractory princes; it was nine inches long and sharp-pointed; bright, beautiful, as a gem.

庁

The upright bar which shuts the door insides is 門, it laps over the two leaves and fits into sockets.

捾

Luminous, bright; easy, quiet, smoothed out; to cover.

 yat, at leisure and in health.
YEN.

Sharp, having a sharp point; to sharpen, to point; to cut off or in two.

丱 鋤 sharpen-pointed.

丱 起 屢 he rose up and went away.

丱 悅 glorious, bright; said of the emperor's discemnent.

丱 本 爲矢 be sharpened the stick for a dart.

丱 存州 one form of Jambu-delus, the Budhistic universe.

嚴 From man and stern.

丱 丰 of a commanding presence.

丱 皮 carrying the head high; majestic, stern, severe-looking.

丱 若 like as.

丱 看則封金 仏他 came back to see and there was the package of money as before (i.e. untouched).

丱 態 very precise and formal, particular in etiquette, like a martinet.

丱 一色 just the same color.

淹 丰 From 大 great and 伸 to extend out, i.e. large overmuch; also read 丵.

丱 淹 To remain, to stop awhile; to cover, to hide from; a surplus, an excess; as an adverb, forthwith, erelong, hastily, quickly; entirely; grandly.

丱 城 a town near where Confucius lived.


気 息 ① gasping, fainting, expiring.

丱 見 ① to look at a long time.

丱 留 to seek a refuge; to stay long, or as it were hidden.

淹 淹 Some say, the shadow of a hill; a mountain in the west, called 蘅 fabled to contain the cave where the sun goes at night; perhaps alluding to some of the lofty peaks in Kansuh or the Koulikun range.

淹 The sun obscured by clouds; indistinct, from something intervening and obstructing the sight; obscure, as twilight.

丱 彈 下 飛 the sun is darkening and will soon be down.

丱 毒 are not. dimmed; said of the sun or moon.

丱 毒 to intercept the light, as a curtain.

丱 而 徹 the hero who can save it is hidden and unknown to the world.

淹 From piece and to hide.

淹 丰 The boards or screen, called 丵 長 placed over the plate beneath the eaves to prevent birds from nesting there.

淹 丰 The salvage or border of a dress.

丱 窗 in Shensi a bag or bucket for horses to drink from; a very wide and large dress.

淹 丰 To cover a thing with earth.

丱 堆 to bury.

丱 土 填山 to pile or heap up earth over a grave.

丱 水來土 堆 bank up earth and stop the water.

丱 淹 to conceal by burying; said of money or bodies.

淹 丰 From hand and to cover; the second form is the least used.

丱 淹 ① To gather in order to cover; to screen, to shade from view, especially with the hand; to close; to hide from observation; to soothe; to stroke; to catch at a disadvantage; to surprise and cover, as a net does birds.

丱 淹 ① to screen the face with the sleeves.

丱 面 to hide the face.

丱 鼻 to hold the nose.

丱 警 or 警 to act hypocritically; to conceal one's bad deeds.

丱 半 half concealed or shut; ambiguity, meaning half said.

丱 門 to shut or close the door.

丱 御 or 逗 to hide from view, to shade.

丱 住 it won't remain closed, as a door.

丱 玉不 玉不 玉 the flaw cannot hide the gem, nor the gem cover up its defects; each one must stand on his own merits.

丱 丷 From 丷 to raise the hands and 合 to 丷; it resembles the last in its meanings.

丱 丷 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.

丱 中 in a narrow path, as an alley or a pass in the mountains.

丱 丷 to put a cover over.

丷 丷 the clouds obscure the sun.

丷 From demon and to hate.

丷 丷 Disturbed in sleep by horrid dreams, and to cry out in distress; to have the nightmare.

丷 着 oppressed by nightmare.

丷 丷 in a nightmare.

丷 丷 the nightmare demon.

丷 丷 infatuated, bewitched, as by a vile beauty.

丷 丷 From a scale and to dislike.

丷 龜 The operculum of a snail, whelk, winkle, or other spiral univalve, also called 螺 丷 or snail's cash.

丷 丷 the sternum or thorax of a crab.

丷 丷 From tree and to dislike.

丷 樹 The wild mulberry, (Morus sylvestris), whose wood is veined, and used for making bows and hubs.

丷 丷 silk from this tree, good for guitar strings, cords, and traces.

丷 丷 there was the wild and cultivated mulberry.
YEN.

盔
Armor for the breast like a cuirass or breast-plate.

禦
To pray for happiness; to implore the gods.

要
YEN.

要
1 髹  to ask for blessings.

瘢
The scar of a wound or sore.

瘢
YEN.

瘢
Black pimples or scars on the face or body.

瘢
1 斐 dark spots; a freckle.

瘢
瘢 a dark scar.

癜
YEN.

癞
From a precipice and sufficient; this character is used to illustrate the four tones; it has the meaning of several of its compounds.

癞
Sufficient, filled; satisfied; distasteful, disagreeable; to dislike, to reject; to loathe, to sicken at; wearied with; quietly, steadily.

癞
1 悲 hated or avoided by all.

癞
討 to get people's dislike; to bore others.

癞
不知 |尺 he is never satisfied.

癞
1 悲 or 悲 1 to hate, to avoid a person.

癞
癞 to dislike being troubled.

癞
癞 1 loathsome, disagreeable.

癞
Read 癭. Satisfied, gratified.

癞
癞得無 | 贪得無 the avaricious can never be satisfied.

癞
1 夜飲不醉無歸 let us have a quiet, jolly time to-night, and not go home till we get drunk.

癞
Read yeh. To cover, to shade; to retreat from bustle; a nightmare, a bad dream.

癞
目 to shade the eyes.

癞
見君子而後 | 然 when the fool sees the princely man, he shrinks away for shame.

癞
Read yeh. Constrained, narrow; to bring under subjection, to restrict; obedient; to unite as one, united; to injure; to beckon in, as at a door-way.

癞
然 submissive looking.
From mouth and cause or a swallow; they are not quite synonymous, and the latter is rarely met; the first is also used with yeh, the to baccough.

To swallow down, to gulp.

I can't swallow.

To drink.

A huge swallow.

To give up the ghost.

Three bites — of a plum, denotes a temperate man.

A sound imitating the roll of drums.

A bank of earth which prevents an overflow; a moat, a ditch.

A bank lined with willows.

A bund, a levee, a dike.

An elegant and handsome person, a fine figure; excellent, accomplished.

A personable and clever man.

A personable and clever man.

A personable and clever man.

The very Bayard of the state.

A proverb, a common saying; traditional or legendary talk; village stories.

A vulgar saying.

The sayings of low people.

As the old proverb hath it.

The first of these when read yuen is like the preceding, but otherwise it is most frequently used with the second.

To moan with one for the loss of one's country; to condole with the miserable, or those disgraced from office.

To condole with.

To go and mourn with one whose country is destroyed.

I he never came to condole with me.

The smooth stone on which the Chinese rub their ink.

To get one's living by writing, i.e., plowing the ink-stones.

Fellow-students; schoolmates, who use the same ink-stone.

He ground a hole in his ink-stone by his application.
YEN.

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.

狱典

the autumnal assize.

审判

a legal decision.

秋有信

a final decision.

From 豐 abundant and 益 to cover over; the first unauthorised form is most common, but not considered to be so correct as the last two.

燥

Beautiful, captivating, handsome; plump; voluptuous and winsome, as a fine face; bedizened, wanton, dissipated; tall, well-shaped.

美

incomparably beautiful.

芳聞

[In the spring] the flowers emulate each other's beauty.

花

handsomely dressed.

光

gorgeous and beautiful, as an illumination.

娇

bright, enticing; winsome, as a pretty face.

淫

wanton; seductive and lascivious.

色動人

beauty excites men.

口給

a ready tongue is an evil — or brings trouble.

陽

the balmy days of spring.

慕

to admire and desire, as great learning or wealth.

騾

From spirit and severe; used with 營 暗 rich.

醋

Vinegar or spirits of a strong, sharp taste.

酒

drink is very strong.

Water moving beautifully, as the boisterous, rolling sea.

滋

池中水

the bubbling waters fill up the pool.

From flame and to involve; it is nearly synonymous with 炎; the first form is preferred, and the last two are rather pedantic.

熔

Brilliant, drawing the gaze of men; the fury of a fire.

火

a flame, the blaze.

青

a blue flame.

燃

a roaring high blaze.

燈光

the flames of the lamp are very bright.

接三放口

to say mass on the third day after death and open the door of hell to release a soul.

光直冲霄漢

the lurid flames shot up to the heavens.

狂

the leaping tongues of flame.

狂

the pestilent fire [of heresy] daily spreads.

騾

From horse and the whole; the second form is rather vulgar.

騾

Nama 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.

詢

to hold an inquest.

和

to hold an official inquest or examination, as of wounds received, or of a corpse.

要

to inspect and pass goods.

放

to ascertain the personal efficiency of officers before sending them to their posts.

報

a permit.

照

to examine if genuine.

筍

to 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.

鰓

the fish is gasping and panting.

牆

From man and settled; it is another form of 郊 a district.

To settle or arrange the prices of articles, as a broker.

綠

names of two gods or genii.

撿

To pare, to clip, to even off; to bale out, as grain.

米 or 米

laddle or pour out rice.

猋

A hunting dog of great strength used in hunting tigers; probably allied to the Mongolian or Tibetan mastiff.
Red or yellow binding inserted around the upper leather above the sole.

From heart to think.

To recall, to bring to mind; to reflect on, to think upon.

I took to think.

I cannot recollect it.

I to bring up to mind, as by a strong effort.

I to cherish ill-will.

A mutual remembrance.

A tough kind of wood like the ash or wild cherry, suitable for making bows or arrows.

A kind of wild plum.

In getting out rods for arrows, the ash is next in goodness to the wild mulberry.

The breast, the pit of the stomach; the heart or bosom; full; used for its primitive, the thoughts, the feelings.

My opinion; I think so, implying some conceit in it.

The breast; the desires.

Your decided views; your prejudices.

The mind filled with anxious feelings.

Prejudices, notions.

An original composition.

To get a judgment or opinion from another.

The breast swollen a little; asthmatic.

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.

或 or else; otherwise.

或 or is it so that there are none?

或 I grieved, desponding from being held back; irked, vexed.

之 I repress it; keep it down.

亦可矣 however, this may also be.

威仪 his air is very careful and reserved.

退 to abate or restrain; to press down.

求之與 '與之,與 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 脾 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.

I am I can also do as well; I can likewise effect it.

如無 I either will do, to have it or not.

如無如何 then in fact there's no help for it.

係 it is also that.

不 I 君子 is he not also a good man?

若是 it is also just that.

不必問 I 不敢言 don't ask, for I dare not tell.

是 我 I have seen and likewise met him.

既而已矣 it will do quite as well if he goes another way.

从 hand and to look up; but the original primitive is 印 seat; q.d. turned by the hand.

A conjunction, else, or; either or better; moreover, further; to press down with the hand, to settle; to stop, to repress, to keep back or down; to rule; to keep one's self-possession, to curb; close; handsome.

From great and also; it is constantly used for the next.

Very large; great; abundant; adorned, beautiful; grand looking; unsettled; enduring, 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.

心 gloomy and of a sad heart.

数 the double tandem chariots came in line.

堂 the magnificent palace of the Sovereign.

弈 name of a great chess player, n. c. 450; the Philidor of China.

Confounded with the last.

弈 A game where the men number 180 white and black men each, to represent days and nights; the aim of the player is to surround his opponent's man as in our game of fox and goose; to play a game, as chess; the men or air; a tent.

博 to play chess.

From napkin and also.

解 A very slow pulse is called

食 A disease of a voracious appetite, and yet the patient grows thin; caused probably by tape-worm.

翼 From wings and to stand — as if ready for flight, in which sense alone it is used with the next.

翼 Bright, as it will be on the morrow.

之 日 wait for him till to-morrow.

朝 to-morrow morning.

翼 The wings of a bird; sails of a vessel; flanks or wings of an army; applied to side horses, houses, or rooms; to serve as wings; to assist, as a councillor; to append, as a wing; to brood over, to shelter and defend; to be reverent; leisure; cordial; vigorous, daring; well-ordered; exuberant, flourishing; next.

扶 to help; to give succor, as to the center corps.

心 very careful and respectful.
yi | wings; helps, adherents, accomplices; aids to study, as comments, glossaries.
leisurely, like four horses abreast; regular, as marching troops.
a Manchu major-general.
 or服 | the bat, from its folding the wings during the day.
his feathers and wings are all grown, said of a lad of 16 years.
or撲 | or振 | to clap the wings.
無上天嗎 | can you fly to heaven without wings?
宿27th zodiacal constellation, including the Crater.
the wing is broken; met. the death of a brother.
以爲食 | placed this tuber as a side dish, or to fill out the table.

to assist; standing ready to fly.
| an assistant; to help.
共 | their notions are the same, just as two wings fly in unison.

A small branch of the 溝 in Mib-bien in the north of Houan, one of the headwaters of the River Hwai; a boiling current caused by a rock in a stream.

yi | From eye written transversely and happily, denoting the eye of an officer motioning to the lectors to seize a criminal.
To spy, to be on the lookout for offenders; to lead on.
pleased; alive, growing; good.
Read nǐ, To stop and see what one will do.

Mists and vapors ascending in thin revolving flecks; to revolve and return upon; for which the next is now used.

yi | From horse and to spy; like the next, and often contracted to it.
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.

yi | a wayside rest-house.

或 | or | to a station house; the official stations.

馬星 | fidgety, in a hurry, flighty.

共達 | the blades are springing up rapidly.

馬星進命 | born under a wandering star; — never at rest.

yi | From silk and to spy; it occurs interchanged with the last and next.
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; uninterrupted, unceasing; long; great; at the last extreme.

yi | to get at the clue; to unravel or extricate an affair.
不 | constant and incessant, as intercourse.
己 | each man stated his opinion.

yi | [the sound] kept on just that way; incessantly.

yi | able to draw them out, as the talents of officers.

yi | unceasing, continuous.

yi | To explain, to make clear; to interpret, and make parties understand each other; to translate from one language to another.

yi | to interpret.

yi | an official interpreter.

yi | far off regions, people who live so remote that repeated interpretations from mouth to mouth are necessary to understand them.

yi | translated it into Chinese.

yi | To like, to rejoice in; to please; happy, contented, jovial.
然 | delighted, gleefully.

yi | pleased with.

yi | sick, indisposed.

yi | A hill in Ts‘ao-hien in Shantung; and of another, the 賽山 in Pei-hien 縣 in the north of Kiangsu.

yi | The original form represents a short stake with a hook to hang things; it is the 59th radical of eight characters, and resembles a spear; used with the next.

yi | 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.

yi | to take or seize without order or erroneously.

yi | to arrest criminals.

yi | drag him out of his den or hole.

yi | it is not that our small state ventured to aim at the appointment of the Yin dynasty.

yi | Used for the last.

yi | Black.

yi | 身衣 | he wore a black silk.

yi | 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 glume has been taken or threshed out.

The part of the dress under the arms.

That which shows exhaustion of the powers, viz., fluid secretions, as saliva, sweat, pus, milk, sap; thick dregs; to disperse, as water thrown down.

Rich juices, applied to dew and genial rains.

Sweat of the clouds, i.e. dew.

The pearly secretion; met. 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.

A insect that changes, returing to its different hues or its celebrity; a small eft or chameleon common in Hu-kwang, called 蜱 and 蝾 or grass dragon; it is fed to larks.

Also read 丝; A blaze, a light; bright, brilliant; dry, dried up; rancid, not fresh, said of walnuts and chestnuts.

An edge of a field.

Frontiers 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.

From to go and a javelin.

Men sent to guard the frontier; to send on service; work for a feudal prince; government service; to minister to; official underlings and attendants; policemen; to set in rows, as when transplanting grain.

A runner about the public courts; of whom there are 頭 and 拄; head sergeants and constables, 頭 and 茶; doorkeepers and waiters, 官 and 頭; head jailers, etc.

When I am a servant I perform its duties, even when disagreeable.

A servant, an employé, a coolie.

To employ, as a servant.

To go to the wars.

The lowest class of mendicants; scavengers, runners.

Occupation, calling.

Servants who are bought for life.

To work incessantly to the end of life.

A prevalent disease, or one attended with unusual symptoms; an epidemic, a pestilence.

The pestilential vapor passed on and infected others.

Ghost to expel the demon of the contagion.

An amulet against the epidemic.

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; once, at once; a, an; a few; the whole of; honest, perfect; one and undivided; unchanging; to consider as one; to harmonize, to unite, to render uniform; after a numeral sometimes means one out of it, as 二十分, 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 說出 tell the facts one by one.

直走 go straight on.

早 very early, still earlier.

不 or 不一様 unlike.

make them alike; all must conform to the same rule.

A word is a word. There must be no shuffling or retraeting.
The original form of this character, now used as the 5th radical of a score of incongruous characters, represents a curling swamp or bud just coming out of the darkness and exclusion of winter.

The second of the ten stems, relating to the east and to wood; often used as a pedantic form of one; bent, curved; to mark the end of a topic; to erase or check off, as erroneous characters by a catch line; a fish's bowels, from a supposed similarity in shape.

Ten | the primordial cause; the ground or reason of; a star in Draco.

未定 | we have not decided yet who is best.

得虎如挨 | he was got up like the stripes on a tiger's flanks, — the bands on the tiger being likened to this character.

謂甲曰 | this man said to that.

Once interchanged with the last.

A house martin with bluish plumage, having two or three names, all apparently given in imitation of its twitter; the grand (daughter of 颁頂) n. c. 2900 is fabled to have swallowed a 子 and bore a son, who was the great progenitor of the monarchs of the Shang dynasty.

屹 | an isolated, imposing mountain.

| A grand peak; firm, imposing, like a mountain.

From man and 氣 vapor contracted.

Strong, tall, robust; martial, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly, abruptly.

然而 | he rushed in unexpectedly.

公羊 | a stately he-goat.

舟之 | the vessel rocked uneasily to and fro.

亖 | lofty and imposing, like a high terrace.

崇墉 | the ramparts of Ts'ung are strong and stout.

From an inclosure and a seal, referring to the patents given to feudal princes; it is the 168d radical of a natural group of characters denoting towns, and in the contracted form is placed on the right of the primitive; occurs interchanged with the next two.

A city, a fortified place of great concourse; a capital; the fief or domain of which it is the capital, now applied chiefly to a 郡 district; the royal domain; the principality of a prince; to have one's capital; a camp; a stoppage of the breath, a shortness of breathing.

州 | the district magistrate.

首 | the chief district in a prefecture.

敞 | my district; and 盛 | your city or town.

封 | to confer a country on a prince; a fief, a principedom.

人 | citizens, townsfolk.

氣於 | and not to be he could not stop his panting and hiccuped.

豪 | a village elder or headman.

四井 | four hamlets made a village — of 32 houses in the Cheu dynasty.

同 | from the same district.

通 | a great place of trade and concourse, as Canton.

母 | the female sex (matrigrand), used in Buddhist books.

咳 | a short or interrupted breathing, a catching of the breath.

鳴 | an asthmatic or hesitating breathing.

心 | palpitition of the heart.

悒 | Disquieted, sorrowful; a feeling of being neglected.

于心何所 | what heart-grief have you?

恧 | sad looking.

强 | Strong, robust; exerting one's strength.

手搏而不顾 | going on diligently, like the ploughman who never looks back.
Damp, as from dew; moist, soaked; to steep.
yi. 沾
| 1 潮 humid, wet.
| 潮 soaked through.

A bag or satchel to hold books; a wrapper in which to preserve them; perfumed; to wind around.
yi. 撮
| 香 a scent-bag hung on the dress.
| 香 a scent-bag hung on the dress.
| 衣 perfumed garments.

To bale out; to pour or ladle out, to transfer or decant liquids; to take up; to retire from, to repress.
yi. 捉
| 酒 draw off some wine for him.

To injure and get out of, as an affair.
yi. 捉
| From hand and a whisper.

To make a bow with the hands joined upon the breast, à la Chinoise; to cede, to yield politely; to give way to; a bow, a salutation; to bow in.
yi. 拜
| 拜 a very formal bow, the hands raised to the eyes.
| 拜 to return a bow.
| 三 to enter the house after the third bow; an old custom.

Read ts'ih, Multidinous.

A synonym of the last, and now superseded by it; also read 休; and by some defined to make a bow, dropping the hands to the ground.
yi. 桶

A hand of eight dancers or mummers who performed set figures at sacrifices during the worship of ancestors.

八 to anoint the eight bands are performing in the hall.

From water and to lose; it is nearly synonymous with the last, and also interchanged with 泰, to overrun.

To overflow; to rise, as a flood; to be dissipated; licentious, immoral; excessive.

From water, 天 heaven, and a well, the primitive being explained to mean man's mouth.

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.

From fire and to practise; it is also read sikh.

Brilliant, glorious; glistening, sparkling.

A name for the fire-fly.

倉庚子飛耀其羽 how the orioles are flying about; see their bright wings!

An iron agricultural implement; some say an incense burner; others, a large kettle.

From carriage and to lose; it is also used for 陵, to scaven.

A number of carriages rushing out together; to rush by another; to rush on, as in battle.

to invade.

To scatter; to disperse.
The shrill note of a flute is sometimes referring to its alternate high and low tones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YIN.</th>
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<td>The shrill note of a flute is</td>
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Old sounds, yin, yın, and nǐn. In Canton, yān, yām, and nǐn; — in Sian, în, ūm, hūn, ān, ngūn, ūng, and ngūm; —

in Amoy, ien, ūm, ūn, gūn, ūn, and ūm; — in Fuhchow, ūng, ūng, ūng, and ūng; —

in Shanghai, ūng, ūn, and ūa; — in Chifu, yīn.

From an enclosure with great inside; q. d. that which is great when comprehended includes all.

A cause, a reason; to avail, to take occasion from; a foundation or base; to proceed; to conform to what exists, to rely on, to continue on, to allow according to a precedent; the conduct of a person as being the cause of his reward or punishment; as a proposition, because, for, wherefore, why, on account of; by means of; owing to, in consequence of; often makes a participial form of the following verb, or forms the allative 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.

此 | to infer that from this, learn one from the other.

乘 | to multiply, as in arithmetic.

小 | to lose the great for the less.

必 | doubtless there is a reason for it.

为 | because of, on that account.

何 | or why? what's the reason?

时 | to do the right thing at its proper time.

和 | legal terms, to follow precedent or to disregard it; to continue on or to reject usage.

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.

结成婚 | to arrange the betrothal; to have a wedding.

弟 | a wife's relatives.

弟 or | your relative; the two expressions are used in reference to the ages of a person.

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 | a tiger's skin used for a seat.

细草如 | a cushion-like turf, thick greensward.

学 | the Skimmia japonica, an evergreen shrub, bearing red berries.

乘 | to take a place of honor.

A mat or mattress; the lining of a garment; a plait; the under garments next the skin.

如 | a mat or mattress.

拂 | to sweep the mat, as before sitting down.

累 | to sit on and eat; they lie on double mattresses, and eat from dishes laid in rows; — met. 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 used to make it flow west.

To raise an earth-work to restrain water; to close; to turn a water-course.

To make, to raise a mound before a wall to enclose it.

To dike, to raise a dam.

Also read as "yin," and occurs interchangeably with the last.

To fall into the water, to sink and be lost; to dam up; to stain; to wet thoroughly; to ooze or soak; as water through a porous dish; to spread, as a spot of water on paper; bibulous; a stain; name of a river.

To be drowned.

is lost among the crowd, he has never attained any eminence.

the oil stained the paper.

the rain has soaked my clothes.

wet through.

ink spots.

From gate and dam; it is like the two preceding.

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.

the gate in this side wall.

impaired, in straits; oppressed by poverty; unlucky in everything.

to stop all the roads.

To respect, to reverence.

To worship and to dike.

To worship with a pure intention and clean sacrifices, such as the Emperor alone makes.

To worship and be accepted.

To worship, to keep sacred, and a proper sacrifice, a sweet-smelling offering.

A pure and proper sacrifice.

A pure sacrificial gift.

The primitive itself was the old form, but is now disused; the last two forms, containing moon, are common contractions.

A shadow, the shady side of a hill, for which "yin" is also used; obscure, dark, somber; the shades, shades; the inferior of the dual powers in Chinese philosophy; the females or the receptive in nature; matter when quiescent; the inferior of two things contrasted, as when the moon, the earth, night, or water, are compared with the yang.

or sun, the heavens, day, or fire; underhand, secret; the back, in the rear; privately; concealed, masked, cloudy, darkly; north side of a hill; the lesser or obscure, as of matter; that of which things are made, as opposed to their anima; to cover over; obscured by clouds.

the moon.

A subtle charm against diseases.

time, duration; a day, the length of a day.

or the abode of the dead; the house or court in the moon; phrases that may be compared with the "et al." long home or hidden house of Exc. xii. 5.

secretly, underhand.

to visit lances, to consult the souls, to act as a necromancer.

a shade; cool, shady.

diy, a cloudy day; dull, dark sky.

female propriety.

or the female organ of women or animals.

uncontaminating virtue; secret, kind acts.

to injure slyly, to secretly wrong another.

is to improve every moment.

a man who calculates the destiny of a person from the horoscope of the moment of his death; but a necromancer or magician.

it has been cloudy for several days.

The hut or house erected in olden time over the emperor's tomb, was called or the shed to meditate in.

An ice-house.

in the third moon they take it to the ice-houses.

To benefit indirectly.

I went to do you good, but you were angry at me.

From a spear and to revert to virtue; used with the next.

An adjective, as a superlative, the highest degree of full, flourishing, abundant, many; to regulate; to regulate; a full band of musicians; a rolling of thunder; correct, in the middle; substantial, rich; to sustain.

substantial, having property, well off.

the men of Yin planted the jumper — near their altars.

abundant, abundant.

my grieved heart is full of sorrow.

it is but proper that the times be flourishing.

I am greatly indebted. Sir, for your great and continued kindness and hospitality.
The Yin dynasty, a name given to the last part of the Shang, from n. c. 1401 to 1157, in consequence of the monarch Pan-käng removing his capital to Yin, a town north of the Yellow River, now Huo-shan.

From heart and soul; interchanged with the last.

Mournful, sorry; careful, particular about, anxious.

A pretended interest in one, a flattering kindness to.

Anxious, feeling for.

Very careful of, to exhibit sincere regard for one.

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 shade.

A dental tone or word.

Speechless.

A rhyme, the word that makes the rhyme.

Clear and harmonious musical sounds.

Pronunciation, enunciation.

The eight things (silk, bamboo, metal, stone, gourd, crockery, leather, and wood) of which musical instruments are made; met. music, melody.

A band of musicians.

A reply, an echo, an answer.

The true sound, the correct or ancient pronunciation.

Local pronunciation or dialect.

Initial sounds.

Sweet words; your kind greetings or congratulations.

No news or reply from you for a long time.

A note in music.

To chant southern duties or as ballads or vocal music are called.

In rhetoric, a final reflection.

The deer when dying does not seek for a shade.

The incessant sobbing and wailing of infants; dumb, unable to speak from great grief or an accident.

Cannot not able to speak, as from paralysis.

Dumb, whether born so or become so by disease; a disease which prevents one talking, deaf and dumb.

Mouth crippled so that the person cannot speak.

Quiet, peaceful, good-natured; still, composed; solemn, as plaintive music.

To spend the day in silence, as a priest.

Also read again.

Drunk; the noise of drunken fellows; a coarse, sour ragout or hash made by some Miaotsz' 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.

This stinking preparation.

How many generations have you had these tubs of bone ragouts? — is asked of the better classes of the Miao-tsz' to inquire of their riches.

From mouth and now or gold; the second is not much used as a variant for the first.

To hum, to intone; to read fast, as when half singing a ballad; to sigh; to moan.

To ponder; to hum to one's self.

Smiling and humming.

To make sonnets upon the autumn.

The dragon howls under the deep.

The notes of a phoenix; met. a concert of music.

To sing and play in the evening breeze.

To hum poetry.

The second is also read 'Yin.

To close, to shut; concealed, dormant; to speak very fast, as when humming.

The moon and sun have shut up (or withdrawn) their influences, as in winter, when everything is torpid.

High and dangerous cliffs, running along one after the other; a ridge.

A high, dangerous peak standing out like an aiguille.

Projecting cliffs.

A covering, which is likened to the kneepan that prevents the humors from ascending the body; these humors are depicted by a mortar as coming out of the ground, and include the stimulus of nature in the spring which the frost hinders.

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.

In early morning.

To show great regard to.

Or a colleague in the same yamun, and of the same rank.

To treat a guest with consideration.

You did not constantly and reverently reflect upon the sacrifices — to ancestors.

To regard with dread.
From evening and respect. Similar to the last.

To respect; to advance; a distant place; eventide; to be leagued with; a colleague; a money girdle; one rib.

八 eight places beyond the frontier.

夫 late in the evening.

缘 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; excess of any kind, but especially in licentiousness; lewd, immoral; to debauch; as an adjective, extravagant, excessive, very, great; the bad; to incroach, as on another's functions or place; a long time; to overpass, said of the stars when their motions do not agree with the calculations.

风 lewd manners; the fashion of dissipation.

乱 debauchery.

饱饭 | 意 fullness of bread and ease begot lustful desires.

祝无福 no advantage is to be derived from excessive worship, or worshiping what does not exist.

泄 leaked too much.

郑声 | the music of the Ch'ing people was licentious.

天道福善而祸 | Heaven annexes happiness to goodness and woes to lewdness.

子书史 daily confined to his books; i.e. excessive study.

有 | 威 he was possessed of great dignity.

From teeth and ax. The gums of the teeth; dogs snarling and fighting.

枚 | 林 | 林 the gums.

| 啮 | | | quarrel; anarchist and contention.

Read 资. The palace.

From four mouths and officer, denoting the hum of voices.

The sound of conversation; without any conscience, to say things unworthy of belief; stupid.

父 | 颇 | 祇 | 蠱's father was perversive and his mother stupid.

可 | 家 will it do to perjure or say anything in the trial?
| 燕 | The district in which Ningpo city lies is 閩, a name given it during the Chen dynasty. |
| 鳥 | From insect and sharp; also read "lan." |
| 鳥 | The book moth (Leptisma), the 蝙 or 白蝙 from its shape and mealy color; two species are common, which injure books and clothing, by eating the paste and sizing. |
| 畑 | Read "sin." Wriggling. |
| 畑 | From low and a line; intended to figure a drawn bow. |
| 畑 | 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 "victimized," confirmed, as in a habit; to perpetuate; to decline, to retire; to quote, as in proof of; a preface or argument of a book; a fuse or match; the efficacious principle of; a measure in the Han dynasty of 100 ch'ia; a weight of 2 lin; in the gavel, a lot of 8 bags of salt, which weigh 60 seous net. |
| 水 | to lead water, as into fields. |
| 水 | a pilot. |
| 水 | to draw well-water. |
| 升 | 1 a prefix. |
| 火 | to light or strike a fire. |
| 管 | to point at. |
| 管 | a leader, one who shows the way, or heads a subscription. |
| 管 | to quote authors or books. |
| 無 | a spy, a guide; to furnish a clue. |
| 無 | to lead, to induce to go in a way. |
| 無 | to hold in the breath, as the Taoists or jugglers do. |
| 無 | to introduce to the imperial presence. |
| 烹 | the subject of a ballad or song. |
| 烹 | to cure disease by shaving. |
| 烹 | one thing induces (or involves) another. |
| 烹 | developed or carried out the hint or clue. |
| 藥 | the active or leading principle of a preparation. |
| 烹 | to influence, to urge on. |
| 官 | the people of Yü long enjoy prosperity. |
| 烹 | A halter, a drug rope. |
| 烹 | one should hold the rope when going with the hares; -- do your part. |
| 烹 | Originally formed of 1 a step led on and on; it is the 64th radical of a few unusual characters. |
| 烹 | To journey; to move on. |
| 烹 | From insect and to lead or to respect. The earthworm (Lumbricus), the 龍 also called 土龍 earth-dragon; it is used as a remedy in urinary complaints. 山 is a singular snake resembling a Civita. |
| 烹 | From body and a stroke, but the original composition is from 又 a head and 丅 holding on; q. d. to manage things. |
| 烹 | 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. |
| 烹 | 祭 square pieces of dried meat, once used in sacrifices. |
| 烹 | the mayor of Peking, a high officer, whose jurisdiction is independent of the provincial governor, and restricted within the metropolitan prefecture. |
| 烹 | all the directors of high rank. |
| 飲 | To eat and to breathe. |
| 飲 | To drink; it is by some confined to animals, as 圖 is to persons; to suck in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking; used like 吃 as a sign of the passive, to receive; to cherish: concealed, secret. |
| 飲 | a glass. |
| 飲 | drinking to excess. |
| 飲 | please drink. |
| 飲 | a slice of medicine. |
| 飲 | a mad drinking bout. |
| 飲 | we know the fountain by drinking the water. |
| 飲 | have a cause for dislike. |
| 飲 | to attend a wedding feast. |
| 飲 | to drink in the village, an appellation for a village elder. |
| 飲 | hit by the arrow. |
| 飲 | an anonymous or secret document. |
| 飲 | good to drink. |
| 飲 | when he quaffed it off at a draft. |
| 飲 | To give to drink. |
| 飲 | he watered the horse and threw down some cash. |
| 飮 | to furnish food and drink. |
| 飮 | In Customes, used for 燕. To dip. |
| 飮 | to dip candles. |
| 飮 | to dip it in the soy. |
| 焼 | To lead on; long, drawn out; to sew and stitch; to stitch, to quilt. |
| 焼 | to sew across, as when quilting. |
| 焼 | 裁 to stitch the selvage of a garment. |
| 焼 | first paste and then sew it. |


**A long spear or pointed weapon.**

**Read 'yin.** A long shield.

**矛莫**| 我 the spears did not rattle against the shields; i.e. peaceful times.

**隱**

From a place and compassionate; but the original form, like a right-angle, is supposed to imitate something hidden.

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 挑 to snap the string of the lute in playing.

**隱山林**| to hide away in the country.

**隱士**| a retired scholar, one never in office.

**隱没**| one unknown to fame.

**歸隱**| retired from active official life.

**隱發**| an unexpected calamity, a causeless affliction.

**隱惜**| to restrain one's compassion, i.e. to keep secret something useful to others.

**隱藏**| to keep perdu or out of the way; to hide a thing.

**隱而揚善**| to hide the evil and make known the good deeds of one, as Yao and Shun did.

**隱微**| obscure, from its minuteness; abstruse.

**有隱憂**| a secret grief.

**吾滿手我**| I have kept nothing back from you.

**身法**| modes of rendering one's self invisible, as the Taoists do.

**費而**| vast and still, minute; reaches to the widest and the smallest, as the principles of Confucius.

**欲歌非**| I want to doze but I have nothing to lean on.

**慧**| Careful, compassionate; taking an interest in, loving.

**隠**| From wood and hidden.

The ridge-pole of a roof, the beam which is out of sight.

**隠春**| the ridge of a house.

**隠梁**| the beams of the roof.

Like the last.

**隠**| A kind of measure used by carpenters, called 梁 for making chords and angles when building walls; to bend wood by fire or steam for building boats or carts.

**隠**| Lofty and mountainous.

**隠嶺**| the lofty and rugged mountains.

**隠**| The rattling of carts.

**隠車來**| the thumping, rolling carriages are coming.

**隠**| The sound of thunder; and used with 感 in this sense.

**隠者**| how loud is that thunder.

**隠雷**| clap upon clap of loud thunder.

**蕩春**| From disease and hidden.

A blister, a pimple; confirmed in, victimized, craving, longing for, bound by a habit, especially of using opium,—in which sense it is also used.

亞片姻| a besotted opium-smoker.

**上春**| besotted by, habituated to.

**起春或發**| beginning to be a slave to the pipe.

**過春**| the craving satisfied.

**戒春**| to cure the habit.

**疹春**| little sores or boils.

**看見好有**| he has a craving [for the pipe] when he sees it.

**癲**| A disease of the heart; sometimes erroneously used for the last; besotted with.

**蕩**| From plants or shelter and obscure.

**隱**| Shady, unmanageable; a shade, a covert, a shadow; to over-shadow, to hide; to shelter, to protect; hereditary honors in the state, intimating that they protect the realm.

**庇**| to protect, to countenance and aid.

**生員外**| the sun's shadow.

**蔦樹**| the shady tree screens the plants.

In Cantonese. To fill up a hollow.

**地**| to raise the land.

**靑**| From leather and to lead

A collar or poitrel 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.

**我兩**| 將絕 both my collars are likely to break.

**靑**| From care and a sound.

A collar; a store-room or treasury entered from the cellar, and often extending beyond the house.

**酒室**| the dark room where silk-worms are reared.

**突室**| dark, unable to see things.

**印**| From 甲 a check and 爪 claws; q. d. the hand holding something worth believing.

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
Yin.

| Old sounds, ying, yang, yung, and ngaung. | New sounds, ying, wing, and yung; | in Smatow, eng, y^e, yung, and yang; |
| In Amoy, eng, geng, sang, and jung; | in Fukahan, eng, yeng, and yong; | in Shanghai, |
| yang, ang, kiang, and nang; | in Chifu, ying. |

**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.**

| From generalissimo, as boys in learning to write; on addresses of letters, often used for the mings of the person to whom it is sent; a spot, a stain, a mark. |
| One seal. |
| The official seal. |
| Seal, to seal, to affix a stamp. |
| Chop or stamp, as dollars. |
| To close the offices ten days before, and open them twenty days after new-year. |
| In a yamun, where the seal is kept. |
| The moon prints itself on myriads of streams. |
| Red ink used in sealing. |
| The frontal sinuses. |
| A dirty spot. |
| To act as generalissimo. |
| A particular seal. |
| To print and give away books. |
| To burn or tear a mark. |
| The seal on Buddha's heart, the swastika often depicted on images; it is the symbol of the esoteric or secret doctrines of Buddha. |
| From child and man informing it. |
| Pregnant. |
| To be with child. |
| To be with young, said of animals. |
| A monstrous birth, a malformed child, an abortion. |

**From women and men. We;** but others say it is altered from any man, fire and two hands, which form is better retained in the second; it is sometimes read ging.

**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.**

** urge him to take another cup.**

**a waiting-maid.**

**a concubine.**

**to send on to one.**

**From flesh, eight, and to 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 thief, whose ruler was sent by Chung-kung to punish Hi and Ho.**

**To continue the rule, to take the succession.**

**I have followed the rules of Wan Wang and Wu Wang in pacifying the empire.**

**Honor and posterity will evermore be granted.**

**A divinely ordained succession.**

**From spirits and to nourish.**

**To raise the mouth with spirits, as the king anciently did after eating, or as a bridal pair when pledging each other in the marriage-cup.**

**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.**

**Slime, mire; drops, leavings.**

**Water-courses running under ground like veins in the body, and forming fountains; the geomancers call them water or water doors.**

**To cut down the high trees on the hills.**

**From heart and a dog growling; the second form is regarded as incorrect.**

**To inquire of, to ask respectfully, to speak; pleased with; further, moreover; a particle like an interjection; willing, to desire; deficient; to force one's self to do a thing; grieved, wounded.**

**he could bear to leave one old minister.**

**not one of them was wanting.**

**to inquire politely of.**
From jar or tile and a necklace; the third form is rather restricted to flower vases.

Earthware 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.

A jar and vases.

A jar of sweetmeats.

A water gurglet or ewer.

A jar, the poppy, so called from the jar-like shape of the capsules.

Wooden tubs to transport his troops over the river.

The second form means only a child.

A child, a baby, a suckling, especially a now-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.

The melody of many birds; birds calling.

The birds are calling melodiously.

She is singing her best.

The rivalries and emulations of friends.

A fine pebble suitable to put in a lady's necklace.

To spread out curiosities and jewels for sale.

A knot in wood.

The cherry, called 桃 and 合桃; the common varieties are the 红 and 紫 and yellow cherry.

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 nautilus shell; and applied to other shells resembling these.

A Roman or crooked nose.

A species of warbler that nests on the willow, having many names, one of which, the 黄莺 seems to identify it with the mango bird; but the common one 黄 refers to the Chinese oriole. (Oriolus sinensis.)

Its plumes are beautifully variegated; i.e. like an oriole's.

The oriole fits through the willows like a shuttle.

Referring to a marriage.
應

From heart and obeying man's call, as a trained falcon.

答

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.

貢

Like the preceding.

答

To answer, to reply to a call verbally.

貢

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.

貢

To undertake, as an office.

貢

The bird that answers to man's pointing, which is exhibited in the ancient form 貢; others say it is from bird and breast, because it strikes its prey there.

貢

The falcon; a term for all accipitrine birds, as the eagle, hawk, owl, kite, &c.

貢

The golden eagle, the barkoot used to capture animals.

貢

The common owl.

貢

The eagle soars above the wind and dust.

貢

The harpy eagle.
From wood and 木 as the phonetic.

悬 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.

亦在甲之間 he poured out the libation between the columns.

帐 sentences put upon pillars before the door.

湍 An eddy; a rivulet.

漾 ying the murmur of running water.

漩 a whirlpool.

瀦 a small stream, a brook.

-prevailing n the hall was three 間 or divisions wide— for each one required a door.

營 From 營 bright and 宮 mansion, both contracted.

營 ying 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.

六 6 the Chinese army, not including the Bannermen, or the 親軍 the house guards, and other corps.

經 to seek a living, to calculate the ways and means; to attend to from first to last.

經之之 he measured it and built it.

戻 an outpost, a guard-house.

營 or 房 a cantonment, a garrison; a dépôt of troops.

軍 or 聚 the army.

役 or 伍 to enlist.

武 military officers.

偽 ying to surprise and plunder a camp.

室 to build a dwelling-house; a star near Aquila.

riet or 仕 to trade, to get a living.

塞 to circumvent and cozen; to carry away; to currupt, as fine music does the feelings.

一 going to and fro, to travel in, as a peddler; buzzing, fitting, as flies.

墳 a burial-ground.

先 the family grave-yard.

寶 your family tombs.

未開穴 (or 窟) the grave is not yet dug.

限 or 界 the limits of the grounds, where stone pillars are erected.

營 The opening year clear and flourishing, as the composition of the character indicates.

營 a bridge in 溫-shan in Kiangsu.

赢 ying From woman and the next character contracted; it occurs interchanged with 豪 full.

The family surname of Tsin Chi Hwangti, derived from 酉 hao (u. c. 2597); full; an overplus; to open out; to loose, as nature in spring; to originate, to produce what is new.

女 or 氏 a famous belle.

滿 to fill up.

夏為長 summer develops things.

赢 ying From precious and a nondescript beast like a tiger.

赢 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>影</th>
<th>to throw a reflection, as by a mirror.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>馨</td>
<td>a poetical name for a fan.</td>
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**Ying**

This character is often written like the preceding.

**Ying**

An ancient district now in the north-west of Nanganwu, occupying the valleys of the River Hwai and its affluents, named after the **水** a noted stream in its borders, now in Honan; a man of **川** is one whose surname is Chia Mien, because many of that surname came from that region.

**Ying**

From sun and midst or luxuriant.

**Ying**

The sun beginning to decline; to shine on; to reflect, as a ray of light; to favor, to countenance; to show, not to hide or retire; the sunlight, the bright glare; a reflection or image; open, apparent, in sight.

**Ying**

To screen from the sun's glare.

**眼**

it is past noontide; the sun shines on you.

**眼**

a bright sunlight.

**眼**

the reflection of the snow.

**眼**

[the glare] shines in my eyes.

**眼**

I carry] the brightness of the sun on both hands, referring to a poem of the Tsin dynasty.

**眼**

the new incumbent reflects the brightness of his predecessor; said of any good ruler who succeeds another.

Read **眼**. Obscure.

**眼**

not bright, not light enough.

**硬**

From stone or hide and to change; the second form is not common.

**硬**

Hard; not soft but solid; stiff, not pliable; unbending; obstinate, perverse; sharp, stiff, as a bad handwriting; to stiffen, to harden; powerful and willful.

**硬**

hard, impenetrable, inflexible.

**手**

strong, brawny, hardfisted.

**手**

mulish, willful, set.

**手**

muscular, vigorous, as a hale old man.
Yiu.

Yiu. 1109

From 長 small and 山 hill.

From 鹿 deer and 牝 female contracted.

From 心 heart and 頭 head, which some regard as a contraction of 頭 the face, because grief shows itself in the countenance.

From 冥教主 the judge of souls in hades; a Buddhist god.

From 言 to sympathize and condole with one.

From 當 to sympathize and condole with one.

From 冤 or 心 cast down, heart-sick, of a sad countenance.

From 謂 to sympathize and condole with one.

From 居 or 宅 sorrowing, mourning.

From 不 careless what grief may be given to others.

From 不不 don't be anxious lest they be bad; i.e. they will probably be good.

From 知 stolid, light-hearted.

From 高枕無 you can go to sleep without any anxiety; the last two words in 無 王 refer to king Asoka, i.e. the untroubled or sorrowless king.

From 民之者民亦其一 if you take to heart the sorrows of the people, they will also bear yours in mind.

From 王宅 the emperor's time of mourning.

From 採釀之 a slight indisposition; i.e. sorrow because he could not shoulder a faggot.

From 小人道 also the ways of a mean man bring disgrace on him.

From 哀 yius To grow hoarse; to hesitate and stammer in talking; to sigh.

From 立久 yius he stood a long while talking slowly.

Old sounds, wu, yiu, u, ok, ot, ak, and at. In Canton, yan; — in Swatow, in, yu, u, and hiu; — in Fuhchau, in, en, and hiu; — in Shanghai, yu; — in Chefoo, yiu.

Yiu.

Yiu.

Yiu.

From 殉 to give an escort of maid-servants to a bride or a princess, when going to her husband; to exchange presents, to give donees.

From 副 the maid servants.

From 读 shing' for 聖. An overplus.

From 余 what is left over.

From 保安 a country woman, a village wench or goodwife.

From 妻 a young wife.

From 乱 or 言 cast down, heart-sick, of a sad countenance.

From 謂 to sympathize and condole with one.

From 居 or 宅 sorrowing, mourning.

From 不 careless what grief may be given to others.

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From 哀 yius To grow hoarse; to hesitate and stammer in talking; to sigh.

From 立久 yius he stood a long while talking slowly.
From man and sorrowful, but explained as from ^ to step off and grief; q.d. a man relieves his grief by rambling.

Abundant, excessive, as rains; redundant, overmuch, extra; satisfied, tranquil; unconscious, easy about; very, fully, more than able for; to excel; those who excel; to play with or before; to daily; to trifle; a mine.

A or 伶 a juggler, a mimic, a mountebank.

学则仕 he can be an officer when he is fully learned.

政言wisely and gently he managed the affairs of state.

游 to relieve care by a stroll.

劣宜分their fitness and unfitness should be fairly tested.

相待 to treat with unusual politeness.

未见所I have never seen anything remarkable in him.

孟衣冠[antiquated as] the robes and caps of Yin and Mang, two actors of the Tang dynasty.

有余more than enough, too much, in excess.

形毕 [the village] when sowen; a beetle for breaking clods; to cover in seed.

搖形 to follow agriculture.

耕其面熟之 plow deeply and break the seed in thoroughly.

而不摇 they kept on breaking the clods without stopping — to listen to Confucius asking the way.

攸 from to top and 水 water altered, which is explained as referring to a pole to sound the depth of water; the second ancient form is composed of 水 vapor or spirit, leaping, and hanging fruit, and defined to be moving vapor; used for the next.

To go on the water, or dart through it; a place; a relative pronoun like 所 what, that which, who; an initial particle; distant.

然而逝 how suddenly [the fish] darted away!

君子行 that which the good man does.

利有往 it is for your advantage wherever you go.

外寓 to dwell very far from one's home.

福禄 [the blessings and emoluments come to me.

為韓君相 he sought everywhere [for a son-in-law] for Han's daughter.

四方同 [the people] were alike [obedient] in every part.

監廟 an inspector should not use punishments.

水 a stream near Yiu hien.

悠悠 [the north of Honan.

Interchanged with the last.

To think of with sorrow; discontented, sorry; far-reaching, as a plan; remote, far off; reiterated, frequent; leisurely.

我里 I am grieved for my village and household.

著天 the illimitable heavens.

流 moving of banners; waving of trees in a breeze; long and anxious thinking; horses going far.

哉哉 think of it! I think of it! — i.e. so sad, so grievous.

远 far, a long stretch.

之之公 common talk.

用于 for the last.

水 water flowing along rapidly.

洪水 how swiftly run the waters of the Kil.

From mouth and young.

呦 A harmonious sound.

|  | the bleating of deer, an imitation of their cry; also a cry of pain.
|  | the singing hui or gabble of a number of people.
|  | To restrain one's anger by saying nothing; morose.
|  | sad and unhappy.
|  | sorrow and grief multiplied.

尤From 尤 hand, some say changed into this form by combining 乙 the beginning and 又 hand; others that it is the odd walk of a person with a long and a short leg; interchanged with the next.

An adverb of comparison, more, very, still more; odd, different from; evils, calamities; to blame; to exceed, to surpass; error; to dislike, to murmur, to bear a grudge.

|  | singular; surprisingly unlike.

效 to surpass one's example; to go beyond, as in crime.

物 a rare and beautiful thing; a beautiful woman.

人 to hate, to blame people; there is a proverb 京子衡 嘴子 Peking people are haters, Tsientsin people janglers.

甚 vastly more or greater.

则寡 then his error is less criminal.

懊怨之念 I bear him an old grudge; to harbor resentment.

可怪 still more surprising.

殊之才 remarkable talent.

莫知其 I know not the evil cause.

誣 Used with the last; a fault or error; a crime.

誣 恶 guiltness.

偽無不分 do not cause him to transgress.

報以應 I reported all their misdeeds.

疣 A swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; gauchoic swellings in the neck.

豆歪 a ripe boil on pimples.

疣疣 hanging on, as a wen; said of a son-in-law who lives at his wife's home.

尤 An unauthorized character, employed along the coast to denote the 魚 or cuttle fish; the right name is probably Photos, as the characters are read alike.
Used as synonym for 彳 and the next.

Breathing fast, as when laughing.

爾而笑 laughing and jolly; as when convivial.

然 pleased, as when showing it in the face.

The etymology is lost; occurs written like the last, and used for 搂 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.

不知其 I do not know the reason for it, or its original.

此門進 go in by this door.

來 origin of; as in 怎末來 why was it so? how came it about? what were the reasons?

沒有來 there was really no cause for it.

有妖乎 are there more goblins?

他去作 let him go and do it.

我自便 let me do as I like.

你 as you please.

經此門 it passed by this door.

此而來 from this and after, or to the next; thenceforth.

天不人 it depends on Heaven, not on man.

自得 delighted, with very well satisfied; self-possessed.

無既達 no way of getting to see you.

等 such and such reasons; &c.

事有因 the affair has a cause.

京而來 (or it) came from the capital.

宣 the capital or metropolis, i.e. whither all roads tend.

韜 to observe, and follow, as a precedent.

君子無易言 the princely man should not lightly utter his words.

不詭道 he did not resort to mean stratagems — in waging war.

我倠不我不作主 my sore leg will not let me do as I would like.

This is usually regarded as another form of the last; it is also used with 偏 and 偏.

To follow; to resemble or try to be like.

Read chew' The enigmatical interpretation of the fourteen diagrams, as given in the Book of Changes under each, is called 醮; they are of different lengths.

Read yu, and used for 謹 and 佻. To tell wild stories; luxuriant, as herbage; a retainer.

Used with the last.

Luxuriant vegetation.

頑草惟 that grass grows very rank and thick.

From water and from as the phoenix.

A branch of the River Pa, an affluent of the Yangtsé’s east of Wu-chang in Hupê; a small tributary of the Tungting Lake near Chang-teh in Hunan; oil; fluid fat; paint; oily, unctuous, greasy; fat, shining, sleek; glazed, glossy; easy, gliding; cordial, agreeing.

香 sesamum, gingilie or ben- ne oil, also known as 清 clear oil; made from the seeds of the Sesamum orientale.

嘴光棍 an oily-tongued sharper.

桐 a chunam, such as is prepared for calfiga.

漆 oil paints; varnishes ready for use.

天然作雲 the sky is dark, and clouds are rising.

頭粉面 to oil the hair and rouge the face.

石 or 煉 petroleum, kerosine.  
猛火 naphtha.  
然 slippery, oily, smooth.

a mild and scrupulous disposition.

上 to paint, to oil.

Read 涂’ To oil, to paint.

顏色 to paint or varnish a thing in color.

An apterous insect allied to the millipedes, the 稅 or ceratia (Scutigera), common in eastern China; a harmless insect, known by many names, as 錦 龍 cash-dragon; 錦 衣虫 rain-cloak bug, and 錦 串虫 cash-threading insect; 蠼 is another form of it; the Julus, or gally-worm is sometimes wrongly called by this name.

An old building whose timbers are decayed; a dank, rotten smell.  
午夜鳴鳴’ if an ox lows at night, then [his flesh] is rank.

木 臭 rotten wood smells bad.

From inclosure and to transform or a bird, alluding to the purpose of a decoy; often read 眉.  
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; to spoil-pigeons, also called 鳥媒 or bird go-between.

群類 育 everything is transformed and nourished.

傲 人 one who seduces into evil or trouble.

鳥 or 鳥 a decoy-bird.

From flag and child; it occurs used with the next.

The scollops along the lower edge of a flag; in old time, the king’s pennon had twelve scollops, his field nine, and others less; a fluttering, as of a pennon.

Read 涤, and used for 旌. A pendent on a crown.
游

Old name of a tributary of the River Hwai; to float, to drift; to swim; to travel, to rove or idle about; to enjoy one's self, to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in; satisfied, pleased; an air of contentment.

氏 or 手 an idler; lazy people, those having no calling.

泳之 to enjoy swimming; to dabble and play in the water.

游 the petrel; it is said to crow while it rains; ride on the waves, and pray for rain.

游 from to drift with the current.

上 and 下 wherever found, all parts, all belonging to.

上 and 下 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.

流德 to apply one's self to virtue and divert one's self with art.

泳 to swim; to take a water excursion.

蛇 the snake crawls.

蛇 often interchanged with the last.

遊 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.

遊各省 to travel through the provinces.

遊 to take a holiday, and have a ramble.

遊 a begging, itinerant priest.

遊 wandering, hungry ghosts.

遊 the idol is taking an airing, i.e. carried in a procession.

遊 the idle love to waste their time.

遊 or 府 a lieutenant-colonel.

遊 traveling merchant or scholar.

遊 to travel for information.

遊思親 the absent son remembers his parents.

遊中有夜 to trim the midnight lamp.

遊 a chum, an intimate friend.

遊 From insect and fluttering pen- non; interchanged with 娼 a certain.

遊 A species of the ephemerula fly (Tipulidae), the 魚 (derived from 游 to fly over the water) which, like man 魚 天地 is only a sojourner in the world; the description of this insect is so confused as to show that two or three kinds are confounded under the same name, one of which is probably a Scarabaeus or dung-chaffer.

遊 From city and border, because posts were established there; interchanged with 邸 very.

遊 A post-house, an establishment for changing horses and sending on letters; a lodge for watching fields; very, much more; an error, mistake.

遊 a government lodge once raised to watch the farmers.

遊 a lodge for the postmaster.

遊 the prince of Lu blundered greatly.

遊 an ancient officer, whose duties resembled those of a circuit judge on the borders.

遊 From dog and wine; it is interchanged with the next.

遊 A monkey, which climbs the tree when man is near, and descends after he is out of sight; an old name in Shensi for a puppy; doubtful, suspected of; still, even; as if, like, rather, somewhat, resembling, same, alike; if; thus, so; a rule, a way; to plan, to scheme; ought, can; a map or sketch of.

遊 it probably can be done; it is likely to be so.

遊 still further.

遊 there are more to be had.

遊 我人心 I can write as well as others.

遊 as if.

遊 it may be said.

遊 it is rather undecided.

遊 作事 if undecided in all he does.

遊 like a son; i.e. a nephew.

遊 子盖 君 the princely man is calm at all times.

遊 the kind of soil that is lowest down, regarded as very poor.

遊 克壯其 the plan proved to be the best one possible.

遊 來無止 he ought to come without stopping.

遊 Read, yao, and used for 搖.

遊 he sung as he moved, and then skipped and gesticulated.

遊 A scheme, a plan; to contrive, to plot; to consult with; to draw, to make a likeness; an exclamation, hol! oh! a mode, a way of action, such as is adopted after wise counsel; cheerful.

遊 a fine, excellent scheme.

遊 a device; to scheme.

遊 the great doctrine or plan of ordering the universe; fate.

遊 鬼神祇 to draw the effigies of the demons, gods, and terminal, — to be worshiped.

遊 大诺尔多邦 Ab I I make a great announcement to you, [the prince] of all the states.

遊 a careful plan for defending the state.

遊 wise in counsel.

遊 A soft wood easily ignited by friction; others say, a hard wood good for axles; to collect.

遊 in winter they procured fire from the scrub oak's and the hornbeam (>).
YIU.

Composed of wood, fire, and spirit; 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 sial, and used for despair. A grass formerly used in making filters, through which wine used in sacrifices was strained; to strain, to decant.

A trailing plant growing in the water, having a fetid smell, perhaps akin to a Potamogeton; but others say it is a stinking vine (Suidax?) found along the edge of the water; noisome, dank, like rotten wood.

From a desert and man coming out of it. Doubtful, not quite certain. This is not at all sure.

From the moon, and the right hand, said to refer to its appearance in an eclipse as if seized. To have, to possess; the opposite of 無, without; to be, or in possession of; to exist; in Buddhist writings, a being; existence (blanc); often is merely a form of the past tense; before the name of a state often denotes the holder of it or of an office; in replies, yes, I have it, is so; often has the sense of farther, and, also, more; used before names and in lists of things to individualize them; to get, to attain.

If or if there are many; a limited number.

Friend composed of two 友 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.

Alas! 古人 to be fond of the ancients, partial to their writings.

Wine and flesh friends; selfish associates.

An old friend.

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.

A friend of the upright, the earnest, and the intelligent, is of great advantage.

A friend who I have for my friend, 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 too to the closing up of nature in the eighth moon, when crops are ripe; it is the 164th 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 時 the hours from 5 to 7 o'clock P.M.

五 A goblin, such as Confucius once saw.

請你說個子午卯 1 please tell me more of the particulars; give me the details.

書探一 he has handled the books in the two hills; i.e. is a well read scholar; it refers to two peaks called 大 and 小 sat in Shih-chiu 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 bulb, used to hold the fragrant spirits employed in worship.

鈴 in two goblets of flavored millet wine, for libations.

姜 From sheep and long; occurs used for to entice.

以 To lead on in the right way; right, reason.

若 they fully accorded with the highest laws of Heaven.

里 a place, now T'ang-yu hien, in the north of Ho-nan, where Wu Wang was imprisoned, n. c. 1130.

鰕 A yellowish black fish, which four inches long, which from its habit of burying itself in the mud, is also called "shrimp fish" or grappel fish; it has a forked tail, large head, wide mouth, and many sharp dorsal spines; perhaps akin to the stickle-back.

幽 A short-lived fly, also called 母 produced from eggs laid in rotten wood; it resembles a silkworm moth.

From plant and elegant.

莠 A kind of useless grass resembling the paniced millet growing among grain; weeds; tar, darnel; the raffia of society; vicious, mischievous.

言自口 their offensive works are just from the mouth.

除 to extirpate the wicked, that the good may be quiet.

馬 不過秋 weeds are the only return the horse gets.

午苗而非苗 dimized resembles grain [when young], but it is still is not grain.

吧 to pass.

午 To make the weeds grow rank and high.

幼 From black and young; also read "yao.

色 like invisible green, almost a black; also an ash color; to smear and blacken; black earth.

牲 black bullocks, fit for sacrificing.

塗 on his face darkly.

青 a blue-black.

塗 to plaster with black mortar.

暗 the he is much tanned or sun-burnt.

憂 An indolent, sans-souci way; to relax from labor and take one's ease; used for sorrow, grief, anxious longings.

哀 the misery and grief that rends my heart.

扉 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.

窗 a window made of a jar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>一日</th>
<th>there's another day coming; i.e., why hurry so?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>得而</td>
<td>he obtained it and after that he lost it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>来了</td>
<td>there, you have come again! see, you bring up that matter again!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>要他</td>
<td>he wishes to go out again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冷雨</td>
<td>it is cold and raining too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>其次</td>
<td>again this sort also; again this third sort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>换生</td>
<td>we have only changed him for another raw hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>马儿</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有客来</td>
<td>still one more guest has come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>还可</td>
<td>still more improper or impossible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**右 yiu**

Derived from mouth with the right hand added, because they mutually assist each other; when language fails the hand helps; it is interchanged with the next two as a verb.

The right hand; on the right; to honor, to give precedence to, as the right side was once the highest seat; to aid, to support; to turn to the right, as in driving; high, noble, honorable; a spearman on the right of the driver; violent, high tempered; when added to official designations, it denotes a second or deputy, the lower rank of, as 侍郎 a junior vice-president.

| 手 | the right hand. |
| 手 | in or in on the right hand. |
| 住所 | a room. |

**右 yiu**

To aid, to help, to countenance.

**助 | to lend a hand.**

**上天 | high Heaven**

**下民 | high Heaven**

**保护 | to protect, to shield; to defend, as the gods or spirits; divine care and protection, heavenly kindness.**

**神 | may the divine spirits protect you.**

**受天 | to enjoy the favor of Heaven.**

**皇天 | high Heaven**

**眷注 | and assists.**

**神恩 | the secret blessings of the gods.**

| 从 a shelter and having; occurs used with the next. |
| --- | --- |
| 当 you | 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. |
| 责 | to omit or forbear an offence. |
| 息 | or to excuse, to forgive an error; to reprieve. |
| 三 | three reasons for leniency, i.e., ignorance, inadvertence and forgetfulness. |

**暇 | an ancient name for part of Yü-Hsin in Shensi.**

**饮 | bribed to remit punishment.**

**宿 | to urge one to eat; to wait on, to do the honors of the table, to entertain guests with music; to help; to stimulate.**

**父 | an ancient drinking cup.**

**父 | to send [the personators of the dead] and invite them to eat.**

**食 | he urged the noble guests to eat.**

**用 | to divert and animate guests by music.**

**酒 | to press a guest to drink.**

**用 | it seems to be a mere variety of the last.**

**助 | to assist, as a fellow does; a pair, a couple.**

**困 | a park or paddock for rearing animals; an aviary; a menagerie; a walled garden, as distinguished from a hedged one; to incluse, to pen up, to restrain; a limited, superficial knowledge of.**

**鹿 | a deer-park.**

**园 | a prohibited garden, one not open to all.**

**浅 | superficial, as a shallow scholar.**

**字 | bound down by the usage; hampered by custom.**
YIU.

1. 英 or 圆 gardens and parks.
2. 子见間 for limited in his knowledge of the world.

幼 From slender and strength.
yiu² Young, immature, tender, delicate; growing, as grain; youthful, from ten to nineteen years of age.

慈 | to treat kindly, as young people; tender affection for.

學 | scholar, young pupils; boy's studies.

職 | to look upon as juvenile; speculations.

主 | a youthful monarch.

長 | or old old and young, mature and growing.

童 | a young lad, under ten.

婦 | a young wife or bride.

年 | 無知 is still young and inexperienced.

敏 | tender and smooth; sleek and delicate, as nestlings.

細 | delicate; fine as lace; pretty.

吾 | 以及八之 | as I pity my young children, so let me pity others' children.

藥 | put aside your boyish, childish notions.

药 | or 药 | to take medicine.

食 | or 服 | to take medicine.

性 | or 規 | medicines are necessarily divided into principal and subordinate remedies.

王 | 庙 | a temple to the Chinese Esculapius.

長 | or 妙 | or 聖 | an effectual or excellent remedy.

煙 | 从 air and measure.

YOH.

Old sounds, yak, ngak, and wak. In Canton, yēn and ngok; — in Swatow, yik, ngak, and iō; — in Amoy, iok, ak, gak, and giok; — in Fukechou, yōh, ngok, and yōk; — in Shanghai, yak, yō, and ngok; — in Chiifu, yōn.

药 | or 药 | or 营 | to write a prescription for the shop; a dispensary.

生 | the raw, and 熟 | the prepared opium.

引 | a disguise given with a dose.

劑 | one dose of medicine.

酒 | medicated spirits.

山 | the Chinese yam.

疾易 | a malady is easily cured if treated at the first.

多 | 將 | 不可救 | the troubles flame cut till they are beyond help or remedy.

YU.

Read yao, and used for 杏, delicate, subtle, abstruse.

靈 | recondite, metaphysical.

病 | A shaking of the head, caused by old age or palsy.

子 | a quivering; trembling of the body.

柚 | the ague; the shivering or cold fit.

柚 | the pumelo, or shaddock, the |子 (Citrus decumans), also known at Canton as 禮 and 友 at Shanghai.

厥包熵 | those pumelos and oranges must be rolled up.

Read chak, and used for 軸.

The reed or slae of a loom.

病 | A species of the weasel family, which is described as nearly 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 xi ghost earth monkey; it is probably an animal akin to the stoat, but one synonym is 黃鼠狼 the common weasel.

裹 | An obsolete form of sin 被 a cuff, for which it is sometimes used.

Elegantly dressed, with embroidery; a cuff of a sleeve; the blade of grain; easy, quiet enjoyment and plenty; to promote.

然 | 盛服 | he was beautifully dressed indeed, — but he knew nothing.

實積實 | the seed was used and it sprang up.

如 | 色 | well dressed and yet as if his ears were stuffed.

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 til, to bind or bandage; to entwine about and cover.

Medical herbs; medicine, physic; remedial or chemical preparations; to give medicines to; to remedy; medical healing.

材料 medicines.

開 | 方 | to write a prescription for the shop or apothecaries, who

收 | or 合 | put it up.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>祭</td>
<td>yī</td>
<td>worship, sacrifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祠</td>
<td>cí</td>
<td>temple, shrine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From worship and this or a measure, because at the vernal equinox near the vernal temple, but in the summer by the Chuen sovereigns; hence some use the first character for the vernal, and the second for the summer sacrifice.

约 | yō | to bind, to cord up; to bind by contract, to agree with; to form a treaty or compact; to restrain, 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.

撤 | cè | to withdraw, to keep in bounds.

儉 | jǐn | frugal, not extravagant.

立合 | lì hé | to make an indenture or contract.

單 | dān | the agreement; a compact.

撲 | pū | about; near to; ready for; as | 酒 | jiǔ | 酊小 | tōng xiǎo | about three o'clock; 諸要話 | zhū yào huà | just going to speak. (Shanghai.)

信 | xìn | to make a promise.

定 | dìng | to certainly agree to come.

退 | tuì | to withdraw from the engagement.

背 | bèi | violated a contract.

符 | fú | to fulfill an agreement.

未如 | méi rú | or | 未失 | méi shī | unable to complete an engagement.

不 | bù | 而同 | ér tóng | to agree undesignedly, to happen to coincide in act or opinion; to incite accidentally.

君子 | jūn zǐ | 恨 | hèn | the princely man is sparing of his words.

八 | bā | 以三而四 | yǐ sān ér sì | eight divided by two is four.

潮如 | cháo rú | 有 | yǒu | the tide comes in as if it had a contract; i.e. is trustworthy.

貧 | pín | poor, in straitened circumstances.

In Pekingese. An interjection, or | 一分 | yī fēn | or | 類 | lèi | expressing dislike to the trouble of the problem or dissatisfaction with.

 gereatly intended to delineate a pipe; composed of two and one representing the holes, and the other the unison or rhythm of their sounds; it is the 214th radical of pandan pipes and similar instruments.

An ancient reed with three or seven holes, shaped like a flute, but longer and played with one hand; a measure and one reckoned as 1200 grains of millet; five now make one yōh, and two of them make one gōu or gill.

管 | guǎn | a pipe, a fife.

Like the preceding, and sometimes used for the next.

yōh | a satchel or basket; a fife or flute.

啟 | qǐ | open the case and you'll see the books.

天 | tiān | a group of seven stars near the handle of the Dipper.

以 | yǐ | 不倦 | bù juàn | moving to the sound of the flutes in even measure.

From metal and pipe as the phonetic.

yōu | the bolt or catch of a lock; to enter, to get in at.

匙 | shì | a key.

押 | yā | to put the key in the lock.

管 | guǎn | 門 | mén | a cross-bolt to fasten gates.

力 | lì | to force one's way in.

酒 | jiǔ | a kind of tankard.
岳, yóu

Regarded as a contraction of the preceding, but now chiefly used for a wife's parents, intimating the respect due to them.

父 or 妻 a wife's father.

From bird and a prison.

鶻, yóu

A felicitous bird, 由 described as larger than a mallard, with red eyes; its description allies it to the rails; it appeared when Wăn Wang got the empire.

鶴鳴於岐陽 the mallard-phoenix sung in Ki-yang.

From foot and feathered garments; both are also read 翳.

躍, yuó

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.

visit, to excel, to surpass.

舊 sounds, ngo, yo, np, ngot, yóp, yó, yók, and nga. In Canton, ń; — in Swatow, ń, ń, go, and ngo; — in Amoy, n, je, gu, i, and nga; — in Fukien, ń, nga, wu, ci, and ngà; — in Shanghai, ń, nu, and ng.; — in Chefoo, yó.

於 nā

A proportion in, at, on, with, by, upon; to be in, to occupy a position; as, so; to become; at the beginning of a sentence, or after it means respecting, in case, relating to; often marks the accusative case, and at other times emphasizes the object of the verb and completes the rhythm; after 莫 forms the comparative degree, more, than; before pronouns, it may be rendered as, as to, referring to; it sometimes reverses the position of the object and subject, as 爸怒 if you are angry at home, it will manifest itself in the market.

今 at this present, now.

莫大天父 none is greater than God.

此有文 shuà supposing there is a man.

民也仁之 bo the treats people with humanity.

為周 how with regard to this? thereupon.

心有何忍 where is your patience?

此至善 to rest in the highest good.

有益于君 it is advantageous to the prince.

死之刀 died by the sword.

如此而 子孝子 also try acting in this manner, he will show that he is a dutiful son.

不共事 do not mix in that affair.

魚 in 沼 the fish are in that pond.

易消化 easy of digestion.

指三者何先 which is the first of these three?

民生之不易 he said the subsistence of the people was not an easy thing.

Read 蛮 or 瞪; same as the next. Wide, vast; also occurs used for FF, as 嘉麟 or 裝, behold, such sons are the real sumi — meaning Wăn Wang's sons.

迂, yuó

Vague, vast, distant; not exact or clear; to misinterpret, to pervert, to distort; very; to avoid, to escape from; wide, spacious.

久 a very long time.

乃心 to distort another's intentions.

言 效近 the proposition is very general, but it is applicable to present times.

腐 inapt, tilitish.

拘 precise, too particular.

臣而關於事情 a vague and indistinct thing; no certainty; no tact in doing things.

紡 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.
Yü.

1. or 衣| and 白| the lepidota found in clothes.
2. 杓| to sing ditties and ballads, as blind women do. (Cantonese.)
3. 拨| to beat the divining-fish, as is done by Taoists.
4. 子| or 母 spawn of fish.
5. 稻| or 米 the young fry, minnows.
6. 鱼| or 鱼 or 鱼 a letter or note; referring to an ancient story.
7. 出| 灯 a procession of fancy lanterns at Canton, many of them shaped like fish.
8. 走了| 兄 is the fish that ran off was a big one; said of anticipated profits, or things lost which are hard to prove.
9. 水与谷| as closely dependent as water and fish; said of married people, or a ruler and his ministers.
10. 鱼金| a prince royal among the Kitans, because he wore a fish made of gold.
11. 腿| a turtle, emys, or other kind of water Ch. lanida.
12. 坐| and 善| the frog, from its habit of sitting, and in imitation of its croak.
13. 漁鱻| A horse with white rings around the eyes, like a fish's eye, at the edge of the corna.

From fish and to strike; it differs from 鳥| 鳥 like the last.
1. To fish; to catch fish.
2. 鳥| 造 for to take recreation in hunting and fishing.

Yü.

从 a paw and 刀 a demon.

A term for quadrupedous animals, more particularly those like spider monkeys; to start, as an affair; the space of a li in the Chen dynasty; occurs used for 虚 in 潮 the place where the sun goes down.
1. 中 the sun in 日 9 to 11 A.M.
2. 崖| incipient stages of a matter.

Yü.

From hill and monkey.

A mountain or region in the east, called 1110| 卑 the extreme cast of Yü's away, where the sun rises; it probably refers to Těn or Tessoo Island, though others think it denotes Shantung Promontory or Corea.
1. 山| a covert or dell in hills, protected from the bleak winds.
2. 負| 死守 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 bay; a part, a little; rigid, precise, as an angle; in mathematics, the unit or lowest term of a cube root.
1. 之| 地 a lot, a parcel of land.
2. 海| isles of the sea, an islet; a bay or place on the coast.
3. 坐| 四 bays should sit at a corner [i.e.].
4. 砥礪| this will prove his integrity and firmness of principle.
5. 角| a corner.

From "not 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; i.e., to come to the table.

I will stand aside and bear the trouble (or responsibility) alone.

A right angle or square corner; between the cardinal points, as northeast or northwest.

Uneven teeth, or those interfering with each other; many tenons entering one piece, as felloes in the hub of a wheel; perplexed, in confusion, as the affairs of a state.

A water-beetle, the antlered or long-legged 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 鱼父 and answers to a Hydrophilus.

The clavicle or collar-bone; usually known as 鎖子骨 the key-bone.

Having a monkey's wit, which animal the Chinese regard as a silly brute; simple, uninstructed, rude, unpolished; confounding right and wrong; stupid, unwise, and in this sense used for one's self in writing letters; to deceive, to befool.

"your stupid brother," like "your humble servant."

Stupid, unskilled, awkward.

The silly people, the canalie, the mob; — a phrase used by the rulers for their subjects.

in my humble opinion.

A very clever man with a doltish expression.

Stupid, unenlightened.

Conceited and foolish, a vaporizing simpleton.

From a man and 舍 house contracted; alluding to the freedom of conversation in the house; it nearly resembles 余; 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.

What can he do to me?

I am one who has done a thing rather out of the way.

The head-dress of a Mongol princess.

Our Emperor.

Name of a mountain, 楚 in Mongolia.

From woman and man and if; the first is easily mistaken for 'how good.'

Fair, handsome; in the Ten state, a very tall and portly man.

in the T’ang dynasty, a kind of chamberlain housekeeper.

Not the same as 火火 a town.

A small fire conferred on Wu Wang's son, lying somewhere in the present Hwai-nan fu, just south of the Yellow River; also a town in the state Ching 營 now K’ai-fung fu.

From earth and in; it is often but erroneously used as a contracted form of 于 an article.

A dike or levee, raised to restrain the waters; a bund, a bank; a low place.

A sluice cut through a dike.

An overseer of dikes.

A dike.

An animal whose voice is like a child's; it is applied to the constellation in y Pegasus, which when seen great rain follows; the 蝴 or the great porcupine, also called 豪猪 or bristled hog, found in Shann and westerly; its quills are sold for chopsticks; the body is about three feet long, white belly, black head, and banded quills.

Originally denoted a wooden dish, but now includes those of material; a basin; a porringer, a large cup. A cup to rinse the mouth at table.

Wooden dishes or bowls.

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 君臣 也 be is like the disti.

A cup for watering the ink-stone.

A spittoon for the sick.

in Ping-ting chiu in the east of Shansi.

Used with the preceding, but referring more to tubs large enough to wash or bathe in.

A wash-tub.

Used for its primitive; a man satisfied look and manner.

An ancient reed organ like the 篪 having 36 tubes, meeting in a bulb, and blown through the mouth-piece; it is called 篪 because it leads other instruments, and a chief of banditti is also metaphorically called by the same term.
an awkward performer blowing the organ; i.e. a charlatan, one who gets paid for what he cannot do; used also in self-deprecation when complimented.

From rain and also, the primitive here denoting 呼喚 or the cry of supplicants.

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.

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<th>雨</th>
<th>to pray for rain.</th>
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<td>雨</td>
<td>in the south of Kiangsi.</td>
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<td>雨</td>
<td>when the dragon-star (Sirius?) rises, pray for rain.</td>
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From field and my; it is also read 𥟖, meaning tinder.

A field which has been plowed three successive seasons (some say two); to cultivate a field; a field newly opened was called 畦, in the second year it was 畦, and the third year 畦 or 田 field, being by that time subdued.

How 莨 how are you going to plow up this field?

客 the “field guests,” or equaters, refers to a settlement of Canton people in Kin-hwa fu in Chekiang.

From to eat and my.

What is left after eating; remnants, overplus; the rest, the remainder; superabundant; moreover, as well as; after a period.

| 畦 | vacant ground, unused space. |
| 畦 | spare a portion; lay by the surplus, as of wages. |
| 畦 | more than enough. |
| 畦 | enough and to spare. |
| 畦 | rubbish left after building; debris; earth for filling. |
| 畦 | 畦 leisure days, spare time after necessary duties. |
| 畦 | spare moments and energy. |

as to the rest; what remains.

| 霹 | the rest of the banditti. |
| 霹 | a district in Shao-hung fu, not far from Ningpo. |
| 霹 | children who are not the eldest or direct heirs, as sons of concubines; supernumeraries. |
| 霹 | extra hands on a farm, referring to the youngest sons of feudal retainers who tilled the land. |
| 霹 | an abundance of. |
| 霹 | may your faithful kindness be more than rewarded to your descendants. |
| 霹 | just escaped with his life, as from the tiger's mouth. |
| 霹 | in addition to my own sorrow. |

From 畦 and 畦 bearing up, as two hands or two men raising a weight, and holding it secure with their hands and nails.

To raise a thing; to lift it for presentation.

| 延 | to raise up; to bring or offer to one. |
| 延 | a porter, a bearer of burdens. |
| 延 | two men brought it. |
| 延 | to bear on a pole. |

From the old form of 夙 a horary character and 𥟖 crooked.

A moment, a little while.

must not be neglected even for a moment.

ivate a small state in Lu, now Mung-yin hien in the south of Shantung.

Read 𥟖 and used for 菜. A hamper or basket to carry grass, which this character is thought to resemble.

Read 'gung, and used for 恩. To arouse, to excite.

Sorrowful, grieved at; alarmed, in terror.

心 | sick at heart. |
| 心 | sad: in much misery. |

From words and a moment.

To flatter, to praise to one's face; to adulate; a flatterer, a sycophant.

面 | personal, direct flattery; to say pleasing things.

富貴多言 high people hear much flattery.

色 | a simpering, smirking countenance.

臣 | when an officer bepraises his master, he soon thinks himself something wonderful.

何言 | why speak such flattering (or untrue) words.

The second form presents a common abbreviation of this primitive.

A medicinal plant of several varieties.

山茱萸 is probably the dogwood; its sub-acid drupes are dried to use as an astringent.

茱萸江 a stream in Yih-tu hien in central Shantung.

Herd of deer gathering in one spot; laughing, frolicking.

麋鹿 | multitudes of happy deer and does.

From flesh and a moment.

The fat on the belly; big-bellied, like some fishes; corpulent, obese; soft and flabby fat; rich, as productive soil; entrails of dogs and swine.

肥 | fat, in good condition for killing.

膏 | fertile, rich, as soil.

臐蓄 | when presenting fish in winter, place the belly on the right hand.

臐蓄 | a rich, luscious taste.

臐蓄 | the choicest, richest dainties.

臐蓄 | the gist or essence of a doctrine.

臐蓄 | a very fertile piece of land.
From tiger, and to talk big; the second form denotes only the animal; occurs used for the next.

A fabulous beast of a mild disposition, the 虞 which is said to have appeared in the days of Wu Wang; anxious for, and therefore prepared; to sympathize with, to think upon, to expect; to estimate; an impediment, mishap, accident; vigilant, ready, provided against; to understand; to help; to select; to possess; to quiet a spirit; a period of seven days' mourning; a place where the Great Yu lived, now 安邑縣 in the southwest of Shansi.

士 | 禮 the scholar performs the rites of appeasing — the ghost.

無 | 不 | 未 | an unexpected accident.

防 | 留 | careless, remiss, unready.

以備不 | 1 to guard against contingencies.

人 | a warden of the parks and ponds in the Chen, now called 衛司.

無 | 武 | 無 | 上帝臨 "you need have no doubts, no anxieties, for Shangti will approach or bless you.

樂 | 拜 | 1 blessed, delighted.

娛 | Joy, pleasure; to amuse, to divert one's self or others; relaxation, diversion.

歡 | 1 delight, pleasure.

自 | 1 to enjoy one's self.

戲 | 彩 | 親 | with sports and gay dresses, he diverted his parents; said of Lao Laitse.

順 | 1 to take pleasure in obliging others.

極 | 1 ecstatic joy, extreme delight.

璜 | A striped stone, 瑞 resembling cornelian, or more probably the cat's-eye, found in Shantung.

美麗 | 瑞麗若也 | beautiful; indeed is the brilliant cat's-eye.
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 鍵 with which the ears of women are bored.

Composed of an old form of 門 to bring together, 船 a boat, and 水 water, denoting to scoop out a boat from a log; it occurs used for more.

To respond, to answer, as a maidservant; to assent; yes, so, certainly, well; to agree to willingly.

如 if you ask for a favor, [the emperor will] no doubt accord it.

都 可可 sighing, he replied, it cannot be.

Read 都 Mild.

Read 門 an easy, courteous manner.

Read 亞 A fief in the Han dynasty.

元 an old name for Chung-king in Yunnan, north of L. Sien.

From woman and to consent; occurs interchanged with the next.

奢 Wasteful, careless, like one belonging to a rich family; delicate and pleasure-seeking; to despise or set light by, to depreciate; joyfully.

富貴生手 the rich and grand pass their lives in one long pleasure.

不敢 生 do not presume to trifle with life.

Read 門 Clandestine, illicit; deceptive, crafty.

惟 生 the, they tried to conceal their designs by assuming an easy manner.

愉 A contented, pleased countenance; happy, self-satisfied; joyfully, willingly; to please; good style, well brought up.

色 a jolly, glad face.

他 人是 others are happy, — but not I.

必 joyfully, rejoiced, glad.

我 有嘉賓吾樂 1 I entertain these friends, and their happy contentment is great.

1 如 也 see how joyful.

薑 A wild plant, the 山菊 resembling the skunk-cabbage (Symplocus) in its growth, but the flowers are malvaceous; found in Honan.

此 a boletus, the punk mushroom.

澇 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 in the south of Shih-ch'un.

變 to retract, as a promise.

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.

閘 To spy and peep; to get aside, so as to see a person.

閘 閘內 he hid inside of the gate, — so as get a sly look at her.

榆 The elm (Ulmus), of which ten sorts are described; one of them is a species of Micropelca, another a kind of hornbeam, Carpinus.

英 or 錢 elm seeds 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.

靛 to take a decoction of elm seeds in order to sleep.

地 值 ground elm, the Hypericum or St. John's wort.
From hand and to assent.
A long sleeve reaching to the feet; to lead, to draw forth and show the merits of; to bring out merit; to praise.
| 無 | a "devil's laugh" — to mimic and make sport of.

Read 龍, and used for 龍.
To draw pheasants on the dress, as was the fashion in the Cheu dynasty.

Read 弾, To draw out.
| 好 | a banana by he lifted up the painted rod and drew out a sole fish.

Read 鬃, To scoop grain out of a mortar.
| 死 | some hulled it with the stone pistle, and some scooped it out.

Read 鬃, and 鬃. To walk with the hands hanging and swinging.
| 帶 | to samarter along with hands hanging carelessly.

From to look at and assent; used with 眼 to cut through.
To desire, to long earnestly for; to covet and spy how to obtain.
| 料 | to spy and peep, in order to plunder; to lurk about.

無 | on having no inordinate desires, you will thus get happiness.
無 | unprieminded, not covetous.
敵 | my enemy watches privily.

A garden sing, 鳳 | a Linnaeus, called also 蟲牛, the snail-cow; the name is also given to a large garden spade.
| 過雲 | a passing shower.
白 | a sun shower.
| 梨 | or 瞑 | a terrible gust of a shower; a squall which is dangerous.
夏 | the summer rain falls on many; met. the emperor's kindness reaches all.
| 旧 | old rain; met. an old friend.
今 | a recent acquaintance.
| 風 | no alteration on account of the weather, as a race.
| 雨 | the kindness of rain and dew; i. e. the Emperor's favor.
握 | 閃雲 | to hold the rain and guide the clouds, as a god; met. to embrace a woman.

Read 雨? To rain; to fall from the sky.
| 金三 | it rained gold three days — in the days of Fuhhi; this may be a legend of a great fall of zeroes.
| 雨 | a great fall of rain.
| 矢 | the darts and stones came raining down.
| 轉車 | the sweet showers follow his carriage.
| 紅 | the peach blossoms are falling.

| 翼 | intended to represent the long wing primaries and the large quill feathers of birds; it is the 124th radical of characters relating to plumage 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.
| 風 | or 頌 the feathered tribes.
| 舞 | deatchments from a force; foraging or predatory bands.
| 舞 | a sort of panache used by mummers.
| 羽 | what reflects honor on a ruler, as a good envoy sent by him.
| 布 | bunting.
| 紅 | bombassin.
Yú

1. English cannels.
2. A Taoist priest; he is called
3. 化而登仙 referring to the flight of the soul after death.
4. 林軍 the Imperial body-guard of about 300 men.
5. 天軍 a group of 35 stars in Aquarius, including σ \times Ψ and others.

禹

combined of 禹 a pawa and 山 insect; it once denoted a certain insect, now unknown.

Yú

As a preposition, nearly synonymous with 于; 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 其 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 with or associate with; a band, a company or combination; to accept, to allow; to agree, to comply with; to promise; to give in, 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.

Chicorees.

党 connected or linked with, as in a club or band; a company, an association.

年我 the years will not wait for me.

死我 who is like me or equal to me.

死我 is none of my business, it does not concern me.

天之 Heaven gave it.

甲乙 is the best of them甲 or乙 this or that?

其易也学威 in mourning true grief is better than show.

容 at ease, careless about, self-indulgent.

则王之手 would the king then grant it?

助 to give aid, to help.

子或不我 when that gentleman returns, he will not take me with him.

邵可 事君, can one serve his prince when associated with a mean fellow?

邵夫可 事君, can one serve his prince when associated with a mean fellow?

读 yú? To take part in; to assist at, to be concerned in; used for as an exclamation.

我cé our millet is flourishing.

不问 I will not ask him.

無決 as if he was undecided in his mind.

不祭如不祭 if I am not at the sacrifice, it is as if I did not sacrifice.

病

From disease and a moment.

Yú

A prisoner dying from cold and hunger; sick; weak; to treat prisoners badly.

憂 melancholy and diseased; hypochondriac.

死狱中 starved to death in the prison.

身而未起 I am very weak and unable to rise.

時水手人 they maltreated the sailors so that they died under their hands.


to shed tears on.

客有 shock of grain are piled up in the fields.

我維 my stacks are numbered by the myriad.

大嶺 the Great Stack Mts., which lie east of the Mei-ling, between Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Hunan.

露 open uncovered stacks.

椚

Also read 羽.

A tree, also called 鼠梓木 or rat Rodletta, whose wood is said to be tough in dry weather, and brittle in wet weather; the description allites it to the ash (Fusaxine), or perhaps to a Catalpa.

To walk rapidly; to walk in a dignified respectful manner.
From hole and a melon vine.

A vase with a crack or hole; filthy, dirty; listless, inefficient, useless; weak, sickly.

不著 | the vase is perfect.

手足情 | my hands and feet cannot be used; i.e. have been rendered useless.

荷且 | he is heedless and negligent, good for nothing.

From man and a corner.

Hunchbacked; the body inclining, stooping; to show great respect, to bend forward as if hearing orders.

使之塗 | [stooing like] a man cleaning up the dirt.

不粗 | a hunchback should not strip; — for his back is not comely.

A chicken just fledged; out of the shell.

心 | this is better than that.

病 | his disease is now a little better.

好 | mending, recovered, nearly or quite well.

丹之治水 | [Tan said to Mencius.] I could have drained the flood better than Yü.

立 | it is an immediate cure.

多不 | the more he has the more dissatisfied he is.

受謝 | no cure no pay.

甚 | much more, more serious, greatly increased.

昨己照 | he is rather better than he was yesterday.

Like the preceding.

To be cured; convalescent; disease, a functional disorder of the body; clever, upright.

不令兄弟交相害 | do not let it be a cause of strife between these offended brothers.

東方之士孰為 | who is the bright one among these scholars?

父母生我胡耆我 | my parents bore me, and whence then have I so much illness?

From mouth and profound; it is sometimes read yuh.

嘆 | Sorrow or remorse expressed by groans; the cry of pain.

唯 | groans and moans.

病 | sick at heart, full of sorrow.

Large features, a person with a large face.

硕 | a man of large size; a stalwart man.

慶 | A male deer, a stag; to herd.

鹿鹿 | the does and bucks were numerous.

字 | 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.

家 | the universe, all ages; one character refers to space, and the other to time.

正 | the ridge-pole is above, and the eaves below.

屋 | the place under the eaves.

下 | or | under the vault or in the world; i.e. within the empire; the wide world.

侍 | to obtain the aid of a person.

多蒙仁 | I am greatly indebted for your humane protection.

公男爵 | not the young man's talents and countenance are unusual.

From enclosure and 與 to reflect contracted; occurs used for the next.

囹 | To detain, to imprison a criminal, in order that he may reform.

拘罪人于中 | he held the criminals in the prison.

囹圄 | to examine into the prisons.

圈 | A stable or place where horses are reared; a groom, a hester; a prison; to guard, to defend; used for the next, a wooden image of a tiger; the borders of the country, a frontier where flocks are kept.

主 | the master of the sovereign's stud.

守 | to guard the frontiers.

官 | a kind of steward or bailiff.

始 | how lively [the fish] are when you first let them go.

想 | an ancient town near Loh-yang in the west of Honan.

誰 | who will guard the shepherds on the borders?

疆 | the frontier of a state; cyclo years with | in them.

丈 | a mountain, southwest of Fuhkiang in Kung-ou'ang fu in Kansu.

敌 | From 之 to strike and 我 | interchanged with the last.

止 | 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.

合 | they arranged and used the signals for starting and stopping the orchestra.

語 | From words and | the verb is sometimes read 儂.

言 | To talk with, to converse; to tell, to inform; to warn, to
YU.

YU.

YU. 1127

**speak with; words, conversation, discourse; expressions, phrases; a sentence; language.**

**交頭接耳** | to whisper something in his ear.

**細語** | whispering, low words.

**言粗俗** | low, vulgar expressions; a low patois.

**懶言** | be careful of what you say.

**道破** | cleared up the matter in a single sentence, as a clever judge does a dispute.

**縷句** | ornamental sentences, phrases written on bamboo, which worshipers draw out of a cup to turn their fate.

**轉語** | words, which like disjunctive conjunctions, give a turn to the meaning.

**起** | initial phrases or particles in a sentence.

**成語** | proverbs, sayings, trite expressions.

**居吾** | sit down and I will tell you plainly.

**言三** | loquacious, chattering.

**小語** | chitchat, gossip.

**子時言** | at one time he spake his mind, and at another he began to deliberate.

**隠** | a dark saying.

**傾蓋而終日** | just to open the umbrella [as they met], and yet they talked the whole day.

**齟齬** | a row of irregular teeth, with some wanting.

**牙** | his designs were opposed (or did not agree) with the others.


**山勢巖** | the peaks of the mountains are of many heights.

**御** | 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.

**前** | met. the guards, chamberlains, or servants of the palace.

**書** | the imperial autograph.

**臨** | to take the reins of government.

**統** | to govern the whole empire.

**事** | manager of affairs; an office in the Chien dynasty.

**駕** | the imperial carriage; i.e. the monarch himself.

**飲** | he entertained all his friends.

**不能** | I cannot endure the winter.

**冬** | to attend at the palace-gate; i.e. to act as a minister of state.

**河** | the Imperial Canal; name given to it at the North.

Read *yá*. To meet, to go out to receive; to invoke.

**以** | to invoke the father of husbandry, probably Shinnung.

**駭** | Like the last.

**駫** | To have the hand over a horse, i.e. to curb and drive him; to oversee; a charioteer.

**駫** | the art of driving or managing horses.

**車** | or to drive a chariot.

**有方** | there are rules for managing and curbing the horse; met. there is a right way to rule the people.

**駫** | six steeds with a rotten rope.

**駫** | to sail or manage a vessel; to go a sailing.
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.

暂 living at or with for a while.

次 or 所 a dwelling, a lodging to sojourn in.

尊 何处 where is your abode?

客 or 店 an inn, a hotel.

移 处别 to move one's residence.

留 people who are not yet entered as citizens, their register being in another prefecture.

言 metaphorical, by metonymy.

借 to live without rent or as a guest.

寄 to stick to, as a parasite or hanger-on; also, an invited guest.

兵于民 to make a levy of troops.

安 客商 pleasant lodgings for visitors and traders; — a sign on an inn.

旅 a lodger, a guest.

天地 万物 I 造 heaven and earth exist in the universe, in me, in true doctrine as well.

遇 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.

不约面 meet without previous arrangement.

是 it happened, it came to pass.

时吉 happened at a lucky moment; a fortunate meeting.

成祥 to turn hardships into blessings.

见 or 面 to see unexpectedly.

我厚 he treated me well.

有事 I happen to be busy.

百年不 one would hardly meet such a thing once in a century.
yu 愉
the province of Honan; derived from the central of Yü's nine divisions, which had nearly the same limits.

愉快 pleased, delighted.

预备 ready, all arranged; fixed up.

犹豫 irresolute, undecided, not settled upon a course; the phrase refers to the monkey and elephant, which are mistrustful and timid.

一定 well settled, decided on.

阅读 I will let you know in time.

无时意 do not at any time indulge in idleness.

机务 to deliberate on state affairs.

禁止 to forbid beforehand.

一道一人醛诸侯度 one visit to court in spring and one in autumn was the rule for all the princes.

公家之任 he gave them office in the public service.

凡事则立 whenever a matter is arranged, let it stand.

頹頷 A tributary of the Yangtse' River, the 滁水 in the eastern part of Sz'ch'uen in Wu-shan bient, made the subject of a poem by Tu Pu; there is a high isolated and dangerous rock, the 滁堆 in the Yangtse' near its embouchure.

yueh 意
An edible tuber, 穀 the Chinese yam, more commonly known as 山药 or hill medicine.

从 by mouth and to assent; used with the next.

喻 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.

歌 to instruct, as by explanations and illustrations.

规 or 纲 to exhort, to warn, to expostulate with.

借 or 言 or 言 a metaphor, an illustration, a comparison; to make a supposition.

羲利君子小人之趋向不同 the princely man speaks of justice, differing much from the mean man who talks of gain.

以利害 he explained its advantages and disadvantages.

受之 he received him with kind and affable words.

审之 examined it thoroughly and explained it fully.

善 skilled in teaching.

家户晓 let all families and people fully understand—these orders.

月 Old sounds, nget and yet. In Canton, อต; in Swatow, คอ, wat, yet, ngiak, jwat, and สต; in Amoy, งอ, wat, yet, and ตอ; in Fukchau, งòk, วอ, วัก, and ยอ; in Shanghai, ยอร and นี; in Ch'ing, ยอร.

The original form represents the moon in her quarter; it is the 74th radical of a few characters relating to her times.

The moon, the ancestor of all yin things, and the mate of the sun; a moon or lunar month; monthly; the Buddhist employ it to designate India, whose holy men illumine and guide the dark world; they also speak of a 王 or regent of the moon (Chandra) of enormous bulk.
From breath issuing combined with a recess, referring to the careful utterances of the mind at beginning a declaration.

An initial particle; to examine; verily, really; behold, now then, implying the desire to call attention to the subject; occurs used for to say; kind, liberal, as Heaven in giving life to plants and fruitful seasons; the region south of the Mei-ling, early subdued by the Han dynasty, and for which the next is sometimes wrongly used.

To examine.

Kwangtung.

West Kwangsi, in which K'ing-yuen fu was called Dh in the T'ang dynasty.

To investigate ancient things.

Yueh. From to go and a battle-ax.

To overstep, to exceed, to pass over; to go out of or beyond one's place, to 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 lane through which the strings pass to the nuts.

To overstep propriety.

Or or卓 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 Yueh; i.e. I will have nothing to do with him, these two kingdoms being always fighting.
YUEH.

From Jg

| 1 | speak. deep, — royal
| 2 | look to delight
| 3 | Kiangnan small general
| 4 | to delight —
| 5 | once to Touquin, have
| 6 | Old Sounds, yien, yen, yuen, ngon, yon, and won. In Canton, "n and "a; in Swatow, wan, yen, 1', and ngwan; — in Amoy, can, gwon, yen, young, hwan, and swan; — in Fukchou, young, wong, hwong, weng, and ngwong; — in Shanghai, yu, au, nr', 1 j, and ro; — in Ch'ih, yuen.

| 1 | to look over, as a book.
| 2 | I have just looked over your letter.
| 3 | to examine a work.
| 4 | ascertained the real facts of his offenses.
| 5 | I myself cannot go to see into it.

YUEN.

| 1 | YUEH. The shade caused by trees interlacing their branches.
| 2 | yueh. a good shade.
| 3 | 道 | for to the shade along the road has failed, — by the death of the trees.
| 4 | 方 | From heart and pleased; it occurs written 說 in this sense, but is now disused.
| 5 | 悅 | Contented, gratified; delightful, gladsome; to agree to willingly.
| 6 | 不 | will not that also be pleasant
| 7 | 見 | pleasing to the eye.
| 8 | | the people like him.
| 9 | 心 | delighted with.

| 1 | 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 rouch for; to read carefully; to abate, as a price; to allow.
| 2 | | and the eye, called 慾 or 愛.
| 3 | To retch, to gag, to belch; to keck, to bring up the food.
| 4 | | to gag and bring up nothing.
| 5 | | to cutate, as when nauseated.
| 6 | | to throw up water.

| 1 | 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.
| 2 | 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 Chihli.
| 3 | 天 | as far apart as the sky and sea.
| 4 | 深 | deep, unfathomable.
| 5 | 池 | a lake or pool in Shantung.
Used with the preceding.
The sound of drums.

"Yuen.

The curvature of a bow near its two ends, the place where it begins to taper.

From a covert and a rabbit, whence it is unable to run, and forced to crouch and submit; the second form is old and least used.

To injure, oppress, or ill-use without cause; to make one stoop or submit; ill usage, wrong, grudge, 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 hurl hatred.

A spirit, the injured ghost will not be quiet.

You or I I am you, are you trying to fool me?

Washing; or to wash; to be revenged; to wipe out a grudge.

I will not be your; I won't be insulted by you.

The retribution of Heaven; a sudden destruction on one's enemy.

Unclothed wrong, an injury that is concealed.

To spend money on rarities, as a; a; a; a.

Gifts; I bestowed; I 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 last; also read yuen and used for its primitive; read yu, grief; vexed.

Ill treatment, which leads to revenge; to have a grudge; to sigh, to regret; surprised at; small, as a hole; an officer.

Look into its behavior I also see him boring a hole [in the armor], but let it be very small.

A wrong.

From evening and seal, alluding to the form showing where one has slept.

To turn over as when asleep; a curling, snake-like motion; to yield, to give away.

An eye without expression or brightness; empty, vacant.

An old and dry well.

A vacant, dull eye.

The squirming motion of a snake, a stealthy gliding step of a cat; tortuous, steal thy.

The tortuous motion of a serpent; applied to the undulating ridge of range of mountains.

A crawling worm or eel.

The drake of the; 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, which, from the description is intended for the young of the argus pheasant.

A small worm; to twist or wrench; to surround; empty.

From mouth and pearl or value; d. the mouth stating the valuable things; it was once written; and is used for yun; a border and the next.

A classifier of officers, and of round things; round; to reach all around, to circulate; to be of use to.

One official.

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.

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, n.c. 520.

From to enclose and officer; it is interchanged with the last, and with shwan 圆 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.
YUEN.

志欲 | 行欲方 the resolution should be accommodating, but the performance should be firm.

處 | 外 | 通 in life be accommodating, and take things practically.

表 | 表 | 水 | if the cup be round the water will be round.

扁 | 末 | 子 a runner in the courts, a constable or watchman. (Pekingese)

原 the death of a Buddhist priest.

桓 | 桓 | 雛 a small branch of the River Wéi, the river near Changteh fu in Honan; an ancient district in that region.

泥 | 泥 | nirvana or nigan.

流 | 流 | flowing.

From bird and javelin; but the primitive is regarded as a contraction of 雞 opposing.

鷹 | 鷹 | The kite (Mikéa melanoa), common in Eastern China; its scream portends wind; the term is also applicable to the family of kites.

風 | 風 | or 禮 | a paper kite.

鷹鳴 | 鷹鳴 | expose [the pennon] with a screaming kite, — to indicate wind and dust ahead of the troops.

木 | 木 | a sort of machine kite made by Meh-tsz'墨子 in three years, when it flew away.

戴 | 戴 | Regarded by some as another form of the last, but others separate them.

| 資 | 資 | 高 | a celebrated warrior of the Chen dynasty; name of a district in Cochinchina.

原 | 原 | From 峯 cliff and 泉 a fountain contracted; but the next form is oldest, and the two were afterwards distinguished.

| 原 | 原 | 高 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 imperfect tense; to trace a matter to its source; to retrace, to repeat; to retint, to forgive; again, a repetition, another.

高 | 高 | 下陽 above are the terraces, and below are the meadows.

田 | 田 | fields and plains.

本 | 本 | origin of, at first.

推 | 推 | to analyze, as a chemist; to infer from premises, to trace back to a cause.

主 | 主 | the first owner or proprietor.

舊 | 舊 | like the old way.

不可作 I really did not think then of doing it.

一文可 | 一文可 | there is the least reason for pardoning him.

來如此 it was so at first; it has been so always.

由 | 由 | or 故 | the causes, the circumstances, the first occasion.

來 | 來 | the genuine article; of the original lot; it is from the maker.

情由可 | 情由可 | the extenuating circumstances.

舊 | 舊 | at first denoted Honan, but now means all China.

諒 to be lenient to; excusing.

州 | 州 | an old name of 济源縣 in the northwest of Honan.

委 the head and tail, the origin and end of a matter.

不該 by rights it should not be so; it properly is not so.

故事 | 故事 | to investigate the origin of things or history.

道之大 | 道之大 | the great principles of virtue.

| 本 | 本 | to search out all the details.

源 | 源 | From water and origin.

| 源 | 源 | 源 A fountain, a spring; used with the last, a source.

水 | 水 | the headwaters, as of a river.

| 水 | 水 | 水 | when you drink the water, think of the fountain.

塞 | 塞 | stop the fountain or source.

財 | 財 | money rapidly coming in, growing rich.

星 | 星 | the source of the Yellow River.

源 | 源 | all the streams have one source.

源 | 源 | The name of 姜, a concubine of the sovereign Ti-kuh n. c. 4200, and mother of Hutsib, the ancestor of Wán Wang.

赫赫姜 | 赫赫姜 | how widely known was Kiang-yuen!

驪 | 驪 | 彭彭 four bays came rushing along.

織 | 織 | Silk of a reddish yellow or orange; a light red color.

袁 | 袁 | a red neck-tie or collar.

源 | 源 | From 衣 clothes and 長 long contracted.

袁 | 袁 | A robe; dressed in long garments.

州府 | 州府 | a prefecture in Kiangsi, bordering on Hunan.

園 | 園 | An inclosed place for planting flowers or vegetables; imperial tombs; a yard, a court; a park; a garden, an orchard; a fine shop, a saloon; an inclosure for a public purpose.

花 | 花 | a flower garden.

丁 | 丁 | 士 a gardener; a florist.

園 | 園 | a play-garden, a place for amusements.

樂 | 樂 | a foreign term for paradise.

醬 | 酱 | a soy or condiment shop.
**EMPERORS OF THE YUEN OR MONGOL DYNASTY.**

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YUEN.

A large river in the west of Hunan, flowing into the Tungtian Lake; its basin occupies the western half of the province, and measures about 34,300 square miles; along its valley lies Yuen-chu-fu.

Yuen

A plant, found in Kiangsu, the Daphne genkwa or Passerina chamaedaphane, whose flower, when boiled and thrown into the water, stupefies and kills fish; it is also called 魚毒 fish poison, and an infusion is said to be good for coughs and lumbago.

Yuen

Sometimes used for the last.

A tall tree in Kiangsi, with a thick, red, bitter bark, a decoction of which preserves fruit from spoiling; the bark is also destructive of fish; perhaps it is allied to a Fiscidia.

Yuen

The great sea turtle, 龟, said to be twenty feet around.

Yuen

The first tortoise from which all scaly animals were derived.

Yuen

A god worshiped in Chekiang to preserve dikes.

Yuen

Sometimes wrongly written like the last.

A small venemous snake, a foot long.

Yuen

A lizard found in damp places.

Yuen

A type of green lizard, its scales, 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 蠶, which produces silk very late and only once in the season.

Yuen

Originally formed of 及 to 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 for, at, to, up to, even to; thereupon, to say; to consist in; to change; mournful, sad.

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

To lead on, to urge and guide.

Yuen

Ancillary troops, for succor or relief.

Yuen

To come to the rescue; to deliver from ruin.

Yuen

To mutually assist, to bring one forward; log-rolling.

Yuen

To promote the worthy and bring forward the talented.

Yuen

To rescue the drowning.

Yuen

To assist, to relieve.

Yuen

Get ready your scaling-ladders.

Yuen

Do not let other influences draw you aside.

Yuen

Lend him a hand, help him.

Yuen

They are my four neighbors.

Yuen

To help; to aid, as in going up hills.

Yuen

From woman and the last contracted; also read 用水.

Yuen

A beauty, a Hebe, one who draws admirers; winning, attractive; unsteady, flighty.

Yuen

A celebrated, talented woman.

Yuen

A chaste, modest woman.

Yuen

A woman.

Yuen

Your daughter.

Yuen

Favored the world by producing this clever beauty.

Yuen

A very clever woman.

Yuen

A second girdle to which ornaments are hung, worn with the other.

Yuen

The girdle for ornaments.

Yuen

From beast and to lead or grasp, from its habit; the name is also said to imitate their cry.

Yuen

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.

Yuen

The black gibbon.

Yuen

A gibbon, said to have no elbow in its arms, whose bone can be used for flutes.

Yuen

The white gibbon.

Yuen

A sea-bird, the which seems to be a sandpiper, though it may denote the tern.

Yuen

A low wall of brick, which may be relied on, or which protects.

Yuen

A well-curb.

Yuen

A city wall.

Yuen

A great statesman is as a wall — to the country.

Yuen

Leaped the wall and avoided him; as段干木 did when he was asked to take office in Lu.

Yuen

A low wall, breast high, built within a palace.
Yuen.

Yuen.

Yuen.

Yueh. Name of a mountain, a small feudal state of Wang, lying in the southeast of Kansuh, in which was afterwards the Five Emergent a famous pest.

Yuen.

From a shelter and to turn over; it is also read 'wen.'

To hide one's self by bending over the thickets and grass; to yield, to give in; courteously; used with the next, obliging, accommodating, yielding; unexpected.

Read 'wen,' to hide one's self by bending over the thickets and grass; to yield, to give in; courteously; used with the next, obliging, accommodating, yielding; unexpected.

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Read 'wen,' to hide one's self by bending over the thickets and grass; to yield, to give in; courteously; used with the next, obliging, accommodating, yielding; unexpected.

As a diminutive holt or retreat.

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As a diminutive holt or retreat.

As a diminutive holt or retreat.
From plants and yielding; occurs used for the next; and for a court-yard.

A pasture, 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.

A library-room; an encyclopaedia.

Wind; a high wind.

The imperial parks.

A collection of dialogues or phrases.

A group of stars in Eridanus.

The official name of the seeds of the caltrops (Tribulus).

Read yu, Grieved.

Also read yu, by some.

Luxuriant, tender; soft, fresh.

Delicate, how delicate and fresh are these willows!

A medicinal plant used in conglus, having slender, red rootlets, with yellowish white flowers, producing black seeds with a white woolly envelope.

A bamboo basket or utensil; the thing in which articles are weighed; the case, the tare.

How much is the tare?

If there are no cels when the basket is gone; i.e., I have nothing left, I've no profit.

A round baton-like scepter of jade, called by the sovereign to indicate his willingness to rule according to virtue; it was nine inches long with a rounded top.

A long field measuring twenty or thirty men.

Imperial kindred.

To support your progeny [you will need] nine plots.

From to go and long.

Distant, far off; remote, either in time or place; from afar; to become distant or alienated; to consider as distant.

It is very far away.

The time is long; the day is unknown.

For ever; always.

It is not very far away.

Very much unlike; they are entirely different.

He does not regard a thousand miles as very distant.

Many years ago.

Its hears and wide.

Keep far away from it; take it away.

Remote, in the far distance.

Follow afar off.

He is too far off to be overtaken.

The distance makes all the difference.

May my calamity reach your children and grandchildren; — an imprecation.

To keep at a distance; to remove, to send away.

Respect demons and gods, but keep them at a distance.

Let him absent oneself from; to hold aloof.

It will be best that she should retire in order to remove all suspicion.

A walled and secure enclosure in which houses are placed; a court-yard; a public establishment, such as a court; a hall, a college, an asylum, a hospital, a monastery, a museum, &c; the body of officials connected with an office.

I, the governor-general.

A college, a school.

To enter the examination-hall, to compete for a degree.

Monastic establishments, as convents, nunneries, &c.

The literary chancellor.

One house or compound divided into two yards.

A brothel.

A lazaretto. (Cantonese)

A great and splendid establishment.

From heart and original; q.d. the mind as it was first made; often interchanged with the next.

Sincere, respectful, honest, pure; bluntness; faithful, virtuous; thankful, sensible of mercies.

To vow and promise, as when in distress.

To fulfill a vow.

Peace and tranquility.

Virtuous and reverential.

One who assumes the semblance of good is the chief of all virtue.

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.

Voluntary, willing.

A willing, hearty promise.

Dead I had rather die.

It has gratified my heart's wish.

My own free wish or act.

Favorable to my wishes; as I like.

To summarily pay a vow; to do things without any method.

I do not wish it; I disapprove of it.
YUEN.

|欲| a strong desire for. |
|言思子| each time we talked together, we thought of these two sons. |
|夙| in the long cherished wish is gratified. |

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, malice; wrong, a cause of hatred or murmuring; ashamed, regretful. To keep a grudge against, to feel indignant at.

YUEN.

| 结 | a mutual animosity. |
| 招 | to get people's hatred. |
| 報 | to be revenged on. |
| 以德報 | to requite injury with kindness. |
| 埋 | or 懷 | to cherish enmity against. |
| 好大| 幫 | he likes to grumble at people. |
| 得 | very likely there was a cause; perhaps 'twas your fault. |
| 無作 | do not give occasion for murmuring. |
| 貧 | to repine at poverty. |
| 命 | or | 天 | disgusted with one's fate, murmuring at one's luck. |

YUH.

Old sounds, yok, ngok, and yik. In Canton, yok, wht, and wik; — in Swatow, ybk, gek, út, hōik, and hōk; — in Amoy, yok, út, lōt, hōik, giek, and hek; — in Pukchuen, ngūk, ng毫, ोk, ोk, mikk, ोk, and o; — in Shanghai, nōk, yōk, yūh, yūhe; — in Chiśa, yū.

玉

It is explained as being three horizontal lines, denoting three stones connected by a cross line, and the dot denotes certain appendages, as on a chatelaine; it is the 96th radical of a natural group relating to gems.

A gem; a stone fit for a lapidary; clear white jade was originally designated; beautiful, delightful, precious; pearly, gemmous; 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. |
| 成其所 | complete this important affair. |
| 女 | your daughter. |
| 人 | a lovely girl. |
| 石俱焚 | gems and stones were all burned together; — indiscriminate destruction. |

望其移 | I hope you will come yourself. |
| 樓 | the shoulder; a Taoist term. |

錢 | or | 衅 | the full moon. |
| 體 | your precious self. |
| 打开 | [this letter] yourself. |
| 金 | 其心 | he has a pure and good heart. |
| 肩 | a term for falling snow and white sugar. |
| 水 | quartz crystal. |
| 食 | his Majesty's provisions; the revenues of his domain. |
| 洗 | jade ornaments obtained from old graves. |
| 燷 | the harmony of the seasons. |
| 金口言 | a golden mouth and pearly words; met. the Emperor's speech. |
| 容 | spare your steps! — i.e. I regret you could not have come. |
| 衡 | the star Aloth in Ursa Major. |
| 拋磚引 | he threw a brick and got a gem; to get an unexpected reward. |
| 食 | your delicate viands. |
| 帝 | the perfect, highest Shangti. |

鈿

Pure hard gold; precious, valuable; chiefly used in names of persons.

鴦

A fresh water bird, one of the waders, the 鵑; it is larger than a duck, with a long neck, and dark red variegated plumage; akin to the rail or jacana.

聿

Intended to depict a hand holding a pencil; it forms the 129th radical of a few incongruous characters.

A thing to write with, as a style, pen, or pencil; to narrate, to declare; to obey, to follow; an initial particle, forthwith, thereon, then, straightforward; suddenly.

歲 | 其 | the year then was near its close. |

武

The cavalry were fleet and nimble.

台| 小子 | therefore, I the little child. |

我征 | to we suddenly came in from the raid. |
| 越 | fleet, as a wild beast. |
From sun and to establish.

The full glory of the sun; the bright light.

From fire and effulgence.

The bright blaze of fire; glorious, shining, full; lustrous; unsullied, as a good name.

管絃增满 and gorgeous was the orchestra of wind and stringed instruments.

共道德| 罣于世者不可勝戴 it is impossible fully to record the glory of his doctrine and virtue throughout the world.

峪

A pool in a ravine; but it seems to be another form of valley a dry gully or ravine; it occurs in the names of many valleys east of Peking, crossed by the Great Wall. 平| 罥 an old northeast of 平谷縣 a district northeast of Peking.

浴

From water and ravine.

To bathe, to make ablution; to purify, to cleanse the heart, and has been used by some foreigners for baptism; to flit or skim up and down, as swallows or butterflies. 洗 | take a bath.

堂 or 室 a bathing-house.

潔其身 washed the body thoroughly clean.

江中日 | the sun bathed itself at sunrise] in the river.

濯身 | 德 to bathe the person and reform the heart.

佛誕 the festival of bathing Buddha and the arhans on the 8th day of the 4th moon, observed by priests.

欲

To long for, to desire, to wish for, to breathe after; to seek ardently, to covet; aspirations, desires; wishes, ambition; strong hopes; used with the next, passion, lust, appetite; as a gerundive particle, about to be, ready to, on the point of, in order that, for the purpose.

私 | private ends, selfish views.

隨心所 | it is just what I desire.

徃 | 往来临 undecided as to going; in a quandary.

頗有 | 頗之異意 it looks rather as if it would rain.

速不達 | undue haste will hinder you.

人之天 | the ruling appetites of mankind.

口 | 受而心 | 着 though the mouth receives it, the heart rejects it.

我 | 任斯 | 任之 at long; when I long for benevolence, then it is presently here.

不可違 | the desires must not be too far gratified.

將 | 去 I was on the point of going.

From heart and to desire; the radical was added because passion proceeds from the heart.

Inordinate desire, covetous; concupiscence, appetite; lascivious, lustful.

嗜 | to relish and hanker after.

| | passion, lust.

| | the fire of lust consumes the body.

海 | the sea of passion.

無 | 無的 the ditch of lust is insatiable.

想 | lascivious desires.

漬 | to chasten the lusts.

鶯

The mainah, 1 a species of singing thrush; it is classed among the pies by the Chinese.

A poker orpincers to stir coals in a furnace or remove them; to sweat money in order to get the filings; also the copper dust thus obtained.

磨 | to polish and file, as cash.

狱

From two 大 dogs 言 speaking, referring to their acting as guardians.

That which decides who is right in a strife; a prison, a jail.

折 Or 斷 to decide criminal cases; a jail delivery.

訃 | a litigation, a case in court.

監 | a jail; a prison.

煉 | or 煉 | purgatory; a Roman Catholic term.

司 | a jailor; one who has | 卒 turnkeys under him.

下 | or | 中 or 坐 | in prison.

打落九重地 he deserves the deepest hell.

地 | or 冤府 (narak) the abode of the damned, of which the Buddhists speak of hot, cold, and vivifying hells, eight of each, from whose sufferings the priests can alone deliver souls of men.

生 | 卒 the lictors of Rhadamnthus.

片言折 | a few words would have settled the quarrel.

It is combined from 禮 millet, a mortar, a cover, an adored, and a dish, indicating the prepared and fragrant libation of a sacrifice; the second contracted form, with 林 a forest, to denote herbs, is the one commonly used.

Bushy, thicket-like; a wild plum or cherry, sweet and red; a fragrant herb (turmeric?) anciently mixed with spirits in sacrificing; irritated, worked upon; vexed, surly and sullen; careworn; kindled, snarled, as a tangled string; desponding; mildewed, putrid; bent, as a stick.

氣 repressed, pent up feeling; the steam kept down, vapor smothered.

結 aggrieved, sullen, brooding over a wrong.

慧 flourishing, like a fine crop.

陶 | 手子 心 my heart is harassed with grief.
YUH.

YUH.

YUH.

抑 1 不 伸 a secret grief which is not divulged.
肝 1 金 not the liver is torpid.
金 1 金 the yellow aromatic root of a sort of Curcuma or turmeric; but the 金 香 seems to be the sambhal root or musk-root, a fragrant root from western China.
林州 a prefecture in the southwest of Kwangsi, which perhaps gives its name to the two preceding plants.

樹木須從小時 1 trees must be bent when young.

攬, 1 董 a species of wild vine, the 匹 (Vitis ficifolia), smaller than the cultivated.

六月食鲱及 1 in the sixth month they eat the wild. plums and blue grapes.

煖, 1 熱 a hot sun; warm; latent heat; warmed by sunshine.

暖 1 cold and warm.

衣歌安 1 this dress sings out how warm and nice it is!

休 the noise of sorrow and regret.

際, 1 際 the crop of birds; the lower ribs of an animal.

鵝 1 鵝 the crop of the bustard and stomach of the deer.

糸, 1 糸 from a jocula and glutinous; it occurs interchanged with 糸, 糸 to stampede. To bore through with an awl; over full; flying, fluttering, agitation; hurrying about, as horses.

皇皇 all things bursting into life, as by the vernal breeze.

捧讀 1 雲 I have received and read the felicitous cloud; i.e. your letter.

遙 1 根 I anxiously long to see your face.

嗑, 1 嗑 Also read skuh, Dangerous; the note of a bird.

適, 1 調 From to go and bore.

適, 1 調 To follow in another's work; to take up and carry on; to transmit; an initial particle, that, this very one.

紹 1 to continue another's book or writing.

詐 1 方 文 者 you (Wu Wang) can properly continue the writings of your ancestor Wán Wang.

Read skuh, Deceitful, wicked.

潤 1 精 the schema looks like a very malicious one.

織, 1 織 A well rope.

霧, 1 霧 Particolored clouds which are regarded as felicitous, having three colors in them.

鵾, 1 鵾 A slender, tiny fish likened to a boklin, and called 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 (Trirhodes).

鵺, 1 鵺 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.

鰍, 1 鰍 the oyster-catcher, or perhaps a species of Tringa.

鮎, 1 鮎 when the oyster-catcher and clam caught each other, — the fisherman profited.

翡, 1 翡 the variegated kingfisher; to dart, as a kingfisher on its prey.

䳒, 1 䳒 From bird and cave.

䳒, 1 䳒 To dart down, as a falcon on its prey; to fly swiftly and high.

或, 1 或 Literary; elegant and accomplished, as a finished scholar. 1 女 clever and learned; adorned.

读 yuh and used with the next; colored, brilliant.

郁 1 紛 brilliant and beautiful, as clouds.

手 1 手 how courteous and elegant were all their ways! — said of the Chou dynasty.

執, 1 持 how to shake, to joggle; to quiver, to vibrate.

手指 to reckon with the fingers; to shake one's finger at, to talk with the fingers.

動 to shake.

爾 1 手 a do not fidget and squirm so; don't touch me.

賈 1 賈 From a boiler and congee; interchanged with the next.

賈 1 賈 Nature's food; to sell; to nourish, to rear.

食官魚 to sell office and and trade in titles.

賂, 1 賂 Read chuk, and used with its primitive; rice gruel.

餼子 1 予 is I ate my rice here, and got my congee too; i.e. I lived here.

育, 1 育 From flesh and child in labor.

育 1 育 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.

義 1 to rear and maintain.

義 1 to add to one's virtue, by good works.
To vomit; the noise of vomiting; to belch; food rising on the stomach.

A stream, the one of the headwaters of an affluent of the River Han in Nan-yang, formerly giving its name to the district in that region.

The larva of the cicada, before the wings are grown or the pupa-skin is cast off; the skin itself.

From door and border.

The sill or threshold of the door, the door which Confucius said should not be trodden on when walking through it.

If I do not trouble myself with what is going on out of doors.

A frontier, a border; a region, a country, a far off territory; lands, states; to limit, to make a border; the border of a grave.

Western regions; foreign countries.

The limits of a grave, marked by pillars.

The tomb of Confucius.

From water and if; also read sixth, and interchanged with 深.

To flow rapidly; a swift current; the mouth of a city.

The rippling waves flowed on—like a fish's scales.

From mother and flowing; an old form of 河, from which the primitive is altered.

To nurture, to educate a child in good habits; to rear, to bring up; to bring forward plants.

Abundant, luxuriant; growing, as one's garden.

The protecting spirit [of this region] has raised up a man of talent.

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.

To expose wares for sale.

The pearl of the body, the collected purity of the soul and virility.

Two pure 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.

A noise in the throat, a guttural sound or word.
YUN.

Old sounds, yun, wun, yin, and yon. To Canton, wun; — in Sudeote, un, hun, jun, and in; — in Amoy, un, hun, un, oen, and kün; — in Fukchow, ung, ung, hang, and eng; — in Shanghai, yun; — in Chifu, yun.

From breath and genial.

The genial, life-giving influences of nature, a procreative aura or power.

An unauthorized character, used to denote the 天 a small fish like a minnow taken in the shallow waters near Canton.

The motion of snakes; to squirm and writhe.

An wiggling motion of eels, — when swimming.

A vast and deep abyss of water.

原 designed to represent vapors curling and rising, for which the next is now employed.

To speak, to say; to move and return, to circulate; occurs used with algorithms; an initial particle, now, then, and used in connection with an interrogation; a final particle.

古语 the old saying is.

胡 to speak foolishly; why so?
不更 don't you reply again.

In 造君子 I to wait for the good man.

道之远矣 1 能来 the road is long; how could he come?

如此 1 they all say so and so; all talk in this manner; thus and thus.

物物 1 the vast variety in the universe.

不能问 何 now in what way?

不知老之将至 1 he did not perceive that age was creeping on.

From rain and revolving; it was at first written like the last.

Clouds; a fog or cloud, which comes from the dragon; 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 Yangtse; and west of the River Han, which Yü drained, but now applied to Yun-nan province.

云 a cloud.

天 the sky is all overcast.

头 a thunder-cloud; a threatening cloud.

打 to strike the cloudy board; — to announce visitors at a yamun or monastery by tapping an iron plate.

衣 a name for a priest's robes.

集 to assemble in crowds.

肩 a shoulder ornament embroidered on lady's dresses.

天同 the sky is covered with clouds.

祥 rosy, propitious clouds.

师 the god of Rain.

杂 your epistle, your favor.

雨 sexual intercourse.

浮的人 a pompous or unreliable man, like a vapory cloud.

Raveled, confused; perturbed; perplexing; mixed up, embroiled with.

a myriad horses all in confusion.

Only the first form is in common use.

To weed, to remove grass and other plants from fields; to take harmful things away.

不战而让 alone war and attend to agriculture.

草 to root up weeds.

Used for the last.

A fragrant herb, the 草 perhaps a species of rae; it will sprout when seemingly dead, and the leaves are put under mats and in books to drive away fleas or insects.

氵 or 瓷 a study; met. a student.

夫物 1 夫 a study; referring to all things that will return to their origin,—alluding to the apparent dying and reviving of this plant.

香 a perfume like gum sandarac, perhaps obtained from the resin of a conifer (Callicotis).

芝 fragrant flowers.

A vegetable common in Ita-puch, the 草 which grows up rapidly, and becomes very bushy; its seeds furnish oil, and the stalks are eaten; the oil-cabbage.

YUP.

The waves rising high, applied especially to those on the River Yangtse.

From 1 to infold and 二 two or to divide, referring to the management of affairs.

Equal, even, alike; a little; to divide or allot equally.
分贓不匀 they did not share the plunder fairly.
不開 I cannot divide with you, as when one has not enough.
大小稿 the large and small should be proportioned.
摻不匀 it is not rubbed on evenly.
調或摻 stir it up thoroughly; mixed fully.
骨肉停 his bones and flesh are well proportioned.
分或均 equally apportioned, fairly divided, proportionate.

In Cantonese. A time, an occasion.
— once; on one occasion.

 Desdey Cultivated land laid out in regular plots.
田 to clear land.
原陽 marshes and plains parceled out and prepared for tillage.

From field and evenly.

The hard silicious skin of the bamboo.
箇 splint baskets.
竹 or 青 bamboo skin or peel.

A small branch of the River Han in Sui-chuen in Hupeh, (joining it near its mouth,) once giving name to 州 in Teh-nang fu.

A small fendatory in the Chen dynasty, which lay near the present 縣 in Yung-yung fu in the east of Hupeh.

From bamboo and round.

A variety of bamboo, 靖 cultivated for its large, long-jointed culms, twenty inches around, suitable for making machines and shields.

From metal and evenly.

Gold; it is used in proper names.

Similar to the next.

To lose, as a fortress; to fall; to conquer, to overcome.
不戰而! 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.
| 落 to fall, as an evolite.

塩 to fall into ruin.

如雨 the stars fell like rain; mentioned B.C. 685.

從高下 it fell down from above.
越贻羞 a breach of politeness hurts one's bashfulness.
十月 麓 the falling foliage in the autumn.

涕 to shed tears.

深淵 to fall into the abyss; to go to utter ruin.

Similar to the last.

To perish, to die; to fail, to become extinct; to fall, as a withered leaf at even.
命 to die, to perish.

未曾身 [though wounded.] he is not yet dead.

全家, the whole family perished or was destroyed.

忽聞先君命 I have just heard that your late father's star has fallen; — i.e. dead.
壽 died in a good old age.

絶粒命 starved himself to death.

From sound and round or equally.

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.

押 to make a rhyme.

八 eight rhymes, i.e. sixteen lines with alternate rhymes on the second, fourth and even ones.

For example, if a reader were to follow the instructions, they might be asked to identify the cultural and linguistic context of the text, such as the use of Chinese characters and the specific tones used in the pronunciation of words. The content also includes a discussion of various phonetic and semantic aspects, such as the use of different tones and the relationship between sounds and meanings. The text provides examples of how different sounds can be used to create rhymes and how these rhymes can be used to convey meaning and cultural context. The text also provides examples of how different sounds can be used to convey meaning and cultural context. The text would be useful for anyone studying Chinese language and culture, as well as those interested in the history of Chinese literature and its influence on modern-day Chinese society.
風 | 古 | an elegant, cultivated man.
| 香 | small dictionaries arranged by their finals.

正 | the authorized tone and sound of a character.

風 | 深 | [his style is like] a harmonious breeze and a gently flowing stream.

人 | 劃 | an honorable person will do a creditable thing; an act that does him honor, such as patronizing letters.

不 | 一 | a discord; unlike in disposition.

緞 | 一 | Interchanged with 水 vapor, and the next.

濡 | yun' | Raveled sil:; a dark red or orange color; confused, disordered; flaxen, hempen.

曳 | yun' | a wadded robe.

経 | yun' | abundant, as the productions of nature.

彝 | yun' | raveled hemp thread or string.

自 | yun' | to hang one's self.

束 | yun' | a hank or skein of yarn.

蠕 | yun' | From leather and mild; interchanged with the next in some senses.

展 | yun' | An orange color; a lining or inside of anything; a bow-case; to guard carefully; to lay up; to keep quiet, to conceal; to contain, as a lode the ore.

包 | yun' | to hold, to contain, to store.

秘 | yun' | to keep close, as a recipe or secret.

匿而匿 | yun' | hide it away in the case.

石 | yun' | if the stones contain gems, the hills will sparkle; —good acts will be known.

才華內 | yun' | he has great talents and learning in him.

In Cantonese. To shut up, to entrap; to catch and lock-up.

住 | to keep him fast.

理 | to drive in, as sheep for the night.

蓮 | yun' | Occurs used for the last two.

| To collect, to heap together; abstruse, recondite, mysterious; to pile up, as straw; a sort of water vegetable.

结 | yun' | not at case, oppressed, sad.

底 | yun' | the secret reason for; the real cause, as for a person's conduct.

和 | yun' | to repress ill feelings, to keep one's temper.

| 鴻 | yun' | multiplying; numerous as insects; —met. getting rich.

| 寶 | yun' | it contains gems, as a stone.

積 | yun' | pile it up in a heap.

整 | yun' | to collect and lay up, as ruminations.

海 | yun' | sea conerva, growing in long branches like tangle-weed.

燃 | yun' | From fire and genial; interchanged with the last.

烟 | yun' | Smoke without a blaze, a smothered fire; a warm vapor or steam, such as imparts a genial feeling in spring; to smooth out things by heat; thick smoke.

| 斗 | yin' | a smoothing iron.

| 衣 | yin' | to iron clothes.

黄 | yun' | you have scorched — the clothes.

In Fulchau. To heat spirit in a jar.

鰻 | yin' | This and 醴 are often interchangeably used, but this is the correct form for the plant, and is the least used.

| 鳴 | yin' | an aquatic plant, whose leaves grow from the joints; to gather, to heap up, to accumulate; to practice.

| 豊 | yin' | a Hippophae or mare's tail.

豉 | yin' | From spirit and warm.

| 酒 | yin' | Fermented liquor; spirit made from fruit, or by allowing the must to ferment a hundred days.

真 | yin' | one jar of good beer.

| 酒 | yin' | to brew liquor, by fermenting it.

| 酒自持 | yin' | to think over a matter carefully till one is master of it.

運 | yin' | From to go and army.

| To revolve, to turn in a circuit, to move in an orbit; to travel around; to transport, to carry from place to place; a circuit, a revolution; what is done in succession, as the course of nature; a period of five or ten years; turn, chance; calculations or a conjunction, as in a horoscope; luck, lot, a run; times, a chapter of accidents.

| 動 | yin' | to move about, to exercise; to use one's powers.

| 気 | yin' | air, luck, fortunes.

| 倒 | yin' | bad luck, unpropitious.

| 家 | yin' | the fortunes of a family.

| 奉天承 | yin' | to succeed to the throne by Heaven's order.

| 不 | yin' | the prospects are not flattering; has been unfortunate.

| 月 | yin' | the regular movements of the sun and moon.

| 月 | yin' | the cost of | 米糧 | transporting grain, on the | 河 | Grand Canal.

應 | yin' | to take advantage of; to exercise" and get on or forward.

| 或 | yin' | or a | 政 | had a turn of affairs; a contingency arose.

| 地 | yin' | the nature or luck of land.

| 字 | yin' | the times, the fate of one's horoscope.

| 不 | yin' | hard times; unfortunate, as from sickness; an unpropitious time.

| 行 | yin' | to get through a long (ten years) period.

| 天下 | yin' | to the reciprocal action of the five elements.

| 限 | yin' | the conjunctions and times as years run on; said of one's horoscope.

| 緒 | yin' | the head-quarters of the general; his powers.

| 極 | yin' | to carry a coffin home.

| 海 | yin' | to send grain by sea.
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<td>From wood and luxuriant.</td>
<td>To sacrifice two days in succession; a continual sacrifice, the one offered on the second day.</td>
<td>To receive; to contain, as a house its inmates; to endure, to tolerate, to bear with; forbearing; to nourish; the way in which one takes things, the air, manner, conduct; the face, countenance, looks, or attitude; perfumed amulets; ganzes; a screen before a privacy.</td>
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<td>Beams of the wu-lung (Elaeocarpaceae) tree; the king-posts in the turned-up corners of temples; glory, splendor; prosperous, honored; beautiful, as flowers; used for your in direct address.</td>
<td>Traditional of Hwang-ti, the Yellow Emperor.</td>
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<td>inmates;</td>
<td>Read ch‘an. A vessel sailing quickly.</td>
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<td>brooks.</td>
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<td>rivulets, streams.</td>
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<td>w:aves of the river Yung all remain within their banks.</td>
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<td>and</td>
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<td>returning home in honor, as a retiring statesman.</td>
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<td>where is your official post?</td>
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<td>行 [when arc] you going your journey.</td>
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<td>秀</td>
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<td>flourishing and beautiful, as a rose in bloom.</td>
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<td>血</td>
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<td>blood and breath; a medical term for life.</td>
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<td>honored, distinguished by the emperor.</td>
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<td>A lizard found in damp places, the</td>
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<td>蝰</td>
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<td>otherwise called 守宫 or palace guard; its body is blackish, smooth, and sometimes spotted.</td>
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The bastard banian, *Ficus pyrifolia* and *F. indica*, worshipped in southern China for long life; one name is also 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 *shih-tsu* or *bo* tree.

The plant of the Banian city, *i.e.* Fuh-chau; as *shih* or *shih* is the local dialect of that city.

The name of a portly character.

A flower, *Hibiscus mutabilis*; but this name is applied to several plants in different places.

Uncanny, not at rest.

A flower, *Hibiscus mutabilis*; but this name is applied to several plants in different places.

Gems attached 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.

A dacon or tench (*Lepisosteus*), common at Canton, of a greenish yellowish tint; there are two different sorts; the

A dacon or tench (*Lepisosteus*), common at Canton, of a greenish yellowish tint; there are two different sorts; the

Pan Tse-yu 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 *Percidae*.

The motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; gasping, as a fish.

When the water is turbid, the fishes gasp.

Then with out-stretched necks they all stood on tiptoe, months all agape.

Many voices talking in a low tone.

To respond, as in singing.

They sang in response harmoniously.

From head and monkey; this character being the private name of the emperor Kiiaking, is usually avoided, or contracted to Ki.

When it is possible 永 is used instead, and has nearly superseded the other.

A large head; a dignified, serene presence; portly and imposing, but benign and agreeable.

To look up to.

Amiable and courtly, as the emperor.

His great-bulk is imposing, as an elephant.

Vapor blending as it rises in the air, and cannot be repressed; melting, thawing; harmonizing, combining, interpenetrating; clear, bright, intelligent.

Tall, stately, as a fine steed.

And a pleasant spring temperature.

As intimate as milk mingled with water.

Well versed in, made it thoroughly my own.

To make an arrangement for the time, to get the use of awhile; to borrow, as services.

To dissipate or arrest, as malaria; to absorb or liquefy, and make new combinations.

To understand fully; to install; to blend or unite with.

His satisfaction and joy were complete.

Let his clear intelligence become perfect.

In the north of Kwangsi.

Wide and deep, as a vast expanse of water, ap[plied to the lakes of China, and its great rivers.

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, unpollished, 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.

Trivial talents, said by officers of themselves.

To employ those who are fit.

Ordinary, common, not of the best sort.

Not to be anxious about the distant or doubtful.

When unemploy he brags [what he could do]; when set at work, he disobeys.

Ordinary people, laborers.

The commonality; rude, unlearned people.

Promising.

The worthless and degraded.

A quack, a charlatan.

What harm was it, or came of it?

Not have different intentions?
A large bell.

Like the last.

From strong and rising-up; it is embroidered on the breasts and backs of soldiers' uniforms.

Bravery, courage; fearless, daring; brawny, soldierly; to advance fearlessly or resist manfully; to exert one's strength.

A wall of dirt thrown up for defense; a low wall, a redoubt, an adobio wall; the north wall of a hall.

A small feudal in the Chen dynasty, now Wei-hu in Honan; a place among the southern tribes.

Composed of to use and bow; used with its compounds.

Bursting forth, as plants or a fountain; a measure of ten or pecks; middle, passing through, as a raised path; the car by which a bell is upheld.

Used for the last.

A raised walk up to a house is; applied at first to that leading up to the palace, which was walled in.

In Cantonese. A pit; the hole into which the coffin is laid.

To exhale, to leap; to stamp; to excite by hopping about.

To beat the breast and stamp, as hired mourners.

The second form is nearly disused.

The papa or chrysalis of the silkworm, used also applied to those of the bee, wasp, and other insects.

A small grub found in rotten grain.

Having a brave heart; bold, adventurous, animated.

To urge on, to stir up; to inspia; to seduce into evil ways.

To bubble and run off, as a fountain; rising, rushing on, filling and running over; an affluent of the Yangtes in the north of Hopeh.

The tide is coming in.

The reflection of the moon rolls on with the rushing waters of the Yangtes.

In Cantonese. A creek; a side stream coming into a river; to wash out.

A side canal or creek.

To stop with earth; to dam, to close up; to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth around plants; to conceal, to suppress.
YUNG.

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<th>in</th>
<th>封</th>
<th>to obstruct, to block up; to stuff in.</th>
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<td>花臣</td>
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<td>a bad minister conceals things.</td>
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<td>於或</td>
<td>拿</td>
<td>to prevent superiors (or the emperor) knowing it.</td>
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<td>且</td>
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<td>to put mold and dung to the roots of plants; to mulch.</td>
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擁

Like the preceding.

To embrace or clasp to the bosom, to carry in the arms or hold in the lap; to gird the loins, as a runner; to conceal from; to intercept; to crowd, to push and run together, to throng.

前呼後 | | those who go before halloo, and those behind crowd up, as when an officer goes out. |
| —  | 嫲 | to hug, to clasp. |

擁

To swell, as a boil; swelling.

歡

The upper leather or leg of a boot.

雍

Represents water flowing on in streams; this character is considered as embodying the eight strokes used in writing Chinese characters.

永

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. |
| 不要 | | I never shall want it. |
| 別 | | a final separation. |
| 永不 | | his days will not last much longer. |
| 享 | 享 | to enjoy eternal bliss. |

止

It will entirely stop — the cough.

古不壞 | | it will never wear out or spoil. |
| 以 | | 上帝之恩 to perpetuate the favor of Shangti. |
| 以 | | 終夜 to make a night of it, as roistering fellows do. |
| 不錄用 | | never again write him down to be employed. |

國 | 爐 | night they sat around the furnace all night. |

咏

From month or words and flowing on.

咏 | | To sing or hum in a drawing tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant. |
| 館 | | to chant verses. |
| 唱 | | to sing hymns. |
| 歸 | | returned home singing as they went. |
| 歌 | | hymns and chants; also a Buddhist name for the Sama Veda, 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.

泳 | | 深之 dive into it and swim in it. |
| 水 | | to dive and swim. |

隱

The country of the Han River is broad, and I cannot fully comprehend — its people's manners.

醜

From spirits and fiery contracted.

醜 | | To lose one's head by drinking, which foolish people soon do. |
| 酔 | | boisterous and happy under the influence of wine. |

嘉

From worship and brilliant.

嘉 | | A sacrifice offered to the gods of the hills and fountains, and to the heavenly bodies, in times of drought and pestilence. |

從 | 烏 | heart and bright. |
| 用 | 用 | to hit the center; i.e. if the lot is right it can be used; another old form makes it a union of a splinter and a knife; it is the 101st radical of a few incongruous characters. |

用

To use, to give out for use; to put forth, to employ, to avail of; to cause; useful, available; as a preposition by, with, from, because of; thereby; hence; what is needed for use; expenses, outlays; useful things, emoliation, action, or principle; the exercise of a function, or the acting out of principle or law.

勿 | | do not use it. |
| 鄕 | | or or 中 or 不着 useless, not useful for the purpose; used up, worn out. |

問 | 僕 | how can I use deception? |

喜怒 | | the exercise of joy and anger. |

禮 | | for the use of ceremony; i.e. what propriety requires. |

作 | | of what service will this be? |

抱奇謀而不 | | he devised an excellent plan, but it was discarded. |
| 意 | | to give attention to a thing, to study closely. |

天地無全功萬物無全 | | heaven and earth do not contain all kinds of merit, nor does everything useful exist among created things. |
| 刀自殺 | | killed himself with a sword. |

吾 | 他 | I put great confidence in him. |
功 | meritorious services.
不受 | indisposed, out of sorts.
不 職 | more than can be used.
你 | have you breakfasted?
試 | a trial of, an experimental use.
不 瞭 | ignorant of human nature.
以 進員 升 | let him be promoted to the post of intendant.
妄 | improper use of, as a phrase or tool.

節 | or 儉 | frugal; a careful use of.
有 財 此 有 | money is profitable for all things; it can be done with money.
閉 時 置 下 忙 時 | make it ready when you have leisure, and it will be available at the time it is needed.
好 便 當 | very convenient and useful.
錢 | a commission or contingent expenses.
是 | therefore, for this cause.

何 | 弗 受 | why has he not received that?
故 謂 | 是 作 | therefore strag- gens arose from this.
足 | 為 善 | quite capable (or adequate) of doing the right thing.
上 | 和 | 上 | 下 | superiors and inferiors.
有 | 題 | it is of some use; it will be of service.
不 怪 不 求 | 不 賺 as he neither dislikes nor covets, what good quality does he not exhibit in?
LIST OF THE RADICALS.

In this list, the number, sound, and leading signification of each radical are given; the letter C attached to some of them denotes that such are generally used in combination; the contractions placed after the full form of others are always found in combination. The figures which follow the meaning show firstly, the number of characters following each radical in the K'ang-hi Tz'-tien; and secondly, the number given in this dictionary, which comprise all those in common use.

**RADICALS FORMED OF ONE STROKE.**

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<td>one, unity</td>
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<td>2. Kwan</td>
<td>to pass through</td>
<td>21-11</td>
</tr>
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<td>3. Chiu</td>
<td>a point</td>
<td>10-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. P'ieh</td>
<td>a left stroke</td>
<td>33-17</td>
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<td>5. Yi</td>
<td>one, a hook</td>
<td>42-12</td>
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<td>6. K'ish</td>
<td>a barb</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Yi</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>29-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Teu</td>
<td>cover, head</td>
<td>38-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Jien</td>
<td>a man</td>
<td>794-456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Jien</td>
<td>a man</td>
<td>52-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Jhu</td>
<td>to enter</td>
<td>28-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Pah</td>
<td>eight</td>
<td>44-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. K'üng</td>
<td>a limit</td>
<td>50-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Muh</td>
<td>to cover</td>
<td>89-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Pin</td>
<td>ice, icicle</td>
<td>115-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Li</td>
<td>a beach</td>
<td>38-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. K'uan</td>
<td>a receptacle</td>
<td>23-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Tuo</td>
<td>a sword</td>
<td>377-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Li</td>
<td>strength</td>
<td>168-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. P'o</td>
<td>to wrap</td>
<td>64-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Pi</td>
<td>a ladle</td>
<td>19-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. F'ang</td>
<td>a basket, case</td>
<td>64-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Hsi</td>
<td>to conceal</td>
<td>17-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Shih</td>
<td>ten; perfect</td>
<td>55-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Pah</td>
<td>to divine</td>
<td>45-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. T'ieh</td>
<td>a stamp</td>
<td>40-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Han</td>
<td>a cliff</td>
<td>129-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Su'</td>
<td>selfish, perverse</td>
<td>40-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Yiu</td>
<td>hand, also</td>
<td>91-23</td>
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</table>

**OF THREE STROKES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Signification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30. K'eu</td>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>1146-478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Hwai</td>
<td>an inclosure</td>
<td>118-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Tu</td>
<td>earth, land</td>
<td>580-251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Se'</td>
<td>scholar, sage</td>
<td>24-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Chi</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>11-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Sii</td>
<td>walking slow</td>
<td>23-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Sii</td>
<td>evening, dusk</td>
<td>34-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Ta</td>
<td>great</td>
<td>132-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Na</td>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>611-231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Tec</td>
<td>son, child</td>
<td>83-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Mien</td>
<td>a roof</td>
<td>246-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Ts'un</td>
<td>an inch</td>
<td>40-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Siao</td>
<td>small, petty</td>
<td>41-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Wang</td>
<td>lame</td>
<td>66-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Shi</td>
<td>a corpse</td>
<td>148-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Chieh</td>
<td>a sprout</td>
<td>38-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Shen</td>
<td>hill; wild</td>
<td>636-144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Ch'woen</td>
<td>streams</td>
<td>26-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Kung</td>
<td>laborer, art</td>
<td>17-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Ki</td>
<td>self, private</td>
<td>20-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Kin</td>
<td>napkin, cap</td>
<td>295-92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Kan</td>
<td>to oppose</td>
<td>17-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Yao</td>
<td>immature</td>
<td>20-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Yen</td>
<td>a covering</td>
<td>285-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Yin</td>
<td>to move on</td>
<td>9-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OF FOUR STROKES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55. Kung</td>
<td>lands joined</td>
<td>50-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Yiu</td>
<td>a dart</td>
<td>15-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Kung</td>
<td>archery</td>
<td>105-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Ki</td>
<td>hog's head</td>
<td>25-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Sun</td>
<td>pelage</td>
<td>52-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Ch'ih</td>
<td>a step</td>
<td>215-57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Signification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61. Sin</td>
<td>a spear</td>
<td>116-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Kwo</td>
<td>a door</td>
<td>44-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Hu</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>1203-566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Sheu</td>
<td>branch</td>
<td>26-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. Pah</td>
<td>to rap</td>
<td>296-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. Pah</td>
<td>literature</td>
<td>290-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. W'an</td>
<td>a peck</td>
<td>32-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. T'eu</td>
<td>hatchet</td>
<td>55-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Kin</td>
<td>square</td>
<td>92-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. P'ang</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>12-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Wu</td>
<td>sun, day</td>
<td>405-144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Jih</td>
<td>speaking</td>
<td>37-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Yueh</td>
<td>moon; month</td>
<td>69-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. Yueh</td>
<td>wood, tree</td>
<td>1369-573</td>
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<tr>
<td>75. M'h</td>
<td>to pant</td>
<td>285-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. Chi</td>
<td>to stop</td>
<td>90-12</td>
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<tr>
<td>78. Tai</td>
<td>vicious</td>
<td>231-36</td>
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<tr>
<td>80. Wu</td>
<td>to kill</td>
<td>93-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. Pi</td>
<td>to deny; not</td>
<td>16-7</td>
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<tr>
<td>82. Pi</td>
<td>to compare</td>
<td>21-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Radical</td>
<td>Stroke Composition</td>
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<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>髪</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>申</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>理</td>
<td>木</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>水</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>火</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>象</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>水</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>合</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>肉</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>也</td>
<td>也</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>如</td>
<td>如</td>
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<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>言</td>
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**OF FIVE STROKES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Stroke Composition</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
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<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>丑</td>
<td>丑</td>
<td>丑</td>
<td>somber, deep 6-4</td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>a gem 473-161</td>
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<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>a melon 55-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>pleasant 22-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>to produce 22-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>a field; to till 192-60</td>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>a roll of cloth 15-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>disease 520-180</td>
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<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>back to back 15-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>white; freely 100-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>skin, bark 94-42</td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>dish: platter 129-41</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>眼 647-150</td>
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<td>108</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>半 65-3</td>
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<td>109</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>石 64-11</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>石 499-171</td>
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<td>111</td>
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<td>雨</td>
<td>石 213-89</td>
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<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>a footprint 12-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>grain 431-131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>a cave 298-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>to set up 101-20</td>
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**OF SIX STROKES.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Radical</th>
<th>Stroke Composition</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
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<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>竹 953-232</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>米 318-77</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>雨</td>
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<td>雨</td>
<td>米 823-288</td>
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<td>LIST OF THE RADICALS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>192 Lu</td>
<td>卯</td>
<td>salt land</td>
<td>44-9</td>
<td>204 Chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198. Luw</td>
<td>鹿</td>
<td>a deer</td>
<td>104-32</td>
<td>209 Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Meh</td>
<td>麻</td>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>131-19</td>
<td>204 Ting</td>
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<tr>
<td>201 Ma</td>
<td>麻</td>
<td>textile fiber</td>
<td>34-4</td>
<td>205 Ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207. Hwang</td>
<td>黃</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>42-4</td>
<td>208 Shu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202 Shu</td>
<td>黑</td>
<td>paniced millet</td>
<td>46-8</td>
<td>209 Pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203 Hoh</td>
<td>灰</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>172-30</td>
<td>210 Yi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**OF THIRTEEN STROKES.**

**OF FIFTEEN STROKES.**

**OF TWELVE STROKES.**

**OF SIXTEEN STROKES.**

**OF FOURTEEN STROKES.**

**OF SEVENTEEN STROKES.**

A CLASSIFICATION OF THE RADICALS BY A NATURAL METHOD LIKE THE FOLLOWING,
WILL ASSIST IN REMEMBERING THE LEADING GROUPS.

**Parts of a Body.**—Body 人; head 頭; parts of a skull 頭; hair 髮; down 毛; whiskers 鬚; face 面; eye 目; ear 聽; nose 鼻; month 嘴; teeth 牙齿; neck 須; tongue 舌; hand 手; right hand 右手; heart 心; foot 足; hide 革; leather 皮; wings 翼; feathers 羽; blood 血; flesh 肉; talons 趾; horn 角; bone 骨; a bear’s footprint 足底.Zoological Radicals. — Man 人; woman 女; child 子; horse 马; sheep 羊; tiger 虎; dog 狗; ox 牛; hog 猪; hog’s head 大; deer 鹿; tortoise 龜; dragon 龍; reptile 龟; rodents 鼠; toad 蜥; bird 鳥; gal-linaceous fowls 羽; fish 魚; insect 昆.

**Botanical Radicals.**—Herb 草; grain 禾; rice 禾; wheat 禾; millet 禾; hemp 麻; leeks 韭; melon 瓜; pulse 豆; bamboo 竹; sacrificial herbs 禺; wood 木; branch 枝; sprout 茎; petal 花.

**Mineral Radicals.**—Metal 金; stone 石; gems 玉; salt 盐; earth 土.

**Meteorological Radicals.**—Rain 雨; wind 風; fire 火; water 水; icicle 霎; vapor 霧; sound 音; sun 日; moon 月; evening 晚; time 时.

**Utensils.**—A chest 箱; a measure 瓶; a mortar 瓶; spoon 瓶; knife 刀; sheath 封; conceal 隱; clothes 絲; a head-covering 宫; crockery 瓷; tile 瓷; dish 碗; napkin 手巾; net 網; bowl 碗; tripod 三; boat 艏; carriage 車; pencil 鉛; bow 弓; shield 盾; halberd 矛; javelin 矛; arrow 箭; spear 矛; ax 斧; musical-reed 竹; drum 鼓; seal 印.

**Qualities.**—Color 色; black 黑; white 白; yellow 黃; azure 青; carnation 赤; somber 棕; high 高; long; long; sweet 甘; square 方; large 大; small 小; slender 瘦; strong 強; feeble 弱; old 老; fragrant 香; acrid 酸; vicious 毒; perversive 厝; selfish; 山; opposed 反; blending 紅; even 均.

**Actions.**—To enter 入; to follow 後; to walk slowly 步; to arrive at 至; to strike 打; to walk 行; to reach 到; to move on; 行; to step 足; to go swiftly 步; to stop 止; to fly 飛; to conceal 隱; to envelop 包; to eneircle 圈; to establish 立; to overshadow 覆; to distinguish 分; to divine 祭; to see 見; to eat 食; to say 說; to speak 說; to kill 杀; to quarrel 争; to rap 叮; to embroider 撰; to owe 欠; to compare 比; to bring forth 生; to use 用; to promulgate 賜; to straddle 潭.

**Parts of the World and Dwellings.**—A desert 荒; cave;穴; field 田; mound 土; hill 山; valley 谷; rivulet; 漂; cliff 悬; receptacle 盒; a city 城; roof 椎; a gate 门; door 门; portico 橋.

**Figures.**—One 一; two 二; eight 八; ten 十.

**Miscellaneous.**—A demon 魔; an inch 寸; a mile 里; without 无; not 非; not having 未; a scholar 士; a statesman 臣; letters 字; art 美术; wealth 資; self 己; myself 我; father 父; a point ; a hook 钩; new wine 酒; silk 纱; joined bands 髦; disease 病; a surname 姓; a classifier of cloth 布.
CHARACTERS IN THIS DICTIONARY

ARRANGED BY THEIR RADICALS.

In this Index, the figures placed above each character show the page on which it occurs; and these numbers are arranged so that the characters under each radical, having the same number of strokes, follow each other in alphabetical order; the figures on the right side of the column in heavy type, shows how many strokes, not including the radical itself, are in each character following it. The sound of each character, where it is known, is given in the Canton, Amoy, and Shanghai dialects in that order, according to a uniform system of spelling.
INDEX OF CHAKACTEBS.

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10

873

tail

422 kwing

647 pat

299 yap

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596 mik

698 ping

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*Note: The above table lists some of the characters from the index of Chinese characters. Each character is accompanied by its Pinyin pronunciation and stroke count.*
INDEX OF CHARACTERS.
### INDEX OF CHARACTERS

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**NOTE:** The table above is a page from a Chinese dictionary, listing characters with their corresponding meanings and pronunciations. Each entry includes the character, its Pinyin pronunciation, and additional information such as stroke count and radical. The page is part of a larger section that provides a comprehensive index of Chinese characters.
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This is a partial listing of Chinese characters and their Pinyin pronunciations from the index. Each character is followed by its Chinese name and a brief description.
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Note: The table above lists some of the characters found in the document, with their Pinyin and traditional and simplified Chinese representations. The index provides a guide to the characters used in the text, facilitating easier navigation and understanding.
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LIST OF DIFFICULT CHARACTERS.

The following table contains a selection of all the characters occurring in the preceding Index whose radicals are not very obvious, being combined with other parts or placed in unusual positions. They are arranged in classes by the whole number of their strokes in a regular series, the figures after each one denote its radical and additional strokes in the Index. Characters in which the difficulty of finding their place chiefly consists in the choice of the right radical out of two or three, as 奎 or 威, are not often inserted.

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<td></td>
<td>丙 4-2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>丙 3-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>乃 4-2</td>
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<td>丁 9-2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>也 5-2</td>
<td>去 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>与 1-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>与 1-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了 6-1</td>
<td>介 9-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>占 9-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>介 9-2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>于 10-2</td>
<td>匹 24-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>无 23-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>无 23-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>于 10-2</td>
<td>无 42-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>世 1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>世 1-4</td>
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</tr>
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<td>于 10-2</td>
<td>世 9-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>以 30-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>以 30-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>于 10-2</td>
<td>北 21-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>勇 24-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>勇 24-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>于 10-2</td>
<td>伯 10-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>邑 10-3</td>
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<td>邑 10-3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>于 10-2</td>
<td>占 10-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>占 10-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>占 10-3</td>
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**List of Difficult Characters**

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<td>乏</td>
<td>39-3</td>
<td>8 strokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td>39-3</td>
<td>7 strokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td>39-3</td>
<td>6 strokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td>39-3</td>
<td>5 strokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td>39-3</td>
<td>4 strokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td>39-3</td>
<td>3 strokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td>39-3</td>
<td>2 strokes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td>39-3</td>
<td>1 stroke.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example Characters:**

- 礼 (113-1)
- 存 (39-3)
- 串 (2-6)
- 系 (120-1)
- 卷 (26-6)
- 昼 (72-4)

**Notes:**
- Each character is accompanied by a stroke count and is categorized by stroke length.
4

2

LIST

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J^

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73—5

^75-5

5<E 147^2

^75-5
1

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75-5

"^

B
77-5

85—5

,^, 86-5

^
@

^

159—2
164-C

16C—

41-7

'Q

130—6

tP^ 30—8

^

^46-7

HI

lSO-6

-^

30-8

^93-7

^ 4G—

:^

152-4

Ift;

32-8

;^

©134-4 m.

48—7

50-7

il|j

^

10 STROKES,

57-7

^

140—4

^J

140-6

Jm. 141—4

^

^

/!i 141-4

87—5

:^9-8

99—4

^10-8
^12-8

^

32-8

32—8

J|i 102—6

36—8

^

109-6

"^

114-6

^

117-G

110-7
117-7

^

119—6

^88-9

119-6

Pv 89—9

77—9

^
^

42-9

5^

13-8

^

123-6

ilC94-9

,39-9

JH. 151—3

'^ 46-8

'^

130—7

#f 49—9

»?

135-6

<^109—

W

E2l 163—3

^47-8

i^

130-7

156-6

^

^

167—2

^50-8

^

134-5

f^

172—2

^

50—8

136-7

^58-9

172-2

^

68—8

145-5

f3c 62-8

^59-8

147—4

i«

67-8

172—3

t^

C8_8

f#

i^

TO

m-i ^29—8

73—6

'{^75-6

^

80—6

86—6

^
^
11

STROKES.

40—8

^30-7
^30-7

^
W
W
^

123—3

M 30-7

M-

109—5

W]

123—3

1130-7

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109—

1^19-9

ae 74—7

125-4

JTT 113—5

^20—9

j^

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® 31-7

125—5

^35-7

115—5

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130—5

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96—6

Hi-io

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102—5

|£

5-10

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102—5

3u

10-9

gt71-7

109—5

IE 16-9

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W

70—7

73—7

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12

184—2

STROKES.

#9-10

3lfe.

H

72-8

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72—8

#

73-8

75—7

^75-7

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19-10

W- 75-3

^

§^

80—9

^

75—8

W 30—9

>m

76-8

1^

85-9

12-10

#73-8

13—10

i^ 74—8

16—10

:|^21-9

120—4

^26-9

37-7

120—4

^28—9

Mi 75-7

?H

^37-7
^89—7

123—4

1^30-8

R% 30-9

123-4

^30-8

§ 82-7
m 86—7

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56—9

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^
^

19-9

21—9

^
^

Bg^ 117—6

"^^ 13*-6

130—3

33—9

^75-9

^73-6

109—4

'^

I

105-7

73—9

99—8

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j^L 130-5

I

103-7

123—6

^85-6

•%

a 33-9

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M
^
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'fl!72-9

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Wi

^18-8

130-5

j

102—7

Pg 46-9

109—4

M

32-9

m
^

61-9

124—5

M

85—7

—

^

Ri 100—7

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3^

117-4

:J^ 85—10

tjf 41-8

109—4

115-4

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*H

100—7

-3^ 145—4

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W
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32—8

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109—4

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j

57-10

Mi

7^

30-7

JP

IX

145-4

108^4

^ U4— ^

IP- 30—9

#

87—8

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,

^95-6

/iij
j

SF68-6

103—4

19-8

J^ 93—7

.30-9

^39-8

-^

14-8

89—7

J^

145-4

102—4

H^^ 13—8
/=*
13-8

'g^ 87-7

IK

W-

13—8

30-8

I

1^59-7
61—6

I

1241

I

^C-9
8—8

^

125—6

M

140-3

8

OF DIFFICULT CIURACTERS

^

•J^41-7

134—3

9

6

7 S

75-7

iSf

30-9

30-9

^

109—8

!s! 140—8

WJ09-8

^

143-6

^

113—8

146—6

-^

114-8

^
^
^
M
^

123—7

166-5

%
^
^

172-4

ae

128—7

^

129—7

152—5

160—5

13 STROKES.

115-8

123—7

1=4—12

BKi 130-9

-U

160—9

@

22-11

140—6

^

30-10

141—9

THf.

8

142—7

^
^

32-10

^

149-6

33—10

^

151-6

1^84—8

J^ 37-10

^

m.

86—8

,

42-10

^
^

151-6
159—6


LIST OF THE FAMILY SURNAMES OF THE CHINESE, BOTH SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

The following list has been collected from the common school-book known as the 百家姓 or Family Surnames, and from K'ang-hi's Dictionary; those contained in the former, numbering 408 姓 or single surnames, and 30 复姓 or 多姓 double surnames, are distinguished by being printed in italics. Probably four-fifths of the people are called by these surnames, the rest being seldom used or extinct. Native authors have carefully investigated their origin, and traced them back, in some cases more than three thousand years, to the time when they are first mentioned. A few tens of those contained in this list are characters not found in this Dictionary, their use being almost
confined to that of a proper name; a few others, like Feu 舒 or H angst 機, take a different sound when used as surnames. All are arranged alphabetically on the same plan as the Dictionary. When mentioning their surnames, the Chinese have a custom of dissecting the parts, so as the better to define it when there is any doubt; 二馬馬 two-horse Fung; 木子李 wooden-son Li; 弓長張 bow-long Chang; 立早章 stand-early Chang; 武武 Wan-Wu Wu; &c.

In writing Chinese proper names in Roman letters, the sing and ming should be carefully distinguished as two names, as noted on page 810, and not printed as one word, as is often done to their utter confusion. The Manchus were required by the Emperor K'anghi to use only their ming in writing their names in Chinese, so that the sing is known only among themselves, like a kind of clan sign; such names, therefore, as Yuen-yuen or O-keh-tan-pu are properly written in one word, as much as Benjamin or Christopher, though the syllables may be separated for convenience of pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>月</td>
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<tr>
<td>墨</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>查</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>話</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雪</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>察</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柴</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橅</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>產</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>甄</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>猴</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>真</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>枕</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>釘</td>
<td>月</td>
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<td>針</td>
<td>月</td>
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<td>月</td>
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<tr>
<td>郭</td>
<td>月</td>
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<td>月</td>
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<td>江</td>
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LIST OF CHINESE SURNAMES.
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<td>liu</td>
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<td>Lin</td>
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<tr>
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<td>lin</td>
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*Note: The above table is a sample list of Chinese surnames.*
List of Chinese Surnames.
### LIST OF THE 反姓 OR DOUBLE SURNAMES

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<th>反姓</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List of Chinese Surnames**
LIST OF CHINESE SURNAMES.
ERRATA AND CORRECTIONS.

Since the issue of the first edition of this book in 1874, its merits have been fairly discussed, its deficiencies pointed out, and its errors set forth by several friendly critics and scholars. Their suggestions will be useful to those who may, by and by, undertake a similar work. From their remarks the following list has been mostly selected, as containing the errors most desirable to be corrected. As their notices are scattered here and there, their intentions in making them will be promoted by bringing them together. In respect to the explanation of the construction of characters, a reference may be made to page xlviii. of the Introduction, where the object is stated; some mistakes were made in discriminating the component parts, but the main design was to aid beginners to remember the leading portions of characters, rather than to give all their etymologies. In addition to the dialects given in the Index, Miss A. M. Field, of the American Baptist Mission at Swatow, has published a complete list of the sounds of all the characters in that dialect, including many variants; and Mr. James Acheson, of the Imperial Customs, has issued another list giving the Peking sounds according to Sir T. F. Wade's *Progressive Course*. All sinologues will be thankful for these lists. A full collection of the vocabularies in the best defined and leading dialects in the empire will furnish accurate materials for comparisons and deductions, which may enable some philologist, like Grimm or Whitney, to ascertain the genesis of Chinese pronunciation, and the laws which govern its perplexing changes.

Shanghai, March 1st, 1883

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>116, col. 1, top, for</th>
<th>霹</th>
<th>霆</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>bǐng</th>
<th>懡</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>163, &quot; 1, &quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>懡</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>巡</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>不肯</td>
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<td>309, &quot; 3, line 17 for 佛</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>拂</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Torras and Eolus.</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>雀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>543, &quot; 1, &quot; at bottom, for lact read versatility,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>雀</td>
</tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>雀</td>
</tr>
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<td>667, &quot; 3, &quot; 4, &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>knight read castle.</td>
</tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>王</td>
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<td>911, &quot; 3, &quot; 17, &quot;</td>
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<td>double read renown.</td>
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<td>941, &quot; 3, &quot; 28, &quot;</td>
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<td>to advance read tsin acute.</td>
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148 The 餅 is a carp; the name includes similar species of soft finned fish, of which some sorts are known as 鱉 魚; they are served up at wedding feasts.

153 The expression 馬牛風 is said of persons who avoid meeting, or who cannot see each other; 風馬 is also used in the sense of accomplished, elegant.

183 The 蟻 is the toad; it is often eaten.

219 The 鶉 is the book name of the Chinese blue jay (Urocissa sinensis), also called blue magpie.

217 The composition of 但 is mouth and 三角, indicating union; the latter element also occurs in 結 on page 561; in 結 on page 764; in 結 on page 748; in it is explained on page 985 under 結 to assemble.

217 The 鶉 is the eared pheasant (Crossoptilon auritus) or Pallas' pheasant; the name is commonly written 火鶉 fire cock, which may be a mistake of the proper characters from the similarity of sound.

220 The 狗 is the raccoon dog (Nyctereutes procyonoides) also known as 老子狸 or fruit cat and 貉狐 or cave fox; the primitive in 狗 is simply phonetic.

224 A 虎 or tiger's shoulder, also means a hidden ledge or rocks in a rapid.

225 The 桑鴦 or 鵡鴦 is a general term for finches, bull-finches, Java sparrows, &c. (Eophona and Coccothrastes), otherwise called 鵡 or wax-bills, as a general designation.

228 Erase, under 瀕, soft, pliable; flexible wood easily bent. A misprinted character in Chinese caused the mistake.

246 The character 丸 is the reversed form of 夫 on the side of.

297 The example in the 10th line is better rendered, though you have it, you would be better without it.

320 The 13th line is better rendered, the wife of my poverty shall not leave the ball.

330 The 男僕 is a name for the enriew (Oncorhynchus) in Chihi province.

337 The 水 of Kiangnan is the river deer (Hydro- doptes inermis) which has tusks similar to the musk deer.

340 The 花鱽 is the mandarin fish (Siniperca chuatsi) a kind of perch; another species, the 黃鱽 is the Siniperca chuatsi; both found in Chihi.

340 The 記室 is also a secretary in an office.

345 At bottom. The phrase 羈氣 is applied to habit, custom, temper, manner; nature of, as a soil

340 The 術 is the term 舉子 is properly applied to motherless sons.

345 The 顧 is the alligator found in the Yang- tsz' River; but the term has been extended as generic to include other great saurians.

333 Line 16. The whole sentence from the Antelers will make this clearer:—不曰白手進而不縮 Is it not said, that if a thing be white, it may be maddened, and still not be blackened?

630 bottom. For 接沙 read 接字 to crumble up; see page 81. bottom. Under 為 after a fox's footsteps, add the fox, from its being wry-footed.

647 The 八仙 桌子 is a table for eight persons to dine at, sometimes square, sometimes octagonal.

650 middle. The phrase 班师 also means to deploy a force; to withdraw troops and avoid a battle. The expression just below, 旅行天下 is likewise written 頒行天下 with the same meaning.

664 The composition of 保 is apparently from man and stupid; but the primitive is altered from 学 to trust to.

665 The 起 is more than an arm's length; it is a fathom or the extended arms. The 起 also denotes the Felis Fontaniieri or North China panther. The proverb quoted under it is better rendered, You've looked at the leopard through a tube; and saw only one spot; i.e. you have a partial acquaintance with the matter.

684 bottom. Correct to, To see one off, as to his chair.

685 The 鳴 popularly includes sea turtles along the Kwangtung coast, but there and in the north it properly denotes soft-shelled Chelonia (Emys, Trionyx, &c.). The turtle is sometimes called 鳴 in books.
688 The phrase 便衣 also denotes in undress, unrobed; applied to officials.
691 The composition of 革 is a field above 草 a refuse-basket; it is supposed to delineate a field-basket; some explain the upper part as altered from 禾 giving the sound fuh.
697 middle. The phrase 認你所為 should read 認你所為 and transferred to page 702.
503 middle. The phrase 篷氣壯勁 means a bold hand, a vigorous style. — The fish 蝦 on the same page is a rudd orroach (Leuciscus), and common all over China.
70 middle. The phrase 磚畝 is similar to the one hero quoted, in its form, and means easy, unconstrained.
613 The composition of 步止 is to stop and 少 the same reversed, indicating a quick stride.
714 The last sentence under 嘚 reads in full 半羔 飯孔鳥鳴反哺, lambs kneel to suckle, crows disgorge for their dams; nature herself teaches filial piety.
717 The composition of 僕 is a man and 半 thick underbrush altered, denoting troublesome; it is sometimes wrongly written like 山 an estate.
731 The term 山人 also means a priest; as 山門 does a temple.
736 The character 申 is formed of 日 two hands with 喜 a down stroke, as if one bruised himself; it is supposed to represent the yin principle in full action in the seventh moon.
740 The phrase 無常鬼, the usual demon, refers to a human soul which attracts wicked spirits on earth, while its own body is immolate; this explanation is given as the reason of a catalectic fit. The 無鬼 is referred to the Pseudobagrus fulvidraco, a kind of siluro or sheatfish with two cirri, also called 黃顙魚 yellow cheek fish and 黃顙魚 yellow temple fish; it makes a curious creaking sound like 喜喜.
743 The character 僑 is composed of 向 towards and 八 eight above.
746 The phrase 霞華 is better, Splendid, as the fading life of man and its glories.
750 The 章 denotes the third gathering of tea leaves. Under 涉 on same page, the phrase 涉涉勿動 is better rendered, I have never traveled much.
754 To play chess or other games like it, is a metaphorical meaning of 手談, as well as to teach or talk with the fingers.
762 near top. Correct 打把 了 打把式 and put it on the next page.
770 The 筆 includes the striped squirrel (Sciurus davidianus) and the North China squirrel (Sciurus stricatus).
779 The 修家 also includes geomancers, magicians, soothsayers, clairvoyants, &c.
780 The expression 不自檢束 means he puts no restraint on himself; reckless, lost to docility.
784 The character 師 is formed of 衣 nophin and an old form of 帘 to pile up, which refer to putting the handkerchief in the girdle.
789 bottom. A better version is, Either they are twice, or they are five times [as many.]
790 top. The terms 細 and 細君 are both also used for a wife by her husband only.
791 The name 漁魁竹 given to the speckled bamboo alludes to the tears wept at Shun's grave by his two sister wives. See Mayers' Manual, page 165.
835 The composition of 圓 is 虎 a tiger and 丷 to drag, which gives the sound.
843 The primitive 鳥 is formed of 羽 wings under 目 to ever contracted to resemble 目 to speak.
861 bottom. The phrase 從來之事 indicates that the thing came by a wrong road; ill-gotten gains.
876 bottom. The phrase 無頭公秦 also means a charge against some person unknown.
878 top. The third example is better rendered, Half a sentence is too much if not spoken to the point.
881 The 鰻 is recognized as the sheatfish (Silurus asotus) of European rivers, sometimes seen five feet long in China.
890 The components of 鱷 are 大 altered from 丁 an old form of 基 a foundation, with 喜 a form of 魂 spirits above it for worship.
906 The lower half of 定 is 正 correct reduced to an earlier form 正 with a straight top line.
912 The 鈎 and 銠 are synonyms, and especially denote the Alligator sinensis found in the Yangtse' river.
913 The 鴨 is the 沙鴨 sand grous (Syrrhaptes paradoxus) of the northern Desert.
917 near top. For spindle-tree read, A solitary reed, A solitary pear tree.
922 The 五毒 likewise denote the five legal punishments.
928 top. The bricks are also called 白木子 by potters; see Julien's Porcelaine, page 251. In col. 2, line 21, the phrase also means in mandarin, The time of a meal, a short space; indicating that one has no leisure at all. The other signification is common at Canton.
934 The two parts of 畜 are really derived from a crime and 重 heavy contracted; and from 立 and 立 only in appearance.
1083 The composition of 貨 is from 门 mouth with 干 a pin above it, much contracted.
1087 The 鳥 is the 拍 or 拍 the ground rat, (Scapioonimus musculus) a small mole common in Chihli and North China.
1092 bottom. The 鳥 has also been defined the chongh (Fregilus gracinus), for which 紅嘴鶚 or red billed raven is the Peking raven.
1094 The composition of 晴 is apparently 月 e over 幸 lucky; but the primitive is an old form of 幸 to scare. See also 月 on page 1126.
1093 The game referred to under 細 is the 細 or game of war or blockade, here incorrectly called chess; Mr. Giles has given an account of it in Temple Bar, January, 1877.
1100 The component parts of 細 are works with one in mouth, alluding to modulations in music.
1106 The tassel on an official hat is 马缨 and the silk tree 绢花棹 (Julibrissin) seems to have the fitting name of 马缨花 tassel flower sometimes applied to it.
1111 The phrase 坐又不安 is better rendered, Neither could he sit easy.
1112 The 亙 probably denotes the polecat (Putorius Fontanierii; and sebircus) for which 亙鼠 is another name.
1120 The second form 子 is also used as a common synonym of 與 to give.
1122 bottom. A better version is, To thoroughly ascertain the feeling of the people.
1124 top. This bird is the eastern jackdaw (Lycaos daurica).
1125 bottom. Correct the italics to One debate between two men.
1131 Under 原, instead of "but the next form is oldest," read, It is the origin of the next, which is now confined to a spring, and had another form of three fountains under a cliff, now dismissed.
1133 The 亙 is the record of a case appealed to a higher court, and sent with the prisoner.
1140 top. The phrase 抑鬱不伸 is better rendered, Oppressed without remedy; no relief from my misery.
1141 Confucius is said in the Lun-yi not to have trodden on the threshold when entering the court.
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