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

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

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

I have consulted all the works of my predecessors which I could get, and have examined each character in Morrison's Syllabic Part, in Gonçalves' Dicionário Chino-Portuguez, in De Guignes' Dictionnaire Chinois, and in my Canton Dictionary. Dr. Medhurst's translation of the K'anghi Tsz'tien 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, 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 XIVth century, and such is the case in a large part of Europe at this day. In Italy, for instance, there is almost everywhere a popular speech, commonly employed by all classes in familiar oral intercourse, and so far cultivated that it can be, though it rarely is, written; while, at the same time, the lingua commune d'Italia, or, as it is often called, the Tuscan dialect, is known to all as the language of books, of journals, and of correspondence, and is also employed as the medium of religious and scholastic instruction. But this literary tongue, at least in those parts of Italy where dialects widely different from it are habitually spoken, always remains to the Italians themselves essentially a foreign language. This fact 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 Gialto-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 sensorial 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 駱字類編 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 本草纲目, the Book of Nature 本草纲目, and the Names and Pictures of Vegetables, 植物名实图考; but in religious, medical, legal, and mercantile terms, much remains to be done. The common uses of many words in all these departments are unlike in different parts of China; and this confusion can only be removed by further comparison. The book word for a flower or a disease often differs from the common name, which itself changes in remote parts of the country. We are not yet acquainted with the botany, zoology, mineralogy, or nosology of China well enough to recognize in the poor descriptions of native authors the objects of our inquiry. For instance, the jasmine is called 茉莉花 in Canton, but this name denotes the four-o'clock in Peking; in one city the 木瓜 is the papaya, while in the other it is the quince. Again, the panda of Nipal (Ailurus refulgens) is probably intended by the 豹; but one would need to know well
this animal's habitat and appearance to recognize it under the description of "a sprightly animal like a small bear, with short hair, but yellowish."

The misuse of words in passing from one dialect to another can be illustrated by the name given to the people of Swatow. This was hok-lo, 福佬, i.e. people from Fukien; but when the Cantonese heard hok-lo, they wrote it as they heard the sound, 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 Chrismathy, have all furnished their quotas. I have not, however, mentioned my authorities in the body of the work, lest I should cumber it. The examples and phrases number about 53,000, and are not repeated when it could be avoided; nor is their pronunciation added, for as the work is intended for students in all the dialects, each will read them in the one he is learning. A space is left under each character, if one wishes to write the local sound beside the Pekingese, which has been carefully revised by Rev. Chauncey Goodrich. The colloquial use of a character is placed by itself. Maclay's Dictionary is the authority for the few given in the Fuhchau dialect, and my Canton Dictionary for that dialect. For the Shanghai dialect, I am indebted to Miss Lydia M. Fay, of the American Episcopal Mission; and also for the Shanghai sounds given in the Index, and — what involved far more work, — a careful oversight of the manuscript before it went into the printer's hands. The Amoy sounds in the Index were furnished by Rev. W. S. Swanson and Rev. W. McGregor. The long list of surnames owes most of its accuracy and extent to Rev. Dr. Blodget of Peking; and the careful revision of the proof-sheets of the Introduction and Index by Mr. A. Wylie has contributed everything to their accuracy. Other friends have aided in whatever way they could, by whom during the progress of the work many points have been cleared up.

The number of characters in this work is 12,527, contained in 10,940 articles, and placed under 522 syllables, which follow each other alphabetically, aspirated syllables coming after the unaspirated. Those syllables which begin with ts, on account of their number, are placed by themselves after 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:

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

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

United States Legation,

Peking, June, 1874.

S. W. W.
INTRODUCTION.

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

The speech of the great body of the educated classes among the Chinese, called by them the kwan hua or Official Language, and known as the Court or Mandarin Dialect, is spoken throughout the regions north of the Yangtsé River, without much variation in its idiom and grammatical construction, and very extensively in the provinces south of it, except in Fukien and Kwangtung, to such a degree as to make it the prevailing speech in sixteen of the provinces. In most parts of the two above-named provinces, the vernacular presents so many variations from it in those two respects, that educated men are obliged to specially learn to speak the kwan 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 expansion of the Imperial power of Han as far west as the Caspian Sea, this point must have presented itself to many minds. But no trace can be found of any serious effort on the part of native Chinese, to discard the characters and reduce their own speech to an alphabetic form in Devangari, Persian, or any other character. In the ages succeeding the introduction of Buddhism down to the present, this symbolic language has maintained itself intact. This is owing, more than any other one cause, to the difficulty that minds, long trained to associate ideas with separate pictorial symbols, find in associating them with combined symbols or letters, expressing only sounds. Educated Chinese are ready to acknowledge that other nations can write down their speech by letters, and understand it perfectly; but they have been trained so thoroughly to trust chiefly to the eye, to obtain the full meaning of an expression, that nothing else will serve. The laconism and energy of their written language over their spoken, tends too to confirm them in this habit, and prevent a fair trial of an easier mode of conveying thought. To a true disciple of Confucius, the notion that his teachings can be conveyed in any other form than the very characters he wrote them in, is almost preposterous;—it is stronger than the feeling among Mohammedans that Arabic is the only language fit for the Koran, and has more to support it. But in these days, this question will come to the front with increased power; and the difficulty of using such a cumbrous medium to introduce new ideas on every subject, among millions of ignorant people, will force a solution. At present, their language seems to be the greatest intellectual obstacle to the advancement of the Chinese; but naturally, they will not reject it until they themselves see the need of another and easier; and vital Christianity alone can furnish the stimulus, guide, and reward of such a change.

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

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

Of the first kind, the 蕃雅 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 Chén Kung, about B.C. 1100, but it was completed by Téhá, a disciple of Confucius, nearly seven hundred years after; and remodelled into its present shape by Kweh Póh, 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 heads of kind, houses, utensils, music, heaven, earth, mouths, 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  is defined by the following group of words, 命, 今, 余, 院, 謂, 言, 謂, 言; 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 三才図會 or Pictorial Book of Nature, published in the Ming Dynasty in 106 chapters; wherein various objects belonging to Heaven, Earth and Man, are treated of under sections like those in the Ready Guide, and every article has its own picture and explanatory letterpress. Useful as this class of books is to furnish materials for the lexicographer, the cumbersome arrangement forbids their general use as definitions of characters.

The second, or analytic plan has grown out of the construction of the characters. When a writer wishes to express a new term, the genius of the language leads him to unite a symbol denoting sense, with another expressing sound rather than quality; though sound and quality are sometimes both attended to in the composition of the new symbol, the phonetic part not being used simply or altogether for its sound. It has also a significance 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, 腦, the nose, joined to 鼻 a beg, means the nose stopped up by a cold; it is read 惹, in a different tone from 赐, its primitive, but evidently alluding to it. As the number of characters increased, they were grouped by their natural or most prominent feature; thus the names of stones, birds, or armor, were ranged under the symbols 石, or 鳥 or 戈, these being common characters for those things already in use.

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

The third, the syllabic or rhyming plan of arranging characters by their finals and tones, was adopted later than the analytic, but has been more extensively used. The confusion and diversity found amidst the works in each of these three classifications, prove the inherent difficulty of the attempt; but the readiness with which general and local rhyming vocabularies are made, proves too, their adaptability to meet a want, and the tendency of the language towards an alphabetic arrangement. The number of finals, at first 206 in the T'ang dynasty, was reduced to 100 in the Sung, and the initials were thirty-six. Subsequently these were rearranged and reduced by various authors, but all adhered to the mode of combining initials and finals brought from India by the Buddhist priests Shén-yóh 沈約 and Shén-kung 神功 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
INTRODUCTION.

It is very difficult for us, who are habituated to the use of letters, and their combinations into syllables to express the words in our Western languages, to appreciate the perplexities and difficulties of a Chinese scholar when he tries to represent the sounds and tones of his own language. In doing so, he can only employ other characters; but each one of these, too, having no inherent sound, perhaps, in its turn requires to be more accurately sounded, by comparing it with a third. To him the words 

and he will immediately perceive that it comes under the sound 隹; the fourth of the finals; looking there he will see it arranged among the characters under 亻, the first one in the shang pinging tone. This is the warp (絞) 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 view vose to the acquaintance and name of the character, as they would to the name of a visitor, or a row of flowers. The impossibility of writing foreign sounds with Chinese characters, so that native scholars can thereby read the words and study the books of other languages, is thus seen in its full difficulty; no doubt, it has had much to do with the isolation of this race, and the formation of their national character. The student in every other civilized nation can study foreign languages through his own; but however well a Chinese may read or speak the English language, for example, he cannot open its treasures to his countrymen by a grammar or praxis, so that one of them could, otherwise unaided, read or learn it. The Buddhists tried to introduce the prayers of their religion from India to their fellow-disciples in China, using the Chinese characters; the result was only a rude transliteration of the Sanscrit sounds, to which the meanings were originally given; these sounds are still recited but their sense is mostly lost. It is safe to say that their symbolic language has shut out the people of this land from mental intercourse with their fellow-men more than any other one cause.

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

It is the plan followed in the present work, and is on the whole the most useful to the foreign student, for it brings together homophonous characters, arranged in the order of their tones. Such are most frequently interchanged and mistaken by the people themselves, and those which a foreigner has most need of discriminating.
He is certain in speaking, at first, to confound words of different tones, but written with the same letters, as "\textit{yin} smoke; \textit{yin} words; \textit{yen} 燕 a swallow, which are widely separated by their construction. A native also usually confuses characters having the same tone; and if all such are grouped together, their similarities and distinctions are more readily seen. Another advantage is the facility thereby afforded to the foreigner, who is learning the language with the help of a native teacher, to find the word he hears, which he knows not yet in its written form, or may not have had correctly given to him.

Further, the synonymous forms of the same character, which are sometimes alike as to their primitive, as 嘴 and 嘴; or perhaps, more frequently occur under the same radical, as 嘴; 嘴; 嘴; 嘴; 嘴; 嘴, 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 	extit{Wu-fung 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 Y'ang-h'ui had finished the 	extit{Thesaurus and Lexicon} which reflect so much credit on his reign; and, perhaps, was suggested by the former of those works. The editors 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 中原音韻 or Original Sounds and Finals in Chinese, in which the characters are arranged under nineteen finals; and it would have been better if the compiler of the present work had followed it in this respect. A third book, the 中州全韻 or Complete Finals for Central China, presents the characters arranged according to the several organs of the voice, as dental, lingual, palatal, guttural, &c.; but, as this system involves more attention to the initial than the others, it has not obtained so wide a circulation.

The definitions given in the 	extit{Wu-fung 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 1719 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.

\textbf{Preface to the Edition of 1719.}

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 those 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 \textit{Yi} School 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 \textit{Yi} 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 \textit{Wu-fung 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 \textit{Yi}. Its compiler is Fan Ping-fang 宋嬰風, of Yen-shan 宜山 in the district of T'ang-shan 唐山 in the south of Chihli. This book not being often seen in the shops, I rather unexpectedly met with it. On looking it over closely, and examining its plan and execution, I was surprised at the carefulness displayed. The plan of the \textit{Yi} 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 \textit{Yi} or \textit{Yi}, 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 rubrications to be removed and the four or five tones to be carefully indicated to make it complete. But then this arrangement of the \textit{Yi} 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 門目 with reference to the twelve musical pitch-pipes, and the five fundamental tones of voice; and these with the twenty initial 門母 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 no agreement which has only the bare stipulations. In the Canon of Shun 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
without doubt properly be called those produced by harmonizing the pitch-pipes of nature with the sounds of nature.

Those who may daily use this work will at a glance so readily see the mode of combining the initials and finals, that they can have no need of rules. But how then is one to find out characters when only the number of their strokes is known? I myself 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-ning, a district in Manchuria.

This same man, Nien Hi-yao, afterwards enlarged the book until he had introduced nearly all the characters in the language. He published it in 1728, in four thin volumes, and several editions 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 Yiu 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 initials, are here transferred to the last six finals; "because," says the compiler, with truly Chinese logic, "the first six initials (en, in, ang, eng, in, and ao) are light and clear like heaven, and it is not suitable to mix with them the heavy and gross sounds of the juh-shing, which are therefore scattered among the last six initials (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 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-ang
2. P'-ao
3. M-uh
4. P'-ang
5. T-en
6. T'-en
7. N'-iao
8. L-6i
9. Che-uh
10. Chi'-mg
11. Sl'-ih
12. J-ih
13. T-sien
14. T'-sien
15. S'-z
16. Y-um
17. K'-in
18. K'-iao
19. Hw'-o
20. H'-a

If all the possible combinations of these initials and finals existed in the kwan hwa, there would be 1308 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 indistinguishable. There is some difficulty about dividing words having the terminations te, tean, and teug; for the Chinese regard them as finals; and some other deviations from the native rules are also required by the exigencies of an alphabetic system when applied to their spelling. Some of them are caused by the medial vowel i as shen for shiu, (spelled shi-shen); and others by the imperfect vowels, as te' for te si, to distinguish it from tei, 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 Yiu, 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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CHARACTERS TO ILLUSTRATE THE SYLLABLES.

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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 in an alphabetic list, including those ending in the juh shing. In the Fuhchau dialect, there are only 33 finals and 15 initials enumerated. But the real number of finals is increased by remarkable inflections of words falling in the upper and lower juh 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 Changchen, 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 juh shing; the number of distinct enunciations in that dialect including all tonal modifications, is not far from 2500, according to Medhurst; and this is nearly the number spoken in Fuhchau. According to Douglas' Amoy Dictionary, the variations heard in the two prefectures of Changchen and Tsuenchau much exceed this number.

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

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

The kwean hwa spoken at Peking, and indeed with inconvenient variations in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung, has received much attention from Mr. Wade. In the Hsin Ching Lu he enumerates 25 initials and 43 finals, and places the number of distinct syllables at 397; in the Tsü-erh-chi, he has retained the initials and finals, and increased the syllables to 420; which probably includes nearly all the distinct words used by the people. It is much less than in any of the preceding dialects, and not one half of the variety heard at Fuhchau, which is to be ascribed chiefly to the suppression of the juh 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 che, luc, 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 the various attempts of foreigners to do so have not the less proved the inherent difficulties of the attempt; and a comparison of their various systems does not encourage the hope that anything like uniformity will ever be attained. In addition to the different powers given to vowels and consonants by English, French, and Portuguese sinologists, when used to express the same Chinese sound, each in their own tongue, as vun, cu, and u for fi; or vum, cwen, and ven for 火, 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 tan-ji in for 大人 tan-jin; see-ne for 其 isu; houn for 血 hui; tao-nan for 大馬 tama; czi co for 樹果 kiew-kwe; tar-garn for 大安 t'un, &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 perplexed if he tried to read the Amoy colloquial according to the sounds he had learned at home. The natures of the two cities are unable to converse with each other in any case, but previous consultation among the missionaries would, perhaps, have led them to adopt a similar mode of writing the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants common to both, before these beginnings of new alphabetic languages had been laid.
INTRODUCTION.

The 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 known laws. In order to diminish the use of accented letters, the long \( a \) in *father* is written \( \acute{a} \) instead of \( \grave{a} \); and this involved the change of the short \( a \) in *quota* to \( \acute{a} \); and, of \( a, \) as \( ow \) in *hovel,* to \( o \); the diphthongs \( ai, \) or the English \( i, \) is altered to \( e, \) because the \( ai \) represented the broad sound as in *aisle,* the terminations \( id, \) *king,* \( i, \) and \( iwh, \) 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. \( -u \) as in *father*; written \( a \) by Bridgman, Goddard, Jenkins; \( \acute{a} \) by Yates.

2. \( -\grave{a} \) as in *quota,* variable; written \( a \) by Bridgman; \( \acute{a} \) and \( \grave{a} \) by Morrison; \( u \) by Edkins, Bonney; \( \acute{e} \) by Maclay; \( a \) by Goddard; \( e \) by De Guignes, Gallery; \( \acute{e} \) by Wade; \( \acute{a} \) and \( e \) by Goncalves.

3. \( -e \) as in *men,* written \( e \) and \( \acute{e} \) by Medhurst; \( \acute{e} \) by Maclay; \( \acute{e} \) by Gallery.

4. \( -\grave{e} \) as in *grey,* or \( u \) in *say,* written \( e \) by Goncalves, De Guignes, Maclay, Douglas; \( a \) by Morrison, Medhurst; \( \acute{a} \) by Wade.

5. \( \acute{e} \) as in *there,* or \( a \) in *say,* hat; written \( d \) by Maclay; \( \acute{a} \) by Goddard; \( \acute{a} \) by Yates; \( a \) by Edkins; \( e \) by Douglas.

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

7. \( -i \) as in *machine,* and left unmarked \([i]\) when a final; written \( e \) by Morrison, Medhurst; \( y \) by De Guignes when final; \( i \) by Wade, Maclay, Douglas; \( \acute{e} \) by Bonney.

8. \( -o \) as in *long,* or \( aw \) in *law,* written \( o \) by Bridgman, Maclay; \( o \) by Goncalves; \( \grave{o} \) by Jenkins; \( au \) by Bonney; \( a \) by Edkins, Yates; \( o \) by Doty; \( \acute{o} \) by Douglas.

9. \( -\grave{o} \) as in *no,* crow; written \( ow \) by Morrison; \( o \) by Bonney; \( au \) by Goncalves; \( o \) by Maclay, Douglas, Goddard; \( o \) and \( \acute{o} \) by Yates.

10. \( -\grave{a} \) as in *kung,* a German sound; written \( o \) and \( \acute{o} \) by Gallery; \( \acute{e} \) by Wade.

11. \( -u \) as in *put,* bull, and seldom heard as a final; written \( oo \) and \( u \) by Morrison; \( w \) by Gallery; \( \acute{o} \) by De Guignes, Goncalves.

12. \( -\grave{u} \) as *oo* in *foot,* or *o* in *move,* and left unmarked \([u]\) when a final; written \( oo \) by Morrison, Medhurst; \( \acute{u} \) by Goncalves; \( au \) and \( o \) by De Guignes; \( u \) by Wade, Douglas.

13. \( -\acute{a} \) as in *June,* abuse; written \( \acute{a} \) by Goncalves; \( eu \) by Morrison; \( u \) by De Guignes.

The embarrassments of recognizing the Chinese characters when written in alphabetic letters, were noticed by De Guignes in 1813, before they had reached their present diversity. Speaking in his Dictionary of his changes in P. Basile’s system of orthography, he remarks, “I have just explained the reasons which have led me to suppress certain letters and to simplify the orthography, and now add a table to show the changes, so that readers can recognize the same words in different authors. I refer only to works written by the missionaires, 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 missionaires write *Kien-long-ta-wang-ty* the English write *Tchien-lang-ta-wang-tee.* The letter \( k \) is certainly aspirated, but it has not the sound of \( th \) in English; the vowel \( u \) of the word *long* 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 *rehang,* for the word *dwan* is not aspirated. I will say nothing about *tce,* 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 *fan* 倫 and *sun* 孫, the value of the final *u* is altered a little by the initial; and when a medial vowel is inserted, as in *busan* and *sien* 宜, it is desirable to indicate the change if possible, by a differently marked vowel. Such diversities as this, however, cannot all be noted by any system.

In words ending in some diphthongs, a change in the initial will throw the syllable into a new class in one dialect and not in another; thus, \( \acute{c}\) 發 and \( \acute{n}\) 河 in mandarin keep the older forms of *lai* and *nui* in CANTONESE; but at Fuh-chun, one is read *lai* and the other *nui.* This final *i*, unknown in both those cities, in the north inclines to *i* and *vi* according to the initial, but both never have the same initial, as *bi* and *tai,* *pi* and *pui.* 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.
### 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* nasal in the middle of a word as *ki*n, or often at the end, as *pi*n; more distinct usually than in the French *vin*; written *n* by Edkins.

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* The late T. T. Mealy 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.
28.—y as in yard; written i by Galley, Gonçalves.
29.—z as in zone.
30.—zh as z in azure.

One object kept in view in this system has been to abridge the use of accented letters, to do without which altogether has by all writers 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 细 is sounded like jins, or zhung, or zung or zung, 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 Fukien 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 spelt 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 tong 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 kim occurs, with i (as in machine) in the middle; and in the south, no guttural w 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 should 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, lai.

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 o to a, e, ê, ę, or u of other authors, chiefly because it is less liable to be mispronounced by the general reader, except the last. But that letter is needed to write another sound.

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

4. ê.—This vowel occasionally occurs at Fupehui in the middle of a word, as in heng, teh, before a decided consonant; and at Shanghai and Swatow, in nasalized words, as êné, pê; but it is almost always a final, as chê, mè, or succeeding i or a, as té, hûê.

5. ë.—This is rarely heard in the north or at Canton, but in Kiangsu and southward it is common alone, as in ten, seh, pê; or more commonly preceded by i as in piet, pêè, sick, têng; in all these words its tendency is to broaden out into liang, sian, as at Amoy and Swatow.

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

7. ï.—This vowel occurs only at the end of words in the kua huia; but is often heard in their middle in the southern dialects, as pin, ling, kit, &c., where it will be more likely to be pronounced 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 r and i, as I write them, to i and i, for the same reason; but in those southern dialects the medial vowel in the diphthongs in, in, 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, kol.

9. ò.—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 Fupehui it is common in yong, song, loy, &c., occurring in many words which have an a at the north. At Amoy and Canton it is less frequent. To mark such words seems to be more likely to insure their proper pronunciation, than to expect the English reader to pronounce long and loi, as tong and tow; though, on the other hand, to and po are more likely to be sounded like to and pô, than like tow and
INTRODUCTION.

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

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

11. u.—A difficult sound to express uniformly, as it is so much modified by the letters before and after it, and runs into the next; it is never heard as a final, but unites with a as a medial, as is noticed under wa and w (Nos. 17 and Consonants 27). Malay writes the sounds u and ü alike, but they are not the same, and especially in Cantonese are kept clearly distinct as in sun, vet, shorter sounds than sō, soot; while kün, kit are like koan, coot; in the word sung, the vowel is evidently a prolongation of su rather than of kün. Common readers will not doubt often mispronounce such words, until they hear the right sound.

12. ü.—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 jh shing, as ta, tuh, where alone it occurs in mandarin, and marking it in the middle as min, ūt. In Canton and places north of it, there is a tendency to sound this final as ə before certain initials, as mó, pó, for mu, pu.

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

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

Diphthongs.

1, 2, 3, aw, or, au.—These three are almost everywhere heard only as finals, and the two first form, when preceded by i, the common triphthong, iaw and iau. In Fuhchau, they are followed by h or ã, as in pih, pau. The third sound is written ou by Wade, but the risk of mispronouncing words thus written as see, hoo, and not sōw, hoo, 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 won't flow to the tow-line." Morrison used ow to express both au and ə (i.e., now and no) in two of his works.

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

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 HAH choi, 27 ken, F. shun, is usually quicker than the pronunciation of the same words chun, lun, shen, in Cantonese and other southern dialects. They are very much alike, however, and the chief reason for separating them was to indicate this diversity, which is not a fanciful one.

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

10. ic.—This diphthong is unknown at Canton, where the i takes its place, as in sän for sän, but reappears as one goes north. When followed by n or ã, it turns into ãin or ãun, ãin or ãun at Swatow and Amoy, and ãeng at Fuhchau; at Ningpo and Shanghai it is again superseded by in and ãn. In all words having this diphthong before ã, there is difficulty at the south in distinguishing ãa from ãi; but at the north this difficulty is mostly confined to these words where the ã is merged in the other vowel.

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

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

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

18. ãe, ãœ.—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 jh shing, and followed by the
they are in practice nearly alike in sound.

19. 20. ui, ći.—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 ķ. In Fuh-
chau, they run into i and ķ, and at Shanghai into ĵ, both
of them being everywhere heard as finals.

ANOMALOUS VOWELS.

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

23. n.—This nasoal 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 prob-
elly its fittest mark, though in the romanized Ningpo
dialect it is undistinguished.

24. Ǯ, Ǯi, ĵi, ķz.—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 Shan-
ghai, and the regions of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

25. ķh, ıklı.—The characters spoken with these pecu-
lar vowels get their full sounds of chi, chh, and shi as
one goes south from the Yangtse River. The spe-
cificated form is unknown at Canton or at Fuhchau. The
Wu-fang Yuen Yin indicates the full sound of chh and shi
as the standard, and in this work they have, therefore,
been all arranged under these syllables, while the con-
tracted form is placed under each character. It is pro-
bable, that of the two forms chh, chh, and chh, shi, the
latter is most generally heard.

26. ȑh.—This sound is seldom heard son h of the Me-
dling, 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 ȑh, ȑh, ȑr, ȑr, etc., which is caused
by the elision of an intermediate final, the full sound
being ming ȑh 明而, wūn ȑh 閔而, fâng ȑh 風而, etc.

CONSONANTS.

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

2. 3. ch, ċh.—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 Kuo-ki Tečien 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 doibtfully only before a, a, and u;
but on reaching Fuhchau, it is altogether merged in čh;
both reappear at Shanghai, but mostly applied to a dif-
ferent set of characters, and this interchange continues
more or less along the valley of the Yangtsé River.

4. 5. 6, 11, 5. 6, j, ĵj.—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 ĵj is preferable to the single j for
writing it, since it is a harsh form of the soft j so common
in mandarin, and not so likely to be mispronounced as the
simple j is. At Peking, ĵ is often heard before a and u,
and the initial t often becomes ĵ, and the j runs into r;
as ĵa for tu, and ĵh for jh.

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

8. g.—This initial easily runs into ng, and their dif-
f erences 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 Med-
hurst wrote g alone for the mandarin, but ng is more
nearly correct.

9. b.—This, at the beginning of words, is the same
initial aspirate as in the English words hang, holy; but
to extend the use of the letter and make it entirely silent in
words beginning with an aspirated ĵ, p or t as consonant, as
Medhurst and Douglass have done, is indiscriminate, 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 h
final, as the best sign for expressing the indistinct jh shing,
Wade's application of it for a few of the Pekingese sounds
in other tones is still more perplexing and needless. The
caracters to which he connects it as a, shih, 嘴, chih,
sh, ch, etc., are never heard in the jh shing, while he
leaves it off in the ti, 屋, 得, etc. Such use, therefore,
tends to mislead those who are not acquainted with the
local patois, and even to them it is a perplexity.

10. b'.—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 ʒi; it is common at Shanghai.
The digraph h's adopted by Meadows and Wade does not
exactly express it, for there is no proper pronunciation in the
sound, and ʒi is too much; if one puts the finger between the teeth,
and tries to speak hang or hia, he will probably nearly
express this sibilant initial. The Spanish ʒ, as in Quixote,
comes near it, and would be much the best symbol, if it
were not that it would be mispronounced by the com-
mon reader, as in xing 香, xin 心, etc.

12. 13. h, h'.—As a final, from Shanghai to Canton
this consonant always indicates the jh shing of those
words whose other tones end in ng, as ping, pik; hung, hui.
In Kiangsu, it is often doubtful whether the word
INTRODUCTION.

ends abruptly enough for an h, or should be written k. The aspirated initial z before i and u is one of the difficult sounds in the mandarin, and is often heard like k, ch, or lk, and still unlike all these.

14. l.—Along the southern coast this initial is often pronounced as n before u and i; not so frequently before t, o, or s; 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. n.—This letter occurs as a final from Canton to Amoy, in those words which end in n in the kuan luca; but there seems to be no general rule guiding the change, as many retain the n. It is unheard at Fubehan and northward, but reappears in Kiangsi. As an initial, n 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 t; and ng in the mandarin is elided into a guttural a or e, as *y6n, *go, especially in Chihli; but this initial is the most capricious of all, and its changes are irreducible to a general rule.

18. 19. p, ph.—As a final, this letter only occurs in many parts of the coast provinces south of the Yangtse River, in the jh shing of those words whose other tones end in n in Cantonese, as Kim, kip. In mandarin such words always end in n. As a final, p is unknown from Fubehan northward, but as an initial it generally follows the mandarin, except in Kiangsu, where it alters into b in some of the tones before certain vowels.

20. 21. s, sh.—These two initials play the same part among the Chinese as they seem to have done among the ancient Israelites, and form a true chibboleth 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 are, however, many exceptions over this wide range. Between Canton and Macao, for instance, the sh is changed in many words, as shui 水 becomes sui; and just the same difference exists between Peking and Tientsin; yet in Shchwi hien, a district west of Macao, most of the words which at Canton begin with s take the sh.

22. 23. t, th.—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 jh shing of words ending in n in the other tones; the modes of variation from the fourth tone in mandarin into the abrupt consonants k, p and t, in the three southern dialects, have not been traced sufficiently to lay down any rules; at Fubehan, the finals p and t are not heard. As an initial, t becomes d in certain tones in those parts of Kiangsu near the Yangtse River.

24. 25. ts, tsh.—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 Fubehan, it is entirely superseded by ch, and in Shanghai is mostly used in those words which at Canton and Peking begin with ch.

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

27. wv, wa, luca.—This letter is employed as an initial consonant in this work, as in wang, wa. The Chinese spell words beginning with kw, sw, &c., as kw-wang for kueang, su-wa for swan, &c., where the medial vowel is so closely joined with the initial, that it is more distinct for us to make the initial out of both. Others, however, treat them as separate. Wade and Goddard use w as in shw 言, suan 算, &c.; De Guignes and Douglas use o, as hoang 黃, loat 發, &c.; but the general method has been to use w, and regard the letters shw or hw as the initial. The medial vowel is itself modified by the preceding consonant, and after t or p it is much more distinct than after k or h; but an Englishman is less likely to misread a word written hwan or gwax, than if it be written huan or loan, gwat or goat. Besides which, as stated above, the diphthong va is more distinctly heard at Amoy and Swatow in many words ending with a vowel as sua, p'ua. In Fubehan and Amoy, the initials ch, 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, kw at Shanghai. Though the Chinese divide by the initial consonant, as 多 to-known for 謝 twan, 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 翼 and tay 再; and some others write the short i in the diphthongs ie, ia, &c., with it. At Nippon it has been thus employed, and when the i is doubled, as in ming, nih, the use of y, as in nyng, nyih, is perhaps preferable. In Peking, some words beginning with y change it into r before u and a, as rung 爲 for yung, ruch for 上 yuch; but it is an exceptional deviation.

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

These words which commence with ch, chue, k, kw, p, t, tau, 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 *kang* 枫, *hwang* 黃 it is plainly marked by the letter *h* alone, which distinguishes *ang* from *hang*, and *wang* from *hwang*. But if this letter be written after other consonants, especially *p* or *t*, the word is liable to be mispronounced as *pheng* (prés) 乒乓; or *thing* 顶, at least by Englishmen. De Guignes used it in words like *khouang* 向, *thiLux* 券, *tshewar* 泰; but a Frenchman would not err in this way. He was followed by Medhurst, who in order to avoid the mispronunciation of words like *thing* 顶 wrote it *thong*, placing an aspirate before the *h*; Douglas omits the aspirate, as in *thiur* 透, *phi* 皮; but there is such a risk of confusion, that they have not been followed elsewhere.

The Greek στίμος ἀσπρό ['] is now generally regarded as a sufficient and easily-written sign, to indicate the aspirated words under the above nine initials; but in cases where a printing-office does not afford a proper aspirate ['], an inverted comma ['] must take its place. In this Dictionary, the aspirated characters immediately follow the unaspirated, and are not all placed in a new series by themselves, as is done in Maclay's Fukien, and Douglas' Amoy Dictionary. There are 136 aspirated syllables in the Wu-fang Yuan Pin, not including those under the initials *h* and *kw*, which number 41. In Cantonese, there are 157 of the former and 49 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 Fukien 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 important to the student, who will find it beneficial to read 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 *yâm*, *yín*, *yin*, *yín* and *yêk*, to indicate the differences in the sounds of *雲*, *陰*, *音*, *英*, and this series of tonal accents has attained a wide use since his dictionary was published in 1813. Dr. Morrison employed only four marks, as *châng*, *châng*, *chhâng*, *chhâh*, to represent 张*, 張, 張, 张, where the upper and lower *phing* 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 Hokkien 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 kwén, kwén, kwén, kwén, kwén, kwén, kwén, to show the
local differences between the sounds of the characters
君, 棍, 祠, 棧, 郄, 漕, 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 interfer
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 Med-
hurst was obliged in the same way to write kwén, kwéou, k'èii, 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 wó, and
0 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 confreres. 我們是他的教兄弟
written wó méi t'ai t'ai loo k'èi by Goncalves
in his orthography and tones, where the mark for the
p'ing shing in the fourth word t'è would easily be over-
looked. 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 tsch shing, and he has been followed by Wade, because
it is the simplest. So it would be, if there was only one
system all over China. Wade applies the figures 1, 2,
3, 4, to the upper and lower p'ing shing, shang shing and
k'ò 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, wó wó
shih t'ai ti' hao' chá by him, and this comparison
shows the confusion which would ensue, if the use of
figures was extended to the various dialects, and their
number run up to seven or eight. In his Grammar of the
Shanghai Dialect, Mr. Edkins has contrived to eliminate
total marks except an apostrophe ['] and a comma
[',] as 'lau 老 for the shang shing and 'tou 道 for the
k'ò 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,
Godlard 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 char-
acters as sh, 恶, and is, 恶, or ts, 度, and to, 度; in
these cases, the second significiation 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,—我 走 去 作,
written ts'ên k'èi ts'ên to, may be read '再 go in
'ts'ên to' 意 '我要走 去 做' in the Can-
tonese, and the different tones of the first and last char-
acters are as accurately and easily indicated in one lan-
guage 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'ò, and
jâu, and 5, 6, 7, 8, for the lower p'ing, shing, k'ò and
jâu, 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 recog-
nized. In writing the names of persons and places for
foreigners, no one adds marks to designate the tones,
but in a work designed for the beginner, the tones can
easily be distinguished.

Every character in this Dictionary is marked with its
proper tone for the nan hwa, according to the Wu-
fung Yuen Yin. They follow each other in the order of
that work, shang p'ing, his p'ing, shang shing and
k'ò shing; words in the jâu shing being placed by them-
selves. Underneath each is given the Peking pronun-
ciation 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 hwa and the four tones of the
Pekingese, are marked according to the same system adopted in my Tonic Dictionary of the Canton Dialect; in which the whole eight are given as in the following series.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

上声 下声 上声 下声 上声 下声 上声 下声

平声 下声 平声 下声 平声 下声 平声 下声

shìng shìng shìng shìng hǎi hǎi hǎi hǎi

píng píng píng píng píng píng píng píng

温 '稳' '稳' '稳' '稳'

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

温 '稳' '稳' '稳' '稳'

In all the southern dialects, the shìng are commonly divided into shìng and píng, or an upper and lower series. They are also more generally called 平声 and 仄声; the first term denoting the two even tones, the second all the others, grouped as the deflected tones. East of Canton to Fuhchau, the second and sixth or upper and lower shìng píng, 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 shìng of words, and enters very fully into the subject, illustrating each one with examples.

The names which have been given to the shìng by foreigners, have usually had more or less reference to their native names. For instance, the 上平 and 下平 are called the upper and lower monotone, primary and secondary smooth tone, upper acute and lower even tone, and high and low even. Other tones have also received many names, but as soon as the learner begins to perceive their real nature by talking 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 shìng 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 平声 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 shìng 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 shìng have five elements, viz., pitch, quality of voice, inflection, stress, and time," and he has neatly explained these heard at Fuhchau by comparing them with musical intervals and their variations on the staff, taking the middle line of the staff as the key-note of the speaker's voice. The note G struck successively on a violin, an organ, and a flute, for example, strikes the ear very differently, just as the voices of a child or a man do; yet the three sounds are the same on the gamut, and the note chords on all the instruments. But let G sharp be struck on one of them, and we feel the discord; it is not the note at all. So in respect to Chinese shìng; if the right shìng be not spoken, the right word is not spoken, it is some other word. For instance if a person says 卢 instead of 獠, if he does not say the word for 獠 he says that for 故 old, or 固 firm, or 顧 to hire, or some other word, equally unlike it in meaning. The shìng constitutes an integral part of the word, and has nothing to do with stress or emphasis; they always retain their peculiar force, whether at the beginning or end of a sentence, whether asking or replying to a question, whispering or scolding, soothing or menacing,—they remain 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 8hìng 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 Hokkien Dictionary, can profitably be read over and over until the ear is trained to the tones. It is not difficult for a foreigner to be understood in Chinese, even if he does misapply the 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 vicous 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 meagre in vocables, should have some contrivance to supplement this paucity; and natural that its speakers should endeavor to qualify their sounds and vary the modulations of their words, if thereby they could facilitate intercourse and render speech less liable to confusion. The set phrases in which the Chinese usually convey their thoughts, tend to enlarge this paucity of sounds, and it is easier to learn the right tones of such dissyllabic compounds than of single words.

One chief difficulty which is met at the outset in this study, is the strangeness of having a different modulation for every word. It is as if one were made to talk up and down the gamut, and apply do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, to all his words. Such delicate differences and modulations would never be retained in an alphabetic language, as is shown by the Japanese losing them in those words adopted from the Chinese; and in the Burmese, Shan and Siamese languages, where they are heard more distinctly in many words, they are not general, and cause little trouble. Practice in speaking, with careful attention at first to the right 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'ang-hi's Dictionary.—The first source of this old pronunciation of the characters is the K'anghi Tzeh-tien, where it is registered in the most convenient way. The system of spelling therein used, called jin te6ch fii. can be illustrated by the character sin 心, which is spelled si1-fon 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 si1 in the p'ing shing. Fak 乏 is spelled boong-pai 房 法, to be read ba1 in the jeh shing. Ch'eu 抽 is spelled dek-yeu 直 郭, to be read du in the p'ing ching. K'hi 急 is spelled k'ih-pi 剃 立, to be read k'ip or kj. Ma 马 is spelled meh-ka 玛 下, to be read ma. T'ieh 鉄 is spelled dou-kiet 徒 桶, to be read djet.

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 Yum 關 閩 Yum 唐 閩, 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 pronunciation of the Mongol dynasty of Yuen is known from the Barapa monuments. A comparison shows that the modern mandarin pronunciation was then in a state of formation, and fully preserved the letter m among the finals.

The present hwa hon cannot be taken, therefore, as a guide in reading the phonetic signs of the jin te6ch, but they must be derived from the values furnished by the Sanscrit alphabet, as employed in the formation of the 等鑑 or Sorted Finals, a volume found among the introductions to K'anghi's Dictionary.

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

The emperor's preface and decree following it dated 1710, should be regarded as proof that the pronunciation of Shen Yob 沈 約 is to be taken as the standard in his
dictionary. This involves three things:—1st. That the pronunciation of the old middle dialect, as still spoken in Kiangsu, Shantung, and the adjoining region, furnishes the initials. 2nd. The dialects of Canton and south-western Fuhkien, furnishing 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, that Shun Yoh, who framed the syllabic spelling with the assistance of Hindoo Buddhists, lived in Kiangnan, when the court was at Nanking, when Buddhism was in its most flourishing condition. The transcription of names in Julien's "Methodes" proves plainly that the thirty-six initials are to be read as in the old middle dialect, and 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 萬 or Poetical Rhymes, gives the finals much as they are pronounced in the south-eastern dialects, though the latter must yield when at variance with the tonic dictionaries, as being the older authority. Thus, 法 is fop or pop, not hear as at Amoy, or fat as at Canton, or kwek as at Fuhkien.

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 in those countries, is an index to the contemporary sounds as employed by the natives of north and south China. It may be known at once from these three transcriptions, that the true final of 法 was p and not k. From all this it can be fairly inferred that the present mandarin is as modern in its sounds as it is in its idioms and syntax. The 上平 and 下平 consist of the old 平入 split in two; the surds and aspires go to make up the 市 and the sonants, liquids and nasals, the 人入. In regard to the other tones, the surds and sonants have united in the 上入 and 平入; and in the mandarin heard at Nanking, in the 上入; in that spoken in the northern provinces, the 人入 has become irregularly distributed among the other tone groups, but a critical ear can still easily recognize it, although its name is altered.

As a rule, in the Canton and other dialects, the sonant initials g, d, b, have hardened into k, ph, t, and are distinguished from the old surd series by tones and difference in pitch. For example, ti (formerly te) is distinguished from ti (formerly tê) by tone at Canton into ti and ti', as well as change of finals into ti and ti' at Shanghai they are ti and ti', the initials being changed; but in kwan hwe, both are read ti'.

Method of finding the old sound of a word in K'anghi.—Look in the tables of rhymes, for the value of the phonetic signs used to spell it in the jin ts'êh. For instance, wong 志 is spelt with mo-pong 武方, and is to be read wong; for 武 is in the tables under the initial 遇 in the column 明 and 微 for m; and under the final 助 in the column 勿 and 非 for p.

The old sound of ping 策 is spelt with hei-pang 皮水, and is to be called pang. That of kwo 骨 is spelt with ko-hot 古忽, and is called kot. In these two cases, hei is found under b in the tables of rhymes, and to under k.

The old sound of hia 霞 is spelt with hi-nga 居近, and is to be called k't. The surd initial k is found by noticing the place of 居 under in page 12 of the second series of tables of rhymes, and the initial a is obtained from the position of 遇 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 hwe, and require tables of sounds in a transition state from the old to the new, but foreigners should use the second series.

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

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

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

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'.
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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 $h$.

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 $f$ 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'anghi's Dictionary opposite the tables. In the first page headed ka 果, the first division reads $ka$, $ka$, $ka$, $kak$; the second, $kia$, $kia$, $kia$, $kia$; the third $kie$, $kie$; the fourth $kiet$ or $kii$. In the fifteenth page, the first division is $kam$, $kam$, $kam$, $kam$, $kam$; the second $kim$, $kim$, $kim$, $kim$, $kim$. 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. $-ka$, $-kot$, $-kat$, $-kiet$, $-kwu$, $-kwok$, $-kat$.
2. $-kong$, $-kong$, $-king$, $-kung$, $-kok$, $-k'ok$.
3. $-kei$, $-kot$, $-kot$, $-kiet$, $-kiet$, $-kwu$, $-kam$.
4. $-ku$, $-kot$, $-kot$, $-k'ok$.
5. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.
6. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.
7. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.
8. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.
9. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.
10. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.
11. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.
12. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.
13. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.
15. $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$, $-kam$.

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 $s$, $z$, $sh$, $ch$, is a mark of the same period. At that time, $ch$ was probably lost entirely in $i$, and $j$ in $d$. The researches of native scholars, and the existence of dialects like the Amoy and Swatow, without an $f$, and with a contracted $ch$ and $sh$, tend to this conclusion.

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

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

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SECTION VI.—RANGE OF DIALECTS.

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

The differences between the speech heard at Canton and that at Shanghai, are indeed far greater than those between any of the local dialects heard in Spain, for they affect the idioms of the language; yet both are still so intimately connected with each other and the mandarin in the meaning and tones of their words, and laws of their syntax, that they cannot properly be called anything but dialects; although three persons speaking them are mutually unintelligible. A dialect is defined by Webster,—"The form of speech of a limited region or people, as distinguished from others nearly related to it;" and this is applicable to the Chinese dialects. It is also defined a patois, but this term as well as brogue, is far too contracted to describe the differences between the speech of Kwangtung and Kiangsu provinces. The word patois is more applicable to the varieties of a dialect, like those heard at Shanghai, Ningpo, Hangchuan, 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 Nganhsien, 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 Hsüeh léu 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 a point varying according to one's ideas of what is a dialect; but some general notion in regard to the matter can be obtained. Native scholars give us no information on this point, for they are unable to compare local sounds by means of characters which their readers will pronounce differently; for instance, how can a man in Peking tell his readers that ฤ is read ngoi at Canton, gva at Swatow, ngiac at Fuhhean, 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 unintel-
ligible in those cities, does not invalidate the statement, that it is understood generally in fifteen of the eighteen provinces, and is everywhere spoken by those who pretend to a polite education. Mr. Edkins regards Peking, Nanking and Ch'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 南官話 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 4 before i and a into ch or ts, and the distribution of words in the 4uk shing among the other tones. In Peking itself, words are constantly clipped in speaking, and the finals n and ng often coalesce with their next syllables, as tsien 'rk 前而 into ts'r'k; 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 Yangtse' kiang, forms the chief dividing line of a series of local dialects, in which the frequency of abrupt final consonants and nasal sounds strike the ear. Neither of the local vocabularies issued at Canton, Changchau or 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 和 Fuhkien as unlike the speech of Honan and the north.

There are four well-marked dialects in the whole province of Kwangtung, and 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 Kiu-ying cheu, prevails in the northern and eastern part of Kwangtung, and is—owing to the wandering habits of the emigrants from that region,—said to be more widely understood. It is the usual form of Chinese heard in Borneo. The Cantonese called 自話 or plain talk by the people, is marked by the rarity of the medial i, from the kwam hua and the Fuhkien dialects. Words like bien 井, liang 章, hia 下, kiak 甲, hioh 学, hii 休, hioo 兄, hiao 象, &c. become lin, liang, la, kep, hok, yau, hing, lai, &c.; the only exception to this rule is in the final 4u of the mandarin, which uniformly ends in iv, as lia for tiao 低, hoo for hiao 高. Another feature is the frequent change of aspirated words beginning with h or k, into a breathing or labial consonant; for instance, 'li' 水, huan 晖, 'ko 科, feo 口, koh, 浩, Yang 康, &c., change into hi, ffn, fo, hau, hoa, hong, &c. A very few words, unaspirated in mandarin, take an aspirate in Cantonese, as hi 据 becomes kvoel, and koh 客 becomes klok. 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 s' and t's and the final ng, though in the intervening region of nearly two thousand miles, these initials and sounds are frequently changed, altered, and interchanged in a most perplexing manner.

In Cantonese, the initials che, hu, hi, j, lu, nw, eu, she, tso, and te of the kwam hua, and the initials dz, z, and c, heard along the Yangtse', are all unknown. No word begins with dj as at Amoy, but south and east of Canton there is a tendency to add ng before words beginning with a vowel, as i 二 becomes ngi; and to substitute s for sh.

Compared with the dialects of Swatow and Amoy, the Cantonese like the kwam hua, 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 chang 变 into ch'e or chien 色 into che'o. Unlike the dialects in Kiaotsi, 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 those dialects; but in Cantonese, as in Pekingese, there is nothing of the kind.

The Cantonese dialect has only 17 among its 33 finals, which make the 4uk shing in k, p, t. These are grouped in the Wefung Yuen Yum under the first four finals vien, jin, lung and yang, which there are no 4uk shing. In the latter work, words ending in u, a, o, e, ai, and i form this tone, but in Cantonese none are heard under these six finals. For instance, the series 甲 is read tang, 'tang, tang, tak' at Canton; but
in the north, the series 读 "m" tr. is read tu, 'tuo, tu', teh, where the last word would, at Canton, be found under the series tân, 'tân', tân, têt. The terminations in the tough shing at Canton follow one rule. Words ending in ng have it in k, as king, 'king', 'king' kik; those ending in m have it in p, as lam, 'lâm', lam', kap; and those in v have it in t, as fon, 'fon', fon', got. This holds good at Swatow, but at Amoy they are all sounded gently, and p and t often lapse into b, as if dropping back into the mandarin. At Fuhkien they are softened to h, which prevails further north, but the k is retained, and the v vanishes.

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

The dialect spoken in Ch'aochau fu 潮州府 (locally read Têchêu lui), 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 Hainan I., and is almost the only dialect of Chinese heard in Siam. A Cantonese, on hearing it, notices that the medial i reappears, and that it is used perhaps rather more than in mandarin, as in kap, 粒 for lih, tiat, 蒜 for chhî, &c. It has many nasal sounds, and changes s and ng into such, as kâ'更 for kông; or tu' 說 for ton; and often drops the final k where the Cantonese retain it. The initials b, g, chu, dj, muc, ngw, pwe, are frequently heard, and indicate its affinities with the Fuhkien dialect; as the absence of sh, te, se', tse' and f, show its separation from that of Canton. Of these, sh usually becomes s, se' becomes si, and ts becomes ch, aspirated ch' turns into t, and f is divided between h and p. No sibilant h, j, v or d, occur in this dialect, as at Shanghai.

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

The dialect spoken at Amoy is heard throughout the two departments of Changchau 漳州 and Tsiencou 泉州, and by the Chinese settlers in the Island of Formosa, who went from those regions. The general features of its changes are given in the 十五音 or Fifteen [Initial] Sounds, which formed the basis of Medhurst's Dictionary, though strictly applicable only to Changpu hien 漳浦縣 lying south-west of Amoy. Its spoken vocabulary is fully illustrated in Douglas' Dictionary of the Amoy Vernacular. He estimates that it is spoken by eight or ten millions of people, including its cognate variations. In the Fifteen Sounds, the reading and colloquial pronunciation of characters with the tones are carefully distinguished. The colloquial used by the people of this region differs widely from the style in which books are written, -- as much perhaps as anywhere in China. They substitute other words or disyllabic 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 terser book style are not small.

The Fuhchau dialect, which is fully illustrated in Baldwin and Maclay’s Dictionary, is more circumscripted in its range than either of the preceding; it is not easily understood out of the prefecture, and is not spoken accurately beyond a radius of forty miles from the city. Comparing it with those already described, its most marked features are, the absence of the abrupt finals $p$ and $t$, the universal change of the liquid finals $m$ and $n$ into $ng$, the absence of all nasal sounds, and the prevalence of initials with a medial $n$ or $r$, as $pui$, $ngrok$, $muang$, $beck$, &c., over those with a medial $h$, as $chau$, $bieng$, $mung$, &c., though the two are constantly interchanged. The final $k$ is heard plainly from this point northerly to Shanghai; and, as it is elsewhere in the south, is the completion of the series in the $juh$ $ching$, of words ending in $ng$. There are several curious and peculiar anomalies in the tables of tonal finals; as $tiau$, $tian$, $tud$, $kong$, $kung$, $kaung$, $kauk$, &c. In comparison with the Amoy dialect, the reading and spoken sounds of the Fuhchau probably assimilate more closely. It is not difficult to write the Fuhchau vernacular in the character, as in English for place; and Fuhchau people add a man as to know. In the Amoy or Tiehchü 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 these 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 $kwan$ $huei$ in its grammatical idioms, absence of the finals $m$, $p$, $t$, and a general softness of tone, in marked contrast to the abrupt finals noticeable in Fukien and Kwangtung. But it is almost as unintelligible to a Peking or Szechuan man, owing to the numerous changes in the initials $ch$ and $ts$, $s$ and $sh$, $n$ and $y$, the prevalence of $b$, $r$, $d$, $z$, $z$ and $s$, and an almost unlimited variation in final vowels and nasals. Mr. Edkins has carefully traced its variations and laws over a large part of this area, in his *Shanghaï Grammar*, and tried to show that the ancient sounds of the Chinese language are still retained in many places within the three provinces. His remarks are directed toward the search he had made for the traces of the old sounds given in the *Kwun Yim* and the *Kwang Tzü-tien*; but as they are applicable to the present subject, that of examining the range of dialects, I here take them with some abridgment of details.

4 Nowhere do we find such an accurate general correspondence with the tables given in *K'ang-hsi*, as in the pronunciation of the central provinces. The tones are such, that the dictionary system is seen at times to apply to them accurately. The alphabetical peculiarities of the native tables are found with one or two doubtful exceptions, to be enhanced throughout the following region. In the north, the thick series of consonants, $g$, $d$, &c., marking the lower series of words in tones 5–8, makes its appearance in Nanking, Shanghai, and Ch'ang-hau, a prefecture near the northern bank of the Yangtse River where it enters the sea. The transition from the $d$, &c., heard at Shanghai to the $t$, &c., where the region of the northern mandarin is approached, is marked by the introduction of the aspirate. Thus it changes to $t$ before $d$, before it goes to $n$. At Chinkiang, the two pronunciations are mixed; and there the five tones of the *kwan huei* cross the river and extend to Nanking. All round the Yangtse, the two correlate series of consonants and the four-tone system mark the colloquial; though at Nanking, the four tone system is used, and the Ch'ang-hau on the north; and probably the whole of Chekiang province has substantially the same speech.

4 Passing west from the point where the three provinces, Fukien, Kiangsi and Chekiang meet, we find that the thick consonants partially prevail in Kwangsi and Kiangsi, near the borders of Fukien; but at Fuchau and Fuhchau, a little further west, they disappear and are replaced by aspirates. Instead of $d$ $h$ the people say $t$ $h$; instead of $dong$ they say $ping$, &c. Though all words beginning with $g$, $y$, $t$, in the lower series. The same peculiarity marks the speech of Kiangsi in the heart of Kwangtung. At the capital of Kiangsi, the aspirates are heard only in the *ping*, 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 Poyang lake, the broad consonants occur again. Through Nang-hsiu, a connecting chain of dialects links the broad pronunciation of this region with the similar system extending over Chekiang and most of Kiangsu. This line extends through Nanschou, but does not reach the Yangtse River on the north, nor Fuchau and Fuhchau on the south; in this city, the patois are heard; in one of them, the 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 Poyang lake, the initials $g$, $d$, $b$, are heard around the Tungling lake in Hunan, showing the same system of pronunciation as at Suchau in Kiangsu, which goes to prove that the native tables of sounds given in *K'ang-hsi* are founded on what is now a provincial system. Of the three abrupt consonants, $k$ is heard only at Shang-hai; but at Fuchau and Fuhchau $t$ and $p$ are heard with their correlates $m$ and $n$, but no $k$ final; at Nankin, the final $m$ and $n$, and the final $n$ and $ng$ are confounded**.
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 哥音 i.e. 與國音 “sounds of the Kingdom of Wu,” and by means of their kana or syllables, have probably nearly retained the first pronunciation. For instance, 着 is read soku-ban by them, while it is chok-ban in Amoy, and tsok-man at Canton; 新 is soku-biyo in one, and chō-biyo in the other two; 作文 is soku-ben, chō-bin and tsok-man respectively. The second phrase has altered most of these three, and the 新 appears now to have lost it jugh 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 r; and changes s, sh, ch and t, with the sibilant h, into dz, z or dz, but not uniformly; y and j easily run into u or ni; the k is retained in many words where the medial l follows it, and sometimes lengthens it, as king 經 becomes k'ing; f and w often become v, t becomes d, the final k is soft and easily confounded with the jugh shing in h, and the final u often turns into a slight nasal. These few peculiarities may serve to mark the most prominent dissimilarities. The eight tones in the Shanghai dialect are divided into two series of four each as in Cantonese; but unlike that dialect, characters otherwise written with the same letters in the different tones in Canton, change their initials in the Shanghai to correspond to the tone. Thus the initials k, t, p, and k', p', t'; j, s, z, ts, tz, and t', tz', and h' indicate the word to be in the upper series; while g, b, d, b', v, z, z, dz, dz, l, rh, m, ni, ng and a 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 c'u bak 午白 or local plain [talk] in the character, and the success was such as to warrant the publication of a variety of religious works in it. They are not hard to learn, even by children, though the proportion of colloquial characters is greater than at Canton. It has been romanized too, and on a different plan of spelling from that used at Amoy and Ningpo; but the trial which Mr. Keith began in 1860, has not been prosecuted to any large extent.

Rev. Messrs. Pearcy and Crawford published an ingenious mode of writing this dialect, by devising a system of symbols or letters for the initials, finals, tones and aspirates, which could be neatly combined into a logotype, to denote the sound of the words. The writing somewhat resembles Coreen 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 c, t, sh and h, for s, sh, ch, h', are unknown, and no final k is heard; the frequent use of the initial m and final n, and change of d for t, also mark the southern city. Its idioms are often unlike those heard at Shanghai, and more nearly approach the pure k'au here.

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 so called at Tientsin; the jugh 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 說論教訓 or Sacred Commands of Kanghi, are here arranged in parallel columns. The first column contains the sounds of the Wui-ling 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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**Introduccion:**

自滿寒不能自衣為父母者，審音審察形色笑則為之喜啼則為之憂行動則跬步不離疾痛則寢食俱

**寢食俱**

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INTRODUCTION.
INTRODUCTION.

MANDARIN.  PERING.  HANKOW.  SHANGHAI.  NINGPO.  FUCHAU.  AMOU.  SWATOW.  CANTON.

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

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

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欲報親恩於萬一，自當內盡其心外竭其力謹身節用

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INTRODUCTION.

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

Early associations invest the symbols of his language with beauty as well as sense to a native, who has never learned any other mode of expressing ideas; and there are
INTRODUCTION.

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 never 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 讃, 素 or 窪, they depend on the list of difficult characters given in that work, to point out its proper radical.

The terms formative, determinative and logy, 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 of the previous collections of 544 and 360, probably deemed it necessary to reduce them to a manageable number. In doing so, the natural order yielded to the artificial, so that a few incongruous groups like those under 仁, 夫, 明, etc., could not be avoided.

The Rev. J. A. Gonçalves, in his Diccionario Chino-Portugués, 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 水—\[图片\] 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, 面, 众, 引, 乌, 中, would follow each other in this order. The last three strokes never occurring at the beginning of a character, reduces the whole practically to six letters.

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

The native names for radicals are 学部 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 127 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 营 in the list on pages 1151–53. A rearrangement of some groups would improve them, no doubt; and a few new radicals, as 丹 red, 東 a juglet, 榄 mulberry, or 榄 hemp, might be added; but long usage, and their adopt-
It appears from researches into the cuneiform language, that it also possessed something like the Chinese radicals.

"Certain classes of words," says Rawlinson, speaking of the language of the Assyrians, "have a sign prefixed or suffixed to them, more commonly the former, by which their general character is indicated. The names of gods, of men, of cities, of tribes, of wild animals, of domestic animals, of metals, of months, of the points of the compass, and of dignities, are thus accompanied. The sign prefixed or suffixed may have originally represented a word, but when used in the way here spoken of, it is believed that it was not sounded, but served simply to indicate to the reader the sort of word which was placed before him. Thus a single perpendicular wedge \(\triangle\) indicates that the next word will be the name of a man; and a wedge preceded by two horizontal ones \(\gg\) 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 radicals chiefly as expedients to facilitate the arrangement and search for characters; and have applied their efforts rather to illustrate the composition and origin of the characters themselves. In the 画字, 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 會意 like 水, tears, 740.
4. Inverted symbols or 轉注 like 正, standing, 372.
5. Syllabic symbols or 形聲 like 養, a carp, 21,810.
6. Metaphoric symbols or 假借 like 心, mind, 598.

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

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

The different position of the two parts sometimes alters the meaning and sound of the word; this is seen in 水 to step on stones in crossing water; 激 to thump, as a vessel (a Canton word); 柝 to drip; and 瀧 an old form of 水 water dashing against stones. In other cases, as in 助 and 亦 to-morrow, differs in both sound and sense. These and other changes are among the curiosities of the language.

As the characters selected for radicals, comprise only a small portion of the original characters of the language, the rest must be distributed under these radicals. When the radical constitutes an integral part of a character, as 愛今, 人, &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 視 or 咤, the two are described as in composition.

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

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

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

#### ONE STROKE.
- **Yi**
  - Of this incongruous group of characters, about a dozen are primitives; this and the next seven groups contain many original forms.
  - This radical passes through the middle of the other strokes in most of the characters, which have no similarity of meaning.
  - This radical is rather prominent; but of the characters only two are in common use.
  - This radical is the first stroke in nearly all its incongruous compounds, most of the common ones being primitives.
  - This is usually placed on the right side like a hook, as in 孔; but there is no relationship in meaning among the compounds.
- **Xi**
  - This leads the most incongruous group in the language; it contains 子, 事 and 了, which are common primitives; in others, their little use renders the difficulty of finding their less important.

#### TWO STROKES.
- **日**
  - All the common characters are primitives; it sometimes incloses the other strokes as 寸, or is put below as in 今, or on the left as 丸.
  - This radical is placed on top, as 日; it was adopted merely to group together several incongruous and early forms, as the lower half never forms another radical.
  - This group, with the exception of a few primitives, as in 今 and 火, &c., is a natural one; the compounds denote the actions, &c. of men; the radical is usually constricted on the left side, as 官; in others astride as 今; it is described as 今入 也 and 单立人, or single-stand man, to distinguish it from No. 60 日.
- **子**
  - This is placed underneath, as 子, &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 子; they have no likeness of meaning.
  - This and No. 9 are distinguished by this being placed on top as 子, or in the middle as 子; the meanings are incongruous, and all the common characters are primitives.
- **十**
  - This radical is placed above as in 天, or below as in 彭; some practice is required to recognize it in the compounds, which have no common significance.
  - The largest part of this group is really under its compound 十, which being similar to 日, renders it difficult to distinguish 呆 and 呆; in many others, as 萬 and 利, it is in combination.
- **干**
  - This radical called 私, 貫, or half-precious cover, lies over the other strokes, and does not envelope them like the last; there is some relationship to its meaning in a part of the characters.

#### Example.
- **上**
  - This is usually placed on the left, and all its compounds refer to cold, wintry, &c., forming a natural group; it is described as 雨雪, i.e. two-bit water, and several characters are interchanged with No. 85.
- **刀**
  - This is distinguished from No. 10 刀 by its inclosing the other strokes in about half the compounds; in the rest it is underneath, or on the right.
  - Here the radical incloses and supports the other strokes, the opposite of No. 13; the characters have no likeness of meaning, and their place is not at that easily recognized.
  - The contracted form, called 剃刀旁, knife beside, 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 usage of weapons, forming a natural collection.
- **火**
  - In a few cases, 火, this radical is put below, but it is easily distinguished from the last by not being contracted; the compounds relate to strength, fatigue, violence, &c.; several hybrid characters, as 火, occur among them.
- **土**
  - In nearly every character, 土 incloses all the right side of the other strokes as 土; they refer mostly to ideas of enveloping, bending, &c.
  - An incongruous group, both in form and meaning; the radical is usually on the right side, but sometimes on top; the most common characters are primitives.
  - The upper stroke is detached and shorter than in the next; in both groups the primitive is inclosed within the radical, which depicts a place in which things can be concealed; it is called 棺柩, or the picket-fence; the compounds denote chests, coffins, or drawers.
  - The upper stroke in this radical projects; the compounds mostly mean to store, and many of them are in common use.
- **水**
  - Nearly all the common characters under this radical are primitives, and it is placed in all parts; the meanings are unlike, therefore, and some practice is needed to find them.
  - This radical is mostly found on top as 水; or on the right side; the group contains many ancient forms, and all partake somewhat of its meaning.
- **日**
  - This radical, when on the right side as in 月, when at the bottom, it is like No. 49 as 日; most of its common compounds are primitives.
  - Some likeness is seen among the characters here, which refer to protection, shelter, &c.; it is known as 贯, or the half side dodge, allowing to No. 53 广, with which it is often interchanged.
  - In this group, the radical is in combination as in 上, or repeated as in 上, and not placed uniformly; the compounds are unusual and heterogeneous.
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This occurs usually on the right side as 友 or underneath; the common characters are primitives, showing traces of their meaning, and several have 體 for their radical, making many hybrid forms now obsolete.

Three Strokes.

This is usually found on the left side; when it is at the bottom or in combination, as 午 or 茂, 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 Kung's Dictionary are of this kind; voice, names, actions of the mouth, &c. are the general meanings; many are onomatopoetic.

This group, the radical includes the primitive, as 圍; 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. 156 西 and No. 170 午, a few with No. 85 水 and No. 112 石; the radical is called 土土 土 kicking-earth at-side, in allusion to its shape.

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

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

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

More than half these characters are formed of another radical 多 为; 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 奈; 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 茂, or underneath, or in combination as 體; the group relates to females, beauty, intrigue, loudness, &c.

This is placed underneath and on the side; it is tripled in a few as 子, and combined as 子; the compounds mostly refer to children, and to scholars, learning, &c.

This radical, called 徑 字 頭 and 章 頭 referring to the head and shoulders of a man, and man pung 泰 in Canton, covers the other strokes; but when they form another radical, it is not certain which half the character is to be looked for; about twenty of the compounds are formed of 體 contracted, as 體, all of which refer to sleeping; with these exceptions, the meanings relate to shelter, houses, &c.

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

Nearly half of this group is formed of the character 少 as the radical, as 少; 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 about equally divided between two of its forms, except 起, which is used more than all the others put together.
A natural group, referring to trees and fruits, wood and wooden things; the radical is usually on the left, but also at the top or bottom, and in combination, as 本 and 東.

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 洵 or 有, are easily known.

This is easily confounded with No. 66 支, as in 支 and 支; it and Nos. 30 叩 and 140 有 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 支, there is an allusion to its meaning; but when in combination as 正或 隠, or underneath as 隠, no likeness is apparent; it is interchanged with No. 60 士 and No. 157 壬 and rarely with other radicals.

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

When she is used as a radical, the primitive is never another radical; it is placed on the right, characters like 職 which appear to be under this, have their radical on the left side, the rest being 支 an empty skin; a dozen characters are also formed of 鳥 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 毒或 毒, most of the characters being primitives.

Two radicals are here combined, of which 歌 heads one half as 歌; and 艮 the others, as 歌; 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 oftenest on the left side, or on the right or beneath.

The three primitives in this group 氏,氏 and 氏, are all found as radicals of some characters under it, which consequently show no likenesses 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. 22 土 and No. 112 石; the radical is called 三點水 or three-drop water, when placed on the left, as in 海; it is also found beneath 未, and more rarely in combination as 泰或 江.

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

In about one half of the characters, 他 is contracted on top, as 灼; in the rest it is found on the left; it is easily distinguished from No. 57 木 by the dot.

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

Two primitives 灼 and 燃 are the common characters in the group, which all show slight affinity to the radical.
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**皮** 107
This radical is placed variously, but is easily seen; the uses and parts of skin are the common ideas.

**日** 108
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 土.

**目** 109
These relate to the eye and vision; their radical is usually found on the left, and when underneath resembles No. 132 自: the contracted form, as in 眼, is like &; No. 129 网 as in 眠; but such are few; in the primitives 眼 or 目, it is in combination.

**矛** 110
This and No. 115 矢 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.

**石** 112
This radical is on the left or underneath, and conveys something of its meaning to all its compounds; it is interchanged with No. 32 土 or No. 98 石 also with No. 96 王 or No. 46 山 in many cases.

**禾** 113
This is placed on the left or underneath; the contracted form is not used in books, but resembles that of No. 145 米 as in 科 and 礼; it is hence called 風衣芳 in allusion to this similarity; the group contains words of a religious nature.

**肉** 114
These few characters are mostly primitives, as 理 and 肉; they slightly resemble the radical in meaning.

The appearance, uses, &c., of grains, especially rice, are leading ideas in these words; the radical is on the left, or in combination as 禾; several are interchanged with No. 113 禾, chiefly from the use made of grain in sacrifices; it is described as 禾木芳, from its resemblance to the 7th radical.

**穴** 118
This can only be mistaken for No. 40 木, but it is not always easy to tell whether the upper or lower radical determines the place in the dictionary, as in 翣 or 燕; holiness, 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.

**竹** 119
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 竹, and nearly all refer to rice in the grain, or made into cakes, spirit, flour, &c.

**米** 120
This natural group relates to the kinds and modes of raising and making silk; the radical is described as 米, and is usually found on the left or beneath, rarely on the right as 粮 or in combination as 米.

**金** 121
Kinds and uses of jars are the leading ideas; the radical is interchanged with No. 98 金 or No. 75 木; in a few cases it is often written like No. 167 金, unlike as the two are.
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This radial is on top, and called 四字部 or the letter-four radical, from the resemblance; it is also contracted as in 已; a few like 脚 suggest Nos. 13 门 and 14 。”; the meanings refer to nets and traps.

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

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

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

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

This resembles No. 115 今; it is placed on the left, and the characters denote the uses and parts of plough, harrows, &c.

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

Placed on the right, or in combination, as in 聽, the radical adds nothing of its meaning to its common compounds.

The contracted form and No. 41 月 are written alike, as in 衣 and 蹤, but this group is the largest; and many characters like 蹤, which would be searched for here, come under the other radical; those under 夏 have it on three sides, and the full form is usually found underneath.

This is placed on the left, or in combination as 聽: an incongruous group.

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

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

This is easily mistaken for No. 106 区; it occurs in combination as 聼 or 聼, or is placed underneath.

This radical is on the left, as 糾, and the ideas of licking or sucking predominate, making it a natural though but little-used group.

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

A natural group, referring to the parts, uses, and positions of boats; the radical is on the left; it is interchanged with No. 75 肉 and No. 85 水 in a few characters, but in some others erroneously with No. 109 肉, as 艮 for 艆, in which 力 is the radical.

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

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

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

This radical, or its common part 草, 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 skle, as 草.

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

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

This radical increases the primitive, as in 行; the left half is the same as No. 60 行; the characters relate to going or to lanes, and metaphorically derived therefrom. This radical conveys a meaning to most of its compounds; its contracted form is only on the left, as 行, and the full form at the bottom as 行, or divided as 行; the contracted form of No. 113 行 resembles that of this radical.

This radical is on top, and does not influence many of its compounds; it is usually called 四字部 i.e. west radical, from its common derivative.

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

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

Words in this natural group express emotions, and ideas pertaining to conversation, letters, &c.; the radical is usually on the left or underneath; some characters are interchanged with No. 20 目, and a few with No. 61 心.

Words in this group interchange with No. 46 山, No. 84 水 and No. 170 右, all referring to valleys; it looks a little like No. 135 且 when written badly.

This group contains two radicais, one of which leads the meaning of those referring to pulse and sacrificial vessels, as 矢 or 射; the other is a contraction of No. 207 矢 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 象; the group is natural.

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

This occurs on the left or at the bottom, and in combination as 色; the prevailing ideas in the group are of property, trade or honors, making a somewhat natural collection; the radical is sometimes called 色 色 透 from the similarity of these two characters.
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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, 雞; it is often interchanged with the next; the uses and articles of leather are described.

This is usually on the left, though 雞 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 菜; and looks like No. 175 非.

This imparts a shade of its meaning to nearly all its compounds; it is found on the left or beneath, 菜, 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 菜 is an exception; it originally was a form of No. 180 首, and has nearly superseded it.

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

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

This is usually on the left as 錦, but otherwise in a few cases as 餅; in some unusual characters it is interchanged with No. 138 肉, No. 139 米, and No. 30 亖; the words mostly refer to sorts of food, appetite, eating, &c.

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

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

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

This large and rather natural group describes the names and condition of bones; the radical is on the left, and is interchanged with No. 139 頁 and No. 190 肉 in a few cases.

The radical is the only word in common use; nearly half of the compounds have 骨 for their radical, while 骨 leads the rest, and its compounds describe the condition of walls, and are now mostly found under No. 22
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This group describes the condition and uses of the beard or hair; it has many interchangeable characters, and the radical is always on top; some of its real compounds are contracted under No. 168 長.

This covers the primitive as in Jī, and is frequently written wrongly like No. 169 門, which it resembles.

The only character 耳 in common use in this group has no reference to its meaning; and many of the compounds are duplicate forms.

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

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

This is usually on the left, though 彈 and others are exceptions; it is also interchanged both with No. 205 龍 and No. 142 虫, but the group is unnaturally natural.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

黑 203 黑 Hē, Ideas of shades and combinations of black, sullenness, &c., belong to this group; the radical is on the left as in 黑, or underneath as in 黑, in which cases the character appears as if belonging to No. 86 火.

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

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

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

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

The names of rodents form most of these characters; it is occasionally interchanged with No. 142 虫, and No. 133 羊, though in the main a natural group.

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

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

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

Like 210, many characters here should have been placed elsewhere, as 輔 and 輔; very few of those properly coming under this radical are used.

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

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

In this small group, several characters are interchanged with No. 78 虫 and No. 118 柴; the word 營 is more used than all the others.

SECT. VIII.—THE PRIMITIVES.

That part of a character which is not the radical, has no name among the Chinese, but foreigners have termed it the primitive or phonetic. Neither of these names is entirely suitable, for that part of a character which is not the radical cannot always be said to have been formed first, any more that it always imparts its sound to the united symbol. For instance, in the character 合, the combination of the radicals 口 mouth and 左 selfish, to form the word for exalted, is etymologically speaking only apparent, since the upper half is really a contraction of 口 by, which having now lost its full form, has become simply 左 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, 心, heart, 水, water, &c. to make compound words like 携 to carry, 恭 to rule, 溶 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 台, 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 台, 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 3897 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 they are all derivatives themselves, they may for all practical purposes be excluded from the list. Such a character is the derivative formed of 手 and 龍 read 龍 which afterwards combines with 人 to make 龍, and with nothing else; another example is an old or erroneous form of 筆 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 嘔, 坊, 视, &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 昌, 昶, &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 材, 杉, &c., the signification of the word has mostly guided its position in the dictionary, but no rules can be laid down; most of the characters so formed are themselves primitives. Out of 101 such derivatives under 莖 plants, as many as 78 retain the sound of the primitive radical. Out of the 383 derivatives of this sort under these three common radicals, only one 貝 has the sound of the radical 爭, and that is wrongly placed, seeing it is a sort of bird, and 鳥 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 羽 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 形 were likely to distribute such of them as were not important enough to use as radicals, wherever they could most easily be found, without regard to their meaning. For instance, 重 and 然 are placed under 里 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.
INTRODUCTION.

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 ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, &c.; but most of them as ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, &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 ㄆ, ㄆ, ㄆ, &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 as ㄆ, ㄌ, ㄆ, ㄌ, &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 ㄆ, ㄌ, ㄌ, &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, ㄌ, ㄌ, ㄌ may all be regarded as flowing from ㄌ, 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 ㄌ, ㄌ, ㄌ, whose progeny as ㄌ, ㄌ, ㄌ, or ㄌ, ㄌ, ㄌ, &c., all combine with radicals to form new derivatives. A few of this class are composed of two derivatives, as ㄌ, ㄌ, ㄌ, which form a small collection easily recognized. The language contains many characters of this kind, which in classifying them by their primitives as Callery has done, must be left out; but when arranged by a radical, can be easily assorted. They are not very common indeed, as ㄌ, ㄌ, ㄌ, &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 be 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 ㄆ, or to aid the sense of the derivative, as in ㄆ, is such an important part of the language, that the student will derive advantage from examining the primitives to this end. The essay of Marshman, contained in his Clavis Sinica, shows the fascination that such an analysis of the characters had over him. An acquaintance with the general principles which the Chinese have followed in combining them, will doubtless assist in remembering the characters, and whatever diminishes this labor is advantageous. No one who means to read and talk Chinese can avoid the drudgery of learning its characters. I have, therefore, made an analysis of the groups found under each of the primitives given by 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 ㄌ, of which he gives only 33; under No. 1040 ㄌ he gives only 9 of the 30 which actually occur; but his selection comprises all that are in common use.

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


# INTRODUCTION.

## LIST OF 1040 PRIMITIVES.

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

### TWO STROKES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Sounds</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>豫</td>
<td>yih</td>
<td>The sound under this primitive are yih, chah, siah, suh, and kih; the characters placed under it as a radical might also be reckoned; it is a contraction, as in 豯, and reappears in No. 150 光, and No. 38 乞.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>万</td>
<td>kno</td>
<td>Affinities. This group is read k'io and kiu; the primitive is found in No. 194 犀, and perhaps also in No. 241 犀; it is never used alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>shih</td>
<td>This character has modified the meanings of some of its compounds, which are read shih, k'iu, chiin, and kheh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁</td>
<td>ting</td>
<td>This phonetic gives the sound to nearly all its derivatives, the others being read dian and t'ae; it is used as a contraction for No. 841 底, and No. 513 亭, and flows from it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丑</td>
<td>tiao</td>
<td>The half-score of characters under this are read too, except one or two read ch'iu, and their meanings are not influenced by it perceptibly; it is not the same as No. 34 丑, though the two are often written alike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>力</td>
<td>liu</td>
<td>The derivatives here are read luh and liah or liuh; an offshoot liuh produces a sub-group in No. 659 汝, having no affinity with it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>tsiih</td>
<td>This resembles No. 32 已, and reappears in No. 60 底, and No. 267 末; the compounds are read fan, pien, and yan, and in some of them it is a contraction of No. 127 末.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>sai</td>
<td>This group is read sai, jing, and gin; there is no similarity in the meanings of the characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未</td>
<td>wei</td>
<td>This occurs more frequently as a primitive than a radical, and is often used as a contraction for No. 836 萬; one or two are read jia and kiao, all the others k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>k'iu</td>
<td>This and the last are easily confused, and No. 18 九 is interchanged in a few cases; the leading sound is k'iu, the others are k'uei, k'ao, and suh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>sun</td>
<td>From this proceeds No. 108 比, with which one of this group 比 is easily confused; the sounds are pi, pin, tuh, and yu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>二</td>
<td>dan</td>
<td>Two of the compounds, 比 and 閃, give rise to a few derivatives; the sounds are jin, nia, shea, and weh, and the significations are equally unlike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>phah</td>
<td>This is readily distinguished from the last as a primitive; the compounds are all read pa or pah except が.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四</td>
<td>pai</td>
<td>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 nai, the others 亪.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>yau</td>
<td>This occurs as a contraction for 閃 in 烏, for 炎 in 炎, and 莘 in 麗; the compounds are read yai, yai, and suh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THREE STROKES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Sounds</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>四</td>
<td>ch'au</td>
<td>To introlce. This is occasionally interchanged with No. 10 矢, and several of its compounds exhibit some affinity in meaning; they are read k'iu, k'iu, and shen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>rad.</td>
<td>This is sometimes interchanged with No. 869 多; its derivatives are read pah, pah, fa, and wai; it is not readily confused with itself when a radical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>wang</td>
<td>To die. This reappears in No. 271 當, and No. 438 當, and a common derivative 莘 is often interchanged with it, and regarded almost as a synonym; the sounds are snow, man, and numg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千</td>
<td>k'au</td>
<td>This is now a synonym of No. 21 见, but was originally distinguished, and in those compounds read nia, it is usually retained; others are read hua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千</td>
<td>k'au</td>
<td>The largest part of this group is read k'ao; others are k'hon, k'hien, k'hien, and k'iel; No. 364 士 flows from it, and it is sometimes confounded with No. 49 千 and the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千</td>
<td>k'au</td>
<td>It is interchanged with No. 19 见 in several characters; its sounds are all yit, but the significations vary greatly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千</td>
<td>wu</td>
<td>A plateau. The sounds here are like the primitive, except 萬 yuch; their meanings are not influenced by it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千</td>
<td>rad.</td>
<td>This primitive is sometimes wrongly written like No. 72 见 as 见 for 见, and also 见; its derivatives are read to, tai and ti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千</td>
<td>chang</td>
<td>A staff. This character is also written 见, partly to distinguish it from the last; the compounds all read chang, and exhibit some reference to the meaning of their phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>This and No. 75 见 are liable to be confused; its compounds are mostly read yih, others being yen and teh, the last making a sub-group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下</td>
<td>hia</td>
<td>Below. These few characters are read k'iu or zha and teh; they show no trace of the primitive in their meaning; No. 57 见 might sometimes be taken for it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>于</td>
<td>kang</td>
<td>This primitive has a large sub-group under No. 646 間, and smaller ones under 见 and 见. No. 250 见 and No. 384 见; its derivatives are mostly 见 and kang, then cang, cang, and k'ang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>于</td>
<td>rad.</td>
<td>This group is read t'au, wu, and shih; its characters indicate no affinity with its meaning, and one of them 柴 leads a few derivatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>于</td>
<td>rad.</td>
<td>This must not be confused with the next; it is used as a contraction for 见 by rapid penmen; its derivatives are read t'shun, shen, c'heh and tao; 见 and 见 both lead off several others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>于</td>
<td>t'ai</td>
<td>Talented. This group contains many common words; all but one (閉 yi) are read like it, and their meanings differ greatly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION.

Rad. 57.—This character imports none of its meanings to its derivatives, which are read 九 and 九; two of them 船 and 逆, lead sub-groups of five or six characters, and No. 156 九 may come from it.

Rad. 49.—This and the next might, as primitives, be joined in one, for they are accurately written; this group is read 九 mostly, also 旨, 声, and 塘; one sub-group under No. 331 九 is large.

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

Knife.—This and No. 5 刀 are similar in sense, but their groups differ in sound, this being read jiu throughout; No. 332 刀 comes from this, but the form is a contraction of 初 choung.

Also.—This reappears in No. 510 也 and No. 165 也 and other sub-groups; the derivatives are read 之, 之, 之, and 之, of none of them like either sound or sense.

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

To beg.—This primitive appears like an offshoot from No. 1 乙, but its affinities are with No. 664 丙 and the 8th radical 丙, with which it is interchangeably; its compounds are read kih, yih, kih, koh, koh, kih, kih, and kioa.

A sprout.—The sub-group under No. 210 家 is the only important one; the compounds are read teh, che, tish and te; and are unlike in sense.

千 1000.—A thousand.—This and No. 20 千 are often mistaken for each other, but this is the least used; its compounds are all read t'ai.

A colt.—This primitive affects the meaning of a few characters under it; their sounds are mostly chok and tih, with poh, yoh, tao and lioa; and 之 both lend two or three compounds. Rad. 36.—This character reappears in a large sub-group, No. 295 多; its few unimportant compounds are read tik and te.

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

Ink.—This and No. 49 久 are much alike, and the next group resembles both of them; these derivatives are read jen, except one contraction 九 jin, 九.

A pill.—Its derivatives are all read huon or wen, 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 che and che, and the primitive evidently affects the meaning of its derivatives.

Rad. 47.—The characters in this group are read cheen, shin, chin, tin and tai, and their meanings have very little in common.
INTRODUCTION.

Rad. 43.—The sounds of these compounds follow their primitive, but it has lost its reproductive influence on their meaning.

The derivatives are mostly read hung, and this primitive is often interchanged with No. 130; the meanings of many of them allude to a touch or vibration.

The sounds in this group are pah, pcon, fen, and pet; and the meanings of the characters show no resemblance; No. 138 is often interchanged with it, and No. 308 is derived from it.

Rad. 94. This and No. 29 are often wrongly interchanged; this group is read kien and def; and the compound Fab is a good example of ideographie writing.

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

To cut off. — The sounds in this group are temk and tes, both of which the phonetic has; the meanings are very similar.

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

Rad. 65. — The group under this as a primitive is more important than that under it as a radical, and it is not easy to draw the line; the sounds are chi and hu in equal proportions, with three read beta.

Rad. 75. — Few compounds under this primitive are read whu, bhu, bwa, and sun, of which No. 278 is the form sub-groups.

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

Rad. 87. — The compounds under this character partake slightly of its meanings; their sounds are yin, stax, and chen.

The second form. — The derivatives are read chu and nw; their meanings show no resemblance to it or each other.

A chord. — This often occurs written in obfuscate forms, and resembles No. 290; the compounds are read kwe, kweh, kweh, yin, and mui, a miscellaneous-group.

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

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

Deficient. — The sounds under this primitive, which resembles Fab, are tah, fau, and pien; their meanings are still more diverse.

Rad. 82. — This group is read wu; with the exception of three read kwa and wu; the meanings of the characters are unlike.

Neat. — The compounds are read wu, chiu and hu; one of them is leads off three or four in a sub-group.

Rad. 93. — The few words in this group are read kua, kie and dem; they have no similarity of meaning.

Fair. — This primitive resembles the heaven, but that forms no derivatives; its sounds are yu, xiu, kiao, yin, and xu; one leads a small sub-group.

Rad. 66. — The forms of the radical and primitive differ a little, but this resembles No. 179 in some cases; the derivatives are read whu, wu.

Cinnabar. — This primitive gives its sound to five compounds, the rest being read eka, xia, xing, and tung; it might have itself been elevated to a radical.

Uniform. — An unusual similarity runs through the meanings of this group, which is read gao, kiao and xiao; one derivative Fab 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 read, kwh, mbh, and wu; from one of the characters proceeds No. 466, and there are other small sub-groups.

Up to. — About half of this group is read kh; the rest are xia, kia, and xu, suggesting a contraction from other forms to explain the sounds.

Rad. 76. — The sounds of kia, bia, ben, yan and xia, occur in this group; in many of the characters, it is not easy to decide whether Fab is the radical or primitive.

Rad. 69. — No similarity in meaning is seen in these derivatives, which are read hia, hia, yan, and ao.

Rad. 68. — More than usual uniformity appears among the derivatives, most of them being read kwa, with ku and tu; No. 799 is derived from it, and are 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; the derivatives are read xia, jia, tua, and yia, and show a few sub-groups; some of the compounds properly belong to the radical.

To squat. — Half of the derivatives are read tua; others are xiah, token, and shun; there are two or three small sub-groups.

To transform. — The compounds of this group read kwa and roo, and several of them are modified by the meaning of the primitive.

Rad. 85. — The sounds vary much among these derivatives, but their meanings are even more dissimilar; it is not the same as No. 174.

To look up. — This is not the same as No. 175; the sounds are ang, xia, and yia, and the sense of the primitive appears in many of the compounds.
INTRODUCTION.

The sounds here are shi, i and sich; their significations vary much; it is sometimes interchanged with No. 289 爾, and No. 542 夫 is an euhphon.

Ancient.—This group is read ku and ko, but their meanings differ widely; No. 497 穀 and No. 544 畜 are derived from it.

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

Not so.—The sounds here are fah, and sep, 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 古.

A nu.—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; 章 is a hybrid.

The people.—Uniform in sound, with the exception of 目, eye; in some of the compounds 章 is improperly interchanged with it.

To coll.—The compounds are read two, choo and chow; their meanings are diverse; it is contracted to 只 in some cases.

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

A h.—The sounds follow the primitive, which itself recurs in No. 784 至 in a small group.

To lose.—The words here are read choh, tich 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. 595 is one of them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Winter.—The sounds in this group are tang, t'ang and chung, 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 is interchanged with 氣; the primitive, which is not the same as No. 106 氣.

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Morning hour.—This group is read xia, luo and liu; its significations are incongruous; 卵 an egg is abundant, and No. 679 蛋 leads a large group.

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

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

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

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

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

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. 1040 俊.

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 禽.

A name.—Half of this group is pronounced pieu and half is foo; the primitive is sometimes written 弁, not correctly.

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

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

A shelf.—The sounds vary from mu into nan, na and chang, there is no similarity in sense among the derivatives.

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

To divine.—Among its compounds some are read nien, tien, tich and sheen; one of them is No. 287 萬 making a subgroup; it and No. 153 古 are often misprinted for each other.

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

The dusk.—About half a dozen of this group are read taib in some the primitive is often contracted to No. 901 俊, because of the sameness of sound.

Furthermore.—This much resembles the last; the sounds tai, cha, chi, tiu and tsie occur under it; No. 370 助 flows from it.

A signal.—Some derivatives are read hiao, but their significations vary much; it is deemed to be derived from No. 2 五.

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

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

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

**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 real like it, and they all refer more or less to its meaning.

**From by.**—This group is read siu, chu, tih, chel and gin, 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 meanings.

**Catalogue.**—Shaw is the most common sound in these for 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 回 and No. 292 叔 are like it.

**To go out.**—Besides ch'ih, the sounds kih, teh and gin occur; the meanings are very diverse.

**Therefore.**—The sounds are 且 and 亜; the primitive is changed to the old form 齊 in some cases.

**SIX STROKES.**

**A letter.**—The sounds here are uniform, but the characters do not take after the primitive, itself derived from No. 35 齊.

**A house.**—These compounds are read 亜, but they are not uniform in meaning; it is itself derived from No. 39 齊.

**Peace.**—Nearly uniform in sound; the primitive is parted in 宴 to feast with.

**Also.**—Usually read yih, but none of the compounds resemble it in meaning; No. 103 疑 is often contrasted to this, especially in those characters where it is placed over the radical.

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

**To join.**—The sounds kih and yih 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 亜 in formal books.

**The tenth hour.**—This group is read kau, kau, kau, kau and kau, 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 亜 and makes another form of it.

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

**This group is uniformly read kau; the primitive is not in use, and reappears in No. 459 畫 and No. 666 充; 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 sub-group, No. 631 追 of four.

**A series.**—These all follow the sounds of the phonetic, and No. 578 質 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 橫.

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

**Martin.**—A few of these are read sang; one derivative 質 forms two further compounds itself; No. 154 形, No. 233 形, and No. 235 形 are easily confounded with it.

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

**A foreigner.**—This group is read 亜 and 亜; the phonetic is sometimes wrongly interchanged with No. 701 形.

**The sounds here are liu, liu and tan; a few show something of the primitive in their meaning.**

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

**To ovange.**—The sounds are 亜 and 亜, but none of the compounds show much trace of the primitive.

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

**To hate.**—Besides yih, others are read kah and yih; a few show traces of the meaning of the primitive.

**Rad.** 126.—Most of the sounds are 亜, mii and 亜; being aberrant; it is found No. 527 形 and No. 936 形, two small groups.

**To complete.**—Two are read shing, 亜 exceptions to 再 citing ching; their meanings sometimes partake of its own; it is not the same as No. 224 形 or No. 235 形.

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

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

**To bring.**—With kau, the sounds of 平 and 亜 also occur; in many compounds some ideas of bringing or granuler are noticed.

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

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

**A botan.**— Much diversity of sound exists here, as kwan, wan, kau, kau and kau: No. 421 华 is derived from it.

**A temple.**—In this group all differ from the primitive, the sounds kau, chii, ling and tai being common; No. 607 形 flows from it.

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

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

**Fortunate.**—Modifications of the sound kau, as kau, kau, kau and kau, occur in this group, which is very incongruous.
254 老 Lao 255vasion.—Most of these are uniform in sound, but
have no common bond in their meaning.
246 255 To publish.—The sounds huan and yenn prevail under
this primitive, which is much like No. 228 禾 and
flows into No. 598 宜.
248 郭 Gi 255 An official. —The compounds are read shi, and have ap-
parently got their sounds from 甲 a history.
248 亻 255 Rad. 145.—This is also used as a contraction of 亻 in
酒 and 君; the sounds are si, shai, taien and
skin.
248 匹 255 The chien.—These are sounded i, with one exception,
but their meanings vary much; it differs from 甲 a
stateman.
249 門 255 A thesis.—Besides 甲 the sounds tseh or shien occur;
this is liable to be confounded with its derivative No.
323 門, and the two are often misspelled.
250 丑 255 Within.—Two of this group are read fang, but their
meanings indicate nothing of the primitive; a sub-group
appears in No. 936 小.
251 柔 255 Altogether.—Those not read kung, are read fang, and
a few exhibit traces of the phonetic of the
meaning.
252 祭 255 Rad. 129.—Most of these are read chi; others are sin,
pil and yeh, and their meanings are equally diverse;
No. 569 祭 is a sub-group.
253 甲 255 Rad. 138.—In this group kou runs into hien, yen, yen
and kien; one derivative No. 300 祭 gives rise to
others, as No. 624 郭.
255 祭 255 Rad. 124.—The sounds in this small group change from
the primitive into hien and i; No. 948 祭 heads a large
sub-group.
255 甲 255 A group uniform in sound, and from one of
the compounds comes No. 699 祭; the character 甲
is much like it.
255 祭 255 To separate.—The sounds are mostly kich, kiah
and yeh; the primitive is a little in composition; two
subgroups, No. 507 祭 and No. 569 祭 are important.
256 甲 255 Rad. 127.—Uniform in sound, this group is diverse in
meaning; No. 499 祭 is often contracted like it.
256 甲 255 Rad. 121.—All but one, sie, read like the primitive,
which also gives its meaning to one or two of the
phonetic.
257 稲 255 甲 255 In a few words chu runs into shou, but the group
is nearly homophonous, and several show traces of its
meaning.
258 甲 255 First.—Considerable diversity of sound exists in
this group, as si and shang are applied even to the same
character.
259 稲 255 Equally.—The sound kien runs into yen, hien and ki;
it is often contracted to 甲 and the contraction of No.
333 稲 is 甲, which is sometimes confounded with it.
260 稲 255 Rad. 135.—The sounds kwh, hien, kuh, kiah and
shen, show the variations in this group; the meanings
are very diverse.
261 稲 255 A bouquet.—Uniform in sound, this group shows no
similarity in its meanings; 稲 is another form of it.
262 稲 255 A decade.—A few of these read kuen for 甲, and the primitive
is occasionally written as No. 359 稲 and
No. 565 稲 from likeness of sound; 稲 leads a few
other derivatives.

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Some—A group uniform in sound; many of the 10 derivatives contain an allusion to tubular things; it is like No. 206 回 and No. 208 回 in its shape.

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

An expense of water.—This resembles No. 217 其; they and shao are the sounds, and the derivative 其 becomes a primitive in 距 pulse.

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

Conscientious.—Liang, bing and ming are the sounds; they much resemble No. 203 舟, and is sometimes the same as No. 201 本 of its derivatives.

Uniform in sound with their primitive, several of these words exhibit some analogy to the primitive in their meanings; it is sometimes written like No. 206 夜 making a few synonyms.

The largest part are read kieh, others are kieh, kieh, kieh and tsieh; 侠 is read shen, and, unlike 侠, kieh, the primitive is changed with No. 203 合 and No. 202 见 in a few.

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

In — Wu, yu and ya are the sounds; the idea of forcibly stopping is found in half of the derivatives.

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

These derivatives are read p'tu and p'tu; it is derived from No. 71 筆, and resembles that group in meaning.

To overcome.—These are read ko and ki; two common derivatives are synonyms.

The sound of the word in the primitive is probably contracted with 背 in rapid writing.

All are read g'e; the primitive is probably contracted from 背, with which half of the derivatives are still written, as 柴 a re-consonant.

These are divided between puh, puh and p'e; but there is no similarity of meaning among them.

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

Fifteen.—All except one ( 顾 kia ) are sounded kia, but no connection in their meanings can be traced.

This is often written 般 and 部, but not quite correctly; the characters are read alike, but are seldom used.

The derivatives are unlike in sound and sense; and only one of them ( 徒 6u ) is much used.

This is the common sound; others are read shi, shu and t'u'an; but no reference to the primitive appears in its derivatives.

Besides these read cheh, two are read 陈 chen and 康 k'ung, which show a reference to the meaning of the primitive; it is tripled in one aberrant form 老 ideg.

All but two, 破 and 量 ying are read king, but no similarity of sense appears in any of them; No. 573 便 is derived from this.

In this group, su and 甫 are only sounds; No. 618 甫 is formed from it.

Three are read sang, the others are shub, shub and 仿; it is often confounded with No. 249 般 even in well-printed books.

Four are read yin; two do not really belong to the group, though they ( 诡酒 and 部 ) cannot well be placed elsewhere in this system.

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

Out of this group only two ( 近 and 妣 ) vary in sound, but there is no general connection between them in meaning.

Most are read yung, and the others are tang and sung; some of them are interchanged with 亻 or No. 720 康.

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

These characters are read chien and him; some of them show any allusion to the phonetic in their meanings.

All are read loh, but are rarely used; the primitive itself more than they all.

All here agree with the primitive in sound, and some slightly in meaning; none of them are much in use.
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Ps. 352

Norns.—This group is pronounced like its primitive, but their significations show little resemblance to it.

Ps. 353

Immatute.—This is derived from No. 65 王, and its combinations are read kek, they primitive is sometimes improperly altered to No. 225 王.

Ps. 354

Kid.—This is a sub-group of No. 108 比, and its sounds are all 番, but their meanings are unlike in all respects.

Ps. 355

I.—The sounds here are yu, tu, si, chu and shi; the primitive is often written 余, wrongly, and a compound 余 reappears in a sub-group of three or four.

Ps. 356

Sitri.—This group follows its leading sound, and some have tried to find traces of its meaning in them; it resembles No. 182 餅 when written badly.

Ps. 357

Hil.—A group read hi, chi and hou, but showing no similarity to the primitive in sense.

Ps. 358

Shit.—These sounds are derived from No. 118 什; none of them indicate any affinity in meaning.

Ps. 359

Certainly.—This group is mostly read yai, and its, three of the derivatives are like the primitive, an interjection.

Ps. 360

Chow.—These characters are like their primitive, which is itself derived from No. 118 什, and none of them indicate any affinity in meaning.

Ps. 361

Flowing water.—This small group is read tsah, or tsun in some dialects; the primitive is sometimes written 佧, like No. 483, and often 師, neither of them accurately.

Ps. 362

A step.—This group is read pu, except two that are pronounced chek or shek.

Ps. 363

Dry.—Four characters are read kan, the rest are kan; they are derived from No. 20 千, and many derivatives in the two groups are synonymous; 早 is like it in form.

Ps. 364

To close.—This is also written 末, but the shorter form is also correct; the compounds are read like it, and the two mean much the same.

Ps. 365

Kia.—Most of these are read hia, others kia, yen and bia; it is a natural group and easily distinguished from those under the radical.

Ps. 366

Bai.—All are read pai or pai; it is not always easy to discriminate between this and No. 490 具, especially in badly printed books.

Ps. 367

Quickly.—Ping and ching are the sounds in this small group; three of them relate to marriage contracts.

Ps. 368

Rad. 146.—All are read pei or pai; it is not always easy to discriminate between this and No. 490 具, especially in badly printed books.

Ps. 369

To help.—This is derived from No. 193 助, and the group follows its sound; their significations are different, but one may force a connection in 聢, and say it is the true which held the farmer.

Ps. 370

Pile.—These words are read puk and pah, and a little ingenuity can discover traces of the meaning of puk in most of them.

Ps. 371

Rad. 163.—All are read puk or pah; but the meanings of the derivatives differ entirely from the primitive.
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A **prefecture**.—This is derived from No. 178 府, which has three sub-groups, but they are seldom interchanged with this; their pronunciation is like the primitive.

**Night**.—Half of the compounds are read **yé**; the rest **ye**, one of which **yé** denotes the night **voice** of a bird.

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

**To enjoy**.—This is to be distinguished from No. 299 **chā**, it makes two sub-groups, Nos. 727 音 and 728 質; **chā**, **tan** and **sha** are the only sounds in it.

A **metropolis**.—Most of the compounds are read **tăng**, then **kíng**, **liú**, and **kái**; No. 863 **表** and No. 803 **貢** form two sub-groups.

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

**Strong**.—These characters are all read **tăng**, the primitive is written 堂 and 燕 in most cases.

A **flame**.—Most of the derivatives are read **tan**, others are **yín**, **shān**, **píng**, and **hú**, and a few of them refer to it in their meanings.

**To offer**.—**Fán**, **yáng** and **yāng** are the sounds in this group; the primitive is often wrongly written like **No. 348 備** in consequence of the similarity of sound.

**Red**.—These characters are all read **chāng**; the derivatives are more used than those under the radical; it is sometimes miswritten like No. 302 ** économies.**

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

**Military**.—This group is mostly read **wén**, the derivative is **piān** being the chief exception.

**A wife**.—All are read **tái**, but in none of them can any trace of the primitive be seen.

**A trouble**.—This is often written 菱, apparently to show the radical plainly; the sounds of **tái**, **tié**, **shē**, **shā** and **sha** are heard.

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

**Surprising**.—The sounds **kéi** and **kèi** are the only ones in this most numerous group under one primitive; three or four of its compounds as **kéi**, **wéi**, **kéi**, and **kèi** sound, form sub-groups.

**To come on**.—This group follows the phonetic; the primitive is sometimes written 貯 when it resembles No. 257 **shù**.

**A cliff**.—These characters are read **yú** and **yù**, but only one of them has any reference to its meaning.

**Straight**.—The sounds **chē**, **chéh**, and **shēh** are the chief ones; No. 674 **直** is derived from 直, and care is necessary to distinguish the two.

**A pig** **feddered**.—The sounds in this group are **chēh**, **chāng**, **chéh** and **tāh**; it is derived from the radical 貢, a pig, and is often carelessly written without the crossed line.

**Suddenly**.—The sounds in this collection range between **yú**, **yú**, **tēh**, and **tēh**.
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The sounds here are nih and nigh, as well as ni, but only one word is in common use.

To reach.—This sub-group is derived from No. 237.

Happily.—This primitive differs from No. 296 and is sometimes written 今 in pedantical or ancient style; the derivatives are mostly read king, and half of them mean to note; it reappears in No. 927.

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

To show out.—From the similarity in sound, this is sometimes interchanged with No. 739; the derivatives are read piao.

Poisonous.—This group is read tia, except tao, but has no unit of meaning; the incorrect form 侊 is occasionally seen.

A sub-group from No. 226 真; its characters mostly refer to suspension, and are read kua and hua.

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

Angry.—This, the prevailing sounds are niaol and ya; this primitive forms sub-groups under 齐 and 真 and No. 819.

East.—This resembles No. 532 in poorly-printed books; the compounds are read tang except 齐 and chao, but their meanings have no likeness.

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

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

This is regarded as a contraction of 齐 and the full form is also found in well-printed books; the characters are mostly read hua.

Robust.—This resembles 取, and its full form 嘉 seems to have been often intended in the compounds; No. 946 萬 and No. 955 萬 form two sub-groups; kian, kian, shen, shan, shen and kian are the sounds under it.

Perhaps.—This group is read kwau, kow or yau; there are sub-groups under No. 794 真 and or elegant.

The sounds in this group are all nga, and a large number of its is given in several of them.

A forest. —The sounds 使, lin, shan and pin occur under this primitive; it is not the same as 使 with which it is occasionally confounded.

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

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

This.—A large and homophonic group; three small sub-groups flow from it, as 使, as a foundation, No. 284.

Anciently.—The sounds sih, tao, tao and toh in the jing shing, and cho, ta and tai in the shang shing occur; one derivative No. 950 侤 heads a small sub-group.

Light.—The sounds of tiao, choan and shan are common in this group; some sub-groups are formed from it.

Sao and on are the sounds; one derivative which is another form of the primitive, which is not in use.

Read. 169.—Two are read wau, and the others wau; some of them properly belong to 齐 as a radical.

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

To bend—the sounds are siu, kau, i chief and i; the primitive comes from No. 20; with which it is occasionally interchanged.

The sound of these characters is mostly chau, then choa, tao, i and i; an idea of continuity is often seen in their meanings.

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

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

A particle. —The compounds are nga or a; it is one of several sub-groups derived from No. 415.

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

To approach.—This group is read yau; there are few common characters except 萬 and 萬; the last of which reappears in 萬, a soaking rain.

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

To discern.—This group is read chung and suing; some of the words reflect the meaning as well as the sound of the primitive; it is interchanged with No. 420.

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

United.—The sounds of ping, pung and p'ien occur in this group; the primitive is often contracted to 萬, and may be sought for under six strokes.

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

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

A law.—This collection of characters is read chi, but their meanings are very diverse.
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- **456** 卦 s Chai, Pendent. — The sounds chai, to, shui and yue occur in the group, in which no affinity of meaning is seen.

- **457** 委 4'0 To dispute. — The sound 40 varies into wo, jai, jen, nei and yai; this primitive is like No. 356 突, and the two are often written wrongly.

- **458** 显 *v Kinn. — The sounds of this group follow the primitive, and in many of the characters some glimpses of its meaning are seen.

- **459** 求 *40 All are read 蒡t, and one or two show some analogy to the primitive, as 4是指 from obesity; it is interchanged with 4 in one instance.

- **460** 面 *Pang A friend. — This group is read 4, with one or two read 4, a sub-group of nine characters is formed from 4), many of them synonymous forms of it.

- **461** 服 *Fah, To substantiate. — All are sound 4 and 蒽; this group is properly derived from 4 to govern, under which are found 倒 to recompense, 蒽 to blush, and others.

- **462** 钧 4'0 To open. — One character 4 drastic is peculiar in its sound, and the primitive always covers the radical.

- **463** 周 *Cheu Around. — So many in this group are read 4, that the more usual sound 4 made doubtful; their meanings differ widely from the primitive.

- **464** 帯 4'0 A kia. — This group is all wind 4'; the primitive is derived from No. 258 贏, and the two have many synonyms.

- **465** 忽 *Hwa, Suddenly. — Nearly alike in sound, as 44 or 4, these characters present several analogies in their meanings; the primitive proceeds from No. 96 4, and is not the same as No. 568 4.

- **466** 欣 4'0 Joyful. — Many of this group are synonyms with those under No. 99 4, and resemble their primitive in sound and sense.

- **467** 稀 4'0 A fault. — These differ wholly in sound and sense, and no analogy can be traced; the primitive 44 resembles it; 稀 and 4 are all its derivatives.

- **468** 見 *Chih: A child. — This is often erroneously written 44, the group is read 4, 4 or 4; a few varying, and many show a trace of the primitive.

- **469** 官 4'0 An instant. — This is often contracted to 4, and like No. 457 4 and No. 553 4, is derived from 4 to narrate; its compounds are all read 4.

- **470** 佳 4'0 As a primitive, this is confounded with 4 and must be regarded as the same; a sub-group is formed from 4, a sparrow, which then resembles No. 626 雛; the sounds shui, sui, tai, luci, wai and cher occur under it.

- **471** 韭 4'0 Fifty. — This group is read 4, mien, and Lin, and one of them has two derivatives.

- **472** 旨 4'0 玲. — The derivatives are all read 4 except 4, but their meanings are unlike; in some characters it is contracted to No. 298 4, when the radical is under.

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**Despicable.** — This group is mostly read 4, then 4 and 4; it is often incorrectly written like No. 498 4.

**Oblivious.** — This character is altered to 4 in those which are read 4, apparently to indicate their difference from these read 4, which more resemble the primitive.

**To think of.** — The sounds ni, nich, yen, jia, jen, and 44 occur in this group, but none of the characters assimilate to the meaning of the primitive.

**Red. 167.** — As a phonetic, this gives the sound of 4 to nine, the others being read yen and chao; 4 forms a subgroup of three.

**Food.** — This group is uniformly read 4, but no likeness is traceable in its meanings; it is made of No. 364 4 and placed above 肉肉.

**A cottage.** — This is derived from No. 268 4, which has no likeness in its appearance.

**Wild land.** — These are often read 4; the primitive is also written 4 隨, but is not interchanged with No. 362 4.

**A younger uncle.** — The sounds here are shuk, shih, shu, tiki and its; their meanings are quite unlike.

**Willing.** — This group is read 4 and 4; the primitive is a little like No. 478 4.

**To excel.** — The sound 4 varies into 4 in nearly all, others being read 4 and 4; it must not be written 4, as that is used only as part of No. 826 4.

**A tiger.** — This is regarded as another form of Rad. 141 4. and all the compounds are so read; No. 672 4 and 4, each make a small sub-group.

**None of.** — This group is scolded 44; the primitive is sometimes contracted to 4, which more easily distinguishes it from the next.

**A peak.** — These compounds are all read 4, but have no resemblance in meaning; 4 is altered to 4 in some of them; this and the last are easily confused. To prepare. — This group is read 4; the phonetic is often written like No. 367 4, with which it has nothing in common.

**An obstacle.** — The half of these are read 44 and the rest tek; the primitive has some relation to No. 240 4 in some of the synonyms.

**Fruit.** — About two-thirds of this group agree in the sound 4, but the others, read 4, te, wo, how, and 44, are so much in use, that the primitive is no guide to the sound.

**Bright.** — One of this small group is read 4, the others 4; there is no resemblance in the meanings.

**To alter.** — Most of these derivatives are read 4, others 1, yik, shik, 4 and 4; the primitive is similar to No. 592 4.

**Like.** — Heven takes the place of 4 in about one-third of this group; in badly-printed books the primitive resembles No. 685 4, clearly.
INTRODUCTION.

Distinguished.—All are read ch'ang in this group, and ch'ang is primitive: it is shadowed forth in the meanings of many; its form resembles No. 597 昱.

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

To give.—This primitive differs from No. 475 十, though confounded with it; the group is regularly sounded pi.

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

A low.—This group follows the phonetic tien; one variant is read t'ou; in some cases, No. 953 見 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 種 No. 363 種 No. 780 種 No. 914 種 No. 838 種 and others.

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

NINE STROKES.

To publish.—This flows from No. 245 約, but it has little in common except sound; most of the words are read lien; No. 555 聲 is interchanged with it.

A guest.—This c'ho of No. 272 各 differs from it in sound, lien being more common.

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

Constant.—This group somewhat resembles No. 556, but it is a sub-group from No. 228 組; and all the characters are read k'ang; some are much used.

A sovereign.—In combination this is occasionally interchanged with No. 755 約 and altered to 興; but the group is nearly uniform in sound and form; shi 聲 is an anomaly.

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

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

A measure.—The sounds here are ta, tuk and tuh; it resembles, but is not likely to be confounded with shih 席 a mat, as that forms no compounds.

A head.—A group nearly all read yen and yuen; the correct form is contracted to 首 in well-printed books.

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

To revert to.—The primitive has been superceded by one of its compounds, No. 819 遠, which leads a sub-group: the sounds are yeh and yih, and many characters show traces of the primitive in their meaning.

An army.—The sounds in this group are t'ien, ki'in, gu'n, hou, li'n, and hou'e, 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 t'ou.

Before.—A Lemmonophous collection read t'ien, 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. 211 未, with which it agrees in sound.

To memorize.—These characters vary from t'ien to ch'ou in a few cases; the primitive is easily confounded with No. 633 種 unless care is taken.

The spring.—This group is read ch'ou, nearly throughout; No. 732 春 is sometimes confounded with it, by being contracted to this form.

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

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

Majestic.—This is sounded we, but the characters are unusual, nor liable to be confounded with those under No. 233 種 if care be used.

All.—The sound lien varies into kien, ch'en and fen, and one derivative 萬 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; hou reappears in No. 847; the sounds are sii and yau.

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

Tender.—The sounds in this group are jien, to and moen; the meanings in several cases exhibit traces of the primitive.

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

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

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

This.—Most of these characters are read chu, and others are read tu, chê and sii; three small sub-groups occur under chu, shu and chu, and a fourth under No. 812 種 still larger.

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

A group of characters—A group real and well known throughout the old Chinese language, it is called in the old Chinese language.

1. Pronounce. This form is usually called the primitive form, and is the form in which the character is most frequently found in its original meaning. The primitive form is not always pronounced in the same manner as the other characters in the group.

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INTRODUCTION.

The sounds of *yen* and *yung* occur in these characters; this is a sub-group from No. 285 蕨, but the two have no analogy.

To assert.—The sounds are *yi*, *shi* and *teu*, mostly the former; this and No. 517 音 may hastily be confused.

A leader.—Half are read *teu*, the others *yi* and *shi*; it proceeds from No. 324 蕨, but the analogy between them is undiscoverable.

This group is entirely homophonic; in many cases it is interchanged with 德 and 宗.

This is quite unnecessary, as the characters under the radical contain all but one.

To explain.—This is similar both to No. 482 秭 and No. 412 家; most of the derivatives are read 皆, then 皆, *yung* and *heui*.

These.—This group is all read *neng*; its meanings occasionally allude to the primitive.

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

If.—This group is read *ji*, *ji*, *nou* and *chou*; it is derived from No. 139 坏, but their meanings are diverse.

Flowers.—This group is read *ying*, and its phonetic is derived from No. 200 黛, but the compounds seldom take after it is the primitive.

Spouts.—A few in this collection change *min* into *men* and *nou*, but none indicate any affinity with the primitive.

Light.—This group is read *yeh*, and one derivative has supplanted the primitive.

Law.—Most of these words are read *teh* or *tou*; and none indicate that the primitive has perceptibly influenced their meanings.

The sky.—This resembles No. 494 星, and in many cases is confused with it; Nos. 767 星 and No. 798 星 form sub-groups; the sounds are *yang*, *tang*, *tang* and *shang*.

To be.—The sounds *shi* and *ti* about equally divide this group, one of the easiest to recognize.

Mysterious.—Uniform in its sound *min*, this is derived from No. 129 少, with which its meanings have the most affinity.

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

Who?—A large group sounded *ho*, *nou*, *kow*, *khe*, *ye*, *kibh*, *lah* and *si*; *kibh* is often used for its primitive, and *la* leads a small sub-group.

Illicit.—The sound of *mou* changes into *noi*, *fang* and *sub* in some characters; this primitive is often contracted to 旨 in combination.

Above.—*Yu*, *yang*, *yung* and *yen* are the sounds; it somewhat resembles No. 577 蕨, and reappears in No. 921 家.

To slant.—Uniformly sounded *taeh*; the derivative 蕨 has three under it, but they are not common.

To think.—This is like 遠 favor, whose four compounds are rarely met; this group is sounded *sou*, *so*, *so* and *tsou*.
INTRODUCTION.

A shell.—This primitive was originally the, now altered to accommodate the radical on the left, as in 鲇; their sounds are koh, kah, kah, kah, kah, and kah.

A sexogastran.—This primitive flows from No. 244 老, but the meanings in this group are unlike either; most of them are read ed, not Pi.

How?—This primitive is also written 而 and 起, but in the compounds the correct form is generally followed; their sounds are koh, kah, kah, yah, kah, and yah.

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

A rebel.—This resembles No. 618 沙, and is contracted to 西 in writing and common books; No. 298 西 flows from it; the sounds are yuen.

To publish.—This and No. 748 資 are very easily confused; 漢 forms a sub-group; the sounds are yu, yu, and poh, the last being most common.

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

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

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

To prepare.—This primitive is often written 資 and incorrectly 資, both of which lead one astray when searching for it; pi, poh, and po4 are the sounds.

Surmise.—The radical is placed on the right in these characters as in 資; one sub-group occurs under No. 895 携; the sounds are koh, han, and seah.

To receiv.—This is interchanged with No. 682 收 in a few characters; one alone is read tan.

Weak.—This group has the sounds nich, joh, noh, nik and niah; the primitive has little influence on the meanings.

Late.—This is also written like 勻 a rhinoceros, under eleven strokes, and both forms are correct; the sounds vary from ai to ts2 and chi.

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

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

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

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

To hold out.—In this group the compounds all differ in sound from their primitive, which resembles No. 467 白 in shape; all being read ico.
How? These characters are read li, ti, and hsi in nearly equal proportions; several sub-groups occur.

Air. These characters are 'mostly read li, but show little affinity with the meaning of their primitive; which is an offshoot of No. 38 亜, varied in form.

Ching. To mount. These characters are read ching, shing or shin, but none show much affinity in meaning with the primitive, which resembles No. 456 倚 in its old form

A derivative of No. 219 彦, resembling 腹 emperor; it is a contracted character, and the radical is placed on its right side, as 腹 &c.; the sounds 唾, shin, ying and ching occur; two or three sub-groups occur.

Fodder. Formed like 稲 from two sprouts, this primitive imports its meaning to few or none of its compounds, which are read tien, tieh and chu.

Pottery. This primitive, which is an offshoot of No. 258 亜, is also written 耳; the compounds are all read yao, like it.

A brave. This primitive, No. 885 献 and No. 814 献, all contain the same radical; this group bears no affinity to it, and its sounds kieh and cheh are unlike.

A manner. This group is read piau, but is not connected in its meanings; its compounds are in common use.

A fun. Uniformly sounded shen, the primitive in this group imports its meaning to none of its compounds.

A horned tiger. This occurs interchanged with No. 507 帝; the primitive is also read ti, and the sounds si, ti and chi are heard, or ti most of all.

To detain. Other forms are 仔 and 走, which puzzle the student, but this is most correct; the derivatives are all read tao.

True. A derivative from No. 411 亜, for which it can be mistaken; the common sound chien becomes tien and shen in many cases; No. 1029 献 forms a large sub-group.

Aged. These characters are read seu, shen, seu and shiu; the primitive has no perceptible influence on them.

To pity. This and the next two resemble each other; these characters are sounded shih.

Fetid. Many of these compounds are like their primitive, which resembles the next; they are read seu, yen, and hao or hiiu.

A target. The compounds differ from their phonetic in meaning; part of them are read yao.

An answer. This is also written 訁 and 計, with 11 and 12 strokes, which perplexes the search for its compounds, which are read hao and kao.

Black. This primitive and No. 775 鳥 are easily mistaken, but the greater use of this as a phonetic and that as a radical will help to distinguish the two.

To debt. The derivatives are in common use, and their sounds shih or tsieh are analagous.

To pursue. A few in this group are pronounced tai, and interchanged with No. 624 圭; but the greater part are read chuai.

Preceptor. The sounds are shih and shuai; the primitive has no analogy with the preceding.

To help. This group is read yu; the phonetic is sometimes incorrectly written 薁 or 薁, both of which mislead in searching for it.

A bee. The compounds are read suo, and show no likeness of meaning to their primitive.

A granary. Most of these characters are read tsiang, but their meanings are quite unlike.

Together. This primitive is contracted to 燕 and 鳥; its usual sound kien is changed to kien, tien and chan in one third of the derivatives.

Advantage. The sound yeh or i changes to ai, nai or uph in a few words; no uniformity of meaning appears in the group.

An elder. Nearly uniform in their sound wong or 燕, most of these words have no sympathy with the meaning of the primitive.

Mulberry. These compounds all read sang, but their meanings show no reference to a mulberry.

An. The sounds nong, nai, tai and liing are all found in this group; No. 986 空 flows from it.

Stupid. This is occasionally contracted to 走, but without authority; the sounds of claw and cheh take the place of cheh in some of the compounds.

Hortiform. The phonetic gives its name to all these compounds, few of which are in use.

Plants. This resembles No. 667 献 in its meaning, both being regarded similar to the radical 蕃; its compounds are read ta-wo.

Time. This is a derivative of No. 249 寺; its compounds are all read shi, and most of them remotely refer to its meaning.

To fly. This is continually interchanged with No. 833 耻; and the compounds all have the sound teh.

Brilliant. This is derived from No. 288 光; the characters are read hang, but their meanings differ greatly.

Bone. The characters are easily distinguished from that under the radical; the sound kuh becomes luh and livh in one half.

To increase. These derivatives are read teh and suh; they are incongruous in their meanings.

A sty. This is easily discerned from No. 499 狗; the phonetic gives its sound kuan to the compounds.

An officer. This is often contracted to 部, even in well-printed books; it is like No. 374 部 in form; the sounds gwen, yen and are found.

Warm. This is also written 鴻 with nine strokes; the sounds of the characters vary from wu to yun, wah and gapo; and most of them are in common use.

A sight of. Part of these compounds are read luh and part kwan; a sub-group is found under 鴻; the primitive bears resemblance to No. 882 亜.
INTRODUCTION.

How?—The sound $ni$ changes into $np$, $hai$ and $kai$ in most of the derivatives, whose meanings are more incongruous than their sounds.

Fragments.—This primitive resembles No. 782 焉, and is often written $yin$ ; so is the common sound of the derivatives whose meanings refer to communication.

ELEVEN STROKES.

Secret.—This is a sub-group under No. 132 只, through one of its compounds, which also forms other groups, all of which are sounded mi or mih.

A robber.—This is often written like 冠 a cap ; the compounds are all read ken.

To reunite.—The primitive gives its sound pin to most of this group, the exceptions being read yen.

To lie on.—Shuk, suh, and sii are the sounds ; a glimpse of the primitive appears in some of them.

Adored.—The primitive regularly gives its sound to all its compounds, but its meaning to almost none of them.

A lord.—Most of this group are read king ; an errant sound kiang is heard in a few, enough to render all uncertain.

A root.—This is easily confounded with the next, but its sounds are unlike, these being read tik, tseh and shib ; 这 forms a small sub-group.

To consult.—Similar to the last, it is less frequently ch'uang found in combination, and all the characters follow the sound of shang.

To recur to.—This and the next resemble each other ; the sounds of the derivatives are all siti, and their meanings have considerable affinity with it.

Kindred.—Similar to the preceding in form, its sounds are unlike, it following the primitive 忙, except in one or two cases.

Many.—The compounds are read che and cheh ; one (礻) forms a sub-group, but the primitive imparts nothing to their meanings.

Rad. 200.—The Chinese found some difficulty in assorting these characters, whose sounds are ma, mo, mi and sian ; as many now under the radical shall have been placed under the primitive ; No. 1025 費 makes a sub-group.

Common.—Part of this group is read jang and others yang ; the primitive is contracted to 戍, and often interchanged with No. 327 前.

Tranquil.—These derivatives follow their leader 戊 in sound but not in sense ; this primitive and No. 391 彭 resemble each other in form and meaning.

Rad. 196.—This group and that under the radical are quite unlike ; these are all read tek but one, 広 chin, which forms two compounds.

Uniformly like the phonetic ch'uen in sound, this group shows no likeness in meaning of the characters.

To separate.—Part are read chi, but more are ti ; one derivative 韗 leads a sub-group of 12 characters, most of them synonymous forms.

To drag.—These few characters are alike sounded lian, and the meaning of the primitive appears in each.

A bound.—The primitive has four sounds itself ; its compounds are read tik, suh and shu, none of them bearing much likeness to it in meaning.

A suburb.—This is derived from No. 396 亭, with which some of its compounds are interchanged ; they are read shoh ; its shape resembles No. 802 网 and the next.

Who?—This, like the last, is derived from No. 396, and resembles No. 744 爃 and No. 742 著 ; its compounds are read shah.

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

This resembles No. 629 又, but it occurs less frequently ; the sounds are all sii, and the meanings unlike the primitive.

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

To triturate.—This and No. 590 炎 look much alike, but this is the least common ; most of the compounds are read ch'ung, ch'ung and sheung.

A bew. —The sounds here are hew, sii and shi ; there read hew, others are hew ; their meanings sometimes show traces of the primitive.

To blame.—The sound sheeng changes into tsh, ts' and ch'ai in a large proportion of the derivatives, whose meanings exhibit little affinity with each other.

To split.—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 i ; many of the characters exhibit the idea of blackness.

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

Lively.—These compounds are all read ch'uang or sheung, but none show the influence of their primitive.

Nearly uniformly in its sound yno, the others are read ao or yao and ch'iu ; a few resemble the primitive in sense.

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

Soundings, etc.—The sounds are king, king and shing ; this character is obsolete, and often contracted to 亭 for its compound 前.

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

Hidden.—This group is read nil, with the exception of 舵, 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.

The sounds here vary from ch'wen to jen and tien ; 舵 leads a sub-group of three.

Solitary.—This and No. 648 過 are frequently confounded in poorly-printed books ; the group is read ch'wen and tien.
INTRODUCTION.

Varnish. — The sounds here change from 訾 to into 似, 畫, 畫 and 似; their meanings are altogether diverse.

Shih. — To re-quire. — This is often incorrectly written 詰; which is another form of 訾; the compounds are read shih, seal and swn.

Dignity. — All the compounds are read to, as their phonetics, though few are influenced by it in their signification.

To signalize. — A large and regular group in its uniform sound of pin; a few compounds, as 還 and 漢, lead small sub-groups.

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

Vish. — This primitive resembles the radicals 豠, wheat and 墨, millet, but these do not occur as phonetics; this group is read tsh and shih.

A girdle. — The sounds here are chih, tai, ti and chi; some traces of the primitive appears, which is intersected with No. 507 in many cases.

Nearly all are read hau, others are san and ten; the primitive is not used; No. 1027 娥 is a sub-group.

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

Equal. — This somewhat resembles 腈, a couple, or altered to 腌; the compounds are read man and mui.

Violent. — The phonetic gives its sound k'iang to all under it; the form 強 is commonly used, but is still reserved as having only eleven strokes.

To console. — This gives its sound to most of the compounds; they are read wai or yai.

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

To practice. — This group is read shih and cheek; the meanings are alike the primitive.

To fly high. — The leading sound is tin, but bin, too, in, kuo, kiu, min and chen are also heard, rendering them all doubt 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 yin.

To know. — The few derivatives are read shih, but their meanings are different.

To make. — This sub-group comes from No. 342 失; its derivatives are uniformly sounds 訾.

An offshoot from No. 592 易, and an idea of injury runs through the group; the sounds are shang, then tshiang and tshang.

To sacrifice. — About half of this group is read tai, and the others chi, chai, tai, si and chih; a sub-group of seven comes under 謝 chih.

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

A bunch. — These characters are read leau, but their meanings are dissimilar.

To follow. — This and the two next are similar; half of this group follow the sound tshang, others are read seng and chuang.

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

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

To meet. — This flows from No. 348 萬, with which its compounds agree in sound, and often in sense; nearly one half are read ming, the rest pung.

Rod. 196. — The sounds vary to tio, ming and niao; this and No. 680 働 resemble each other.

Already. — The compounds in this group are read lei, luo and ken; the primitive resembles No. 775 隼, but is more used.

A helmet. — The few derivatives under this primitive have no affinity with its meaning, but are all sound-ed teu.

To kill. — The compounds are read sah and shah, and the original meaning crops out in some of them.

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

A councillor. — This is occasionally interchanged with No. 818 色, and altered to 瞭 and 俊; the compounds are read tsan, san, shan, shia and chien, and most of them have some reference to confusion.

Austere. — The derivatives follow the phonetic 當, except 銮 shih, and some of them partake of its meaning.

A neat. — This resembles No. 707 誠; the characters mostly follow their leading sound of chiu, esho and seu being the variant.

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

A group. — This is a sub-group from No. 169 誠, and the characters follow its sound so with a few exceptions which are read ka.

A tiger. — This primitive is sometimes written like No. 857 謎, but more often ve, which is allowed; the compounds are read cha, ta' and too.

A hall. — One of the sub-groups under No. 501 聚; most of its members are read chung and a few shang.

Rod. 197. — All the derivatives with one exception, king, are read lin, and the primitive conveys its meaning to only one of them.

Not. — The radical is usually written beneath the primitive, and in a few cases as in 木 and 畫, and its position varies the sense; the derivatives are read muh, muh and mu.

Poor. — This group is mostly read lei; others are luo, and one or two shih forms a sub-group No. 984.

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

Finished. — All these compounds are read phih, but their primitive does not influence their meanings at all.

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

To invoke. — About one half of this group is read to, the rest are lei and tah; the primitive is akin to No. 881 禮 and No. 985 禮, with which it is sometimes interchanged.
INTRODUCTION.

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

Tills—To the alike.

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

Tien—A gutter.—The sound of this is given by No. 144 巨 with which it has no other affinity.

Chii—To scrawl.—This is derived from No. 592 鑾, and its compounds follow its sound 鑾 but not its sense.

Chih—To burn.—This has become obsolete and is sometimes pejoratively written 戳 with thirteen strokes; the sounds are 色, 色, and 色.

A youth.—The sounds are 鐛, 鍐, and 鍐; its sound and form resemble No. 588 鐛, with which it is never interchanged.

This is now obsolete, and its derivatives are read 色 and 色; it resembles No. 823 鉲 and is still less like No. 815 鉲.

Chih—Sincere.—This heads the largest sub-group under No. 396 鉆, of which No. 727 第 and No. 728 第 are two others; the sounds are 鉆 and 鉆.

Then.—This is derived from No. 397 鉹, but has no likeness to it in sound or sense; the words are 鉹 and 鉹.

Good.—This phonetic gives its sound 鉢, but has no appreciable influence on the sense of the compound; it differs from No. 818 喜.

Lin—Will-o'-the-wisp.—This guides to the sounds of all its compounds except three read 鉐; and an idea of frangibility runs through many of them.

Loo—Fatigue.—This is a derivative from No. 614 戈; the compounds all follow its sound, but rarely its significance.

Chi—To suspect.—This is also written 鉐 in most of its compounds, but the second form alone is a synonym of 鉐; 鉐 is the common sound.

Two.—This comes secondarily from No. 23 而; under which it is a simpler form of this character; this group is read 鉐, 鉐, and 鉐.

Kieh—Pure.—This and No. 567 鉐 are derived from No. 256 鉐; its compounds are mostly read 鉐, and some of them are akin in meaning.

Kieh—That.—This is derived from 鉐, which unites with three radicals, one of them forming this sub-group, which is read 鉐 and 鉐.

Loo—To write.—A group whose members are read 鉐 and 鉐, but their meanings vary indefinitely.

Ced—Prodigal.—This is derived from No. 531 父, which sounds off four or five sub-groups, of which this is the largest; its compounds are read 色 and 色, and are written sometimes with No. 529 色.
INTRODUCTION.

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

Several.—This regularly follows its phonetic 皮; in a few cases, like 革, the primitive is abbreviated, but often to 机, as 机 for 机, &c.

Empty.—This is sometimes written like No. 785 空, and seldomly like No. 784 空; the derivatives are read 皮 and 皮.

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

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

Flowery.—This is often contracted to ten strokes 革 as it is a sound character, but the dictionaries place the words under twelve; they are read hwa, geh or gi and wi.

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

A prospect—This like No. 804 革 is an offshoot of No. 807 空; the sounds under it vary into ying, k'iu, hung and kao.

Important.—This is a derivative from No. 417 彩; the compounds are read shai, shu and tsai.1

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

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

Above.—This is not unlike No. 822 革 in form and sound; the compounds are mostly read tan, then chen, shen, and it.

To buy.—This phonetic leads the sounds of all its derivatives, and one of them No. 973 真 leads a large sub-group, though some etymologists separate them.

Thicket.—This and No. 930 真 resemble each other; the compounds here are all read puh or puh.

Hue.—This effect from No. 501 良 has a few characters under it which follow its sound occup.; it is easily confounded with the next.

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

THIRTEEN STROKES.

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

A gryff.—This resembles No. 839 真, a little, but it and its derivatives are seldom met; they are read chat and tien.

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

Frugality.—A derivative of No. 688 無, with which it is rarely interchanged; this primitive gives its sound "lien" to all but two of its compounds read "chen" and "tang," but its meaning to none.

Conserv.—This is also written 得 and 繒, but these forms are not common; their sounds are yung and yung.

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

To state to.—This group derives its sound from "lia" a grammarian, and the two are considered the same primitive; the derivatives are read 仑 and 仑.

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

Right.—This group is read throughout, and some of the characters show affinity with it; these are read 伦, 伦, and 伦.

Thunder.—This and No. 983 営 resemble each other in sound; this group is read kia, and the derivatives occasionally intimate the meaning of the primitive.

Sordid.—This is derived from Rad. 179 眾; its compounds are read "tsa" and "sah," and partake somewhat of its meaning.

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

To excite.—A derivative from No. 524 眾; the characters in this group are read "shen" and "lan," and many of them partake of the sense of their phonetic.

To perceive.—This is not an offshoot from No. 416 眾, but from 眾 altered; all its compounds are read erson.

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

Bold.—This is apparently derived from plants, but the sound indicates No. 528 眾 as its origin; the sounds "fan" and "fan" are curiously confused in the group.

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

To strike.—The compounds in this group are read "kia" and "ki," they have little likeness of meaning.

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

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

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

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

Avaricious.—This is contracted to 眾, and its compounds are read "shek," "sheh," and "sah"; several of them partake of its meaning.

Able.—This forms one of three sub-groups under No. 683 無; its derivatives are read "kan" and "kiai."
INTRODUCTION.

A case.—This phonetic is similar to No. 785 and No. 887; the compounds are all read hi and the most common one 亙 leads thirteen derivatives also read hi.

To capitulate.—This primitive, No. 981 and No. 999 resemble each other in sound and form; the group is read lu throughout.

Fresh.—This is rather a subgroup of 乡, which leads four other derivatives as 炎 and 炎; not many of either group are in common use.

A year.—The sounds in this group are 亙, 亙, 亙 and 亦; the primitive is contracted to 炎 and other forms.

To respect.—This group is read king, and most of the characters are in common use; it looks a little like No. 870 故.

A myriad.—This offshoot from No. 598 會 itself reappears in a subgroup, No. 970 故; its derivatives are read 會 and 會 and 會.

Birds singing.—In this group, the compounds are read 萬, 萬 and 萬, mostly the latter; the idea of discord appears in many forms.

Overpassing.—This comes from No. 605 省 and imports its sound 萬 to half of its derivatives, the others being read chiu.

To form.—This group is mostly read 會, then 會 and 會; many of the characters relate to density or thickening.

A case.—This is used as a contracted form of No. 1021 省, but as a phonetic has no likeness to it, all the derivatives being read 會 or 會.

To direct.—This is derived indirectly from No. 416 中 and one compound has three or four under it; the sounds are 會, 會, 會, 會, 會 and 會.

Delicate.—This and No. 555 省 are sometimes interchanged; its compounds are read 會, 會, 會, 會, 會, 會 and 會; some of them have one or two derivatives.

As insect.—The characters in this group are read 會, 會, 會, 會, 會; No. 1087 省 is an offset, and one or two other sub-groups are found.

Putrification.—This resembles No. 869 省 and is comparatively a small group, whose members are read both 會 and 會 in some parts of the country.

FORTY STROKES.

Happy.—This being a sacred character is contracted to 會 with ten strokes; its compounds are read 會 and 會 in equal proportions.

A guest.—This is often changed to 會 as being more easily written; the words are read 會 or 會.

Recrimination.—This is derived from No. 296 yin by duplication; its compounds are read 會 and 会, and most of them are placed under the 100th radical.

Rud. 210.—Many of the characters which properly come under this phonetic are placed under the radical in Kanghi's Dictionary; the derivatives here are read 會 and 會.

Heroic.—The characters in this group are read 會; the primitive flows from No. 622 省 and is somewhat like it.

Necessary.—This primitive, also written 省, is sometimes interchanged with No. 847 省; it resembles in sound and sense; it flows from No. 527 省, and the compounds are read 會, 會, 會, 會, 會, and 會; 省 has six derivatives.

You.—This is contracted to \( \) in composition; the derivatives are read 會, 会, 会, 会, 会, and 会.

Just.—One derivative under this 氏 has four under it, which and the others are all read 省.

To displace.—This is read both 會 and 會, and its compounds are read 會, 會, 会 and 會, chiefly the first; their meanings show some traces of the primitive.

An obstacle.—A small group whose compounds are read 會 and 會.

To congregate.—This is occasionally interchanged with No. 417 省 and looks like No. 882 省; the derivatives are read 會, 會, 會 and 會.

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

Interrupted.—This resembles No. 1010 省 and is also written 省; its derivatives are all read 省.

Glistering.—Formed by duplicating Rad. 153 省, whose meaning it has partially kept; the words are read 會 and 會.

A terrace.—This group follows the sound 會 of its phonetic, which is often contracted to No. 109 會, and also to 省 with thirteen strokes.

To examine.—An offshoot from No. 439 省, this primitive has affinity with its derivative No. 905 省; the sounds are 省, 會, 會, but chiefly 會.

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

Phanagry.—This primitive, an offshoot from No. 254 省, does not affect the sense of its derivatives, which are read 會, 會, 會, 會, 會, and 會.

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

To cultivate.—This is derived from No. 456 省, and its compounds are all read 省.

Steam.—The compounds under this character are read 省 and 省; it has no affinity with No. 558 省, nor will No. 1062 省 be taken for it.

Suspicious.—This conveys its own sound 會 to about half its compounds, the rest being 會, 會, 會, and 會, and some having two or three sounds.

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

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

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

A necklace.—This is formed of Rad. 154 賺 repeated, and its derivative is read 乞; there are all read 乞.

A kitchen.—This and No. 817 座 both come from 促, a band of music; 鼓 has also three or four common derivatives, 读 and shu; this primitive is very often written 鼓 under 14 strokes.

Iridescent.—This seems to flow from No. 729 貔; in composition it interchanges with 畢 and 賢 in a few cases, and all the derivatives are read 貔.

A shop.—This is often wrongly written, as if the lower part was 木; but the two are unlike; this group is read 木 and 木.

To nourish.—This group is read 木, but its members indicate no likeness to their phonetic, which flows from No. 218 羊.

Afflicted.—This is sometimes contracted to 木, but only in poorly-printed books; the compounds are read 木 and 木.

To mount.—This comes from No. 243 吉; its compounds are few and infrequent, and all follow its sound 吉.

To sell.—This comes from No. 838 稼, but its sounds are not so uniform as that; most of them are 木; such, shu, the, 木 and 木; their meanings vary greatly.

A joint.—This derivative from No. 575 車 leads a few common characters read 木; it is contracted to 木 by rapid penmen.

Suggestive.—This is often contracted in writing to 者 under twelve strokes; the compounds are read 乍 and 乍.

To measure.—This flows from 车, which has also 車 as one derivative, and No. 1033 车 as another; 车 is frequently wrongly written so as to cover the whole characters as 车; the sounds are 乍 and 乍, but 乍.

Dream.—This perplexes one by its varied forms, in which 謎 and 話 predominate; the group is read 謎 and 話.

Manifest.—This has been superseded by its common derivative 謎, which itself has a few offshoots; the sounds under it are 謎, 乍, 乍, and 乍.

To record.—This primitive resembles No. 682 车, but is not an affix from it; the derivatives are all read 乍, but show no likeness in sense to the primitive.

To match.—This is constantly contracted to 見; all the compounds are as much used as their leader, whose sound 乍 they follow.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

To judge.—This flows from No. 840 賣, and its derivatives are read 賣.

To write.—This group is read 木; its characters are little in use.

A kitchen.—This and No. 817 座 both come from 促, a band of music; 鼓 has also three or four common derivatives, 读 and shu; this primitive is very often written 鼓 under 14 strokes.

Brook.—This comes from No. 824 賣, and its compounds are read 木, 木, and 木; or two or conversely some analogy to it.

Iridescent.—This seems to flow from No. 729 貔; in composition it interchanges with 畢 and 賢 in a few cases, and all the derivatives are read 貔.

A shop.—This is often wrongly written, as if the lower part was 木; but the two are unlike; this group is read 木 and 木.

To nourish.—This group is read 木, but its members indicate no likeness to their phonetic, which flows from No. 218 羊.

Afflicted.—This is sometimes contracted to 木, but only in poorly-printed books; the compounds are read 木 and 木.

To mount.—This comes from No. 243 吉; its compounds are few and infrequent, and all follow its sound 吉.

To sell.—This comes from No. 838 稼, but its sounds are not so uniform as that; most of them are 木; such, shu, the, 木 and 木; their meanings vary greatly.

A joint.—This derivative from No. 575 車 leads a few common characters read 木; it is contracted to 木 by rapid penmen.

Essential.—This leads the sounds of its derivatives, a few changing from 乍 to 乍; it is contracted to 乍 even in good printing.

Rustic.—The derivatives here follow the sound 乍 except one read 乍; they have no likeness in meaning.

To prove.—This is sometimes contracted to 見 in combination, and resembles No. 903 見; the derivatives are 乍 and 乍.

Pleasure.—The characters in this group are read 乍, yu, and shu; but mostly 乍; their meanings often refer to splendor; 見 leads three derivatives.

Prudent.—This primitive does not give its sound, as the derivatives are read 乍; No. 854 見 suggests it in part.

Bristles.—The derivatives in this group are read 乍 and 乍; in common books it is contracted, as 乍 for 乍 and one or two others.

To reflect.—This primitive resembles No. 917 見 and No. 999 見 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 乍 and 乍.

Cruel.—This gives its sound 乍 to half of its compounds, and the others are read 乍; they frequently show some trace of its many meanings.

Number.—This is an offshoot of No. 789 見; its compounds are read 乍, 乍, and 乍, and show no similarity to the meaning of either.

Field.—This group and those under No. 789 見 and No. 881 見 are alike read 乍, and their compounds are often interchanged; 見 has 12 derivatives, and 見 has six, beside others; 乍 is contracted often to 乍, 乍, even in well-printed books.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

Grandess.—This primitive somewhat resembles No. 873 見, but the group is quite unlike; one character is read 乍, and the others 乍.

Near.—Half of this character is sometimes wrongly written 乍, which is a synonym of 槟 the hazel; the derivatives are read 乍 throughout.

Road.—This group placed under this radical contains many in which it is properly phonetic; the prevailing sound is 乍, with a few read 乍, 乍, 乍 and 乍.

To bewilder.—This character is contracted to 乍 in composition; its derivatives are read 乍, and 乍 leads a group of three.

To ascend.—This flows from No. 219 見 and in sound is like No. 666 見, and seems to be a contraction of one of its compounds; the group is read 乍 throughout.

Sudden.—This group resembles No. 626 見 in sound, and No. 948 見 in appearance; it is read 乍, but the compounds are not much used.
Generations.—This is often written 石 under 14
strokes, but the dictionaries follow this form; it is also
contracted to 裨 as in 亙 when the radical is under-
neath; all are read lî.

Simple.—This is constantly interchanged with No. 608 興,
both forms being regarded as correct; the sounds are all ny.
To observe.—This primitive is derived from No. 946 炎,
but in practice the latter is contracted to 亙 nearly like No. 429 亙, as in 橄 olive; the sounds are all lon.

A swallow.—This and No. 846 烏 are often taken
for each other; the words in this group are read yu like the
phonetic.

To encourage.—This group is sounded as throughout;
the characters are seldom met.

A trick.—Many derivatives under this character partake
of its meaning, and all but three read li follow its
sound; it resembles No. 917 歌 and No. 981 歌 in
form and sound.

Courteous.—This group conforms in its sound 亙 to
its phonetic; the characters seldom occur and are diverse
in meaning.

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

Suspend.—These characters are read 亙, one of the
sounds of the primitive, of which one is the third a
syphon.

A law.—This is an offshoot from No. 904 書, but the
lower half of the primitive is often altered; the
derivatives are read 亙 and lî.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

Impedient.—This primitive comes from No. 608 興,
and its derivatives are often interchanged with these;
all are read 興.

To encourage.—This is contracted to 亙 in common
books; the sounds under it are mostly yáng or yang
with shăng, niāng and náng.

A victim.—This resembles No. 880 歌, but occurs less
frequently; its compounds are all read 興.

Hour-frost.—A derivative from No. 538 熹, the sounds
are uniformly shîning; it is frequently interchanged
with No. 730 瀡.

This flows from 瀡, which itself has a few
other derivatives as 瀡 and 瀡; this group is read
lien and lin.

A barracuda.—These characters are uniformly read lien,
and from one of them 瀡 flow six derivatives; the
primitive is an offshoot from No. 532 瀡.

Mineral.—This can be mistaken for No. 945 矿, from
which it differs in sound; the derivatives are read 興, chin
and sien.

A river.—This primitive is often contracted to 瀡
in common books; its derivatives are read chin and
sien, and one in common use is tsin.

Fresh.—A homophonous group read sien; the primitive
is not unlike No. 988 石 in form but yet in sound.

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 興; 矿 has four
derivatives.

 frac. — These characters are read sîh and yîh; the
primitive is not derived from No. 880 矿 which
resembles it in construction.

An infant.—This is one of the derivatives from No. 939
礦; its compounds are all read yîng, but their
meanings have no connection.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

To consent.—The characters in this group are all read
sîwân; they must not be confounded with those under
No. 980 矿 read lîh.

Mixture.—This is indirectly derived from No. 851 矿,
and is a little like No. 1027 雅; its compounds are all
read sîwân.

To skip.—This imparts a trace of its meaning to
some of its derivatives, which are read sîh, choh and
shih.

A nobleman.—The characters in this group are read
sîhu, tîn and tîh; but show no likeness in meaning
to their primitive.

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

Abundant.—This and No. 926 良 are constantly in-
terchanged with each other, but not quite correctly;
the sounds fûng and yu are the sound ones in this
group.

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

To dread.—This and No. 1034 良 differ a little in
form, and altogether in sound, this group being read kî
throughout.

NINETEEN STROKES.

To bind.—In some of the common derivatives, this
primitive is contracted to No. 212 亙 for 擁; the
sounds are chiefly tîw or ctuâ, then wân, man, shuan
and pîan; two or three small sub-groups are formed
from it.

Without.—This is an offshoot from No. 719 高, and
some of its derivatives are interchanged with those; all
here are read wî.

Elegant.—This is derived from No. 722 高; in some
characters it is contracted to No. 247 西 or No. 724
and even to 西 the upper half; the compounds are read
hi, xi, xû and shîn.

Difficult.—This is in form an offshoot from No. 756
亙; the derivatives are read wân, wise, ni and tan, some
of them having two sounds.

To help.—This is also written 赞 and 程; which
perplexes the student as to the proper number of strokes;
the last construction resembles No. 813 程, with which
it is sometimes interchanged; this group is read tsan,
tshên and tshî.

Summit.—This is derived from No. 674 程, and agrees
with it in sound; the compounds are read tsan, and
show a little likeness in signification.
INTRODUCTION.

Those who are curious to follow the manner in which these primitives unite to form groups and sub-groups of derivatives, will easily be able to do so by running one or two through the radicals. It will soon be perceived how far they really serve as phonetics now, and how cautious one must be in deducing the sound from the primitive, especially of words in the jut shing. This combination of radicals and primitives is easily paralleled in other languages, especially in Greek and German, whose facility of compounding and decompounding roots and prefixes gives them such power and variety of expression. If there was a possibility or use in a universal language, in which mankind could convey their thoughts irrespective of the sound of the symbols, the Chinese seems to be the best fitted for it, inasmuch as the system of combination here explained is susceptible of infinite development to express almost any name or idea.

Out of this whole number 106 characters are either imperfect, contracted forms, not in use, or such as are rarely met with, leaving 934 common characters, most of which occur as often as any of their compounds. One advantage of learning this list, is the readiness it gives the student in reckoning the number of strokes in a character. When it has only a few strokes as 羽, 画, or 河, there is no hesitation in the search; but when their number is over twelve, as in 焉, 射 or 槟, it saves much time to know at sight, that they are to be found under 14, 18, 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, is composed of mouth joined to the 256th primitive, and is the 211th radical, making 21 strokes, under which number it is placed. In others, like 眼, or 腹, or 胸, 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, n, ap, nk, and nt. In Canton, oi and ai; — in Amoy, ai and 6; — in Fuhchau, a and ai; — in Shanghai, a, e, ya, and yih; — in Chifu, ai.

From hand and really as the phonetic; it is interchanged with cai  sai 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.

相 | to be next to each other; to lean on.

有大山 | he has powerful friends.

保 | a student's surety.

門 | to go from door to door, as a beggar; to gad about.

背 | back to back.

不進去 | I can't get in; — for the crowd.

打 | to be beaten; I was thrashed, or struck.

晚 | towards evening; late in the afternoon.

肩兄弟 | brothers nearly the same age.

丁 | I have waited already a year.

延遲 | to procrastinate day by day, to delay till the time has passed.

In Cantonese. To lounge, to lean against; to lie down; an interjection of surprise, sorrow, or pain; to beg or ask.

| 下 | lie down a little.
| 遠 | lean it here, as against a wall.
| 得去 | it will answer.
| 求你 | I intreat you.
| 喔 | oh dear! whew! an exclamation also written as below, and in other ways.

An interjection of surprise, mixed with regret or self-reproach.

呀 | haiya! it indicates more distress than our height; alas! alack!

查 | I have made a mistake.

我纔知道 | ah! I only just now knew it.

From rain and to visit as the phonetic.

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

| 云 | the beautiful clouds are scattered about.
| 云 | cloudy hill-tops.

From clouds and to desire; like the last.

| 灰 | cloudy, obscure; sky covered with clouds; murky.
| 灰 | dull or cloudy; applied to spectacles, as they can relieve sight; said to have been brought from Malacca in the Yuen dynasty.

From plants and to visit.

| 灰 | beautiful and luxuriant vegetation; shady, flourishing; fine, graceful, stylish, pleasing.
| 灰 | the many accomplished officers in the king's employ.
| 立 | a rich emerald color, as of a lawn or grassy bank.
| 灰 | shady groves.

From earth and to cover.

| 灰 | dust rising in the air; obscured, as in a dust storm.
| 灰 | clear, pellucid water.

泥化 | the mud turned into light dust.

| 灰 | to get beyond the defilements of this dusty world, — as when becoming a priest.
The second form is unusual, and confined to stature. 

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

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

身量 of rather low stature.

子孙 a short fat man.

塌塌的 too low; squat, dumpy.

得太太 too low; very diminuitive.

从 eye and a task; very often read eai.

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

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

From a place and advantage; the primitive is regarded by some rather as a contraction of 萬 a great number; it is interchanged with 万好, 危 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.

巷 a narrow lane.

日 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.

急若怒之 中 appalled or excited, as if in perilous straits.

A part of these characters are also pronounced ngang. Old sounds, ngung and yung. In Canton, ong and ngong; —
in Amoy and Fukhau, ngang and yang; — in Shanghai, ngong; — in Chiuf, ang.

狭 In Shantung, the raccoon dog 狐 was once called 䊀 by the people.

从 sun and high; to be distinguished from 燕 mao.

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

首先 to carry the head high; 

贵 exorbitant; the price is rising.

志气 1 self-possessed; not afraid of men; satisfied and elated.

高 tall, imposing; proud, haughty.

然而入 he entered in a dignified manner.

气像 a pompous manner.

The original form is composed of 䊀 even and 䊀 a seal; the second form is most common, and must not be confounded with 燕 mao, or 炎 kung; it is like the last.

Great, high, to raise the head, as an attitude of expectation; used by speakers for; high priced; strenuous.

价格低 the prices vary; they are now cheap and now dear.

意味慷慨而自 public spirited and energetic, yet still self-possessed.

不自恤 I do not pity myself.

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

柳 Also read yih. A horse post is 马. Also hard, strong.

An angry horse is 马一 one who throws up his head; 马扔 and prancing.

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

食时子 1 when the food has become sour.

食醋面 the food was sour and moldy.

剩 Sparing, niggardly.

呃 From mouth and a knot; it is also interchanged with 吃 the crow of a cock.

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

咽喉 to belch, from wind in the stomach.

Read 䊀. A horse with a white belly.

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

映 船 the ship.

盈 财 money, wealth.

盈 風 疼 a windy colic.

盈 A basin, a dish; a gurglet; a water jug; a sort of tureen; an earthen vessel for beating time on; overflowing; sleek.

盈 A water ewer; broken pottery; potsherds. (Cantonese.)

盈 背 his good keeping is seen on his back, as a fat man.

盈 A soup-tureen; water-coolers, a vessel to cool things in a well. (Cantonese.)

盈 rich and abundant, like a spring.

盈 齊 an ancient name for old spirits, generous and rich flavor.
From wood and fierce tiger or raft; the second form is commonest for the fruit, and is also used for *ch'a* 樵 a raft.

A sour red fruit of the size of a cherry, a species of hawthorn (*Crataegus cuneata* and *pinnatifida*), common throughout China; the fruit is called 紅葉子 and 山楂 at Peking; and 山楂 elsewhere; the acid is much esteemed. 山楂 a sweetmeat or jam made from the haw.

The cry of magpies.

From wood and to obstruct; used sometimes for the preceding, and for 棛 forest sediment.

To put wood in the way to post the passage; to lie near to; contumacious and opposing; name of a place.

An unauthorized character. The sound of indistinct utterances; a lip.

The sound of indistinct utterances; a lip.

The sound of indistinct utterances; a lip.

Sediment, refuse, lees, dregs, grounds, settlings; the residuum left after expressing the juice; the garbages of an article.

Feculence, leavings, sittings.

Broken star-aniseed.

Shell-lac.

The refuse left after preparing drugs; a second decoction. Read *ch'a*. 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. 疳 a cicatrix, a scar.

Discolorations or cracks of the skin, supposed to arise from the obstructed perpiration; a pimple, a blotch; pustules.

Chapped; a cracked and rough skin.

Wine blossoms on the nose, sometimes called 额刺 or flour thorns, from the pus in them.

Irregular teeth; uneven, distorted teeth, sometimes called snaggletooths.

From great above many, and is regarded by the etymologists as a contracted form of 種; it is sometimes written 雉 but not quite correctly.

To open out, to stretch open; to blister; to extend or display, as, a cause.

To boast.

To open the door.

A vain disposition and unwieldy person.

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.

Expanded horns.

From words and to boast; the second form is obsolete.

To speak hesitatingly, not straightforward; afraid to speak out, reticent; angry, disturbed in mind.

Incoherent talk, like that of one confused and afraid.

Also read 撲; 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've got it safe; hold it steady.

To work a bellows.

A grab a big handful.

To keep a gambling-table.

Water-sogged pork; it is sometimes watered to increase the weight.

To blow the fire-pipe; to act as a scullion.

I have security for it.

He holds the power.

Hold it tight; I've got it fast.

There is nothing to hold on by, no security for him; also, a nickname for a Buddhist priest.

To double up the fist.

To crush to pieces.

To open; to widen out.

To expand; to come out, as flowers; to spread out, as the embroidered plaits of a Chinese lady's skirt.
摩  An examination of regret and surprise; to chant or sing.
cha  Read tsü. To curse or scold at.

raisal  Sometimes written 飲, but not quite correctly; see also under 飲 chü.
A condiment of fish, prepared by finely hashing it with rice and salt, and setting it aside until fermented.

 gratuits  a species of edible Acalepha, or perhaps a Medusa; it is described as red like congealed blood, and draws crabs after it.

طف  a general term for biliary and other calculi; bezoar stones found in animals; this term is probably a foreign word imitated.

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

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

妻  bamboo growing irregularly; uneven; also to play on a flageolet.

趓  An unauthorized character; also read 碴.
cha To tread on, to walk through; to step on.

一腳泥 I got my feet covered with mud.

雨  to walk through the rain and mud.

乍  The original form is composed of lü, 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.

n.  now it is cold and it is warm; very fitful, as the weather.

然  abruptly, at once.

見  I happened to see it; it was suddenly seen.

斷  by sudden stops.

症  A running sore; a chronic, severe disease.
cha  a scrofulous sores under the ears, running sores on the neck; in Canton, the mumps is so called.

穫  severe sickness.

嘯  A loud rude noise; the noise of crunching; as of huge bones when eating; for a moment; a loud noise.

舌  to run out the tongue, as when surprised or alarmed.

In Cantonese. A particle, implying doubt, it may be so; also a final sound, denoting it is so; I see it.

詐  From words and suddenly as the phoenetic.
cha  To deceive, to impose upon; to feign, to make believe; artful, cunning, false; fraudulent, underhand, pretending.

意  he knew but pretended to be foolish; a wise man acting as a fool.
詐  to extort by false promises.
奸  to delude, designing, treacherous.
僞  suppositious, false; counterfeit.
老  feign to be honest.
敗  to sham defeat; to skulk from the enemy.
巧  clever at imposing on one.
睡  to feign to be asleep.
騷  to cozen, to cheat out of.
匿  to disguise; to pretend to be hid away.
勒  to force out of, to exact, as taxes; to falsely demand, as a debt.
變  protean, changeable,ickle.

榨醛  From wood or spirits and narrow; the verb is often written 醛 at Canton, but incorrectly; the second form is usually employed as the verb.
cha  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.

油  a house or shed where oil or bean-cake is pressed.

酒  an oil-press.

嘆  a spirit vat; a press for pressing the mash.

嘆  A sigh; groaning; a loud noise, as when calling one.

接著  the cries of birds.

驚  to suck wounds.

懇  From to worship or insect and ancient; the second form is used as a contraction of 銀, beeswax so often, that it is not much used in this connection.

蜡  The imperial thanksgiving made to earth at the end of the year for the crops, was called 蜡 in the Chen dynasty; the allusion was to the binding up or hybernation of things at that season.

烙  From fire and leaflet; it is interchanged with 烏 cha'.
cha' A crackling sound, as of a clap of thunder or burning thorns; a discharge, as of a gun.

雷  a sharp clap of thunder.

洗  One of the small branches of the River Han near Sui chau in the north of Hopeh; this name is also given to four other streams in the empire.

蓄  Careless about; not arranged in the middle, or nicely.

作事妄  to do work in a slovenly, heedless manner,— alluding to the disorder in a heap of stones; the phrase, however, is variously written.
The fingers crossing each other, which the character is supposed to represent; it is also interchanged with 螂 and 冇 ch'ā.

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; 錶  a silver fork; 魚  fish-grains.

三  a trident; also, a trivium.

1  燒  to roast or toast on a fork.

手  肩  to interlace the fingers and make a bow.

飛  the play of throwing up tridents and catching them.

出  to fork up; 要  to seize with pincers or a fork; 魚  prong or grains; to take up with the fingers; to drive out; to pitch out.

出  to turn him out.

去  to fork it up; — as when putting a thing on a high nail.

裙子  the skirt of a robe; the flaps of the skirt.

裙  the opening of a petticoat, where it is not sewed to the bottom.

髻  the upper half or seat of a pair of trowsers, worn by ditches and workmen.

箭袋  a quiver, called usually 箭 袋 or arrow bag.

差  from 左 the left or wrong, and 左 uneven branches contracted; also explained as things done in two ways, i.e. things wrongly done, which cannot be straightened.

叉  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 the very different, dissimilar; you are quite mistaken.

錯  a mistake;  錯 foot to step wrong; a blunder, a faux-pas.

一點兒  differs a little; they are very much the same.

若在酒醴之  respecting the different sorts of wines.

樣子  in Pekingese; extraordinary, unusual, as a husus nature.

著  differing; they are unlike.

Read  ch'āi. 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  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  ch'āi. Uneven, projecting irregularly; discrepancies; to make a distinction; to go wrong, to act differently.

參  not uniform, unequal; not to do as one was expected.

各有  等  every one has his own peculiarities.


cue

A final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line; a euphonic particle, like Oh!

From knife and sent.

割  to take up a thing with a fork or a bodkin; a small javelin.

用  叉子  to stick a fork into a bit of meat and take it up.

任  a young girl, for which 妃 ch'ā is also used; an easy, retired life of leisure and respect.

Read  toh. Another; that one.

茶  the character 茶 tse was once used instead of this, showing that the use of tea dates from earliest times; it was afterwards changed by dropping a line, so that it became, as one etymologist analyzes it, a 神人木 or plant for man, the shrub itself was once called 敢, and the last gathering 敢; it must not be confounded with 恭 to respect.

The tea plant; the name also includes the genus Camellia, and forms part of the names of many plants which are infused, or which resemble tea; the earliest gathering of the leaves; a tea, an infusion of any kind.

緣  green tea; 黑  black tea.

餅  and 糕  tea pressed into cakes and brick tea; there are many forms of each.

葉  curd tea, the tea leaf; but leaf tea is 毛  intimidating that it looks unprepared.

飲  or 喝  or 飲  to drink tea.

倒  to bring in tea; used sometimes as a polite request to stop and take a cup.

獻  to hand tea to visitors.
or 作 or 起 or 開

to draw tea; to prepare and bring in tea.

壺  chia

tea-pot.

杯 or 盤 a tea-cup; 碟 or 船 a saucer; the latter gets its name from its boat-shape.

几 a small side-table or stand; a teapoy.

館 or 居 a tea saloon; a restaurant.

舖 or 林 a tea-shop, a tea dealer's store.

上品 first rate tea.

錢 a bakshish; a fee, bonus, or privilege.

炒  to fire tea, as in curing it.

師 a tea-inspector.

末 or 碎 broken tea, refuse tea, stems and leaves mingled.

花 the flower of tea; also, the Camellia plant, especially the C. japonica; the C. oleifera produces the 油 or tea oil.

攤  chia

to rub on, to smear; to daub, to spread over; to cross out, as in a writing.

粉 to paint with cosmetics.

藥 to spread a plaster.

痂 口面 to disguise one's face.

白鼻哥 to whiten his nose; i.e. to flatter, to agree with.

In Pekingese, read 'chia'. To mix together, as sand and lime, or mud and mortar; to get jammed, as carts in a gateway.

穀  chia

A mode of reckoning grain when reaped, one chia being equal to four hundred ping or handfuls.

鳥  name of a part of ancient Bactria.

察  chia

Deep and retired, as the further rooms in a mansion.

目 宗 his two eyes are very sunken.

廁

A house injured, and ready to tumble down.

屋之下不可坐也 don't sit under a decayed, rotten roof.

The first is also read tso; occurs used with the next.

A skiff, a long shallow called 小底 or small bottom, in Hunan on the River Siang. 鹽 salt boat; a scow to transport salt.

頭 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.

仙 the fairy raft, refers to a story of Ho-sien-ku, one of the eight genii.

乘 to ride a raft; to sail on a ship, to take a voyage.

枻 wood unevenly.

柺  chia

From 木 wood and 旦 morning under; it was originally the same with 旦 an obstruction; and in combination is often changed to 虚 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 ascertainment, etc., and much used in dispatches, when commencing a statement.

巨 or 月 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.

訪 to ask about especially, as when there is a police search.

察 to examine, to scrutinize.

街 to patrol the streets, as the 夜官 or night guard does.

收 I find it has been received.

數 to audit accounts.

斥 Disagreeing, not fitting.

序 incongruous, not corresponding.

妊 妊 妊

Much the same as 孕 chia.

A handsome young lady, an elegant girl.

女 a Taoist name for vermilion, or for the fairy which springs out when oxidizing quicksilver.

吒 咤 咤

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 chia in 太子 the name of a god fabled to have been a son of 李靖 born about B.C. 1200, in a ball of flesh. He is the Chinese form of the Indian vajra or god of the thunderbolt; and is pictured as riding on two fire-wheels through the sky, wielding the lightning.

Read 'ta', in the Sanscrit word 阿 1 atata, the third frozen hell, whose damned can only say atata, because their lips are stiffened.

Read iva. To set down a cup at a sacrifice.

In Fuhehau. To trouble, to interfere with.

拍 to cause a failure.

Like the last. To talk extravagantly, to vaunt, to talk big; to deceive by brag and talk.

詐 to vaunt one's self.

異 strange, incredible; hard to believe, amazing.

詫  chia

From insect and dwelling; it is a synonym of 作 chia.

噁  chia

The large sea-blubber or jelly fish (Meditus) that floats on the ocean; it is described as like a sheep's stomach, but having no
belly, body of a dull white color, eyes red as clots of blood, and drawing crabs with it; another name is 水母水母 water mother; it is sometimes eaten.

An unauthorized character.

A shed, a fragment of pottery is瓦瓦 in Peking; when used as a verb, to split off, it is pronounced iva; as 齋一瓦 to break or snap off even.

A stream dividing up into streamlets.

三河 a river in Liaotung, and one in Hanyang fu in Hupeh.

三水 the union of three streams.

From hill and divided; this and the next occur used for ch'a叉 a fork.

The place where roads meet; divergent paths.

一道 a place where the road forks, a town at the head of Nankow Pass.

三路口 a trivium, or meeting of three roads.

In Pekingese. Wrong, as going astray; pained.

走了 you are going wrong.

了气 in the side, as physicians say.

旁的話 a digression, an episode; irrelevant talk.

Divergent branches; crotch of a tree; a fish-prong; a kind of rake, a pitchfork.

春來嶺樹共生 the forests on the hills send out their branches in spring.

杖 a pronged stick.

雞賊 a pickpocket who slips an arm out of his sleeve.

In Pekingese. An offense; a flaw in the conduct.

出了食 something unlucky has happened.

找一時 to seek a fault in one; to criticize others.

Old sounds, tat and top, with a few in dap. In Canton, chat, chap, and one or two in teh; in Amoy, chap, chah, and chow; in Fuhian, chat, cheok, and cha; in Shanghai, tseh; in Chiff, tsah.

从 wood and a slip.

A thin wooden tablet, anciently used for writing; a thin slip of wood; a paddle; a letter; often interchanged with 割 writings, documents; a direction from a superior to a subordinate a little below him; plates or folds of armor; a severe epidemic.

文 orders from a superior officer.

简 writing tablets; blocks cut for books.

華 a letter, your esteemed favor.

鷹 a letter, so called because one was fabled to have been taken by a wild goose.

季 an order received; similar to 季 the letter under reply.

天 an untimely death.

From silk and a slip of wood.

To bind the arch of a bow; to tuck in; to wind around and bind up; to tie in a bundle; to make secure a bundle.

花 a nosegay, a bouquet.

絹 to tie up, as in a roll.

營 to set a camp, to intrench.

腳 to bind the feet of girls.

帳 to book or tie open the bed curtains.

緊 tie it up tight; as when one 帶 tightens his girdle.

From hand and a slip; it is interchanged with 割 to stab; also used for the last.

To pull up, as weeds; to make or cut out paper images; to prick, to pierce; to bind or fasten, as the slips in a wattle fence.

得像 cut out, to the life.

花 to embroider a certain design.

刀 to stick with a knife.

篩 pig to stick a pig.

掙不住 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 豉 or wheat locust.

From tree and fork; used with the last.

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 札, but this and 札, ta, are different words.
To prickle, 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

Anciently a memorial to the throne; now an order from an officer to one under him.

監

A diploma purchased by a Kienstung.

落

Lodge it in account; — a Cantonese phrase.

單

A contract for goods.

貨

To settle for goods to arrive.

債

To agree upon the price.

住

To lodge at, as in traveling; to be an officer at a place, the one holding the post.

官

An order from government.

From graces and issuing as the phonetic.

cloud, cha

Sprouts and shoots appearing above ground; animals growing stronger and larger; to sprout.

蘭

One of the orchid puts out its sprouts.

筍

As 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 ch'ub. A sort of herb; a dandelion is called 苦 in Chihli.

雪

From rain and words.

cloud, cha

Patterning of rain or flakes of lightning; a multitude of voices; name of a place and river in Chekiang.

電

Flashes of lightning.

雨

The rain patters down.

公

The hall was full of loud talking.

Read s'ah. Suddenly.

雷雷雷落 the hail poured suddenly down.
**CH'AH.**

Old sounds, t'at and t'ap. In Canton, ch'ah and ch'ap; — in Swatow, ch'at, sat, k'ip, and ch'ah; — in Amoy, ch'at, ch'ap, and ch'ak; — in Fuhchau, ch'ak and sak; — in Shanghai, ts'ah; — in Chifu, ts'ah.

From **ch'ah**, a cover and to sacrifice, intimating that when human efforts were unavailing to find out a cause, then sacrifice was the best thing.

To examine, to get at the truth, to inquire into judicially, to act as a censor; to criticise, to observe closely, to scrutinise, to learn the particulars; to sacrifice; to survey.

To **ch'ah**, or **ch'ak**, to examine carefully, especially as an officer, like the **chu** provincial judge, does.

To **ch'ah**, to ascertain the circumstances.

To **ch'ah**, to examine and decide, as a case.

To **ch'ah**, a vexatious questioning.

To **ch'ah**, to make a self-examination.

To **ch'ah**, to unsullied, as a reputation.

To **ch'ah**, to examine the minutest points.

To **ch'ah**, to candidly examine an affair, so that the people feel no sense of injustice.

To **ch'ah**, to ferret out; to search and find, as a detective does.

To **ch'ah**, similar to the last, and often employed as a synonymous form.

To inquire into every particular; name of a statesman in the Liang dynasty, A.D. 540.

A pillar or spire on the top of a dagoba or shrine, from which to hang streamers; a top covering the ashes of priests; a Buddhist monastery.

Your convent; said to a priest.

A temple of Budha.

To visit a temple.

A staff for banners before a temple.

To **ch'ah**, to stick flags in the ears, when [whipping a man] through the camp.

To **ch'ah**, to furiously secrete in another's room, so as to implicate him.

To **ch'ah**, to set out willows, and you will have a shade; — diligence will get its reward.

To **ch'ah**, to interrupt, to put in a word.

To **ch'ah**, to put out a flag, as an auctioneer.

To **ch'ah**, to put grass in his hair and sell him, as the poor are obliged to do with their children in distress.

To **ch'ah**, a narrow purse for keys.

To **ch'ah**, to find a place for one, to get one a situation.

To **ch'ah**, he cannot get away, even if he gets a pair of wings.

To **ch'ah**, to put in stuffing for roasting; in Canton, a concubine's child is so called in sport.

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.

To **ch'ah**, to carry a pick; met. a farmer, a field-hand.

To **ch'ah**, a little spatula for incense.

The name of demons 

which bring pestilence; they are the rikhaas of the Hindu mythology, the agents of evil; also written 異利 by many persons. Also used as the name of a foreign country.

Irresolute; to boast; to be diverted from one's purpose is.

said of disappointed aims.
Old sounds tai, dai, dat, and dak, with one or two in tah, tat and don. In Canton, chai; — in Swallow and Amoy, chái and chê; — in Fuhian, chê and chái; — in Shanghai, tsa and so; — in Chifu, tsai.

From 齊 even and 示 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 | 銼 paper stocks on which the soul fits to heaven; met. a pander.

清 | he has only vegetable food.

不到 | 戒 [mions] are not regarded as proper food for fast days.

期 | to fast on vegetables.

公 | to fast on the Budhism festival of All-souls.

忌 | a pilgrim to a Taoist shrine.

食 | 食 [wence] to a library-room.

書 | a student's room.

儒 | elegant leisure.

居 | to live at ease.

莊 | respectful, modest.

Read 養. A mourning dress for parents.

From 養 even and 耐 to worship.

如 the preceding, but restricted to a dwelling of thatch, a hut; while the last is a more substantial edifice.

From wood and to bury.

Chái.

| chái | a stockade guarded by chevaux-de-frise.
| 柏 | a log-house fort.
| 老 | an ancient name for an executioner's cap.
| 村 | an ancient name for a bagnio.
| 茂 | to frequent one.

To discriminate; a fabulous monster called 魔, 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 yauan, as a warning to rulers against extortion; provincial judges and censuses once wore it as their insignia; and are designated 司, a term also applied now to district magistrates in respect.

鷹 | 鯰 an ancient name for an executioner's cap.

Read chái. A worm or grub; reptile without feet.

長 | progressing like a caterpillar.

斜 | a sloping hill-side; to descend gradually.

子 | 若 you carry out your purpose, Sir, do you think it will be quiet?

癌 | a stockade guarded by chevaux-de-frise.
| 柏 | a log-house fort.
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**CH'AI.**

Old sounds, cat, cap, cat, running into cat cat and d'ak. In Canton, ch'ai; in Fuzhou, ch'ai, chla, c'e, and ban; with slight changes in Swatow; in Fukien, ch'ai, ch'ai, cha ch'a, and twang; in Shanghai, dza; in Chifu, t'ai.

**From metal and a fork.**

Ch'AI, CH'AIL CH'AI.

A hair-pin, broad and envel-, so that it will lie across the occiput; met. females.

卜 | to divine by a hair-pin.

群 | a bony of women.

荆 | a thorn hair-pin; met. miserably poor, because she cannot buy a metallic pin.

| to look into her hair-pins and ear-rings daze one.

凤凰 | a pin with a phoenix.

金石 | a kind of medicine, the stem of an epiphytic orchid of the genus Dendrobium, whose dried yellow stalks are likened to hair-pins, and look like liquorice roots.

**From wood and this; when officers went into the wilds, they stockaded their lodges; since chair is now used in this last sense.**

Brushwood, faggots, firewood, fuel; to stop up; to screen, to protect; like the next, to make a burnt offering to Heaven, as Shun did on the mountains.

一把 | a faggot of firewood.

打劈 | a woodcutter, a lumberer.

破 | to split wood.

花 | kindling wood.

一把 | a quantity of firewood, or faggots.

火 | fuel, wood.

干 | my cottage, my humble abode.

水 | drifted timber, or that which has been rafted.

乾 | if dry sticks are put near the fire, they will ignite; met. don't go too near temptation.

瘦 | a poor stick, a useless fellow.

瘦 | an empty potted fellow.

望 | to look on; Shun sacrificed burnt offerings in order to the mountains and streams.

| originally written like the last.

To burn faggots in sacrifice; the firewood used in a sacrifice to Heaven.

A kind of sacerdoric medicine, the dried stalks of Orchis which are for the gods by burning a heap of wood.

| is an another mode of writing it.

| a dog whining for his food.

| dogs snarling over their food.

From beast and talent, but the combination is said to allude to its leanness, as like a stick of wood; the second form is not so correct as the other.

A lean and tawny beast akin to the dog; it loves rapine and destruction; the wolf; met. wicked, wofish, truculent.

| a wolf (canis lupus); in ancient times two animals were here designated, of which the first was the common wolf, the other a smaller species, or a hyena or lynx, to which the description answers better; its it now denotes the wolf alone, and includes the jackal; met. evil beings who tempt man.

| a wolf stops the road, said of bad rules.

狗 | a jackal, or a wild dog.

瘦 | lean as a wolf.

其心如虎 | he has a tiger's heart and a wolf's face; the latter is said to smile on seeing a man.

From foot and single; it is also read ch'in, but more commonly read ch'ai; the second form is vulgar, and often pronounced 'te', while both are synonyms of 跗[t'ai] which itself also occurs — read ch'ai.

To tread on, to put the heel on; stamp, to trample on; to rage, to destroy.

| step on it firmly.

足 | the heel; to tread on.

| stepped into the mud over my foot.

| tread on the water-melon skin; i.e. to trip one up; to delude you.

| tread on it.

| walk on stilts.

| to take a ride over the fragrant grass; — a spring ramble.

| to stamp angrily.

| to tread on a slack rope, an acrobat; also a thief, who uses rope ladders.

| he has destroyed the camp; to remain victorious.

| trampled to a jelly, as in a crowd.

From insect and myriad; but the ancient form resembles a squirming scorpion.

A sting in the tail, as in the hornet or scorpion.

| a bee's sting.

| to wind the hair like a scorpion's tail.
Old sounds, tam and dam. In Canton, chan and cham; — in Swatow, chan, chua, ti'a, child and chan; — in Amoy, chan, ch'an, chien and tam; — in Fuhian, chang and tang; — in Shanghai, tsen; — in Chifu, tean.

From words and to incroach; it is also read cheh,

chan
To talk and gabble; to joke with, as children; guileful, artful talk; incoherent; to convey one's words; occurs used for tsuan

謹 to be hoaxed.

謹 to whisper in a friendly way.

謹 piquant raillery; sarcastic.

斬 chan
To sunder, to cut in two; to decapitate by public execution; to cut off, to root up; to sever, as intercourse; temporary, shortly; furiously, bravely; faded, forgotten.

盲 to decollate, as is done in cases of または capital crimes.

伐 to subjugate [a refractory state]; to destroy; to prune trees.

開放 to cleave or cut open.

腰 to cut [a criminal] in twain.

監 to oversee an execution.

祝 his posterity is all cut off, as of a great rebel.

斷路 to break off all intercourse with.

釘截鉗 to cut an iron nail; met. decided, certain, fixed.

闢截氣 to sever the influences and aura, — as in geomancy.

闌入 [the troops] forced the defenses and carried the place.

瓊 chan
Used with the last. A wine cup made of jade, deeper that the lamp-cup.

玉 fine, beautiful cups.

蓋 chan
A shallow cup for oil; a wine saucer; a classifier of lamps and glasses of wine.

lamp a cup for a water-lamp.

釀 chan
Formerly used for the last in

酒 a wine goblet; it is now applied to spirits, which beginning to clear itself is allowed to remain over winter.

酒 turbid liquor not yet settled.

飛 chan
To fly swift and powerfully like a falcon is 1 1, referring to its darting here and there for its prey.

Read tsien. Martial; 1 1 warlike.

棧 chan
A covered loft; a scaffold, a terrace; a way made along a cliff, a pathway or bridge in narrow, steep places; a hearse; a bamboo tamburl, 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.

房 a warehouse, a go-down.

租 storage; the price paid for storing.

修 a path over and along a steep cliff.

馬 a horse-pen or stable; a corral.

耕 to put into store.

進 a plank road, a corduroy way.

轎 chan
A carriage arranged for sleeping in, used by army officers.

轎 a sort of ambulance; also, a kind of hearse.

車 a military chariot.

縷 chan
A sheep-cote, or a pen staked around to guard sheep.
From to stand and incroaching as the phonetic.

From pearl and together with or fungal; the last character is sometimes read mian, and the first also t'wan and tsan.

To impede, to interfere with, as by underestimating; 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.

钱 to make a profit.

得多 it has been very profitable.

加倍 to double the cost.

得作 I had the work for my profit; i.e. I got nothing but bother for my pains.

食 to get just a living.

詐 to palm off on one.

辛苦 to reap disappointment and sorrow.

沒有 | or | 不着 I made nothing on it; there is no gain in it.

To border or dye, which defines the limit of a grave; the bounds of an altar.

Old sounds, c'äm, dam, c'an, shän and ts'äm. In Canton, ch'am, ts'âm and ch'ân; — in Swatow, ch'am, cham, su'na, chien, sian, ch'tâm and ch'án; — in Amoy, ch'am, san, and su'na; — in Fubchan, chang, sang, ch'ang, and ch’iang; — in Shanghai, ts'an, and sa”; — in Chifa, ts’n.

From hand and wily.

To stab or prick; to sustain, to push, to support by the hand; to supply what is wanted, to repair, to make up; to divide with, to foist in; to wedge in; to pull out; sharp pointed.

扶 to uphold; to support and lead, as a cripple.

多一份 make another share; as when stock is to be increased.

縫 to fill a crack.

搐 to interrupt another, to take the word out of his mouth.

鉤 a local name for plated ware.

力 顧危 to get help for the feeble and tottering.

雜 素 to put inferior sorts in, to dilute, to foist in, to mix.

和着吃 mix them all properly for eating.

割 To cut off; to cut into, as when testing the purity of syce.

断 to cut apart.

Used for the last. A chisel; a borer for cutting or piercing; to cut out, to engrave deeply.

罈 a boiler for seething and decocting medicine.

字為被 he carved on the characters for a memento.

樵 which grew near Confucius’ tomb, having hard whitish wood and large flowers; it was perhaps a magnolia; sharp pointed; a water-gate.

柄 or 天 terms for a comet, referring to its tail; the first is also applied to a rebel leader.

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.

兎 a crafty rabbit, which has several holes to its burrow.

From words and wily as the phonetic.

To humor, to flatter; to misrepresent, to gloss over; to traduce, to asperse, to detract; to insinuate bad motives, or conceal good traits; cozening, slandering, fawning.

鼎 name of an ancient triped.

佐 to cajole and then malign.

誫 to grumble at.

誚 to intrigue against.

人 a traducer; to asperse people.

言食禍 calumni brings trouble on one.

口交 an he is everywhere vilified.

君子信 our sovereign listens to slanders.

The rippling sound of water iscribed 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, glutinous. The second form also means to sip or taste; to peck at.

Not particular about one's food, not fastidious; not much appetite.

Also read 适. A kind of monkey, found in Yunnan, whose description allies it to the duoc; its swiftness on the trees is said to be like that of the flight of a bird.

From 生 to bear, and 及 eminent contracted.

A cliff; a high peak, a summit that rises above the clouds; the first form is commonest.

| 适 | a craggy, steep ascent; rocks piled up, high precipices.
| 适 | a craggy, steep ascent; rocks piled up, high precipices.

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 flageolet or large reed with three holes. | 适 | real estate, a property. | 适 | lost or dissipated.

To divide the estate. | 适 | to found or buy an estate. | 适 | the estate is totally.

The estate is totally lost or dissipated.

Productions of a region.

Constant occupation, means of living, a regular income.

To increase; to bear a child.

Difficult labor, as from maldistribution or wrong presentation.

A midwife.

A tonic for pregnant women.

An abortion.

The vagina, a medical term; it also means accoucheur, and 适 is the art of midwifery.

To breed domestic animals.

Winding among hills.

A devi's path among hills, a goat-path.

Name of a small stream, a league cast of Si-nan fu in Shenfu, a branch of the R. Pa-Ho, which flows through the 蓝田 Blue Field.

Waters burgeoning 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 spade, a spade; a plane or shaving tool, like a spoke-shave, to cut and pare; to smooth, to level off. In Fuhien, to shell off or scale, as the plaster from a wall with a chisel.

Or 适 a rice shovel, used by cooks.

山 to scarpon hill-sides, to dig into hills.

一 剃 a set of tongs and shaved.

削除 to root up plants; to extirpate root and branch.

Interchanged with the last. To pluck 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 适 a dark fragrant wood, or sandal-wood shavings, burned for perfume.

削 to smooth off.

伤 to wound, as with an ax or slipping.

A sort of tree growing in Nghanwhi, 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 适. A mattress.

Composed of three 羊 sheep and 畜 house contracted, to represent 适 sheep huddling under a shelter.

Sheep crowding as each one tries to get out first; to put in confusion, as records or books disarranged.

To ride a horse barebacked.

Intended to represent a spit, or gridiron for roasting flesh, 适 and the meat on it.

如以肉貫 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.

愧 to reform and do right, as submissive insurgents.

A dog crunching his food; gnawing, crushing between the teeth.

In Cantonese. A word of indignation; to devour.

Here then, eat it!

You清我的野 you've cleaned gobbled up all my dinner! — said to an importunate, sorner.

An earthen pitcher for boiling.

适 a sort of jug for making 适 congee, common at Canton.
From  

From upright and man underneath, but its present composition is explained to be from the eye, for change, and for hidden, referring to the power of genii to change and ascend to heaven.

To change the corporeal into its pure essence, to become one of the genii; among Taoists, it means divinity, immortality, no dross, essence; true, real, sincere, unfeigned; to act as the soul prompts; genuine, unadulterated; authoritative, as a classic; spiritual, pure, ethereal; in reality, truly, no mistake, in fact; a likeness or portrait; actual, not secondary.

一 truly, indeed, actually is so.

二 it is really so.

三 it is true; he says the truth.

四 I don't know whether it be true or false.

容 the true image, as seen in a glass.

不堪 utterly unworthy of trust.

心 hearted, ingenious.

理 true, orthodox principles.

能 thoroughly do a thing; earnest to get at the truth of it.

観 his veritable property, as a stolen thing proven when claimed.

宰 the true ruler; Heaven; a Moslem word for God.

天上 heavenly endowments, referring to temper and heart.

一人 a phantom of a man, is one who possesses divinity, and can therefore become invisible.

写 or 画 to draw portraits.

本 original source or vocation; first condition, said of persons or things; but 本 is the real cost of a thing.

四 are the four great disciples of Lao-tse; named Chhwang-tsz' 聖子, Wên-tsz' 文子, Liêh-tsz' 亮子, and K'ang-sang-tsz' 康桑子; they are worshiped with him.

From worship and truth.

To be blessed because of truth in worship or prayer.

Dropical swelling, like anaarca; a puffy swelling of the legs.

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.

陶製 to fashion and guide all things, as God does.

別人才 to discern men of talents.

A bright blue orchid, the which grows in the south of China; other names are 地松, ground fir, and 紅繡蘭, toad orchid.

From 玉 gem, and 無 bushy hair contracted; the second is a vulgar form.

Whatever is noble, precious, or beautiful; rare; important; excellent; a prize; a rarity, a delicacy; to prize, to esteem.

珠 pearls; 珠寶 pearl sago, named from its pearly look; 珠花 the Spirea or meadowsweet, from its white corymb; and 珠米 one of the names for maize; all refer to their resemblance to pearls.

寶 precious things.

味 a delicious, savory taste.

鐫 a dainty.

鍊 precious and rare.

鍊 an auspicious token, as a just statesman in a reign.

鍊 八 the things which are prized by mankind.

命世 the first man of the age.

重 to esteem very highly, to be careful of; to treat with great formality; ceremonious.

如掌上 like a pearl in the palm, said of a daughter.

鍊 福所欲 how can I hope to have all the delicacies; — the eight pearls are kinds of game at Peking, viz., venison, wild boar, pheasant, gazelle, bear's paw, &c.

From metal and aor ten; the second is the common form.

A needle; a pin; a sharp probe, a centering needle; a sting, any sharp, thorny thing; to probe, to prick; pine leaves.

穿 一 or 絲 or 引一 to thread a needle.

四工 embroidery, fine needle work.

足 the stitches are coarse.

乞巧 to beg for excellent needle work; met. she is very skillful.

鵞頭 a hair-pin used in Canton.

鼓錘 a drumstick needle — a Cantonese name for a pin.

如坐 一 like sitting on a cushion of needles, is a troublesome or unsatisfactory affair.

法 rules for the acupuncture.

灸 to cauterize; to probe.

風雨 a barometer.

寒暑 a thermometer.

對 exactly opposite, like two needles; i.e. their ideas are just the same; exactly in point; diamond cut diamond.

皮削 mean, petty, close, lit. one who saves by sewing skins and scraping iron.
16 CHAN.

**Can.**

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.

**Chân.**

An old name for the bag tied to a horse's head when baiting him, now called 馬囊 or horse bucket-bag.

From stone and to incroach; used with the next.

A block on which to beat clothes; a square stone or block; an anvil; a stone with which athletes exercise their strength by lifting and pitching it.

A board used by butchers; a chopping-board.

A horse-block; a stone to which criminals are chained.

To lift the weight, as soldiers do, to test their strength, like throwing the discus.

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.

Constantly used for the last, with which it is nearly synonymous.

Read chân. Pecked, like an upright stone; hilly.

陽 the lofty peaks pierced the sky.

左右石 the stones were piled up like pillars on both sides [of the dyke].

霖霖 a name in the Pän Tsoo for a meteoric stone from Liuchung fu on the mainland north of Hafin in I.

From extreme and to enter.

The utmost, the highest degree; extremely; to reach; a multitude, many; to collect.

百福霞 may all blessings settle here; a phrase put on doors.

四表 his bounty reached everywhere.

Also read 一一. Abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; accumulated, a collection of; to wear on the head.

The Chinese hazel or filbert is 一子 (Corylus heterophylla) shaped like the pekán nut; it grows in the northern provinces, is smaller than the European nut and more oily; a thorny tree, like those in quickset hedges, whose spines were once used for mourning hair-pins.

One of the small headwaters of the R. Hwai in Honan; also, a river in Hubei; to reach.

abundant, as a crop; thickly placed, as houses; loose, easy, comfortable.

To hang the head, as when weak or sleepy; a peaked head.

From wood and walking.

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.

床 a bed fellow.

着 in bed, asleep; while asleep.

骨 the occiput; the neck bone in fishes.

後 your occiput is thick, met your friends are strong.

門 the socket of the door-hinge.

邊 in bed; in private, secretly; a wife.

曲弦而 he pillowcd his head on his bended arm.

安無憂 now I can sleep without anxiety.

簡難安 cares disturb his rest.

轉伏 turning and rolling on my pillow — restless.
CHŁN.

1  上死  to die of old age, to die in one's bed.
2  某 the stick leans against the wall.
3  冷蠢塞 insufficient bed-clothes; met. a poor man.
4  高面赛 be sleep quietly, he has no cares.

頉 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.

1 蕸 Filthy.
2 读 蕸 Silly, in the phrase 蕹 foolish looking.
3 朗 Bright, clear as a gem; transparent.
4 诊 From 田 field and 珍 pearl contracted, as the phonetic.

頋 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.
1 箭 a frontier.
2 诊 相接 the dykes were contiguous.
3 田 paths for landmarks.
4 诊 To twist a cord around, to bind; to revolve, to turn; a revolution; a single thin garment, for which the next is most used; crooked, obstinate.
1 對 crabbed, malish.
2 轉 to go around.

診 Plain, dark garments; summer clothes of one thickness; border of a dress; a figured garment.
1 緞 絲 single grasscloth or linen.
2 弟 the brothers all wore black.
Chân.

物 chân
charm, spells; magic.

宅 chân
to invite the gods to come to a house to protect it.

驚 chân
to quiet the fears; to repress broods.

市 chân
a market, a trading-post.

店 chân
a fair; a town more important than a village, but less than a district.

威 chân
the whole land into peace.

守 chân
to guard, to keep watch and ward.

總 chân
provincial rulers, both civil and military, who guard and soothe the whole people.

督 chân
a major-general, a military officer next under a vice-regent or major-general; there is at least one in each province.

莊 chân
original written with 幫 chân (altered to 月 chân, fire, and 手 chân, joined, now contracted; the combined idea refers to the virtue of light and limits of man's power.

震 chân
from rain and to shake or excite; occurs used with the next.

莊 chân
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, to thunder, to thundering, terrible, marvelous; surprisingly.

雷 chân
struck or killed by lightning; the rattling sound of thunder.

一 chân
one outery, one shake.

驚 chân
terified; to scare terribly.

怒 chân
incensed, irate.

威 chân
to strike with awe.

破 chân
shattered by the concussion or noise.

動 chân
to move, to disturb; to act, as theernal sun on nature.

卦 chân
the fourth of the eight diagrams; it refers to the quickening movements of nature.

莫 chân
not; it is not; but regards his movements with tremulous awe.

發 chân
brilliant are the thunder and lightning.

之 chân
such as play a part in idolatrous processions; a horse-boy, a hostler.

賑 chân
Liberal; rich, affluent; to give, to relieve; a largess, a charity, bounty, supplies.

賑 chân
to aid the distressed.

饑 chân
to feed the hungry.

憫 chân
to commiserate and assist.

振 chân
To move, to jog; to stir up the energies; to excite, to stimulate; to issue forth; to rescue, to save; to restore, to put in order, to repair; to flap, as wings; to terrify; to uphold; to receive, to contain; to stop, to call back; from; unsteady, trembling; ancient, many.

摇 chân
to set about a work, to be up and doing.

救 chân
to save from danger.

作 chân
to encourage; diligent.

抜 chân
to pull up out of, to raise up or from.

作 chân
to animate the mind to obtain an object.

威 chân
be is one who can arouse the country.

衣 chân
to shake the dress.

古如 chân
from of old it has been so.

恤 chân
to alarm.

興 chân
to go on prosperingly, to flourish.

手 chân
the hand unsteady, trembling.

大 chân
his great 'energy has made his family famous.

鷹 chân
egrets on the wing.

起 chân
to stir one's self up to exertion.

理 chân
emulded up in a heap, as a scared child. (Cantoneese.)

振 chân
A lad of ten or twelve years; a good boy.

童 chân
gentle lads, such as play a part in idolatrous processions; a horse-boy, a hostler.

貲 chân
Liberal; rich, affluent; to give, to relieve; a largess, a charity, bounty, supplies.

濟 chân
to aid the distressed.

饑 chân
to feed the hungry.

憫 chân
to commiserate and assist.

振 chân
To strike or stab; the noise of felling wood.
To get angry, to rail at; passionate; scolding.

To glare at; to stare angrily at a person.

From gems or pearl, and 珍 sombre abbreviated; the second form is unusual.

A beautiful precious stone; a rarity, such as tribute bearers bring.

From city and forest.

To stop; good, set in order, as trappings or attire.

Uneven; 崖 irregular, as the peaks of mountains or the 陳 tops of trees.

To stretch a thing out; to pull out, as an elastic band.

From a place, and 木 wood, joined with 申 going; the etymology refers to the virtue of the element wood in the state of China; the surname 陳'an is only written in the first form, the two last are mostly read 陳'an.

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 Hunan, comprising also Ch'ang-chien fu; it existed from about B.C. 1100 to 477; thirteen princes are enumerated.

or 申 to state to a superior officer; the phrase is employed by consuls when addressing a governor.

布 or 列 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 Ch' an; met. to be short of supplies.

dried orange peel, — lit. "old skin."

A case of long standing.

錦 embroidered tester; met. the wedding-day.

old and antique, out of date, as curiosities.

Read 陳'an. A rank or file of soldiers; a battalion; an army, troops, forces; to place in rank, to set in array, to marshal; a battle, a fight; as a classifier, used to denote a gust, blast, burst, or time, a shower, a short space; transitory, a little while.

in the fight.

to go into battle.

deploy or post troops.

the van, the front troop; the front of the battle.

defeated the army.

the force of the army; valiant, martial.

he braved the enemy and rushed on the foe.

got a woman to start the quarrel.

besotted with, infatuated, to act silly about.

sleepers for the floor.

it is growing colder and colder.

a passing shower.

a puff of smoke.

one while you know, and then you don't know.

one explosion of fireworks.

A medicinal herb, regarded as good for rheumatism; the 醣 or 醣;一同 a fragrant plant (Artemisia abrotanum), from whose leaves a decoction is made for fever patients to drink.
From earth and deer, as these animals raise a dust when herding.

Dust, small particles; molecules, atoms, exhalations; traces, example; to make one's self dusty; met. the dusty world, the age; worldly vice and pleasures; confused and troublous days; in Buddhism, fleshy perceptions of the senses, as the six boyagatan, 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 or so or to 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 131st radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

An attendant, one who is subject to another; a vassal; a minister, a courtier, who can speak to his sovereign, a statesman; to serve in office; to bend before; to rule, to act the lord over; only Chinese statesmen use it for I in their memorials.

13. Prince and minister, one of the five social relations.


15. Or or or the officers at court; statesmen.


17. Military officers.

From water and walking; but some derive it from shun and dry; the first is read shun when used as a surname.

To sink, to immerse, to put under the water; to quash, to suppress; lost; destroyed; dehydrated, ruined; muddy; deep, dull, as colors; a base or subordinated note; confused; a lake, a tarn.

18. Lost, irretrievably ruined, as the lost in hell.

19. Drowned; doting on; victimized.

20. To quash a case.

21. To stifle or crush, as an affair.

22. Knee to ten it will sink; the odds are rather against it.

23. Heavy; he is very sick.

24. Sink to the bottom.

25. Lost, sunk, gone down; no hope for it.

26. The garu-wood, agila, or lignaloes (Aquilaria agallocha); prized for its fragrance; the sandalwood; a sort of Agave, deemed to resemble it.

27. The eighth heaven, or epicycle of the Boudhist.

28. A small feudal state in the Ch'ü dynasty; now Ch'ü-fu on the River Sha in Ch'ü-fu in the east of Honan.


In Pekingese. Heavy, a synonym of chung; also weighty.

1. Excessively heavy

The roe of fish; the parts of this character are sometimes wrongly transposed in Canton; and perhaps the character ch'ün, the egg, commonly used there, is derived from it.

1. Long continued, rainy dark weather.

2. The female of the elk; as the sexes of this animal have separate names, it is to be inferred that it was once common.

3. Similar to ch'ün; to shake. To rub, to wipe clean; to make clean; to adjust, to contract; to shake and cleanse.

4. To brush clothes.

5. To arrange firmly.

6. Shake and brush—the coat.

7. Hilarity exhibited in action, as by children capering.

8. 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; 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. An hour of the Chinese day.
CH'AN.

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; puddles in rutts and tracks; to get fish out of a fish-pool.

時 | 7 | long drizzling rain.

餘 | 6 | 涕下 the falling tears came fast.

腳 | 5 | footsteps filled with water.

砂 | 4 | Sand mixed in things, as in grain or dishes.

砂牙 | 3 | grittiness in the food which hurts the teeth.

In Pekingese. Offensive; 含 vulgar, not in good taste; sordid, grained.

穢 | 2 | Interchanged with the last. Ugly, deformed.

穢 | 1 | to haog the head in confusion and shame.

醋 | 4 | Vinegar-like, sour.

醋 | 3 | 醋 vinegar; also very drunk.

穢 | 2 | Dirty, dusty; turbid water; obscure, as when the sky is filled with dust.

穢 | 1 | 竜 dirty, begrimed, covered with filth.

絹 | 4 | A rope by which cattle are led, drawn through the cartilege of the nose.

絹 | 3 | 竜 to hold the ropes of a pall or catafalque, as is done by the bearers.

絹 | 2 | From 走 to go, and 蓋 bushy hair, or 髪 you contracted, for the primitive.

絹 | 1 | 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 proposition, at the time of; by, through.

出 | 4 | 市 go and learn the state of the market.

出 | 3 | 堕 to go to market.

出 | 2 | 行 to learn the secrets of another's art or trade.

出 | 1 | 勝 just as I wished.

時 | 4 | 時候 to improve the time or occasion.

時 | 3 | 機會 to take advantage of the chance or opportunity.

時 | 2 | 風揚帆 when there's a wind, hoist sail.

時 | 1 | 勢面 for you did it when you had the power.

時 | 4 | 洋 to go on a trading voyage.

時 | 3 | 返 to avail yourself of this shower.

時 | 2 | 闖 From a door out of which a horse is going.

時 | 1 | chuang To thrust out the head, to appear; to bolt out or in; rudely, suddenly; forcibly to push ahead, and against etiquette; lawlessly.

際 | 4 | 關 to slip by the pass, to disregard the customs' regulations.

際 | 3 | 出頭 to put out the head; to distinguish one's self.

際 | 2 | 闖 進來 to rush in, to rudely intrude.

際 | 1 | 門 to force open the office door; to rush into a yamen.

際 | 4 | 道 to rush across an officer's pathway.

際 | 3 | 然而出 he rushed out violently.

際 | 2 | 亮的 a thief, i.e. one who rushes in at daybreak.

際 | 1 | 禍 to induce calamities.

故 | 4 | 李玉 an epithet for the rebel Li Tsze-ch'ung, who overthrew the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1643.

故 | 3 | From disease and fire; it must not be confounded with 疾 ch'än with which however it is often interchanged.

故 | 2 | A fever which breaks out in sores; a febrile feeling; a fastidious appetite, longing for delicacies.

故 | 1 | 心之憂矣 如疾首 the sadness of my heart makes me feverish like a throbbing head.
### CH'XN.

From dress or man and personal; the second form is obsolete.

Inner garments next the body; ornamental but not necessary; to give effect, to show off; to make a largess, to dotate, to assist; to patronize, to befriend.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>惟</th>
<th>to help the priests by alms.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>毫</td>
<td>a handkerchief carried in the girdle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>袋</td>
<td>girdle fobs, as those for fans, chopsticks, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>呈</td>
<td>a fly-leaf in books.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHANG.

To beautify the person; to allure by meretricious arts.

色 | to beautify the person; to allure by meretricious arts. |

添 | put on for effect. |

陪 | to bring forward in illustration, to explain by figures. |

制 | to give custom to; to assist in any way, as to a support; to give strength to; to toady. |

道 | to donate, especially to Buddhist priests for religious purposes. |

### CHANG.

The wood next to the body; i.e. a coffin, especially the inch'ñu nor one; to gather faggots.

棺 | a coffin, often detained in a 棠屋 or mortuary-shed near the grave before interment. |

擂 | one name for the Elwoococa cordifolia, the favorite tree of the Chinese. |

读 | kwan | A water bucket.

### Old sounds clang and dung.

In Canton, 怒昂; in Swatow, 爷, 仇 and 俳; in Amoy, 俳 and 悄; — in Fuhehan, 鳳, 悄, and 俳; — in Shanghai, 甗; — in China, 俳.

張 | From bow and to lengthen.

To draw a bow; to extend, 張 | 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.

掛 | to hang up for display, as festoons.

開 | to open out, as goods; to set up a business; to sell; to re-open, as at new-year's. |

今天 | I've sold nothing to-day. |

開 | to open wide, as a door. |

亮 | 三天 to have a brilliant [shop] opening for three days. |

鋪 | 華麗 to make a parade, to show off, to put one's house in the best of trim. |

大 | to make much of. |

誇 | self-laudatory, boastful. |

### CHANG.

From sound and 十, ten, referring to the finishing of a strain in music; as a primitive it usually gives the idea of a barrier; it occurs used for 拦 and 畚 and others of its compounds.

當 | From sound and 十, ten, referring to the finishing of a strain in music; as a primitive it usually gives the idea of a barrier; it occurs used for 拦 and 畚 and others of its compounds.

A piece of music; a character or section; an essay written according to strict syntax; a pattern; a statement; statutes, institutes, rules, items; clear, beautiful, as the Milky Way; variegated; to polish, to decorate; courteous, elegant, as blazonry on a flag, or a piece of weaving; a display; a grove; a classifier of documents; name of a small state in the Chiu dynasty, an old name for a maternal uncle.

書 | a chapter; an article or paper. |

句 | sections and paragraphs. |

數 | many documents; several papers or statements. |

作文 | to write essays, such as are presented at examinations.
To go fast; | 彈 to walk in a great hurry, and as

From feathers and elegant.

The variegated pelage of animals or plumage of birds; beautiful, adorned; to exhibit, to show; to give distinction to; to make manifest; plainly.

昭 luminously displayed.

嘉言孔 his excellent sayings were very impressive.

明 clearly exhibited.

The camphor tree (Laurus camphora), said to be so named from yin-chang 彰 the ancient and classic name for Kiangsi, because the tree grew there.

1. camphor-timber,
2. 高 gum-camphor.
3. 紅 camphorod, camphor odor.

A large tributary of the R. Wei in the northeast of Ho-nan 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.

a district in Kung-chang fu in the southeast of Kansuh.

in the southwest of Fukien, about 35 miles west of Amoy.

A kind of ancient stone ornament like a flat ruler, used in state ceremonies; a jade playing thing.

The attendants presented the batons.

| to bear a son, because this thing was anciently given a boy to play with.

An ancient feudal state, now part of Tai-nan fu in central Shantung; also an ancient city in 蘭 Ku in Shantung; name of a large province in the Ts'in dynasty comprising the south of Nganhwui, where Hung-chau 夏 lies.

The housings of a saddle.

泥 (or 水泥) spatter-dashes, an outer flap attached to a saddle to protect the rider's dress.

A hornless deer or mumjak (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.

The silver or white chevrotain, which appears when a good king reigns.

[fragrant as] the musk and roeback; the terms 麝 and 马鹿 are specially applied to the roeback.

A Formosan deer (Cerbus Sicinia), so called from two spots near its eyes.

A bird belonging to the waders; another name is 水雉 water-hen, and it is perhaps a bird akin to the 青 a book name for the heron, called 青 in Chihli jaeana or rail.

From 手 and constantly as the phonetic.

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.

The palm.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>CHANG.</th>
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<tr>
<td>拍</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>拍</td>
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<tr>
<td>to clap the hands.</td>
<td>to scrutinize the hand; palmistry.</td>
<td>拍</td>
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<tr>
<td>看</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>看</td>
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<tr>
<td>to scrutinize the hand; palmistry.</td>
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<td>撤</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>撤</td>
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<tr>
<td>the book-keeper, a chief manager, the boss; an accountant.</td>
<td>撤</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>打演</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>打演</td>
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<tr>
<td>to slap once.</td>
<td>打演</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>钉</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>钉</td>
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<tr>
<td>to shoe a horse.</td>
<td>钉</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>合</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>合</td>
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<tr>
<td>to join the hands, as Buddhists do in prayer.</td>
<td>合</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>眉兵</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>眉兵</td>
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<tr>
<td>to command the forces.</td>
<td>眉兵</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>职</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>职</td>
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<tr>
<td>to administrate a post; the control of an officer.</td>
<td>职</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>事</td>
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<tr>
<td>to direct a matter.</td>
<td>事</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>管</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>管</td>
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<tr>
<td>an overseer, a director.</td>
<td>管</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>教</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>教</td>
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<tr>
<td>to teach and direct, as a class of graduates; ex cathedra teaching.</td>
<td>教</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>史</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>史</td>
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<tr>
<td>a department in a yamun.</td>
<td>史</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>易如反</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>易如反</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[be ruled the empire] as easy as turning over the palm.</td>
<td>易如反</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>敗</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>敗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bewildered, unmanly, as from fuming and bustling; from he has lost his balance.</td>
<td>敗</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼻</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>鼻</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bear's paw.</td>
<td>鼻</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>目</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>目</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the cactus, more especially the flat leaved kinds.</td>
<td>目</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驚</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>驚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The piece of leather used for soles on Chinese shoes; a part of a saddle; a patch.</td>
<td>驚</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打皮</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>打皮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put on a sole.</td>
<td>打皮</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打个</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>打个</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put on a patch,— either cloth or leather, on shoes.</td>
<td>打个</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仇</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>仇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The family name of Mencins' mother, and still retained in this form in honor of her; his own private given name was 柯.</td>
<td>仇</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帳</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>帳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from a cloth and extended; it is interchanged with the next in some senses.</td>
<td>帳</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A curtain, a canopy, a screen; a tent; met. an abode, a dwelling; a plan, a reason; to calculate, to spread out; an account, for which the next is now substituted; to reckon, as an account; occurs used for 陣 to screen.</td>
<td>帳</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>布</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 陣 an awning, a screen.</td>
<td>布</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>靈</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>靈</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a hanging screen, before a door.</td>
<td>靈</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>將</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>將</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an awning, as over a court; a great awning.</td>
<td>將</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>設</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>設</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pitch one's tent; to open a school, to turn teacher.</td>
<td>設</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頂</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>頂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a tester, the top fringes of a bed-curtain.</td>
<td>頂</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>混</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>混</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unreasonable, incoherent, stupid, muddled.</td>
<td>混</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>營</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>營</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a soldier's tent.</td>
<td>營</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祜</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>祜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a scroll given to old people, sent to mourners.</td>
<td>祜</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>園</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>園</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 藤 a screen; a curtain hung around a bed or kung' for protection or concealment.</td>
<td>園</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白雲</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>白雲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>望 the white clouds screen the view.</td>
<td>白雲</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錦</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>錦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a beautiful bride.</td>
<td>錦</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賬</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>賬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>賬</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An account; a debt, a claim, a charge; to reckon, to sum up.</td>
<td>賬</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>計</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>計</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 算 to estimate gains; to reckon or settle with.</td>
<td>計</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不算</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>不算</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't charge that in my account; it's none of my business; I'll not allow that item.</td>
<td>不算</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>收</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>收</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to collect accounts.</td>
<td>收</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>目</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>目</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accounts; 貢 a bill.</td>
<td>目</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>房</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>房</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the counting room, where the 賬 or 目 account books are kept; also, the counter in an inn.</td>
<td>房</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>清</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>清</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 完 to clear off, to pay</td>
<td>清</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尾 or balance of an account.</td>
<td>尾</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>欠</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>欠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to owe debts.</td>
<td>欠</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>務身</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>務身</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be embarrassed with debts.</td>
<td>務身</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>放</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>放</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to let out money, to shave notes; to give credit.</td>
<td>放</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開花</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>開花</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to charge articles not really bought, to feist in fancy items.</td>
<td>開花</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倒</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>倒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to transfer the accounts and debts to another, to make an assignment; to fail.</td>
<td>倒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Cantoneese. A synonym of 醞 from flesh or disease and in to increase; the first is also read chung, the intestines.</td>
<td>醞</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From disease and section as the phonetic.</td>
<td>一</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>掌'</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>掌'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>增</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>增</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From flesh or disease and in to increase; the first is also read chung, the intestines.</td>
<td>增</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A swelled belly; a tumefaction, a swelling of any kind; pot-bellied; drop-sical, puffy, tense; to swell up; to grow big, as a boil.</td>
<td>一</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 一 swollen, a sense of fullness, as from indigestion or repletion.</td>
<td>水</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氣</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>氣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to relieve the swelling.</td>
<td>氣</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>気</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>気</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the belly hard and puffed.</td>
<td>気</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>息</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>息</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flatulence.</td>
<td>息</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>数</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>数</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to charge interest on credit sales. (Fuhelun).</td>
<td>数</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潤</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>潤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like the last. Dropsical swellings, presenting puffy, hard places.</td>
<td>潤</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漏</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>漏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>漏</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 一 the flood is rising, the water advances.</td>
<td>水</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>潮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 潮 the tide is coming in.</td>
<td>潮</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>溢</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>溢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 溢 an overflow, bursting of the bank, a crevasse.</td>
<td>溢</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>溢</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>溢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filled with water; up to the banks.</td>
<td>溢</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>破</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swelled and burst, as a jug by the water in it freezing.</td>
<td>破</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汝</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>汝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a name for the Gulf of Tonquin.</td>
<td>汝</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汝</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>汝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the elasticity of a fluid,— a term in mechanics.</td>
<td>汝</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海</td>
<td>CHANG.</td>
<td>海</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a name for the Gulf of Tonquin.</td>
<td>海</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria, isma, pestisential vapors; noxious exhalations that cause general sickness.</td>
<td>Malaria, isma, pestisential vapors; noxious exhalations that cause general sickness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHANG.

| 湖 | an unhealthy climate.  
| 火 | miasmatic, malarious.  
| 灰 | a plague, an epidemic arising from malaria.  
| 眼 | noxious gases; vapors rising on hills, which are deemed to be injurious.  

#### 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 embank; to raise a dyke; an intervening distance that serves as a protection; a barricade, trench, or dyke, that divides or protects; a terminus; a screen, as of cloth, serving as a nominal defense.

#### 衮 | an interceded camp.

#### 保 | a defense; to defend the barriers; met. a partitioned minister.

#### 松 | a wooden partition.

#### 板 | what stops the onset or path.

#### 阻 | to close against ingress.

#### 防 | to throw up defenses.

#### 防 | to screen off, to rail off.

#### 境 | a protection on the border or frontier.

#### 伎 | a brocade screen.

#### 镙 | A steep cliff, a range of peaks. 镙 | a line of steep hills that serve as a limit.

#### 青 | green hills.

#### 山 | 重叠 the steep peaks rise one above the other in the distance.

#### 青 | the green paths wind up the intervening hills.

#### 瞳 | A cataract forming, as the composition of the character, 瞳 | a screen in the eye, indicates.

#### 青 | 青 or 瞳 a cataract, more usually called 青水灌瞳人 meaning green water poured into the pupil.

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### CHANG.

The original form is a combination of 手 hand grasping 十 ten.

[插图：A line of ten 柱 or feet, reckoned in the tariff to be 141 English inches; but it varies according to the foot used, to even less than 120 inches in some parts of China; to measure; on an elder, a senior; one worthy of respect.

| 量 | to measure off, as land or a room.
| 尺 | to verify a measurement, as by officials.

#### 有 | its measure has been made or taken.

#### 尺有 sui | the measurement can be ascertained.

#### 一 | 長 | ten feet long.

#### 岳 | a wife's father.

#### 國 | 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.

#### 友 | 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

From man and a measure; interchanged with the next.

#### 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 | to get the victory.

#### 敗 | or 打败 defeated, vanquished.

#### 接 | to join battle, as armies do.

#### 打 | or 对 to fight, to go into action.

#### 势 | 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.

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### CHANG.

#### 人之力 | to trust on a human arm.

#### 内 | a palace guard.

#### 倚 | or 輔 to trust to, to rely on.

#### 杠 | From wood and 仗 to rely on contraction; used with the last.

#### 仗 | 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.

#### 拉 | an old man's staff, hence the term 拉 an old man.

#### 于 | a village elder, one over sixty years of age.

### 信 | to confidently rely on.

### 朋友相交所 | 者信 mutual confidence is the bond of friendship.

### 被 | “staff holders,” denote the chief mourners for a parent in a funeral.

### 操 | 以戰 to drill in order to be ready for war.

### 錫 | or 禅 an abbot's staff or crozier, usually made of tute-nague; it is supposed to have power to open the gates of hell, and let souls out of misery, and is therefore carried when masses for the dead are made; it stands for the Sanskrit kākṣaṇa, 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.

#### 實有 | gave him eighty blows.

### 堅 | 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 bambooing; to beat a criminal.

### 椅 | to beat and then expose in the cangue.

In Funchau. A classifier of sugar-cane.
CH'ANG.

From the sun and to say, referring to sunlight; as a primitive, it exhibits some of its meaning in many of the compounds.

The light of the sun; effulgent; flourishing, prosperous; fine-looking, elegant, beauteous; suitable, as just words; increasing in wealth or peace in which sense it is used in shop names; powerful, affluent; to illuminate, crowded, prosperity.

1. abundantly; prosperous; having many descendants.

2. well off, lucky.

3. splendid, brilliant.

4. he prosper who obeys Heaven.

5. it is a really lucky sign.

6. ill luck follows after good fortune is exhausted.

7. it insures prosperity to your descendant.

8. plants of all kinds; all things, the world.

9. the six stars of the Dipper; others give only the three stars 9 in the Great Bear; and others only the star Dubhe.

10. bowed when he heard good instructions.

To throw a cloak or other garment loosely over one, and not to fasten it with the girdle.

1. A herd of animals fleeing.

2. mad, ravenous, like dogs; subordinate, boisterous, seditions.

3. violent, acting like mad, possessed.

4. a singing woman; her children cannot enter the examinations.

5. or a countess, a prostitute, a strumpet.

6. to keep a brothel; to keep a house of assignation.

7. to be a whore.

8. public women.

The elegant plant; the sweet flag, much liked by Wang Wang; applied to other water plants like it.

The calamis (Acorus terebratis); its leaves are hung on door lintels on the 5th of the 5th moon to ward off evil influences; a water Iris is sometimes wrongly so named.

From door and elegant.

The gate of heaven, called by Wang, kept by Kuang-ti or the Chinese Mars; it is also applied to the emperor's palace gates, and to the west wind, which is a cool wind.

one of the gates of Su-chau.

From man and long; it is also read ching.

Chang Gropping about, not knowing the road; madly; blindly; to fall down.

1. the bear of a person who has been eaten by a tiger, and leads the beast to seize others; not a tempter, an evil adviser.

2. bewildered, undecided.

3. rash man, a blunderer.

4. whether he is going here and there without any particular rule, as one who has no home.

The long insect, as the character indicates; it denotes a worm of the centipede family.

1. an old name for the centipede (Julus), supposed to get into people's ears.

From earth and laid out; the first form is correct, but the second is most used.

An area of level ground set apart, an open waste plot; a field, a lot; an arena for any purpose, as drill, gaming, theatricals, or executions; and extended to study and examinations; a sacrificial ground; a threshing-floor; a kitchen garden; a company of the society; a classifier of affairs, a fit, a spell; and in some places of a job of work.

A parade-ground, a field for reviews.

a building lot.

a court-yard; a lawn.

among the officers; the official style of things.

all are alike, as a uniform set or body.

the field of battle.

an execution-ground.

the tripes, the hall; as to enter the examination as a candidate, either civil or military.

to open a gambling-shop.

dice-houses, gambling tables or hells.

or a thresher's floor.

a commodious residence; a respectable neighborhood.

to oversee a literary examination.

this life is like one great dream.

a Buddhist festival.

he is unacquainted with etiquette.

to raise a disturbance during the performance; to make a little excitement at the fête.

an altar in the open air; the ground about it.
肠 From flesh and expanded.

The intestines, the bowels; they are divided into the 大 the large or lower intestines and colon, which the Chinese suppose connect with the lungs; and the 小 the urinary intestines, which join the heart and bladder; met. feelings, affections.

臘 or 腹 the bowels, the insides, the viscera.

直 the rectum.

臚 to stuff pork sausages.

羊路 a serpentine, winding road.

好 心 kindly disposed; tender feeling for another.

絞 移 gripping pains, as in cholecystitis; spasm and gripes.

自 有肺 he has his own lungs and bowels; opinionated, self-pozied.

償 From man and reward.

To restore, to indemnify; to pay back; to forfeit, to stone; to retaliate; to make amends, to replace; an indemnity; restitution.

賠 to make compensation, as for property destroyed.

心願 my desires are gratified; to pay a vow.

殺人 a murderer forfeits his life.

糾 to pay up the indemnity.

還 to pay back; to replace; to restore, as lost things.

要我抵 he wants me to indemnify for the loss—of life.

鳳顔 a murderer's appearance.

From 旨 the will and 豕 to manifest; and the second, with 旨 sweet, refers to tasting; the first form is the best.

嘗 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.

他 他 once tried to hang himself.

一 or 先 之 first try it; taste it once.

一 些 taste a little of this.

业 hereditary property.

試 I have tasted it;試 之 to try, to attempt.

未 not yet occurred; I never knew of it; I have had no experience in it.

明 I have ever heard; it is usually the case; and 未 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 之 not how can it be otherwise?

實未於該船有所積留 I really have not been the one who detained this ship.

長 One original form indicates a man appearing above his dress; as a primitive it serves chiefly as a phonetic; it forms the 16th radical of a few characters, most of which relate to hair, as this radical is regarded as a contraction of the 19th radical 長 long locks.

Long in time or distance; tall; 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 euphism for a coffin, in order to avoid a direct allusion to death.

生不老 a green, old age, denotes the physical immortality of the Taoists.

久 a long time, from old; enduring.

氣 long-winded, as a great talker.

歸 the long return or home, a Buddhist term for the soul's abode.

出 紅 to issue a notification or report, as by a neighborhood at Canton.

使 spent more than the limit.

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.

論門 the door is constantly shut.

各有所 in what each one excels.

這 durable, lasting.

一無所 changeable, no perseverance, vacillating.

計三千兩 the profit was reckoned at 800 taels.

黃 a common snake (Elaphis) near Peking.

Read "ch'ang. 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 patriarchal families.

子 the eldest son.

我此你 I am older than you.

尊 尊 or 年 a senior, a venerable person.

房 family of the oldest brother, especially when he lives on the estate.

保 a constable, a headman.

大 to grow larger, to swell, to develop.

不進 he does not improve —in his studies.

君子道 the good man's ways prosper.

然後來見者 will he then come to see the elders?

蟲 it bred worms.

生 born and brought up; trained, reared.

他 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.
A pleasant fruit called 棵桃 (Averrhoa), known as the 棵桃 or willow peach at Canton.

Ch'ang

From day and ever; occurs interchanged with ch'ang 楚 joyous.

Ch'ang, a country called Udyana, which Buddha visited, in Northwestern India, along the River Subhavatun, noted for its forests; the Greeks called it Susatene.

A name of a musician who visited Confucius.

Ch'ang

High, level land; a plateau, from which can be had a wide view; open, spacious; to disclose or display; to rub bright, to burnish.

Ch'ang

A high spot, like a terrace.

Ch'ang

Or broad, ample, as a mansion; spacious.

Ch'ang

A broad, open space of ground.

Ch'ang

A dangerous, contracted spot.

Ch'ang

The downy feathers of a crane or other long legged bird, used in trimming fine dresses.

Ch'ang

Costume, a kind of cloak or gown without sleeves, worn by women; a shroud.

Ch'ang

Down of the crane, used in adorning dresses; a robe with wide sleeves and facings worn by actors.

Ch'ang

Great billows, raging waves.

Ch'ang

Read 'tang.' To leak, as a roof; to run as water in a gully; to drip; to perspire.

Ch'ang

Water runs down, as from a roof.

Ch'ang

Water drips down.

Ch'ang

Dripping with perspiration.

Ch'ang

An eaves-gutter; a water channel.

Ch'ang

From mouth or pipe and elegant; the second is obsolete.

Ch'ang

To lead, as in singing; to go before; to act as a corollary; 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.

Ch'ang

To sing and play quietly, as aroaches, to sing songs.

Ch'ang

To call out one's name, as at a levee.

Ch'ang

To sing slowly; and 椰子 to sing rapidly; are terms used by theatrical singers, derived from the wind instruments used by them.

Ch'ang

To follow in singing, to join the chorus.

Ch'ang

To sing pays, theatrical performances.

Ch'ang

To thrum and sing, to accompany an instrument with the voice.

Ch'ang

A fine looking person; a leader, an example, a guide; to introduce; to induce, to lead, to seduce; to start, as a tone.

Ch'ang

To lead on, as a reconnoitering party.

Ch'ang

To head a riot.

Ch'ang

To speak first; to lead, as a precentor.

Ch'ang

To lead and follow, as a husband and wife.

Ch'ang

An inventor, one who invents, or takes the lead in starting.

Ch'ang

A broad barren plot of ground or country; name of a place in the old feudatory of Wei; now the north of Honan.

Ch'ang

The waste and neglected fields—have no inhabitants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANG.</th>
<th>CHANG.</th>
<th>CHANG.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHNQ.</strong></td>
<td><strong>CHNQ.</strong></td>
<td><strong>CHNQ.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originally like the last.</td>
<td>Originally formed of a vessel in which grain is fermenting, and a spoon underneath; it forms the 192d radical of a few obsolete characters.</td>
<td>Look ing one's senses, acting as if giddy; large eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The inner qualities developing; joyous, contented, in good spirits; exhilarating, as home music; penetrating, thorough; spreading, filling.</td>
<td>Sacrificial spirits made by fermenting millet and fragrant herbs, one of which was turmeric; to put a bow in its case; the case.</td>
<td>In Pekingese. The eyes blurred and swollen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>1.</em> Dén bold, hardy; presumptuous.</td>
<td><em>1.</em> Mixed wine.</td>
<td>1. In one's hopes; vexed; dissatisfied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>2.</em> Gratified, happy.</td>
<td><em>2.</em> Odoriferous spirits made from millet, which it was thought caused the gods to draw near.</td>
<td>1. Lamentable and provoking too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>3.</em> Delighted, as children.</td>
<td><em>3.</em> Aromatic herbs.</td>
<td>1. Not; I looked for it longingly, but never saw it; I was utterly disappointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>4.</em> Social feasting.</td>
<td><em>4.</em> One who prepares libations.</td>
<td>1. Fi nding a case for a bow; to put up a bow in the cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>5.</em> The eleventh moon.</td>
<td><em>5.</em> Luxuriant, as plants growing vigorously.</td>
<td>1. Sheath for a bow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>6.</em> In one's wishes.</td>
<td>1. A bow.</td>
<td>1. A sheath for a bow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHANG.**

Old sounds are tāng, táng, díng and tīng. In Canton, chāng, chāng and tōng; — in Swatow, chē̄ and chōng; — in Amoy, chén, tīng, and tōng; — in Fuhchau, chāng, and chāng; — in Shanghai, tāng; — in Chifa, chīng.

The original form is composed of *claws* and two *hands* pulling; as a primitive, its influence is apparent in several of its compounds; the second form is a common contraction.

To wrangle, to contest, to litigate; to emulate, to strive for precedence; to debate; to differ; used with chāng to reprove, to expostulate with.

**CHANG.**

*Chāng* is it's not easy to measure lances with him.

If the difference is very little.

A fabulously griffon like a leopard, having five tails and a horn; others describe him as like a flying fox.

Horrid, repulsive, hideous.

To open the eyes.

To look at angrily, displeased at the sight of.

To fix the eye on; to gaze at in a supercilious way.

From bamboo and wrangling.

A sort of virginal or harpsichord, having twelve brass strings, and played with a plectrum.

Jingling stones hung in porches, or under the eaves; they are attached to kites, and hence to fly kites, especially singing ones.

To thrum a virginal.

The clanging jangle of metals struck together; a small cymbal or gong.

The din of drums.

Broad, open; the echo in a wide house; painted silk; ample, expansive.

The second form is not much used, but is probably more correct than the first, which is also read tīng'.

To sit and doggedly look at; to fix the eye on; to gaze at in a supercilious way.

The vacant stare of one just awaked from sleep, before his thoughts are collected.
CH'ANG.

Old sounds, t'ang, djang, and dang. In Canton, ch'ang and chhiang;—in Swatow, ch'ang, t'ang, and t'ang;—in Amoy, t'eng, chong, ch'eng, and ch'ieng;—in Fuhchau, ch'eng, ch'ung, and t'eng;—in Shanghai, ts'ang, t'sang, and dzang;—in Chifu, t'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 firn into the land; to prop, a fulcrum, a stay, a leaning post.

To pole a boat,—which a generous man can do in his belly; a metaphor for his liberal views.

To push across the ferry; met. to intrigue with officials.

To curry favor with one.

The mist rises upward.

CH'ANG.

人 a race of pigmies, described as being seven inches high.

To draw a bow; to press open anything so as to inspect it.

To burnish, to rub metal bright. The second character also means to stop up.

To furnish a sword so as to see one's face in it.

To unroll a painting or scroll, so as to display it.

Often read ts'ang.

The hair in disorder and standing up.

Untrimmed hair, short and not combed smooth; applied often to the beard.

From hill and wrangling.

To rise high; overtopping, conspicuous, as a peak.

Dignified, high; used by physiognomists as a mark of a noble brow; eminent; lofty, as a character.

A thorn on a tree; sometimes rendered a fragot, a bundle, from the similarity or misprinting of 東 and 東; in dictionaries.

The tinkling sound of gems or sonorous glasses striking together.

To eat much.

To curry favor with one. **Intended to imitate the sound.**
Several of these characters are heard as if sounded chiao. Old sounds, to, tok, do, and dakk or dot. In Canton, chin, chau, and shiu,—in Swatow, chié, chi, jio, tié, nió, tóu, chau and tié,—in Amoy, chian, chau, and tóu;—
in Fuzehau, ti, chau, chiu, and chwa;—in Shanghai, tsao, dzão, and dao;—in Chifu, tsaoo.

昭
From day and to call.
昭
The brightness of the sun; bright, luminous, refultent, splendid; manifest; to show forth, to display; shrined on the left in the hall.
昭
from intelligible; perspicuous.
昭
bright; to fully understand.
昭
clear, evident, plainly shown.
昭
famous, renowned.
昭
the empress' palace.
昭
well known to all the world, universally heard.
昭
the row on the right and the row on the left, i. e. in the order of age or nearness and precedence; used only for the arrangement of imperial ancestral tablets in the temple, by which the proper generation of each person is designated.
昭
the eye of Heaven is clear; heaven is clear-sighted.
昭
plain as when the cover has been taken off.
昭
a side post or column; also to make one follow after.
昭
a staff.
昭
one of Confucius' minor disciples, whom he said was under the power of his lusts.
昭
standing in the doorway on the sill.
昭
In Cantonese. The threshold.
昭
The common orange (Citrus aurantium), or cooie orange, poetically termed the golden ball; the shaddock is also called by this name in some parts of Fukkien.
昭
A perch for fowls; a prop; to straighten or pull out; to tread on; to roost.
昭
the ends [of the bow] should be straightened out.
CH'IN.

1. To confess his crime by his evidence.

To ridicule another, to jest upon; to laugh and joke with; railing, sportive allusions.

白 an aspasia.

笑 to jeer at; gibes and jokes.

跌 to rail at sarcastically, to abuse and ridicule.

建設而起；龍能興電而起。— 他 could neither of them fly, big as they were.

朝

Interchanged with the last, but some say not properly.

To boast; to talk much.

朝 or 朝 the chirping and bickering of birds.

Read chao, in the phrase 嘖 talkative, verbose.

抓

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 tidewaiters do on smugglers.

破 脈 scratched his face so that it bled.

頭 or 頭 to scratch the head, as when in perplexity.

折 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.

樁

Similar to chao 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.

Read tsiao, and used for 剃 to execute.

命絕而不長 they ordered them to be exterminated, and not suffered to live.

命 the white skin which grows over a scar, called 殺 or shadow cuticle.

朝 From dawn and a boat contracted to moon; the second, meaning a sign of the sun, is a pedantic form.

朝 The dawn, the opposite of sin, the morning; early.

朝 or 晚 morning and evening; early and late.

朝 in a morning, in a trice; suddenly, quickly.

來 he comes every morning.

或 (or 遠) 他 has you breakfasted — a polite morning salutation.

明 向 morning; sometimes used indefinitely.

湯 飲 the merrymaking on the third day — after a birth.

花 the 10th of the 2d moon, when all the flowers are supposed to open in northern China.

有 了 I never took a morning's [leisure].

鮮 name for Corea given by Wu Wang when made a fief of Ki-tsz' 禚子; 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.

Read 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.

日 or 上 to go to court; to see his Majesty.

坐 bis Majesty holding court.

臨 to take the reins of government.

侍 the high officers who support or stand near the sovereign at such times.

本 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.

轉 to change the dynasty.

馬 to ride on horseback into the Forbidden City; — a mark of high favor conferred on grandees.

房 or 闢 an antechamber of the audience-room.

服 a court-dress.

考 examination for conferring the Hanlin degree.

整頓 綱 to reform and strengthen the government.

天子 one of the monarchs of the three dynasties.

臣 each monarch has his own set of ministers.

三元 elder a high grandee of three reigns.

一品 the first rank sees the emperor's face.

上坡子 to go up the hill.

志心 願 the devout heart fixedly performs the ritual, — said of priests when at worship.

前一點兒 move forward a little, as when sitting back in a cart.

聘 to invite one to court, as was done in old times by presents.

斗姆 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-hsü T'ang-ming wien Piao 歷代帝王年表 Digest of the Reigns of Emperors and Kings; in this work there is a historical synopsis of the leading events of each year from the Han dynasty to the beginning of the Manchu sway.
### ABSTRACT OF THE CHINESE DYNASTIES.

**WU TI KI 五帝紀 RECORD OF THE FIVE RULERS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF DYNASTY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SOVEREIGNS</th>
<th>BEGAN B.C.</th>
<th>ENDED B.C.</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hia 夏</td>
<td>Seventeen, averaging 26 years to each monarch's reign.</td>
<td>2205</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Shang 商</td>
<td>Twenty-eight, averaging 25 years.</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chou 周</td>
<td>Thirty-four, averaging 25.1 years.</td>
<td>1122</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ts' in 秦</td>
<td>Two, one reigned 37 years, and one 3 years.</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Han 漢</td>
<td>The beginning of Ts'in Chi Hwang-ti's reign is placed at B.C. 221; and the end of the Chou dynasty at B.C. 249; for 28 years— 克天無天下 the empire had no emperor. Some writers divide this dynasty, making the After Ts'in endure 46 years.</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>A.D. 25</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tung Han 東漢</td>
<td>Twelve, averaging 16.9 years.</td>
<td>A.D. 25</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Hen Han 後漢</td>
<td>Two, one 2 years, the other 41 years.</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Ts' in 晉</td>
<td>The San Kwoh 三國 which divided China during this period were the Han 漢, Wei 維, and Wu 吳 Four, averaging 14.5 years.</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Tung Tsin 東晉</td>
<td>Eleven, averaging about 9.5 years.</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sung 宋</td>
<td>Eight, averaging 7.1 years.</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Ts' in 齊</td>
<td>Five, averaging 4.5 years.</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Liang 梁</td>
<td>Four, one 48 years, and three 7 years in all.</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Ch' an 陳</td>
<td>Five, averaging about 6.5 years.</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Shi 項</td>
<td>The four last dynasties are known by the collective name of Nan-peh ch' ao 南北朝 Northern and Southern Dynasties; the Wei 維 dynasty divided the country with them from A.D. 420 to 550, under fifteen princes. Three, one reigned 16, and another 12 years.</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. T' ang 唐</td>
<td>Twenty, averaging 14.5 years.</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Hen Liang 後梁</td>
<td>Two, one 8 years, and one 7 years.</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Hen T' ang 後唐</td>
<td>Four, averaging 3.1 years.</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Hen Tsin 後晉</td>
<td>Two, one 7 years, and one 3 years.</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Hen Han 後漢</td>
<td>Two, one 3 years, and one 1 year.</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Hen Chen 後周</td>
<td>Three, averaging 3 years.</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Sung 宋</td>
<td>The last five shortlived dynasties are collectively known as the Wu Tai 五代 Five Dynasties; they had 13 monarchs in 54 years. Nine, averaging 18.5 years.</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Southern Sung 南宋</td>
<td>Nine, averaging 17 years.</td>
<td>1127</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Yuan 元</td>
<td>Nine, averaging 9.3 years.</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Ming 明</td>
<td>Sixteen, averaging 17 years.</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Ts' iing 清</td>
<td>Seven rulers up to 1861, 217 years, averaging 31 years.</td>
<td>1644</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</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 5 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.

A to bind a girl's feet.

牙 or 目 agents, emissaries, servants.

狐皮 fox-claws' skin, a kind of fur of inferior sort.

買辦  a comprador's claws, one who buys for him; a purveyor's assistant, a market-man.

鹿 a name for the hawk's claw, (Arctabutys odoratissimus) at Canton.

— a bunch of plantains.

擦 to scratch.

虎 a kind of shears.

From hand and spear; it must be distinguished from 5 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.

数 to pay off the balance of the account.

要 to seek for, to search.

换 to exchange, as silver into cash or bills.

門路 to seek for employment.

足共数 make up the number; return the full sum.

補 supply the deficiency.

票子 to change a bank note.

出来 he has changed it, as a bill.

不着 I cannot find it.

Read iu, and used for iu. 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.

頭巾 a turban or cloth to wrap around the head, as for the Fuhkien sailors do.

超 To hasten, quick traveling.

明日奉 I will return it tomorrow, as a borrowed book.

笔 From bamboo and claw as the phonetic.

A bamboo skimmer; a ladle; a nest in a cave or under a shelter, as distinguished from one on a tree.

箋 a wire ladle.

權 The first is also read chu, branches growing up straight, as in a cypress. The second is also read chih, a table. The first is derived from 木 wood and 篱 to wash contracted.

木 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.

 Josef
From metal and knife.
To pare, to lip off; to trim an excrecence; bright, clear; a catch on a crossbow; to encourage; to visit, to wait 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 invoke.

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 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 南人, now Tsun-i-fu, situated in the north of Kwéi-chéng.

A gracious proclamation, as a pardon.

A rescript from the monarch to his cabinet.

To issue a decree from the Throne; to make an imperial announcement over the empire.

He taught his son the principles of justice.

A petty officer in the Hanlin Academy who makes poetry.

The Emperor's will, which is afterwards 白 proclaimed to the people.

To give orders about, to direct.

To use fire and bright; i.e. the light of fire illuminating.

To argue the case; to infer, as a generalization; to consider.

To use fire and bright; i.e. the light of fire illuminating.

A blaze; fire, flame.

Large candles or lanterns used in temples or processions, probably named from the phrase 吉星高照 a lucky star shine down on you; a candlestick and candle are called a hand-light.

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.

To manifest, to consider.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAO.</th>
<th>CH'AO.</th>
<th>CH'AO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>存</td>
<td>to keep as evidence; a part cut off to be retained as a tally or proof.</td>
<td>晚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>regard</td>
<td>裏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肝</td>
<td>see into his designs.</td>
<td>江</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>着</td>
<td>light him; give him a light, as to one going home by night.</td>
<td>應</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>to understand thoroughly, as a friend.</td>
<td>得</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>管</td>
<td>to oversee, or look after.</td>
<td>台</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>垂</td>
<td>to regard kindly, to look down on.</td>
<td>報</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a communication between foreign and native officers of equal rank; to inform officially.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CH'AO.

Several of these characters are heard chiao. Old sounds, ts, ts, st, tch, ch, tch, tu, tu, djo, djo and dlo. In Canton, ch'ao and chiu; — in Swatow, ti, ch't, ch'au ti, tch, ch'au, and ch'a; — in Amoy, ch'ieu, tiu, ch'au, and ch'a; — in Fuhchau, ch'ieu, tiu, ch'au, and chau; — in Shanghai, ts'ao, ch'ao, and ts'ao; — in Chifu, ts'ao.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>超</td>
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<tr>
<td>存</td>
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<tr>
<td>高</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天生</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>折</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生 [as it]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>北海 [like]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>等</td>
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<tr>
<td>从 to go and to cite.</td>
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<tr>
<td>从</td>
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<tr>
<td>抄</td>
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<tr>
<td>形弓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悔</td>
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<td>抄</td>
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<td>抄</td>
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<td>攻</td>
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<td>既</td>
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<tr>
<td>既</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>習</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
巢

The original form represents a nest on a tree.

A nest on a tree, distinguished from "ko" one on the ground; a lurking-place, a haunt, a retreat, a den; used to designate the holds or camps of an enemy or rebels; to nestle; to make a nest; a sort of panacea pipe; a small ancient state, now Ch'ao hien (縣) in Liu-chien fū in Nanganhwei, north of Wulun on the Yangtse' River; it was here in Naü Ch'ao 南 that T'ang imprisoned Kech. the last sovereign of the Hia dynasty, b. c. 1766.

雀 | or | 窩 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 defilement.

無 | houseless, beggared, destitute.

穴 | to skulk in, as a brigand.

In Cantonese. Crumpled, wrinkled; rough, like a piece of coarse paper; shriveled, as dried fruit.

好 | as wrinkled as a greater's face.

喉 | wrinkled, creased, rumpled.

משא

A lake in Hoh-fhien 合肥縣 Nanganhwei, which produces gold fish; its name, meaning nest water, has probably a reference to its position.

从 chariot and nest, referring to the form and use.

饗 | a temple, or look-out place on a war-chariot, from which to observe the foe.

潮

The early tide; flood tide; a tide, called 地之喘息者 "the breathing of the earth;" moist, damp.

乘 | to avail one's self of the tide.

順 | a fair tide.

逆 | a head tide.

長 | and | 退 the tide is rising, the tide is falling.

蒸 | to become damp and heated, as grain.

溼 | damp, as ground or a thing; said too of 田 tidal grounds.

反 | becoming damp again.

氧 | damp, miasmatic exhalations; met. stupid.

水滿了 the tide is now at high water; same as 平 water is at its level.

州府 a prefecture in southeast of Kwantung, whence 腹 means camphor in the north of China, as it comes from there.

鬣

A marine animal, called 壁, said to sing in the night and go into the sea by day; the animal here referred to is perhaps the Lammaotin, found in the Indian Archipelago.

蜃

Tall, as a man; small.

長大漢 a fine looking tall man.

戚 | 夫 a tenant who rented a small lodging and lived therein.

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.

抄

Dried provisions taken for a journey, as wheaten cakes.

抄

A clamor, an uproar, a hubbub; to wrangle, to quarrel; to disturb, to annoy, to interrupt.

懲 | a violent altercation; loud scolding; a brawl.

相 | quarreling together.

嘈 | to make a noise and a row.

人耳 to make a din in one's ears, as the clang of cymbals.

作 | to raise a rumpus, as evil fellows do.

Read miao'. The cry of pests or other fowls.

抄

Used for the last. To annoy; graceful, light, nimble; rapid; strong; cunning, deceitful.

擾 | to disturb; to trouble another.

輕 | troublesome and flippant.

姫 | graceful; 姫 high.

掄

From metal and a few; or, by 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 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.

1. ㄏ ㄏ ㄏ ㄏ

| 船 | an office for stamping duty receipts on goods; a douane. |
| 放 | tonnage-dues; port charges on ships. |
| 攻 | to burn paper money to Neptune. |
| 收 | to force people to pay taxes. |
| 费 | to waste money, lavish. |

| 劭 | ㄧhistorical readings; studies in history. |
| 税 | transit dues; duties. |
| 稀 | To plough or harrow the ground. |
| 带 | 田 to cultivate the land. |
| 水 | 三 when the water is on rake it thrice. |

| 风 | 𧈘 A vessel rolling and tossing on the water; uneasy and pitching. |
| 颜 | 𧂈 the vessel rolls when the wind is high. |
| 価 | 𧋘 Occurs used with ch'oh, 落 to stride. |
| 拲 | To limp, to walk lamely. |

Chê.

Old sound, ta, tal, and tat. In Canton, chê; — in Swatow, chin, chê, and sn; — in Amoy, chia and gan; — in Fuhchau, chio and chê; — in Shanghai, tâi and tâo; — in Chiufa, chê.

遮 | From is to go and 庶 people. |
| chê | 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. |
| 陷 | to hide from view; to hush up, to conceal. |
| 眠 | to veil what modesty requires; to parry, to evade, as an accusation. |
| 裹 | to disguise, to excuse, to throw dust in one's eyes. |
| 愚 | to screen from the dust. |
| 虚 | to fence off; to protect by an incease. |
| 一 | a sun-shade or parasol. |
| 雨 | an umbrella. (Cantonese.) |
| 太陽 | to shade from the sun. |
| 不行 | it will not cover it; it can't be concealed. |
| 旨 | cover it over; to cloak. |
| 起 | to hide, to conceal. |
| 据 | to stand between, to take the part of; to impede. |
| 業 | to hide one's shame; thoroughly mortified. |
| 周 | loquacious; great, discursive, as talk. |

懲 | To screen; loquacious, babbling. |
| 𧂙 | garrulous; to vociferate, as an excited crowd. |

| 罪 | Used with the preceding. |
| 責 | To reprimand, to abuse; to hope for; to deceive. |
| 責 | 以 talk much and not to convince. |

者 | Said to be formed of 自 self contracted to 白 white, and 當 a stranger contracted to resemble 市 old; others make it from 多 many and 自 white; a, o. one distinguished among many, one having éclat. |

A pronoun, this, that, it, which, what; when it is the subject of the proposition, it comes at the end of the entire sentence, and thus differs from 粉 which comes before the verb, as 不得聞至未 之有也 of those who succeed without laboring, there are none; as a relative pronoun, this is now colloquially used instead.

When following verbs, it forms sometimes the concrete, and sometimes marks the person after a verbal phrase; as 行 a walker; 當 he who has been caught; 當 the observer; he who looks.

As a disjunctive particle it is preceded by 也 as 中也 也天下之大本也, a just medium—that is the real basis of a country.

After nouns it indicates a class as 愚 the foolish; 當 the dead; 賢 worthies; 無情 people without affection; 先死 死 we who shall die first, you who will die last.

It also puts the noun it follows in the abstract, as 當 perfection; 誠之 who is perfect; 性 nature; 元 the origin; 騎行 whatever is for riding in; 中心 this midst of which we speak.

It is often used in this way between single words or phrases, and puts them in apposition: 天 理 also heaven — a principle; 仁 愛 also humanity — in love; 德 本 also virtue, that is the basis; 仁 仁山 benevolent people delight in hills; 居 居 also the word 居 means to dwell at (or in) a place.

As an adverbial particle, or to arrest attention; 敢 to commence, through at the beginning of a letter, this should be rendered, I who commence; 予 formerly; 或 perhaps; 當 recently; 一 once, this time only now — then, hereafter.

不 也 希能之形何以異 what is the difference between those who do not, and those who cannot act?

仁 也 仁智利仁 humanity makes man happy, wisdom profits him.
CH’E.

From reddish and that which.

An ochre color; a reddish brown or carnation, like nankeen.

石 ochre stone, used as a coarse paint; it is hematite iron ore, and one sort, called 代 | 石 is brought from Tai-chien in Shansi.

衣 a fedor’s dress, which is often made of nankeen.

其山 made the hill brown — by clearing it of trees.

From to go and words; it was originally read yen, the contracted forms are common in cheap books.

To meet, to receive; a demonstrative pronoun or particle; this, the nearest; here; now; this thing.

1 侵 here; 1 this.

1 等 such, thus, this way.

1 人员 people of this place.

时候 now, at this time.

大雨不止 such an incessant rain.

件事情 this affair, this matter.

还了得 it beats all!

In Cantonese. An adverb of time, placed at the end of a sentence; just now; shortly; momentarily; a form of the subjunctive.

打过 let me whip you.

等呀 stop a moment.

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 甘 | sweet cane, or 竹 | bamboo cane, and 竹 | reed cane; 鉄 | dark or reddish cane; 麦 | sugaring sheds.

刻 or 榨 to extract the juice.

熬 | 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.

CH‘E.

Old sounds, e6, e1p, and e6. In Canton, ch‘i; — in Swallow, ch‘ia, chi, and ch‘ii; — in Amoy, ch‘ia, ch‘ii and ku; —

in Fuhchau, ch‘i, 番, and ch‘ie; — in Shanghai, t‘6 and t‘a; — in Chifu, ch‘i.

The original form is intended to depict the body, wheels, and axle of a carriage; it forms the 159th radical of a large natural group of characters relating to vehicles.

A wheeled carriage; a cart, barrow, coach; a frame with wheels in it, as an irrigating trough or lathe; to turn a wheel, to turn over; a frame-work.

1 轮 or 轮 a cart-wheel.

1 一辆 one cart.

夫 or 驱 of a cartman; a charioteer, a cart-boy.

敢反 骑 I presume to arrest your carriage,— to invite a guest.

1 件事情 this affair, this matter.

还了得 that beats all!

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渣 and 柏 the refuse after grinding, cane shreds.

尾 the cane slips for planting.

合 | tuft of top leaves.

CH‘E.

Sometimes used for the last.

Also a small tree, having oval, acuminate leaves, on which wild silkworms feed; the Quercus or silkworm oak of China; the trunk is straight, bows are made from the wood, and the root furnishes a dye, once used for making the imperial yellow.

孝 | a small, thorny sort, on which silkworms also feed; resembling a scrub oak.

鵠 | The common partridge or 絨 | hoon; the grousé and francolin are probably included under this term in some parts of the country.

麋 | A sort of grasshopper; also an insect found in rat holes, flat like a turtle and scaly; it is probably a sort of land Isopoda, or wood-louse; or perhaps a large species of Porellus; another name is 土宜 ground turtle.

蟒 | a sort of serpent.

CH‘E.

天 | an elevator.

下 | 伊伊未及周知 he has just reached his jurisdiction, and is not yet conversant with everything.

1 驱 the cart-way grass, the plantain, (Plantago major) used as a diuretic.

玉 | to work gems, to cut jade.

三 | the three carriages, a Buddhist term for three modes of crossing samsara to nirvana, as if drawn by sheep, oxen, or deer, which shadow forth the three degrees of saintship; this term (trijane) is also written 三 | 之数 and
### CHEH.

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>碓</td>
<td>An aluminous mineral, with a greenish tinge, and found in the sixth grade of metal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>碓</td>
<td>The second is a common but vulgar form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碓</td>
<td>The power resembles those of the queen; the black piece is distinguished from the white by being written with 人 at the side; a wheel in mechanics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碓</td>
<td>To tear open, to rive, to pull apart; to tear away; to pull up or on; to haul, to drag; to track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碓</td>
<td>To open the mouth wide, to gape; to loll the lip, a drooping lip.</td>
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<td>碓</td>
<td>To join or rabbet planks together; to sew a seam.</td>
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### CHEH.

Old sounds, sit and sip. In Canton, chêp, chit, and shêp; — in Swatow, chi, chiet, tiet, niap and sîp; — in Amoy, chiat, sêk, sip, niap and chih; — in Fuhochan, chick, niek, and tiek; — in Shanghai, têh and seh; — in Chign, chêh.

- 三乘 three vehicles, and is further used for three developments of Budhist doctrine.
- 汝, and used for large vehicles; but both this sound and chê 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 with 人 at the side; a wheel in mechanics.
- 汝 | war chariots.
- 汝 | a public office.
- 馬車門 carriage and horses at the door; met. a rich man.
- 一| two horses to a chariot.
- 牙 | or | 破 the jaw-bone.

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CHEH.

蟹, 蟹 [chö] To sting; a sting, or whatever insects use to wound their enemies.

噬

嚼 [chö] A kiss to sting the lips.

海 [chö] or皮 the dried skins of various sorts of jelly-fish or sea-blubber, known as 水母 when alive. The last form is most commonly used for this meaning; it also denotes a kind of swimming crab, which is edible.

哲, 哲 [chö] From mouth and to snap; the last two forms are seldom used.

智, 知 [chö] Wise, sage, perspicacious; to know intuitively; discerning; versed in, fully aware of.

明 [chö] sagacious, shrewd, knowing.

渊 [chö] judicial clearness; said of the emperor Shun.

聖 [chö] intuitive wisdom, as of the sages; said of the emperor.

浙 [chö] A stream in Chekiang, a feeder of the Ts'ien-t'ang River, from which the province derives its name; it is said to mean the bore or cave, which often breaks at the embouchure; also a river in the west of Honan; the province of Chekiang; to scour rice; to rain.

門對 [chö] The door [of the temple] looked out on the tidal bore in the Chekiang.

懼 [chö] From heart and listening to whispers.

懼, 懼 [chö] Afraid, agitated; to subdue, to influence, to bring under, pusillanimous, disheartened.

服心 to win people's hearts.

摺 [chö] The branches of a tree swaying in the wind; a sort of vine that climbs trees, like the Glycine.

摺 [chö] The waving of trees, as 堪 堪 the waving, fluttering maple.

摺 [chö] A trailing plant that runs over trees.

摺 [chö] This is sometimes made synonymous with icht, icht, but the two are different.

摺 [chö] A fold in garments made when ironing; a tuck; gathers, plaited, or flounces, like those in a Chinese lady's skirt; plaited, puckered.

摺 [chö] To fold, to plait; to lap over, as when tightening the dress.

摺 [chö] An embroidered and plaited skirt.

摺 [chö] To fold up bed-clothes.

摺 [chö] From hand and to practise as the phonetic.

摺 [chö] 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.

摺 [chö] To fold paper.


摺 [chö] A memorial to the Throne.

摺 [chö] To bend the body.

摺 [chö] To thank one with a graceful courtesy.

摺 [chö] To pile or fold up, as garments.

摺 [chö] A fleet courier.

摺 [chö] To turn down the corner, to make dog's ears.

摺 [chö] A written digest, a précis.


CHEH.

不 [chö] you need not fold it.

人 [chö] to induce one to give in or come in.

逝 [chö] the last will — of a statesman; it is sent up for the Emperor's inspection after the testator's death.

輯 [chö] An old name for a hog in Honan and southwards; a term given to fat ones.

輯 [chö] From cart and long ears, or to take; both forms are used.

輯 [chö] The sides of a chariot, where the arms are carried; unceremoniously, abruptly; directly, without permission; a disease of the feet.

聲 [chö] I must forthwith presume; an apologistic phrase.

然 [chö] hastily, suddenly, forthwith.

專 [chö] to reduce to one.

足長 [chö] to sit all day with benumbed feet.

耶 [chö] 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.

輯 [chö] To take up other's words; to quote or mimic what others say; verbose, talkative.

輯 [chö] From flesh and a slip.

輯 [chö] To slice off meat; to mince, to hash meat; a hash of mutton, beef and fish.

輯 [chö] A scabbard, a case for a knife; one author defines it soft leather.
Old sounds,  الفور and ကာ. In Canton, ခာ and ခံ; — in Swatow, စိန့်, ချာ, and ခိုး; — in Amoy, စိုး and ခိုး; — in Fuchau, ခိုး, ချာ, ခံး and ခိုး; — in Shanghai, သိုး, စိုး and ချာ; — in Chifu, ချာ.

From ကာ to step and သာ 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 Chen 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.

Pelucid 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.

To follow this precedent can be followed.

To walk along the old paths.

The original form represents a plant sprouting; below is the root, with the culm shooting up and two plumes 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 permission; 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.
CHEN.

Old sounds, tian, tian, and tan. In Canton, chum and chun; — in Swatow, chiam, chin, chian, and tian; — in Amoy, chiam, tian, chuan, and chen; — in Fuhchou, chien; — in Shanghai, tan, and she; — in Chin, chen.

From 1 to divine and 2 mouth; q.d. aksing by sortilege; also read chen, and used with to usurp.

To divine by casting lots; to observe signs, to wait for a verification; to look towards, as an augury; divination, sortilege; a lot.

卦 or 卜 to cast lots; the first is usually restricted to divining by the diagrams, or by the dried carapace of tortoises.

不靈 a false prediction or sortilege; — the reverse of a 預 or 占 a verified lot.

算 the fates.

口卦 to predict by what one first hears; to tell fortunes merely by word of mouth; it is also written 口 to guess events, and have the words recorded.

童女 森 a girl guessing fortunes by the lampwick.

斷 to decide a thing by sortilege, as in bibliomancy.

候 to foretell the weather, as farmers wish to do.

兆 to see a sign of; to discern the omens.

這 a posthumous command, an order left behind one.

柬埔寨 or Chiampa; the second name is an imitation.

沾 from water and to divine.

To moisten, to tinge; to receive benefits, to enjoy; to participate in, to be a recipient; obliged, benefited; infected with; affected by, imbued with.

愿 to receive favors; I have enjoyed kindness.

光 got it through your favor; also, to make some profit on, as a shopman does through a customer.

染世情 corrupted by bad company.

病 to catch a disease.

汗 | 背 the perspiration wet his back.

若 痛 the sorrow and joy are equally divided.

若 声 soiled; inflected; infected; it usually means 之間 defiled; made turbid, dirtied; — literally and metaphorically.

自喜 very well satisfied, conceited.

柳汁 a willow drop has soaked his clothes [blue]; met. he has become a siêu chön.

深 | 恨 | 我 am deeply sensible of your great favor.

Read tien'. The old name of Loh-jing hien 樂平縣 in Ping-ting chen in the east of Shansi.

Read chien. A small stream in 章 exists in the south-east of Shan-si, a branch of the River Chang.

霧 interchanged with the last. A drizzling, soaking rain; to wet, to soak; pattering; soaked; to moisten; to bestow favors.

| 1 醉 dead drunk.

| 1 湿 wet through, — by the rain.

| 1 潤 or 涼 soaked through; moistened — by your kindness.

| 1 被 wet to the skin.

衣湿 | 体 clothes are so wet as to cleave to the skin.

仁 | 恩 | 沼 imbued with your favors and goodness.

共 | 其 when [the ground] is thoroughly soaked.

From hair and faithful; the contracted form is common.

Felt of any kind; coarse fabrics, rough and nappy, as rugs, carpets blankets, felted hats.

帽 a felt hat.

包 a carpet bag.

| 1 子 a rug; if large, it is 吉 a carpet.

塞坐井肩 to huddle together on the rug in winter.

洋 a blanket; a carpet.

五彩 1 子 a flowered rug; a Turkish carpet.

如坐針 [uneasy] as if you was sitting on needles.

這 The second form is unusual, and also means to hide away.

To turn around; to remove; to follow; to run; — unable to advance is 這, usually referring to want of success in life, unfortunate in one's plans.

麂 | 1 lame, halting in one's walk.

鶉 A kestrel or sparrow-hawk, with light grayish plumage, and swift and strong of flight in pursuit of its prey.

陰 ancient name of a place in Kansu.

如鵲 | 如 like hawks and kites.

鱘 From fish and faithful as the phonetic.

chum 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 runs along the back and belly; the body is scaleless, and the flesh yellow; it is also called 鰯 fish; 魚 fish; and 黃 yellow fish.

鱘 sturgeons and whales; — to which unscrupulous men are likened.

饅 | 餃 congee or gruel that has been thoroughly boiled, thick and rich.

| 1 粥 watery congee and thick porridge.
much the same as the next.
A silken banner of a reddish color, plain and triangular, used in the olden time to announce the prince's order or approach, because he had no blazonry.
建旗 | 壇 to set out and arrange an altar for worship; it is especially done by the Taoists when honoring Yuh-hwang Shangti.

施
From a flag and crimson, used with the last.
施 | 棺 A silken banner; a staff bent at the top to allow the banner to hang well; it was used to call or to signalize a high officer; used for this as a final particle; attentive.
| 表 a signal flag.
| 戒 to respect or keep aloof from.
| 失 a term for the five years in the cycle having 乙 in them.
| 上 makes | 務 may he be careful.
| 舍 | 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 chanda or sandal wood, but including too the Pterocarpus and Styrax trees; the wood is used for carvings, fine furniture, and boxes.

詹
Composed of 高 | 高 for to divide and 眼 | 眼 words; q.d. to talk high and unreasonably; as a primitive, its meaning seldom appears in the compounds.
| 詩 | 詩Verbose, talking; 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>乾</td>
<td>From body and faithful as the phonetic.</td>
<td>乾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan</td>
<td>Naked, nude; without any covering; to strip.</td>
<td>chan</td>
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<tr>
<td>作</td>
<td>(1) 素服 stark naked and exposed.</td>
<td>椑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan</td>
<td>To tear off, as a placard; to peel off, as a scar; the scar, skin, the epidermis; a scar; skin peeling off.</td>
<td>佔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>(1) [beaten till] his skin broke and the flesh flayed off.</td>
<td>佔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>Read 乾. The skin of the face chapped and sore.</td>
<td>頭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>罡</td>
<td>The head awry; shivering, chilled through; trembling, shaking; unstable, as the hand.</td>
<td>罡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四肢</td>
<td>一 凍 the limbs shaking with cold.</td>
<td>四肢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>假</td>
<td>(1) shivering; and 頭 trembling, either from weakness or cold.</td>
<td>假</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腹</td>
<td>so terrified that the flesh creeps, as when in view of danger.</td>
<td>腹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烫</td>
<td>a child blubbering or shivering, as when afraid.</td>
<td>烫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遊</td>
<td>Read 乾. To smell.</td>
<td>遊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稿</td>
<td>From grain and faithful as the phonetic.</td>
<td>稿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan</td>
<td>A sheaf of grain; grain bound up in any way after it has been cut.</td>
<td>chan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驅</td>
<td>From horse and to roll.</td>
<td>驅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chan</td>
<td>A horse rolling himself in the dust, commonly called 打滚儿 or 滚砂 making a whirl or boiling the dust.</td>
<td>chan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Pekinese. To pay close heed to; to do faithfully.
CH'EN.

Old sounds, ch'ian, ch'ian, ch'ian, dian, and ch'ian. In Canton, ch'ian, ch'ien, ch'ien, and ch'ien; — in Swatow, ch'ian, ch'ien, and ch'ien; — in Amoy, ch'ian, ch'ien, ch'ien, and ch'ien; — in Fuhchau, ch'ien, ch'ien, and ch'ien; — in Shanghai, ch'ien, ch'ien, ch'ien, and dian; — in Chifu, ch'ien.

A bordered curtain on a lady's cart, in which sense it is like the next two; a coverlet.

A lady's chariot has curtains.

The hearse had a fringe or curtain.

Read ch'ian. Felt clothes.

The skirt or fring of a robe, which shakes when walking; a covering for the knees; to adjust the dress; flapping.

An apron or flap; the skirt of a robe; or a covering.

A screen; a covering.

A nice and trim, as a robe; a skirt flapping.

Not enough to fill one apron.

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 lappel that hides a seam; to break or snap off.

A bed-curtain fringe or valance.

His tears bedewed his apron.

Also written ch'ian in this sense.

Discord; a jarring noise.

The discord of notes, harsh sounds that grate on the ear.

When the five notes do not confuse each other, there is no discord.

To spy, to peep; to glance at.

To wait in hope for; to have a sly look at.

Long, slender, as a stick of timber; the pivot on which a rice beater works.

The cedar rafters should be slender.

From silk and shop as the phonetic.

To bind up, to wrap, to bandage; to entwine, to cling to; to implicate; to molest; to bother; intricate; entwined; twining about; swathed.

To bind up the feet.

To lace the waist.

To hinder; to impede one's acts or movements.

To put on a turban; but head-feet is 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, involved with; to entwine; met. interminable; protracted, as illness.

A small branch of the R. Loh, mentioned in the Shu King; it rises in MING-tsin, and flows south by the city of Houan 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-bien. Hsin-ch'eng in the north of Hupeh.

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.

Or the courses of the stars.

To follow a precedent, to tread in the old paths.

To open; to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; to expand, as by instruction; manifest, plain.
CH'EN.

An old carriage altogether worn out; the canopy of a ch'én carriage is quite ruined.

From words, and pitfall, or an inner gate; the second form has become antiquated.

To flatter, to cajole; to lie to one by flattering, to worship a god, or praise a man, beyond what is due to them; to pander, to fawn, to court; adulation, sycophancy; gratifying to one's feelings.

1. 粗 poor and yet no flatterer.
2. 粗 sycophantic; to cajole, to play the flatterer.
3. 取 to praise one, in order to get his favor.
4. 笑 to laugh and joke with, in order to please.
5. 可 邪 the flatterer is despicable.

CH'EN.

To laugh loudly.

Etymologists derive this character from 'to leave' and 国 or 貨 property changed and combined.

To command, to order; to prepare; to release.

武 as to keep ready military means so as to meet the foe.
1. 安 to muster troops out of service.
2. 使 to prepare, to get ready for.
3. 事 to end an affair.

Also read ch'ên. To pull or extend anything, to attempt ch'ên steadily and persistently.

1. 長長他 stretch it out longer, as cloth.
2. 照 wade if he won't give any more; make the attempt to get it.

CHEU.

The foolish look of a sheet-iron panel is a 丶— a gawky, gawky look, as of a bumpkin.

From hide and to oversee; the second form is rarely used.

A flap to protect the dress or the horse from the mud when riding; spatteredlashes; a skirt to cover the dress.

saddle-cloths, housings; they are made of thin leather.

The pickled corner's gay housings.

Small sticks resting on the plate, on which to support and extend the eaves beyond the wall.

A horse traveling very fast; a rapid canter.

To open a door a little in order to peep; to obtain.

To spy through a crevice.

Like the last; it is also read ch'ên.

To spy or peep; to look at sideways; to eye another privily.

To furtively spy at.

Old sounds, tu, t'ú, du, dú, dź, tók, and dök. In Canton, chau; in Swatow, chiu and tin; in Amoy, chiu, tin, and liu; in Fuchau, chiu, ch'ü, liu, tók, and ch'ên; in Shanghai, tsü and ztì; in Chifu, chiu.

Composed of 丿 and 用 to use; the three next derivatives are interchanged with it, as a primitive it usually conveys the 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 番; to the end, extreme; entirely; close, fine.

Everything is ready.

密 secret; crowded, close together; well arranged, satisfactory; definite and particular; no defect.

The famous feudal dynasty of Cheu which lasted from B.C. 1022 to 255, under thirty-four sovereigns; it was so called because the emperor's power reached everywhere.

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; everyday complete.
道 a broad road; but 道 means the windings of the road.
圈 or 回 universal, everywhere, all around.
知 let all know; universal knowledge.
面不比 public and open, without selfish ends; nothing left undone or slighted.
納 give him the whole duty or tax.

梦见 | 公 I was dreaming that I saw Duke Ch'en, i. e. I was asleep; said by Confucius, who admired him.
岐 a place in the south-west of Shansi, now K'i-shan, where 太王 planned the overthrow of the Shang dynasty.
待客 不到 to fail to treat a guest properly; 不 also denotes a deficiency, "not enough to go round."

週 Frequently used for the last.
週 to revolve, to circulate; to inform the people; a year.
年五相 may the whole year be prosperous.
流不息 flows unceasingly, as the blood.
一 one turn or revolution; as 一 週 all the way around it.
国百里 a hundred li around it.
時一樣 he is ever the same.
對 1 return of the year.

霭 Hurried; 煞 to walk in an irregular manner; fluttered and impatient; bustling.
霭 from wealth and everywhere.
霭 to bestow, as alms; to give; and usually intimates a free gift.
禎 beneficent, liberal.
釗 to relieve the poor; help the distressed people.

禮物不 the offering or present is inadequate.

輗 A heavily laden cart; a wain overloaded in front; heavy; low.

輗 Interchanged with 䇰 in this sense.

輗 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 Styrax; a pole for poling boats; name of a river.

舟 In Fuchiau. A closet, cupboard, or cabinet.

舟 The original form depicted a canoe, three cross boards and a turned-up bow; it is the 137th radical, and the characters under it form a natural group.

舟 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?
载 cargo of a vessel; to transport.
次 on board a vessel; a landing-place; 次次大沾 the boats are lying at Taku.
一噪 1 one punt, one dingey; a wherry.
車並途 the water and land routes are parallel.
之 to boat it; to take a thing with one.
山 or Chusan, so called from its shape being thought to resemble a boat.

祫 To cover close; to shade and conceal; a veil, a shade.
誰 1 予美 who has deluded my beautiful one?
張 false; to deceive.

祫 A square frame or dash-board in front of a carriage, supporting and protecting the driver's seat, and covering the thills.

祫 bended poles at the end of the thills.

舟 A sort of crested lark or bob-o-link, called 舟 1 鴞 鴞 whose song is heard in the morning; native writers liken it to the magpie.

州 A narrow, long boat.

洲 The original form represents three mounds, around which the water flows; as a primitive, it is used chiefly to impart its sound.

州 An islet, a place in the water where men dwell, for which the next is now used; a political district, ranking next to a 祫 or prefecture; anciently comprised 2500 families; of old a grand division of the empire; a continent; a dwelling; a horse's rump; a region, a spot, a place; a time.

州 a neighborhood, a hamlet.

州 a district magistrate of the highest grade, having a 祫 for his deputy, and a 祫 for his assistant judge or syndic.

州 the nine divisions of China in the days of Yü; met the world.

州 the city jailer; an inspector of roads.

州 a poetical name for China.

洲 From region and water; occurs written 舟 in old books.
洲 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, 乘 is more common on the northern; in Buddhism, a 乘 or continent; 勝神 1 is the continent of "those who conquer the spirit" (Puruva-Videha); or 離體 1 "those who leave the body," the great continent on the east, whose inhabitants have semi-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 圆形的面孔；和 
the 
superior 
continent | 圆形的面孔；和 
the 
superior 
continent | circular faces; and 
the 
superior 
continent |
| 枝 
the 
adjacent 
continent of 
kuru-advika or 
uttara-kuru 俱 
监 | 枝 
the 
adjacent 
continent of 
kuru-advika or 
uttara-kuru 俱 
监 | to the 
inhabitants have 
square faces. |
| 也 | 也 | and |
| 沙 
a 
low 
island | 沙 
a 
low 
island | a 
low 
island; a 
bank awash in a river or sea. |
| 田 
alluvial 
fields; 
made 
lands. | 田 
alluvial 
fields; 
made 
lands. | the 
Nine 
Islands 
near 
Macao. |
| 遊 | 遊 | To 
strike; 
to 
pluck 
out; 
the 
wind 
ning 
lines 
of 
ills; 
a 
place 
called 
Chou-chih | 遊 | To 
strike; 
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Chou-chih |
| 起 | 起 | Hurried, 
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| 拿 | 拿 | The 
original 
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represents 
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with 
bamboo 
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| 扫 | 扫 | To 
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| 缴 | 缴 | The 
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| 捣 | 捣 | A 
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| 聊 | 聊 | A 
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next. |
recite, and for which sense they employ mostly the form 见 as a

念 or 誦 to recite prayers or incantations.

大悲 the charms addressed to

Kwan-yin.

骂 to curse, to blackguard.

赌 to invoke imprecations on one.

他 死 may be die! curse him
dead!

To ask blessings on; to bless, to pray for; a man's

name, a statesman during the T'ang dynasty.

The seal character, called

ch'eu, 太史, a high officer of Shen-
wang of the Ch'eu dynasty

n. c. 800, who invented this form

of the character; to study.

From day and day to divide

contracted.

Daytime, daylight; half of

the twenty-four hours.

夜不息 or 不舒夜 going

on day and night; unceasingly.

附子茅 in the day, collect

your rushes [and reeds for the

thatch].

白 broad daylight; openly.

Compounded of 手 hand and 由

from, which is a contraction of

役 to detain, as the phonetic;

the second form is not common.

To take out with the hand;

to lift; to take out, as a
dividend; to levy or assess, as
duty; to select, to draw, as a lot;
to expand, as the plants in spring;
to utter aloud; to raise water; to
pluck up; to receive one's portion;
to whip; a tenth, a fee.

收 to levy duty on.

頭 or 水 to take a fee or

percentage; a commission.

起 起来 lift it up.

出 出去; take it out.

新知春 when the

plants throw out green shoots,
we know spring is coming.

筋 spasm or cramp; but 脚

筋 is a broken punishment of

pulling out the tendon achilles.

一陣發 convulsed by spasms;

quivering from a fit.

To extort; to exact illegal fees.

他 drive him off with a

whip; I'll whip you!

to add a tenth.

身 to go out, as on a visit.

身不暇 I've no spare time.

身 I cannot take the time;
also, I cannot release or
free myself, as from a visit.

身他 took himself off; he

ran away.

開 or 家兒 to take a little

leisure or vacation.

份 to lay by a percentage, as

for expenses.

實 lift it carefully.

粘 to weight or left the stone

—a martial test.

底 lift it by the bottom.

税 to levy taxes, but not to in-

clude 私 illegal rates or fees.

案卷 to abstract the papers of

a case from court.

In Fu-chou. To miss; 絲

to drop a thread in weaving.

In Pekingese. To smoke; it is

also wrongly used for 窺 to shrink,

to contract.

a drawer in a table

姻 to smoke a pipe.

Vexed, annoyed.

was dissatisfied, disappoint-

ed in one's wishes.

From disease and to fly high.

To be healed, to cure; con-

valescent; to reform, as by

teaching; remedy; an injury.

does he say he is not

yet well?

incurable.

bealed; well; cured.

From man and long life; occurs

used with the next.

A company of four, a party;

a class, a sort; a comrade, a
mate; fellows, friends; who to
cover, to screen.

a circle of friends.
I thread a weary levee to settle great urge and stiff. 

A cultivated field, particularly a field of hemp; to till; to continue successively; to classify; to 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.

者 who asked about it?

To calculate, to compute; to devise, to arrange, to plan; a time; a lot, a tally; a ticket, a billot; an ancient division of a night watch, about fifteen minutes.

请幾 | 问 how many times have you read it?

揵 | or 蹿 to draw a lot or tally.

更 | to strike the hours, as a watchman; a censydras.

漆 to give out tickets, as to a soup kitchen.

矢 to pitch reeds into a jar; name of an old game.

計 | 騙 to plan strategy in his tent; met. a high general.

或| 謀 to devise, to scheme; to set a trap for, to plan.

畫 to settle and arrange, as a way of action.

碼 a counter in play.

通盤 | 策 to calculate the whole thing at once.

竹 | a tally or bamboo billet.

- 肩 he never proposed one plan; he has no cleverness.

Ch'eu Embarrassed.

Ch'echu a spirit; not able 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.

Ch'echu pledge, as a host and guest.

一一酬 are never equal; the interchange of wine-cups is not a fortuitous thing.

感激 return thanks, especially by a return present.

愿 to make a thank-offering.

神 or 纖天恩 to thank the gods; to acknowledge heaven's favor, as in being saved from fire or death.

应 | 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.

Occurs used with the last, and for ch'echu 謝 to revile.

To answer, to respond.

Ch'echu to reply to.

Ch'echu a single coverlet; a bed-curtain; to cover, as with bed-clothes; an undershirt.

毯 | coverlets and sheets.

帳 | a curtain.

Ch'echu

Read t'ao. The sleeve of a coat.

Grieving, sorrowful; cast down and anxious.

忧心且 | a sorrowing and anxious heart.

carea worn; weary and sad looking.

A medicinal plant with a biterish root, called 蕙 and 地榆; 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.

From silk and everywhere as the phonetic; used with the next and last.

Thin silk; wash silks, like pongee, sensaw, or levantine; to bind; to wrap around, to twine; to hang with ornaments; thick; stiff.

生 | stiff or raw pongee.

熟 | soft or boiled silk.

絹 silks and satins; a general term for silk goods.

紬 | reeled pongee.

綿 | silk and cotton mixture.

絹 coarse serge of wild silk; raw crape or punjam.

綬 to wrap around, to intertwine, to wreath; to hold consultation with.

絹 a kind of silk or thread camlet.

行 a quilting needle.

絹 fine, close woven, beautiful.

Used with the last when denoting pongee.
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.

| 匹 | 一匹 or 一對 | the same kind; to class; to pair; an opponent, a rival.

| 宽 | a wrong, a cause for revenge.

| 合 | to cherish a grudge, for which one must 报 | get revenge; it usually means blood revenge.

| 敵 | an enemy, an opponent.

| 仇 | to asperse, to blackguard. 敵 to hate, to detest; 我 cannot endure him.

| 隨便 | 直 to get the real market price.

| 恩將 | 報 | to return evil for good.

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 unappeal dead ancestors to destroy each other.

| 與子同 | 万 | I will be your comrade.

| 手 | to hand up or draw spirits.

| 成 | an appeased blood feud.

| | 仇 | mortal enemies; very proud, haughty.

Read 拌. A great portrait painter, named Kin Ying; 英 of the Ming dynasty, also known as Shih Cheu 石洲 Stone Island.

A brace of birds; the alterations of birds; to wrangle, to bicker; a silkworm found on the Atlantic tree.

The painting or grunting of an ox; to go out, to issue from; an old district in Honan.

**ch'eu**

The original form resembles a hand holding things; others say it is like 十 ten inside of 二 two, because the twelfth moon is called 月 ch'eu yueh.

The second of the twelve horary characters or branches; the second hour of the day from 1 to 3 o'clock A.M. or the fourth watch; it is denoted by the ox, and astrologers say that persons born in this hour are likely to be dull.

小 兒 the merry-andrews in a play, the jesters; also called 1 脚; they paint their faces.

白 | seeds of the morning glory (Pharbitis nil), used as a purgative.

From *spirit* and *demon*.

Abominable, ugly, deformed, vile; disagreeable, disgraceful, shameful, ashamed; to dislike; shamefaced; ashamed of; to act violently; to compare, to bear a likeness to; a sort, a group.

命 | an unhappy fate or lot.

貌 | or 樣 | ill-looking, as an ugly face.

不知 | brazen-faced, hardened.

可 | 财 | ashamed for — or of.

可怕 | bashful, timid, maidenish.

類 | 種 | stinking copper,″ denotes a hardfisted miser, and an officer who bought his post.

腥 | noisome, rank; putrid, as fish.

語難 | 聽 vile talk ought not to be listened to.

東西 | worthless, as a corrupt thing, or a scamp.

Read 梱. Fragrance; to smell; to injure.

之 | smell it.

善 | a pleasant smell.

胡 | 時 | how fragrant and in good season.

To discard, to reject; bad, disagreeable, in which sense it is like the last.

无我 | 拌 | I don't wish you to cast me off.

越 | ch'eu' | To go as if weary; to walk.

In Cantonese. To sprain, as the ankle.

我 sprained my foot.

Name of a stream which joins the Yellow River in M'ing lien 孟縣 in the north of Honan; it is about fifty miles long; the effluvia of water.
CHI.

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 Fuzhou, chi, ti, tie, chie, chai, and che;—
in Shanghai, tsha, sa' and daa;—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.

聞 (hun) I heard so.

覚 (kak) to notice, to advert to.

有 (kuo) self-conscious, having emotions, intelligent.

足 (ku) contented, satisfied.

識 (se) knowledge, information; to comprehend, to fully know.

過必改 you should reform when you see your faults.

誰 (se) who knew it? i.e. nobody knows it; unexpected.

心 (se) or 互 friend an intimate friend, one who knows you.

進 (se) Ourself knows it; the thing is known to Us; used by the Emperor as a reply to reports and memorials.

風 (ku) aware of it; I have heard of it already.

故 (ku) an old friend.

確 (ku) I am sure of it; I know it certainly.

不 (ku) I do not know it thoroughly, or the reason for it.

明 (ku) I am aware, a misprision of treason; accessory before the fact.

無 (ku) the delinquent; ignorant fellows; unwelcome rascals.

府 (ku) a prefect; i.e. one who knows the prefecture.

守 (ku) a moderate scholar, not well informed.

預 (ku) a fortune-teller, a sight-seer.

不 (ku) ignorant of, unaware; unconsciously; unacquainted with.

事 (ku) a private or confidential clerk; also, a sub-abbot or sub-prior, a karmadana one who looks after the food, guests, buildings, etc., in a monastery.

政 (ku) to manage public affairs.

先 (ku) the old-time sages; 先者 a foreign term for a prophet.

遇 (ku) a patron, one who recommends another to office.

會 (ku) or 照 to tell, to communicate; to inform in a semi-official or private manner.

茹 (ku) a plant called 母 which appears to belong to Verbenaceae; its seeds are used as a cooling medicine and expectorant.

蜘 (ku) an insect, the 蜘蛛 or a spider, applied to all the Araneæ or spider family; the etymology of the name is 知諦 i.e. the insect that knows how to kill.

蛻 (ku) a ring worm.

之 (ku) 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 genitivus, when placed between two nouns; after the subject of a verb, it becomes an expletive particle or like a partitive; as a pro-noun in the accusative,—it, him, them; which, what; and in these cases shows the action of the preceding active verb; occurs used like 'his' of 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.

聴 (ku) the person who hears it.

天 (ku) 命 heaven's plain decree.

明 (ku) 何 then how will it be?

何 (ku) 奈何 if so, how then?

有 (ku) 有 there is no such thing.

未 (ku) 聞 also, I have not heard of it.

心 (ku) 所 that to which the mind inclines.

子 (ku) 于 this same child (i.e. bride) went to her home.

天 (ku) 命 heaven orders it.

不知 (ku) 了 he did not know the road there.

行 (ku) 不至者有 to go and not arrive at their destination, is not uncommon.

有 (ku) 三年 those who were three years old.

將 (ku) 何 where are you going?

無 (ku) nothing of it; impossible.

死 (ku) was killed or died; here it is a sign of the past tense.

有 (ku) 人 a virtuous man.

大 (ku) 帝 認聖 [virtue] which is great and influential is called holy or sage.

鳥 (ku) 將死其鳴也哀 when the bird is dying, its note is sad indeed.

天 (ku) 神 Tienhen that goddess, i.e. the goddess Tienhen.

死 (ku) 矢靡他 I swear to be faithful till death.

芝 (ku) A plant, often drawn in the month of deer, and regarded as felicitous from its durableness; 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 branchy boletus, called 靈草 or 瑞 in allusion to its supposed power to prolong life; the Polyergus ignarius, or similar sorts of fungus; bringing good luck;
The application of the Twelve Branches to the hours of the day dates from before the time of the construction of the Sexagenary Cycle (A.D. 2637), and is ascribed to the Celestial Sovereign. They are also called Ti Chi 地支 Earthly Branches, and the animal which represents each branch is supposed to have great influence upon the destiny of the person born during the hour it rules; the Mongols, Coreans, Japanese, Siamese and Annamese apply these animals to the same signs; and the combination of the animal of 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-tzu 正子 is midnight, ching 丑 is 1 o'clock A.M., and so throughout. Each Chinese hour is divided into eight koh 刻 of fifteen minutes each.

### USES OF THE TWELVE HORARY CHARACTERS.

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<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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<td>Ts'</td>
<td>子</td>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>Aries</td>
<td>困</td>
<td>11 to 1 A.M. is 三更 3rd watch.</td>
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<td>Chi'</td>
<td>丑</td>
<td>Niu</td>
<td>Taurus</td>
<td>赤</td>
<td>1 - 3 is 四更 4th watch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yin</td>
<td>寅</td>
<td>Hux</td>
<td>Gemini</td>
<td>珞</td>
<td>3 - 5 is 五更 5th watch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mao</td>
<td>卯</td>
<td>Tu</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>元</td>
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<td>Sh'</td>
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<td>Lung</td>
<td>Leo</td>
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<td>7 - 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sa'</td>
<td>巳</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>Virgo</td>
<td>络</td>
<td>9 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu</td>
<td>午</td>
<td>Ma</td>
<td>Libra</td>
<td>阿</td>
<td>11 - 1 P.M. is 上午 forenoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wei</td>
<td>未</td>
<td>Yang</td>
<td>Scorpio</td>
<td>波</td>
<td>1 - 3 is 正午 noon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi</td>
<td>申</td>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>Sagittarius</td>
<td>作</td>
<td>3 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiu</td>
<td>酉</td>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>Capricornus</td>
<td>芙</td>
<td>5 - 7</td>
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<td>Suth</td>
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<td>Aquarius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hai</td>
<td>亥</td>
<td>Chun</td>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>洞</td>
<td>9 - 11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"ZODIACAL" to Aquarius.

11—1 Cancer.

11—12 Lung gradually to S.S.E.

1—S.S.W. 

1—W.

1—W. S. W. 

1—W. N. 

1—N. N. W. 

1—N. W.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHI</th>
<th>CHI</th>
<th>CHI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>枝</td>
<td>From wood and to diverge; it is interchanged with the last.</td>
<td>可 however; still it can be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>A branch, a twig; a slender upright post, while a leaning post is called 梆; to branch, to scatter; a tributary, as of a river; a classifier of slender things, as pencils, pens, flowers, arrows, spears, coral, &amp;c.</td>
<td>望 to expect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>真</td>
<td>trunk and branches.</td>
<td>有 — there is only one sort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梆</td>
<td>to roost on a branch; met. to get a post or literary position; a sinecure.</td>
<td>此 only this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>葉</td>
<td>leaves and branches.</td>
<td>From flesh and reaching as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>to leave the subject, to branch off to another topic.</td>
<td>A thick, indurated skin on the hands or feet; a wart or callousity on the knuckles, said to proceed from eating too much pickled food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>别</td>
<td>other shoots will sprout; disorders will spread; other contingencies may arise.</td>
<td>手足 脚； horn and callous hands and feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>藩</td>
<td>桅 did not venture to become a pillar; met. to take the management.</td>
<td>Grain when first ripe, or beginning to ripen; to transplant rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肢</td>
<td>From flesh and to diverge; the second form is vulgar.</td>
<td>从 flesh and excellent as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四</td>
<td>the four limbs.</td>
<td>Horned animals of all kinds, whose fat is firm; fat, lard, suet, grease; viscid juices or dried gums of plants; applied to mineral bone and soapstone; to grease, to daub; wealth; glory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>體</td>
<td>the body.</td>
<td>粉 is the white cosmetic, and by met. the fair sex, the girls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰</td>
<td>倩娜 slim, small waisted, said of young girls.</td>
<td>民 is the fat of the people, their wealth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>就</td>
<td>to cut into four quarters; to quarter.</td>
<td>出泥入 to get out of disgrace or poverty into honors or wealth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>From worship and reaching to; not to be confounded with 之, sacrifice, though the two are said to be mere variants.</td>
<td>膽 greasy matter; 甚 wealth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>A disjunctive conjunction, only, but, not only, yet; to invocate; to respect, as when seeing the gods; awe, regard; reverently; to attend to reverently.</td>
<td>飾 to paint — the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>徨 or 之 to reverently receive, as from the Emperor.</td>
<td>花 花心.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名名</td>
<td>did not regard the bright principles of Heaven, or the awfulness of the people.</td>
<td>赤石 a red stone, used in making certain ointments; aluminous or unctuous earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>橇 he greased the cart and fed the horses.</td>
<td>龍骨木 a gum obtained from a species of Euphorbiææ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>The character is supposed to represent a man with a bead underneath.</td>
<td>The character is supposed to represent 人 a man with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>From tree and goblet.</td>
<td>a syphon to decant liquor; met. to waste, to run out at the spigot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>A plant whose seeds are used to dye yellow, the Gardenia floribunda and radiaus, called</td>
<td>一子 or 黃子, the beech nut; when roasted it is 黑, and is exhibited in fivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>a small kind (Gardenia florista), of which the blossoms of some varieties are used to recent tea.</td>
<td>紅子 the Gardenia rubra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>植紳 織 the jasmine and pomegranate contend as to their goodness.</td>
<td>From bird and to diverge as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>A lucky bird, referred to as the harbinger of joy.</td>
<td>一鶯 supposed to be a bird akin to the magpie, whence the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>In Cantonese. A particle indicating certainty; also that the act was immaterial.</td>
<td>'吱 也 certain it is so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>聲 the buzzing of bees.</td>
<td>'吱 Light-down, like that growing under the feathers; a soft kind of felt or plush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>A stone plinth which supports a tablet, called</td>
<td>撞 the socket; to prop, to shore up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>The base or plinth of a pillar when made of wood; the use of stone for bases and pedestals has now become general.</td>
<td>起意戶 prop up (or open) the window, referring to such as have hinges at the top.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The original form rudely delineates a person coming behind another; its only use is as the 34th radical of a dozen unusual characters; most of which are themselves primitives, and relate to progressing.

The original form represents plants growing on a border, which they define; it forms the 77th radical of characters, chiefly relating to stopping, modes of progress, &c.

To halt, to be stopped, as by the edge of a lot of land; to cease from, to desist; to be still; to remain, to wait; right departure; 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 expletive; as an adverb, but, only, however, not to stop at; but after a negative, it often makes a neat climax;—as 愛之如身不 如子 he loved him not as a son merely, but as himself; used by the Buddhists for ten trillions.

1. is only.
2. 得 merely can.
3. 不 three, not merely three, i.e. there are more than that.
4. 血 to stain blood.
5. 知 he knows when to stop; sagacious.
6. 息 to desist from; it came to a stop.
7. 不住 will not, or cannot be stopped.
8. 容 deportment, air;—but 容 means not to talk at improper times, to keep the door of the lips.
9. 愤 pacified; to calm down; appeased.
10. 禁 to forbid; prohibitions.
11. 可以 a stop when you like (or must); i.e. there is no help for it.
12. 無之徒 a rascal who stops at nothing, a reckless fellow.
13. 民所 whither the people tend, the national center or capital.

From plant and to stop as the phonetic.

A fragrant plant but bitter, used for a carminative; it resembles orris root and is the root of a fenir-de-lia (Iris florentina), of which the tincture is employed; 白 and 澤 and 芳香 are common names, but some of the roots so called may be derived from umbelliferous plants like the Opoponax.

From water and to stop as the phonetic.

A small islet or bank in a stream; to stop at, as at a watering-place or island in the sea.

From worship and to stop as the phonetic.

Happiness; enduring contentment; the satisfaction which comes from attaining one's end; to take pleasure in.

福 joy, blessedness.

从 or 时 or 書 you have this day's joy, or daily joy, or abundant contentment;—forms of salutations in closing letters, denoting a desire for the reader's happiness.

受 to be blessed.

特候近 particularly anxious for present felicity.

君子如 if our prince would be happy—in the good.

From silk or kerchief and a surname; the second form is unusual; silk or cloth was used for writing before paper, which was invented by "Ts'ai Kang-chung, alias Ts'ai Lun, about A.D. 100, of the bark of the Broussonetia, old rags, and fishing-nets, all cut and rapped together.

Paper, stationery; a document; classifier of writings.
打牌 | to play cards.

花 | to paper walls of rooms.

一 | 书 | one document, one letter.

張 | 聯 | stationery; scroll paper; &c.

一 | a sheet of paper.

銘 | stamped and scalloped pieces representing money, scattered along the way at funerals to buy the quiet of malicious spirits.

敬惜字 | respect written paper,

以 | 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 | 弯 | the "burn the paper," a Canton phrase for torturing in prison.

別 | 捱 | this | don't rip open that paper; i.e. don't divulge the secrets of the trade.

遞 | to hand in a petition.

金银 | paper burnt in worship to represent gold and silver.

密香 | a sort mentioned as brought from Europe in A.D. 280, which seems to have been manufactured from the fiber of aloe.

錦 | a brass rim to flatten paper when writing on it.

帛 | 扎 | paper houses, animals, &c., burned at funerals to the dead.

媒 | the paper match; it retains the fire by thrusting it inside of a bamboo.

卷 | the fly-leaf of a book.

砥 | from stone and downward; it is also written 底 and read wu.

古 | a whetstone; a fine grind-stone; even, smooth, as a hone; to attend to one's conduct, to observe the rules of decorum; to level, to equalize.

煖 | [as a friend] who warns and polishes one.

扯石子 | to swing stone weights; a military practice.

中流 | 根 | [like] a peak in the current, i.e. a patriot statesman; an inflexible many one unmoved at danger; the allusion is to the Ti-chu hill in Shen chen 陜州 in the west of Honan, which interferes with the channel of the Yellow river.

From tree and only; also read chih; it was a contraction of kiuk, 橘 an orange, but the two are now distinguished.

枝 | skin of the Citrus jusco; and 實 denotes its dried seeds and skin.

棗 | the Ilaveia dulcis; the enlarged stems are used to flavor spirits.

棘 | thorns, prickles.

In Cantonese. A plug, a stopper, a cork, a spiggot; to cork. Also used for 寸 as a classifier of flowers, ranks of thread, or what is tied up in parcels.

繩 | a cork for a bottle.

實 | cork it tight.

尺 | 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 ǔ inches.

尺之間 | between a foot and a cubit, i.e. a very little; very near, close by.

尺天顔 | a near adviser of a monarch, denoting one who is a foot or two from his face.

From carriage and only.

軸 | the end of the axle which projects from the limb like a finger; the hole in the nave that keeps it in; forked, bifurcated; an old name for Tsi-yuen hien 源縣 in the north of Honan near to Blansi.

岐 | a cross-roads.

甘蛇 | a monster of a double-headed snake, described by the Chinese.

療 | a bruise; a swelling caused by a blow or knock, which does not break the skin.

甘 | a black and blue swelling.

旨 | This character is composed of agreeable contracted, below.

甘 | 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 nakse, a rescript.

奉 | to receive orders; always denotes the 聖 or sacred will, for which officers 請 request his Majesty's orders.

美 | or 甘 fine flavored; delicious, as a dish.

裁 | how lascivious!

意 | the import, the drift of; as 意 | 深 | this argument is very recomind, or far reaching.

一章之大 | an important remark; a synopsis.

呂|酒 | Yu abbreviated pleasant liquor.

指 | from hand and excellent as the phonetic.

指 | A finger; its thickness is a common measure; a toe; 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 | 公 the thumb.

將 | or 中 | the middle finger.

無名 | the nameless finger, i.e. the ring finger.
章

1. to collect provisions.
2. 禁 to ban.

時

1. A terrace or tumulus on which the ancient emperors worshipped the five Shangti.
2. 西 a place near Lohyang in Honan.

帶

The original form is intended to represent the delicate lines in needlework, it is the 20th radical of a group of characters relating to embroidery.

To embroider; to adorn with braid or lace; braided; an embroidered cap used in sacrificing.

械

The original form was composed of chi clear, 引 seriatus contracted, and 知 knowledge, now reduced to the present form; it occurs interchanged with ci to know.

Wisdom, understanding; knowledge of all kinds; prudence; wise; sagacious, discreet; shrewd, sharp.

勇 brave and capable.

識 16 a good, clear judgment; intelligent wit.

慧 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.

可以以士 he can become a prudent man.

無 16 indifferent; no apprehension of.

切 universal knowledge, the highest degree of intelligence (sahajayata) attainable, and is applied to every Brahman.

與 Composed of 黟, a pig's head, 矢 a dart, and 二 two to represent the eleventh foot.

A sow that wallows; swings; they are enumerated by Mencius in addition to pigs.

野 a wild bear.

致

From 至 to reach and 就 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; tending to; a sort; an aim, an end; when an auxiliary to a verb, it is a causative, that, in order to; as a superlative, the extreme, the highest degree; secret, minute.

于人 to tell a man; to send to one.

使他末 he came on that account; make him come.

是 16 in order that it may be so.

招 16 to induce one — to come.

委 16 to act for another.

意 16 to inform, to intimate one's wishes; to bow slightly, to nod assent.

仕 to resign office.

書 to send a dispatch; — used only for equals.

誠 the utmost sincerity.

不 16 the two are not unlike.

風 the air, bearing, carriage of a man.

之 to send with, as a list.

轉 to send compliments (or a present) to one.

身 or 16 to risk one's life.

備 to provide whatever is needed.

師 to inspirit men — in the fight.

知 to apply knowledge to final causes.

爾百 each took a different method to reach the same end.

大 a résumé; in general.
From silk and to cause; occurs interchanged with the last.

To mend garments; to patch; soft, delicate; close, fine in texture; torn, tattered.

beautiful, exquisite, fine, delicate.

soft, elegant.

handsome, suitable to.

minute and beautiful.

虚词 a well planned, cunning falsehood.

Composed of 刀 knife and 未 incomplete altered; it is interchanged with the next.

To cut and pare; to form; to govern, to regulate; to limit, to hinder, to prevent; to invent, to make; a rule, a practice, a law; mourning usages.

作 to make, to do.

有 the I can only do so much; I am restrained by the rules.

法 laws, rules, restrictions.

限 to bring within rules.

金 fixed rate, as of land rent.

度 to form rules; management, plans; to restrain and subdue.

禁 MLA to restrain; to set a limit.

書 an Imperial order.

地 the Court, the seat of Government.

國 a rule of a state; the Government or Administration.

品 the etiquette of Court.

皇帝 his Majesty is pleased to say.

臨朝 [an empress] ascending the throne is termed 之.

濬 a governor-general; he is addressed as 東 [your excellency] commanding the army.

self-restraint; self; don't care; I'll not be hampered.

attend to mourning; this phrase is written on a son's visiting cards for nearly two years.

in deep mourning; the phrase is put on doors to announce it to friends.

政府 prestige or property; what is issued by public officers, or for public purposes.

士死 an officer dying for his loyalty.

From clothes and to form; it is similar to the last.

裁 to cut out, as garments; to invent, to make, to manufacture; to compound, as medicines; a mode, a pattern; a rain-cloak, a fur robe.

美 well contrived, well done; handsomely dressed.

造 to make, to manufacture.

裁衣之形 to make (or cut out) clothes after the fashion.

好法 a good prescription, either to 製 compound medicines; or to 炮 decoct by boiling or using fire.

古法 put up according to the old prescription.

御 done by the Emperor, or for him.

狸 a fox-skin garment.

From fish and to prepare as the phonetic.

A fish whose head is esteemed a delicacy, and prepared by pickling.

魚子 the roe of a sort of perch eaten at Canton.

治 From water and venerable; also read 之 and 之.

名 of a small stream in south of Shantung promontory; and one in the southwest of Fu-kien in T'sien-chou fu, called 水 T'ai-shui; to govern, to rule well; to heal, to remedy; to oversee; to form; to try, as a legal cause; to compare; demanded or required by the nature of the case; practiced, experienced; fitted for ruling, talented; a prosperous or good government; the ruler's residence, or seat of his government; a retired room or the cloister of a Tao priest.

下者 subjects; those under his rule, the governed; those within the 吉 official jurisdiction of a magistrate.

表 to attend to funeral rites.

病 to practice medicine.

家 to manage the family.

心 to regulate one's desires.

無法可 there's no way of managing him; it cannot be brought about.

一亂 at times the country is peaceful, and then it is disturbed.

獄 to try causes.

处 or 罪 to try and punish crimes; to sentence or condemn prisoners.

女所 今 it was your doing.

理天下 to govern the empire.

政 今 his rule daily improves.

平 general tranquillity.

世之才 fitted to rule the world.

府 the prefect city.

於 men ruled by men, or by a man.

時 the difference between these two probably arose from coin confusion their radicals.

侍 to wait on; to store up and provide for.

儲 to gather in readiness for a contingency, as food or stores.

倉 From man and straight.

要 to meet, to happen, to occur; to hold, as in the hand; to manage, to attend to; happened, chanced; a turn in course.

現 or 適 just then; just at this time; it so happened.

其事之紛紜 it happened in the multitude of his affairs.

的 the day on which the 吾 of or certain officer is in charge.

相 to meet rather unexpectedly.

班 the class which comes on duty, or in turn.
Read chih, when used for chih, the price of a thing; value, worth of.
不不| is it cheap or not?
一塊銅 it is not worth a cash.
| what is the price of it?
不不| is it worth while to argue with him.

From net and straight, but the primitive is however regarded as an equivalent of ropa 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 均不 | 請 neither of the cases need be made the subject of inquiry.

建立 | to build; to establish.
處 | to decide; to sentence, as a criminal.
廢 | to remove, as from office; to supersede.
[| (or | 買) 什物 to buy (or settle for) all things necessary.
| 本客 | we (in this shop) attend to buying or preparing our goods ourselves.
事外 | I'll have nothing to do with it.
無地 | no way of escape, no place to hide myself.
家 | to take a wife.
業 | to buy an estate.
于于懷 | cherish me in your heart.
| unceasingly thinking of him.
| to speak properly or accurately.
| a post-station.
已從之 | to settle on what course one will follow.

滞
水 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.


c*(eh, chh)

From grain and a phonetic; the third and fourth forms are unusual.

幼 | a child; a youngster, a lad.

c*(eh, chh)

From disease and office as the phonetic.

内 | internal and external piles; bleeding and blind piles.

至

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, or arrange; it pertains to 之 the sixth diagram, because of its plumage and cleverness.

雉

the Tartar or longtailed Reeves' pheasant (Syrmaticus); also the common ringed pheasant (Pluvianus torquatus).
A present of homage given when visiting a superior, or requesting a favor of one, as alluded to in Proverbs xviii. 16; a fee when entering school; gems, silks, birds, and fruit were given in ancient time.

presents of ceremony and obeisance.

to visit with a present; bridal gifts.

A wedding present by the female guest; gift to a teacher, especially the present annually sent by a tsin-se' as long as he lives to the officers who passed him at the highest examination.

From pearl and to hold; used with the hat.

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A medicinal plant from Shan-si, called 造志 or 造志志, the roots of the Polygonum tenue and P. sibirica used in fevers; another sort from Yunnan is sweet, and is the root of a different plant.

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; enraged, irritated.

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 Fukhien.

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 like; to try, to ascertain.

Read chi' Old sounds, t'ai, t'i, t'ih, t'ot, t'ap, dé, da, dap, di, dit and dik. In Canton, chi' ; in Swatow, chi', t'i, chi, and li; in Amoy, chi', ti, t'i, li, hi, and chi; in Fukchau, chi', ti, t'i, chi' and li; in Shanghai, ts'z, dz', and ts'ch; in Chifu, chi.'

From disease and doubt or knowledge; the second form is least used.

Silly, foolish; inapt, simple, luckless; dozing after, hankering, hasty; wandering, idiotic; out of one's head, daft after.

默 or 呆 heedless, stupid.

From book and proof.

To judge by inspection; to hold a survey on.

A gable of horn holding three shing gills, anciently used by elders; a tankard; to fine one so many cups.

From sun and to snap.

Said to be derived from え or 質 to bind and lead, and 了 to stop; as a horse led or stopped by his nose.

Stumbled, from acting or advancing, as a wolf stepping on his own tail when retreating; hindered, embarrassed; to stumble over.

from how the wolf tripped on his own tail.

Stubborn, froward; to dislike, injurious to others.

Not 1 and it is frowning.
From insect and elf; also read di.

A dragon whose horns have not grown; a term applied to cruel men.

A mountain elf; a brownie; an evil monster, with a man's face and a beast's body.

From eye and elf 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.

The fine fibres of the Doliolites bulbosus, or of hemp; fine grasscloth used for napkins.

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. bamboozed before the bench.

To flog the hand, or beat the mouth with a rattan or a ferule; to bamboo, to bastinado, to scourge; to correct, so as to reform and make one ashamed of his bad conduct.

The bamboos and sticks used in a yamen 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 bamboozing.

To beat with sticks.

Composed of an insect under the earth, and a sprout; as a primitive it sometimes gives the sense of rude.

A worm; ignorant, unpolished, rustic; to impose upon; to despise on account of ignorance.

The unmeditated masses, the ignoble vulgus; plain people.

Stupid, unpolished, contrived.

To condemn and use harshly.

Clever and dull people each think well of themselves.

Chi Yi first raised rebellion n. c. 2637; a comet is sometimes called such after him, because it foretells war.

Laughter; to laugh heartily, to laugh at.

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 jackal; having long shaggy hair; it probably denotes the ferocious shepherd dogs of the Mongols.

From woman and rustie.

A worthless, or ill-looking woman, one who acts ridiculously; a foolish woman; wanton.

A haridan, a crone.

To like or hate the handsome or plain.

An owl, of which there are several kinds which prey on young birds; when used alone, the goshawk, or some of the smaller hawks, is denoted.

The white horned or eagle-owl (Bubo maximus).

A barn-owl; though the night-hawk seems to be sometimes meant.

To act violently and oppressively; deceived, imposed upon; artful, said of people's customs.

A leathern bag.

The mackerel, at Canton is so called; two or three species of Caranx and Auxis are common there in the spring.

Eyes diseased and dim; purulent or smeagmatic eyes, sore at the corners.

His eyes were blurred and running, and his head snowy white;—old and decrepit.

The crop of a fowl; the entrails of a bird is chie, applied also to the stomach of a bullock or sheep; tripe; the manyplum.

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 fro.

Eggs or larvae of ants.

An islet; a ledge of rocks in a stream; to bank in, to stop; an embankment; a place in a river dyked up, as a platform.

From earth and reaching to; also read vii.

A porch, a court in front of a hall; a kind of open piazza or vestibule, and the steps leading up to it; the raised path leading from the gate to the palace.

From earth and rhinoceros.

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.

ornamental cover or pall of woven bamboo; a prefecture east of Nganking in Nanghwaui.

a tank, a reservoir.

the city moat.

a 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 am not like a] thing in a pool.

the place for water on an inkstone.

uneven, 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 in Virgo.

Also read 侧; 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.

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, unconvinced.

extremely capable; having good administrative ability.

to direct military affairs.

to hold in the hand; one fan.

or 有 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 趋 to walk briskly; to approach or recede with a quick step.


A sort of bamboo flute with seven holes, whose sound resembles children's crying. 

Undecided; to step over.

From clothes and a horned tiger as the phonetic.

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 reden; shame, chagrined.

To be ashamed; chagrined, mortified.

do not dread being ashamed?

Covered with disgrace.

Humiliated; 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.

Entirely rely on.

Extravagant, profuse; large, tending to expand; superfluous.

Profuse, wasteful; as奢侈

Shame making a great show, living high.

Extravagances of all kinds.

To use a profuse outlay.

Rude; exaggeration; wild talk.

Divergent and small, like the stars of the sieve.

Interchanged with  

To separate, to part; diffused, spread out.

Separated, as friends.

A pretty woman, but worthless and wanton; airy, trifling.

Girl; a playful, seductive girl.

Read shi or ti. A local term in the state of Tsu for deceased parents.

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.

A fragrant flower, called 蕂.

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; serratures; to toothed, as a serrated leaf; to commence; to classify, as by years; to be reckoned among; to record, to write in.

‘年’ long, elderly, advanced.

‘父’ a father's equals and friends — are to be respected.

‘尊’ age; what is your age? to which the reply is.

‘馬’ [or 骨] age.

‘無’ young; undistinguished.

‘不’ fine eloquence.

‘不’ don't speak of him.

‘不’ to gnash the teeth, in anger.

‘不’ to begin to talk.

‘不’ specious, wordy.

‘不’ unendurable, like gravel in the teeth.

‘不’ open-mouthed; protruding teeth.

‘不’ milk teeth.

‘不’ people of the same class.

‘不’ the population daily increases.

‘不’ cutting talk; impudent; rude and sharp.

‘不’ 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.

‘不’ the jaw; also, to sent people by seniority, as at a feast.

在村的 meetings place people according to age.

The genealogical register of the tai-su graduates of one examination; ‘不入’ gives no handle for people’s talk.

‘不’ gold teeth, the name of a tribe of aborigines in Yung-chang fu in Yunnan, whom Marco Polo calls Zui-dandap; 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 Huan.

To obstruct, to embarrass, to hinder; to raise, to take up; to select; to draw, as lots; to pull; to grasp, to hold, as the hands.

To compel, to drag with one; to clutch and haul.

To leap; to jump about or over; lame, a signification preserved in Kiangsu in the phrase hand a maimed hand.

CH'I.

From branch and plume; the first is used for 鶴 in the classics, also sometimes wrongly written 翅, which means a flock of birds flying.

A wing; a fin; in commerce, 魚 denotes the 魚 or shark's fins.

翅 feather.

翅 feather.

翅 feather.

翅 feather.

翅 feather.

翅 feather.
## CHIH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>質, 質</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>From 財 property and 所 two tacs pledged for it; the abbre-viated form is much like 送 a shield.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The substance, matter, or grosser nature of, as distinguished from the aura 氣 or subtle parts; to substantiate by evidence, to establish; to appear, as in court; to cross-examine, to confront, to set over against; to fix or settle; to perfect; opposite to, appearing in presence of; essential; plain, not figured; honest, sincere, true; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>氣</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>The natural disposition or parts; the mind; the constituents of a vapor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>箤, 箧</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Substance, elements of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>品</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Disposition, capabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>對</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>To confront the parties, as for proof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>訟</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>To cross-examine or confront, as in court.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>苦</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>A bitter principle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>好</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Perspicacious, very clever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>真</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>A firm tint, said by dyers; a good disposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>性</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>An honest disposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>信</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Evidence of, something to go by, an earnest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>樸</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Plain, unostentatious, not extravagant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>文</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Elegant, delicate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>之於人</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>I'll ask people about it, so as to be enre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>文</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt; and <strong>文</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Are opposites; plain and flowery; showy and real; elegant, polished and solid learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>爾人民</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Complete what concerns your officers and people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>美</strong>&lt;sup&gt;chih&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>A good mind; brilliant, gifted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read chih A witness; a pledge; an introductory present; a hostage; a large market-place. 

**交**<sup>chih</sup> | To exchange hostages or pledges. |
| **庫**<sup>chih</sup> or **舖**<sup>chih</sup> | A pawn shop; it is less extensive and cheaper than the 蕎 or security shops.

| **因**<sup>chih</sup> | I pawned it there to save the tax. |
| **㗬**<sup>chih</sup> | A ticket; a token, passed as a pledge or security, when pawnning. |
| **匾**<sup>chih</sup> | A check cut from a register, as a ticket or share. |
| **簿**<sup>chih</sup> | An ax or hatchet; an iron block or anvil used by smiths or artisans. |

From horse and to ascend or to step; the first is the common form. 

**一**<sup>chih</sup> Stallion; to go up, as a bill; to cause to progress; to promote, to raise; to fix, to determine. 

**好陰**<sup>chih</sup> | That was a good deed, meaning done from real love, a secret act, unostentations benevolence. |

**陰**<sup>chih</sup> | For man and to reach as the phonetic. 

**好陰**<sup>chih</sup> | The child of a brother; also called 内; while 1 is his son; a nephew. |
| **女**<sup>chih</sup> | A niece, his daughter. |
| **表**<sup>chih</sup> | A sister's child. |
| **外**<sup>chih</sup> | A wife's nephew. |
| **舍**<sup>chih</sup> | My nephew. |
| **婿**<sup>chih</sup> | A niece's husband. |
| **養**<sup>chih</sup> | Young relatives, nephews and cousins. |
| **年**<sup>chih</sup> | The sons of 科 or 孝-se alumni of the same year. |
| **世**<sup>chih</sup> | A term used by one's self towards a father's cham or fellow graduate. |

**森**<sup>chih</sup> | Your "ignorant nephew," is the subscription of one writing to his friend's father. |

Luminous, splendid; great.

**塒, **<sup>chih</sup> | The turnings and windings of a mountain brook; derived from Cheu-chih, a mountain range in the south of Shensi near Sian-fu, where the streams are much impeded in their courses among the hills. |

The second form is unusual.

**塒**<sup>chih</sup> | The rustling noise made when reaping grain is likened to 一, in imitation of the sound. |

**捲**<sup>chih</sup> | To trill the fingers across the strings of a lute. |

**捲**<sup>chih</sup> | From wood and extreme as the phonetic. |

**捲**<sup>chih</sup> | Fetters, handcuffs; stocks of wood or iron; to manacle, to shackle; to stab, to pierce; to stop; a thing to clog wheels; a spike. |

**捲**<sup>chih</sup> | Manacles and yokes. |
| **亦而問**<sup>chih</sup> | He set him but do not ask him questions. |
| **捲**<sup>chih</sup> | A linch-pin; a wheel-chock; met. a censor of manners, one who influences the tone of morals. |
| **捲**<sup>chih</sup> | A leech. |
| **捲**<sup>chih</sup> | A bloodsucker, for which there are several local names. |

**捲**<sup>chih</sup> | From a place and extreme as the phonetic. |

**捲**<sup>chih</sup> | To go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; a superlative, very. |

**捲**<sup>chih</sup> | Very prosperous. |
| **捲**<sup>chih</sup> | An ancient name of Nga-n-hwa hien 安化縣 in King-yang-fu on the River King, in the east of Kansu. |
| **捲**<sup>chih</sup> | A good government, one proved by the general prosperity.
To stop up; to close, to fill; to obstruct; solid; the moon in 庚 or nearly in opposition; to pare off.

手 difficult to manage; impeded in every way.

屋 a bedroom door; an old term for the entrance to a grave.

塞 to stop, to choke or fill the entrance of.

其内不无碍之处 there are no doubt some difficulties (or objections) in the way.

From insect and to stop up.

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 Atlyphus; it is also called 土蛛 or ground spider.

From metal and extreme as the phonetic.

chih A small sickle or toothed bill-hook; met. the grain which it reaps, which was the head cut off short; an old name of Shuchen 宿州 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.

秋 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 班 official rank or precedence.

序 or 次 a series, a rank.

德音 methodical, lucid instruction; an unsullied name.

於 a graceful sloping bank.

毅 official salary or perquisites.

左右 the attendants were all in their places.

七 entered his seventh decennary, as at 61 years.

天赦 heaven's orderings and scheme, as the human relations, five virtues, &c.

大臣 high ministers in the Household Guards; they are all noblemen and palace dignitaries.

From napkin or clothes and to lose; the second character also means to sew; a period of ten years.

A cloth cr paper case to cover Chinese books; a book-wraper; a satchel or bag used like an envelope; to arrange, as books, a classifier of letters.

或 or 一 a book cover or wraper; a large envelope.

文 - one public dispatch.

織 To stitch, to seam; to sew.

衣 to mend or sew clothes.

隻 From bird and hand; it is often erroneously contracted to chih from the similarity of tone.

A bird, one of a sort, not a pair; single, by itself; a classifier applied to ships, boats, gongs, animals, birds, insects, &c.; also things in pairs or sets, when one is individualized, as legs, eyes, shoes, cups, saucers, spoons, &c.; and to things resting on a base or legs, as a table; following a noun, it denotes several of the kind; as 牛 several oxen.

有尾 each one has a tail.

洋 船 one foreign ship.

船 to many ships have arrived.

手不能遮天 one hand can not screen the sky; one person is inadequate to do it.

形影 one body makes only one shadow; I am quite alone, solitary.

身 myself alone; only one in it.

幾 only a few of them.

掛 duplicated or by twos; in pairs.

批字 [do n't despise this] slip of paper and one character; i.e. my brief note.

From meat闪光 contracted over fire.

chih To roast flesh; to broil; to dry or roast before a fire; to canterize; to be intimate with, to approach, to approximate; near; to simmer in honey, as dates are cured; warm, hot.

草 dried liquorice.

乾 to dry thoroughly; as 衣服 to dry clothes.

胭 |人口 hashed and fried for people's eating; pleasing all tastes.

親 very friendly with.

親 to injure, as by bad company.

炮 to parch in a boiler, as in preparing drugs.

火 | to cook or roast; to burn.

手 to warm the hands.

心火上 rising anger; also the internal heat coming out,—and parching the lips.

墟 The base or foundation of a wall.

墟 a place in Sz'-chuen, noted for a battle.

摭 hand or people or stone; the second is also read 'toh, a synonym of 托 to hold.

摭 to take up, to gather, to collect; to adopt; to improve, to brighten.

摭文 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.

文気 his style improves.

落 not to get advancement; to fail of promotion.
From foot and people; it is like the next.
To tread, on, to follow after; to stamp, to leap; the sole of the foot.

自無| to pass or leap out of chaos or non-existence into being; now here and then gone.

<chih> a leader of thieves, a sort of Robin Hood in early Chinese history; hence 職之分 as unlike as Shun and Chih; i.e. as Peter and Judas.

像 the preceding.
The sole of the foot; the foot of birds.

足下| to tread under foot.
鷹| a foot's soul.

From a dart and a sound.
A sword; others say, to gather, or a synonym of 竹, or potter's clay; it is only used as a primitive, without conveying any meaning to its compounds.

織 <chih> silk and 職 to govern contracted; used for 職 a flag.
To weave; woven; weaving.

布| to weave cloth.

得精織| woven very beautifully.

餘| weaver's thums, ends of the threads.

文鳥章| the blazonry of birds on the flags.

紋| to weave figured fabrics.

促| a name for the cricket.

造| an officer in Kiangnan who attends to procuring silk and porcelain for the Court.

職 <chih> 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.

加虚| to confer an honorary title or nominal office.

職| the officer; those who are in the service, down to low officials, even when only titular, call themselves chih; and 使 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 之 comprised the various departments.

眾| numerous, said of an officer's duties.

禮| to pay tribute; i.e. the 真 presents or customary offerings to the Crown.

世| hereditary office or title.

事| official duty; to specially manage an affair.

設官| to institute a post and define its duties.

帶| a retired officer who is allowed to retain his titles.

職| These two characters are used in ancient rituals with the same meaning, though not altogether identical.

職| Pieces of jerked meat, a foot or more in length, formerly reckoned among betrothal presents; high, of not patrid meat; sticky, adhesive.

職| pomatum.

陟| 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| composed of 目 eye, 十 ten, and 隱 hidden contracted, for ten eyes can see a thing straight; it is used for 值 and the next; and is easily mistaken for chih.

正| 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.

言不語| to speak without reservation; to tell all.

曲| and 報 and 一 are opposites; crooked — straight; devious — upright.

道| self-evident doctrines.

去| he left immediately.

程| go directly on, follow the straight road.

入| go straight in; — 去 go straight on.

走| go straight ahead.

來| I came directly here.

打| pound it straight.

英| true, fearless, blunt; always speaking his opinions.

伸| stretch out your leg; met. stretched-out legs, i.e. dead; for which 伸 is also used.

不百步 they only fed a hundred paces.

或| or 股 or, sturdy, stiff-necked, willful; honest, trusty.

舉| promote the men of integrity, remove the double-dealing.
From a body and \( \text{尺} \) to understand combined; it refers to the fingers, for when the hands were laid side by side and opened to their widest extent, the length seems to have been a popular measure for a foot; used for the next.

A cubit, or the Chinese foot of ten \( \text{寸} \); it has in different dynasties been divided into 8, 9 and 10 \( \text{寸} \), and the present variations in its length in different parts of China are equal to \( \frac{1}{2} \text{\( \text{寸}\)} \); by treaty the length is fixed at 14.1 inches English, or 0.3581 metre French; the fifth note in the diatonic scale.

排 ] or 足 is the tailor's foot at Canton of 14.8 inches; and the 进 ] is the mason's foot measure of 14.1 inches.

墨 | a five foot measure.
曲 | a carpenter's square.
寸 | 有大小 there are different sorts and sizes of the article.
多少 | 什么 is what its dimensions?
這是 | 地方 that's a place where etiquette is to be observed, where you must mind your ps and qs.
CH'IH.

不等寸 not of full stature or dimensions.

六之孔 a minor reigning very soon after his father's death.

戒 or 界 a ruler, a ferule.

量天 a sextant.

量几 measure its length.

一之書 a brief epistle, a sharp note; the was a name given in the Han dynasty to the tablets on which the Emperor wrote his orders.

有度 measurable; what is done by rule; one who works methodically.

三之劍 the three foot blade — of the first emperor of the Han.

三之童 a lad of three cubits, a swifling.

三法 imperial laws; so called in reference to the size of the paper used.

三之帯 a three foot scarf, alludes to a bowstring or halter.

地 a circumscribed narrow spot; insufficient.

縣 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 帶 or foot measurers; hampered, repressed.

Composed of 大 great over 火 fire, as shown in the second and antique form; others say of 炎 and 土 i.e. hot earth, both referring to the dark skin of southern people; the south pertains to 火 and carnation; it forms the 135th radical of a few characters, all relating to red.

The third of the five primary colors, a reddish carnation or carmin color; a purplish light red; color of a newborn infant; naked; poor, destitute; barren; to reden; to strip, to denude; 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.

純 a pure heart.

六 to throw aces and quares, or the red faces of the dice.

日 黃 mouthed days, are those on which the Cantonese avoid bargains.

打脚 to bare the feet.

手 empty handed.

地 unoccupied wastes; pampas; a steppe.

土國 the red earth country; an old name for Siam.

隸 an old name for China; 攻 is another name used by the Moslems.

紅 flushed from drink; red in the face; as 腦上紅一 的 his face turned red and then crimson, — on being detected.

The second in the earliest form, composed of 广 a shelter and 黃 perverse, contracted to the first; the second also means to put a top to.

To expel, to drive far from, to turn out of the house; to 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 屏 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; legendarium.

放 to dismiss from office and banish.

弭 wandering, reckless; to motion one off.

THE fickers and banditti are numerous.

革 to degrade, or take away a titular rank by a higher functionary.

不所爲物 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 呼辱骂 to scold and abuse; to blackguard, to rail at.

詞 to breathe hard, to speak loud.

煩為名敬候 please mention my name, and present my respects — to your father.

From strength and to bind or order; the third form is also read flat.

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.

誥 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 to eat, man, and strength; it is often used for the last, and must not be confounded with shih 食 to adorn.

To make a thing firm; 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.

申 to issue orders.

謹 to use care in doing.

嚴 to strictly charge.

仰 I hope you will do it.

整地方 to preserve order in a region.

鈞齋 我 he fasted and kept under his body.

崇錄 I have respectfully copied the orders for your information.

戎車 函 the war-chariots were all ready.

CH'IH.

力以 長地 財 use diligence to increase the productions of the soil.

知 to make orders known to an officer, that he may do them.

鳩, 鶥 From bird and method, because the cock and hen always walk in proper order.

A beautiful water bird, the 鶥, chih, which has a broad and upright fan tail, described to be like a rudder; it is perhaps allied to the mandarin duck, though the muscovy duck or the pied duck, is rather more likely to be intended.

栻, 棱 Name of a tree; a thing used in divination, in connection with maple seeds and the heart wood of the Rhamnus date.

CHING.

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.

塚 the motion of walking; when joined they make the character 行 to walk.

Hard ground, dried by the sun and caked; to enter the ground; one says, water appearing, the ground becoming damp, which is suggested by the parts of the character.

扶 To chastise, to flog; the sound of a thrashing or beating.

CHING.

Old sounds, ting, and ding in one instance. In Canton, ching, and one or two ch’ing; — in Swatow, cheng, t’ing, chin, ch’ia, and t’ie; — in Amoy, chung, and one or two chin and t’ing; — in Fuzhou, ching, ting, and cheng; — in Shanghai, tsing, and one or two z’ing; — in Chiuf, ching.

貞 静 composed of 貝 pearl and 靜 to divine; or, as in an ancient form, of 靜 a tripod and 靜 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 徽 hui.

烈 chaste, even to death.

正 firm in the right.

信 reliable, trustworthy, faithful.

潔 honest, chaste; undefiled, as a virgin.

冰 王 純 and unsullied, virgin purity.

固不 搖 immovable, energetic in maintaining the right.

幹 the elementary parts.

節 a chaste widow, one who will not marry again; many festivals.

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.

楨 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 女貞子, are much used as a tonic.

邦之 一 a high statesman, a stay of the realm.

幹 planks used in making adobe walls.

禎 Lucky, felicitous; a good omen.

祥 auspicious; a sign indicative of heaven's approbation.

濰 The name of an upper branch of the North River in Kwang-tung, whose 陽 was an old name for Wang-yuen bien 翠源縣 in Shao-chou fu.
From go and correct; it is interchanged with in some senses.

To proceed, to get on; to pass; as time; to reduce, to chastise refractory states; to subjugate; to levy taxes, to take duty; to be in the army; to spy.

伐 to reduce [a feudal state] by force.

收 to collect taxes by force.

戮 or 聖 to exterminate, as sedition rebels.

出 無道 to go to war against barbarians.

而 月 斯 and your months are also going.

汝 當 do you go and coerce them — a punitive expedition.

討 to demand with authority.

量 to collect taxes on the land.

夫 imperial troops; an envoy and his suite.

比 a clerk of the taxes in a district magistrate's yamun.

客 趋長 the travelers proceeded on their long journey.

怔 Restless; afraid.

怔 or 仲 agitated, nervous; unable to sleep.

肅肅宵 to quietly pass the night.

怔 to fry fish or flesh in a pan.

From metal and correct.

鈴 Cymbals or small gongs set in a frame, used to sound a halt to troops; a brass tambourine used by priests; the place outside of a bell where it is struck.

神 神 the divine cymbal, a stone drum spoken of in ancient books.

鈴頭掛銅 the brazen cymbal bangles in the tree; i.e. the sun is shining through its branches.

Name of a woman; a correct deportment, as the two parts intimate; reserved and modest, such demeanor as is proper for a woman.

The character is intended to represent fire under vapor ascending; it is used with the next.

Vapor made by fire, steam; mist, watery exhalations; to steam; to cook by steaming; to stew, to distil, to decoct; a multitude; to act as a prince; a winter sacrifice in the ancestral temple; to enter, to make progress; to bring forward; to set forth offerings; all; clouds of dust rising like vapor; to lie with or debauch superiors; liberal, generous; to lay down; an initial expiatory.

煮 to steam thoroughly.

飯 to steam rice; the usual mode of cooking it is in a 籽 or steaming-basket.

民乃粒 all the people then had grain.

酒 to distil spirits.

皇皇 energetic and splendid.

久 to gradually lead to self-government.

水鏡 the boiler in a steamer.

進 to introduce into.

女王 how Wan Wang rose to be a true prince.

From plants and steam as the phonetic; it is interchanged with the last in some of its senses.

The twigs of hemp (Sida) used for fuel; small faggots; hemp torches; to rise, as steam; vapor; all, numerous.

天生士 heaven produced all men.

日日 daily rising better and higher, as a state, or when doing business.

冬 the winter sacrifice.

Read ching' The reflection of the sun; the sun striking on one; vapor rising through the sun's heat.

From disease and steam; it is sometimes written like the last.

A disease of the bones, with rheumatic pains; the a sort of syphilitic cachexy.

The cooked meat that fills a sacrificial basin, at an offering; swollen; doltish; to ascend.

From 微 fine and 王 good which is explained, that by acting right in small matters, the moving principle will appear.

To set in motion, to induce action; to act, and thus show the proof or power of; to testify, to witness, to make clear by proof; to be called, to summon, to cite; to complete; to seek, to hunt up, to inquire after; proof; verifications; fulfillment, as of a prayer or hope; to levy, as taxed; to raise or enlist, as troops; an old name for Ch'ing-ch'ing hien 澎湖 in Shensi, near the elbow of the Yellow River.

欽 to gather, as the tribute.

有 verified; proof exists.

明 plain evidence.

馳 verified; we see its effects, as of a good medicine.

無之言 unfounded assertions.

兵 to enlist soldiers.

立 to establish proof.

收赋税 to collect taxes and duties.

召 an invitation by Government for good men to serve it.

聘 to induce by a present, as Balak did Balaam.

途 to visit often, to seek continually; to hang around, as an idler; to weary by coming.

納 to send the betrothal presents.

貴 or 格 a noble bearing; a lucky look, alluding to the 八 eight evidences of good fortune which the physiognomists look for in one's face.

Read 'chi'. One of the five musical notes, regarded as corresponding to fire.
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 visceras.

癱  chang

Chinq. was in E&J not the raise; to correct asino u), JS lead 6' kiH'Kl. ^' a\ <. to e/ieaf, awry, now as to ip j^ some if t^, jjl 1 -^ From I*>*k that I* upright 5^ dress are a just the adjust to ^

霞雨初晴朝日 just as the night shower stopped, the sun rose on the earth.

从 hand and an aid or pint measure.

To lift up, to raise; to pull out, as from a slough; to rescue, to deliver.

救 to save from danger; to rescue, as from hell.

民於水火之中 to deliver the people, as from fire and water.

From 止 to stop and 一 one; q. d. to hold on to one thing, to maintain uniformity; others derive it from 一 and 一 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 depraved; genuine, as goods; the first, the principal, of two colleagues; to govern, to adjust; to rectify; what makes right; rule, government; to execute the laws, to punish capitally; to assume or enter on, as an office; just, while, at the time; a fair copy, not the first draft; in mathematics, plus, and 一 负 minus; an old term for a trillion.

中 put in the middle; the exact centre.

不一呢 is it straight or not?

三百兩 exactly three hundred taels.

合時 just in good time.

要再問 just as I was asking him again.

撿 to put a thing straight; to set upright.

是 just is; is so; yes; that's it.

坐 to sit properly.

講 to speak literally or exactly.

貨 genuine goods.

正 a correct death, one for which all preparation has been made, also called 狐死 a fox's death.

當 all right; as it ought to be.

如所云 let it be as you say.

宗 the true rule; the true laws of a science.

不経 immoral, disregarding law; the opposite of 派 a respectable, honest man.

堂 the main hall; the chief officer.

鄉 village elders.

先 upright men of olden time.

擬 to propose a primary and secondary; a candidate and his alternate.

南面 to sit facing the south; i.e. to be emperor.

朝 to have an audience.

從 principal and secondary, as among the nine ranks; 正 and 子 sometimes also denote classes, as chief and subordinate; the tariff and transit duties are so distinguished in the customs rules.

大夫 heads of departments.

六 are six official virtues.

法 to put to death, as a criminal.

人君子 an upright man.

令 your wife.

寫字 write the characters out in full.

道功名 a degree earned by talent, not bought.

敘 the Mohammedan faith or sect.

就於人 ask some person on about it.

八門 or 八道 are the eight true entrance gates, or correct paths (marga) of the Buddhists into nirvana, meaning thereby the rules of correct conduct in life, as 八 見 correct views, 八 本 pure life, &c.; that which will infallibly lead to beatitude.

Read ching. The center of a target; the frontage of a room to the sunlight; 1 月 first month of summer in the Chou dynasty; now the first of the year, so applied by Duke Yin of Lu, and confirmed by Ts'iu Chi Hwangh, B.C. 221.
CHING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>人 or 干</td>
<td>a witness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>見 to bear witness to what one has seen.</td>
<td>作見</td>
<td>an eye-witness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>驗 to verify, as by</td>
<td>據 testimony, evidence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>罪 full, adequate proof.</td>
<td>佐 to prove, as by quoting authorities.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>監</td>
<td>to take testimony, to get proof.</td>
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</table>

 Zheng

An important feudal state in the Chen dynasty (B.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 1州 lying southwest of K'ai-fung; the names of eighteen princes are recorded; a plain, a prairie.

自 | 其父曰家父 one styles his own father Lîa-foo.

報 | to report to, to inform about.

人 | to praise people.

斤 | to find out the number of pounds.

旧 sounds, 之, ding, and shing. In Canton, ch'ing, ch'êng and shing; in Swatow, ch'ing, seng, s'ia, t'êng, and t'sia; in Amoy, ch'êng, t'êng, têng, sêng and chêng; in Fu-chau, ch'êng, têng, ting, and t'êng; in Shanghai, tsêng and dzâng; in Chêfu, ch'ing.

从 | to praise, to laud; to eulogize.

說 | to speak in praise of to others; to commend.

呼 | or 言 termed, called; to designate, to style.

通 | a general term for.

病 | to feign sickness; to malinger.

説 | to state; to say with care.

爾 戈 | to take up arms, to fight.

From grain and to lift up, alluding to the gradual lengthening of the blade when growing; the second form is obsolete.

chên

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.

From 支 to strike and correct as the phonetic.

châng

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.

(A) politics, governmental affairs.

(1) those who carry them on.

家 | family regulations.

仁 | or 處, and 善 | or 背, are opposites; — a good rule; an oppressive rule; a merciful or a harsh government.

従 | in official employ; under orders.

七 | the seven regulators, i. e. the sun, moon, and five planets.

分 | official orders.

教 | official admonitions, exhorting the people to keep order.

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.

外 | external or unusual diseases.

內 | functional or internal ailment.

紫 | scarlet-fever.

病 | or 病 a malady; as 急 | and 意 a dangerous or sudden attack.

順 | and 反 | a curable and incurable disease; an attack in the season, or out of season.

From word and correct, or to ascend; the first form is most used.

To inform truly; to prove, to testify, to substantiate; evidence, proof; legal testimony; to remonstrate with, a meaning which is confined to the first form, as in 警 | to take to task for, as a superior.
From tree and sage.

The tamarix (Tamarix sinensis), described as a willow with reddish bark, very graceful and delicate in shape; it bears neither snow nor hoarfrost, but it is very sensitive, and indicates rain by its branches moving; it is called a柳, and 三春柳 or third spring willow, from its flowering late.

From insect and sage.

A bivalve shell, the razor-shell, or Soled; it is also includes some narrow kinds of clams and mussels; it is found on the southern coasts; 乾 and 鮑 are terms for dried clams and fresh cockles, and common shell-fish in various forms for sale.

The muscle which holds the shell to its shell.

Composed of 木 a stem, denoting or 丁 branch or man; q.d. a 成 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 tent; name of a district on the R. Wei in the south of Kau-suh.

To look at; a carnation color, like the tail of a bream; dyed the second time.

To stare at sternly; to look at in anger.

From earth and completed; q.d. a finished work of earth.

A citadel; a place walled in for the defense of the people; wall of a city; a city that has a wall; a provincial capital; in Peking, a municipality; a squaw; to wall in or fortify for protection; to mend, to repair; an encampment or lodge, as among free-masons; completed, done.
1. 敬 sincere regard, pure-minded reverence.
2. 投 to return to allegiance.
3. 實 sincere; earnest about a thing.
4. 克 capable of sincerity; disciplining one's self.
5. 心在于人 sincerity of heart depends on a man himself.
6. 不知 I really am ignorant of it.
7. 至... entire sincerity will move the gods.
8. 中庸不外一 the inclination of integrity is the whole object of the Duke of Medium.
9. 藉再拜 devoutly repeat the worship.
10. 習 to be earnest in a work, to do it heartily.

承

The original form is composed of 承 a seal over 手 a hand, and 承 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.

1. 繼 to adopt, to take an heir.
2. 接 to take in, as a job; to contract for.
3. 君言 I hear your representations, or advice.
4. 奉 adulation, flattery.
5. 定 to take a business off another's hands.
6. 不克承于手 unskilled in dealing with the multitude.
7. 今不于古 if we do not now accept the guidance of the ancients.
8. 受不起 he is inadequate to do the job; he cannot accomplish it.

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CH'ANG.

| 卤 | to contain, as a ship's hold. |
| 不 起 来 | it cannot support, or bear up so much. |
| 莫 我 敢 | they will not dare to resist us. |
| 這 事 我 | 當 起 来 | I will answer for that matter; I will bear the brunt. |
| 石 | a stone base or plinth. |
| 子 產 爭 | heirs disputing about the division of an estate. |
| 簡 | to receive [a dispatch] and forward it; the officer in a Board who does this. |

Ch'ung

From mouth to matter; 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.

上 | to lay before a superior, as in a 子 plea, petition, or accusation.

露 | it has come to light.

進 | to present a plea to a high official; to memorialize.

即 | I now send this statement.

覽 | or 電 this paper is for your inspection.

控 | to put in a rejoinder or demurrer; to accuse a party in court.

信 | to send a letter or report to an equal.

政 | to send [an essay] for revision, as to a teacher.

期 | the days on which papers are received by a court, at the most six in a month.

程 | from grain and a statement.

An order, a series; a minute measure, the hundredth part of an 寸 inch, now known as 厘: a rule, a pattern; a regulation; a limit, a period; a task; an allowance; a measure, a percentage, a part; a touch in assaying silver; to measure, to estimate; to use as a pattern; a road, a post, a journey; to travel; a Taoist word for a leopard, which was its local name in the Tsin state, n. c. 300; an earldom in feudal times.

遵 | to give one for his traveling expenses.

起 | to start on a journey.

限 | a day's travel, a stage.

路 | or 途, a road, a journey; the way gone; met. one's career or course in life.

不 | 其 力 | I wrongly estimated his strength.

匡 | 兇 民 是 | they do not pattern after the ancients.

快 | to travel fast.

憶 錄 | I am thinking of the quickest road to get home.

兼 | 走 | to travel an extra distance; a forced journey.

一 | a tenth.

九 | 九 | can ninety-nine to a hundred it will do; — i.e. it is most probably so.

式 | a form, a pattern to work by.

請 | 一 | 子 好 吗 | have you been well these few days (or lately)?

幾 | 是 | what touch is it?

数 | a percentage on one's accounts; also the quality or metal of silver.

工 | a job of work, as in building.

各 | 盡 前 | each looks forward to his future preferment; whence 大多 | what rank do you now hold?

程 | ch'ung

A brilliant stone worn at the girdle; it will shine if it be buried six inches, and seems to denote a carbuncle or diamond.

豈 | 美 之 能 當 | it cannot compare with the beauty of the diamond.

程 | ch'ung

To disrobe so as to leave part of the body naked; spreading garments; to carry in the girdle.

裸 | half-naked.

衣 | under-clothes, garments next to the skin.

醒

To drink till fuddled; half sobered, and ashamed of being tipsy; stupid from drink; a sickness arising from drink.

解 醉 | sorrows so as to look like one stupid from drink.

From earth and a statement; an authorized character used in the southern provinces.

塗 | ch'ung

An amphora or earthen jar of a pear shape, having no ears or handles, and with a small mouth; used to hold oil, spirits, or water.

水 | a water jar.

酒 | a jar of spirits.

油 | an oil biggen; it holds 30 catties.

In Fuhshia, used for ch'ung 塗 A floor or arena for drying grain; an area before a house.

嚬 側 | a place for refuse, a compost-heap.

塗 膳 | ch'ung

A dike or ridge between fields, made high and broad, on which the laborers can pass from one field to another.

盛 夏 | 田 泛 綠 雲 in midsummer the diked fields look like clouds of waving green.

懲 征 | ch'ung

From heart and proof; 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 reproove; a warning, a caution; punishment, as a corrective.

治 | to govern strictly, just as the law requires.

忿 | to restrain one's wrath.

小 | an admonitory hint.

勸 | to exhort and warn.

勤 | to keep in order; to train by good laws, as a teacher does.

從 重 | 辨 to strictly carry a sentence into execution.

定 | 不 費 | I certainly shall punish and not pardon them.
### CH'ING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>威</th>
<th>From progress and a plea.</th>
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<tr>
<td>势</td>
<td>To act on an impulse, to act with effrontery; presuming, forward; relying on one's pretensions or power; to permeate; irascible, precipitate, hasty; to free from; to go to an extreme, to exhaust; pleased with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>utterly inexhaustible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>this can be removed, as a misfortune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行</td>
<td>a reckless fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狂</td>
<td>acting simply for his own selfish ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>功</td>
<td>confident in one's abilities, overweening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>立</td>
<td>boastful, vaporizing; to brag of one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>取</td>
<td>to murder one in a passion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>視</td>
<td>relying on his power and intimidation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CH'ING.

| 威 | eager for battle. |
| 势 | to browbeat the villagers. |
| 飛 | to rob and pillage without restraint. |

**飛**

A bye-path; to go in a path; a gully or way worn by the rain.

To gallop a horse; to hasten on, to press forward, as when defeated; animated, excited.

**飛**

to ride on fast, to drive rapidly.

**飛**

elated; hilarious, as one on a fleet horse.

**飛**

an animated style; lively, forcible writing.

**飛**

Obscure, or half brought out, as a meaning or idea.

**飛**

其言愜 | his words (or expressions) are difficult to be understood.

### CHOH.

Many of these characters are heard pronounced like chioh. Old sounds, diok, dok, djak, dack, tak, tak, tat, and tot.

In Canton, chčuk, t'énk, chūt, chuk, and chok; — in Swatow, tiě, chien, chik, chwak, chok, and tock; — in Amoy, chik, tiok, tok, chok, and chwat; — in Fuhehau, chik, tiok, chik, chwak, chok, and tank; — in Shanghai, taek, teč, taek, and zōk; — in Chifu, tshoh.

### CHOH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>邑</th>
<th>From grain and even; it is used for ch'ing. but only in this tone.</th>
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<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>a steelyard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>砝</td>
<td>the beam of a steelyard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秤</td>
<td>the poise or weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈞</td>
<td>the hook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>量</td>
<td>to weigh full weight, or 10 taels to a catty; the weights themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>茶</td>
<td>to weigh teas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>the heart is like a balance — to discern right and wrong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>平</td>
<td>even balances and full measures; — a just, honest dealer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHOH.

Originally the same as 著 chou, it has gradually been altered from that to denote the difference in their meanings.

着, chou<br>To cover over; to put on, as clothes; to cause, to order, to send; to stick to; to place; at, in present; must, ought; after a verb, it gives force to the meaning, and indicates a transition or completed action, as 遇 | I met one, I came across him; 洗 | having been washed; between two verbs it makes the present participle, as 洗 | walking 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 have found it.

實 | certainly; entirely right.

意 | to give attention to.

睡 | | I could not sleep.

他 | bring him here, tell him to come.

面 | he turned away his face.

急 | impatient, anxious.

勿 | don't be discomposed.

三 | among all the moves [in playing chess], move forward your men is the one.

這事還沒 | this matter is not yet finished.

全 | there's no remedy; it is all over with him; I can't find anything of him.

這 | that's the way; this is the sort.

上 | add a little, as salt.

在 Cantonese. Correct; suitable, useful.

唔 | is right or no? will it do?

數 | cheap, good for the price.

用 | useful; it will serve.

好 | it sets well, as a coat.

點六 | how shall I get it to him?

點過 | how shall I get it to him?

In Fuhehau. Seized, taken with, as a fit; to hit a mark.

脉 | I hit his pulse; — I shamed him completely.
Also read pao, and interchanged with the next.

A shooting star.

A meteor that rushes across the sky.

Used with the last.

A board or plank laid down to bridge a stream.

略 | 横故宫 the plank lies across the rushing creek.

From woman and ladle.

A go-between; to consult concerning surnames, as a match-maker.

媒 | an intermediary for marriages.

From wine and ladle; used with choh, 娘 to ladle.

To pour out liquor, to fill a cup; a glass; wine; liquor; a feast, a party; to deliberate upon; to choose the right and act on it; to adopt, to imitate; to avail of.

喜 | a marriage feast.

喜對 | to drink healths.

春 | a new year's entertainment.

媒 | (or 苗 in Cantonese,) the return feast given by the bridegroom.

宴 | a feast given on a birth; the 上 | the 中 | the 下 | are the main feast, the servants' course, and what is left for muleseers, &c.

酒 | to pour out wine; to entertain guests.

一 酒 | 都非偶 after this glass, we will be well acquainted.

参 | or 一 议 to consult about.

最 | or 一 议 all is satisfactorily settled.

询 | they consulted about it and then acted.

於 | 於氏为政 to rule according to public sentiment; to hear the people's voice.

取 | 彼行讯 take water from the distant pool.

From rat and a spoon; it is also read pao.

An animal described like a large marmot, the 鼠 found in Sz'ch'un, also called 鼠 and 鼠 the great rat; it is most probably, the North China squirrel (Sciurus Davidianus) which lives in rocky hills and has, and its hair is used for pencils; also an animal that can fly like the flying squirrel, or the Anomalean of Africa.

From hatchet and stone; used with the next.

To cut with a sword; to chop, to cut up fine; to amputate, to hew off.

To cut in twain.

脍 | to scale fish.

朝 | 赤之腥 [Chen-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.

作 | or 作 or now working and then resting.

書勿 | do not remit or interrupt your studies.

業而賜 to cease work and take a holiday.

Ancient name of a city in the state Tai, now in Ts'in-nan fu in Shantung.

Mournful, grieved; unsettled; out of breath.

决心 | undecided; sorry.

From head contracted and out to issue.

The cheek-bones; the aspect of the face, as a physiognomist looks at it.

| 頰 | the cheek-bones.

| 隆 | high cheek-bones.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>捉</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>From hand and leg, perhaps referring to the act of a policeman. To seize, to arrest; to gripe, to lay hold of; to grasp; to catch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Sometimes used for the last. A multitude of people disputing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>挣</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>The notes of a bird, probably of the magpie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撵</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Used with the next. To push; to beat; to peck or pierce wood; the sound of rapping; a reverberation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>核</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Interchanged with the last. To strike; to ram; to afflict; to castrate, for fornication in the palace; an old term for eunuchs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From CHOH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>抹</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Composed of 早 early and 七 a spoon above. 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>超</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Fine-looking, excelling all; supereminent in ability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From man and to surpass.**

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>傲</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Tall, lofty; bright; to manifest, to exhibit; extensive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>Clear, luminous.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From wood and surpassing; the second form is least used; the first is also used for choo. 提 an oar.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>提</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A table, a stand; name of a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桌</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>坐 a table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椅</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>chair and tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桌</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A low writing-stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吃</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To eat by one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>檯頭</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>a side table; a sofa table, on which are placed flowers, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>启</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To carry a table-top; — a euphemism in Peking for wearing the cangue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八仙</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>the Eight Genii table, is one for eight sitters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From metal and toy.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鍚</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To bind the feet with gyves; fetters; a hoe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>咨</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>From 吕 mouth and 家 a pig tied by two legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>咀</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To peck, as a fowl; to preen or plume the feathers; a bird picking up food; in pennanship, a quick stroke to the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To dress the plumage, as a duck does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>The woodpecker; the山山</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饕</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To eat, as birds do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剃</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To break its shell, as the inclosed chick does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>剃</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To rap, as on a door, when coming in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In Cantonese.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>To coax, to beguile one to do a thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>From water and a pig tied by two legs for the sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湿</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>清了衣服 the rain has wet my dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>琢</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>A dropping, as a spring trickling down the rocks; spattering and dripping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>琢</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>琢</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>工 a lapidary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>如摩 like cutting and polishing; met. the labor of making a fine composition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玉</td>
<td>cho</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From CHOH.**

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<tr>
<td>珠</td>
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<td>Sometimes used for the last. A multitude of people disputing.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>The notes of a bird, probably of the magpie.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>cho</td>
<td>Used with the next. To push; to beat; to peck or pierce wood; the sound of rapping; a reverberation.</td>
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</table>
From hand and a fist. 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.

A stupid, unhandy, unskilled, the opposite of clever; a depreciatory term used by people of themselves; clumsy, unworkmanlike; bad, unsuccessful, as a speculation; gradually becoming worse.

子 my stupid son.

笨 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 losing adventure.

From mouth or to blow, and to connect; the last form is unquated.

To drink with a noise; to taste; to sip, to suck; to kiss; to prate incessantly and praise people; to sob.

面 to kiss one's check.

留 to detain one to take a cup.

茹 to live on meager fare and simples.

流 to sobber in drinking, to swell down.

懶 汁作漿 he hastily sucked the juice, thinking it was gin.

菽 水 he ate pulse and drank water.

其泣矣 crying and weeping bitterly.

Noise of strife and scolding; angry, irate.

好 good-looking, according to some authorities.

竪 Looking out from a hole; coming out of a cave.
**CHOH.**

From wood and to connect or weigh out.

A small king-post above the girder which connects with the upper tie-beam; a club, a cane.

杖 a shillelah, a cudgel.

From field and to connect.

Raised dykes, six feet wide, to go from one field to another, as is the case over southern China.

廿 | pathways through the field and country.

**CH'OH.**

From fire and excelling; it is interchanged with cho, 炊 to roast.

Light, bright; heat, caloric; one defines it, hot, boiling, as water.

燗 Sparkling, glittering, as melted iron.

Distant; going to a distance; to hasten, to walk fast; used with the next.

趠 風 aspanking breeze—aftera ten days' rain; — name of an ode of Su T'ang-p'o.

Read t'ih. A country.

廿 was one of thirty-six Turfan states, or tribes west of Chiu.

To pierce, as with a dart; to harpoon, to spear fish or turtles; used sometimes for teoh.

撮 to take a pinch, to take up in the fingers; and also for ch'uh.

觸 to gore, to run against; to punch; a harpoon.

力 a fishing-prong.

刺 to spear.

竅—take a pinch, as of snuff.

鐵义 | 鐳 be struck the turtle with the iron fork.

別用手 | 破窗 don't burst the windows in with your hands.

From spear and flabellum; used with the next.

**CH'OH.**

The wine or spirits used in libations; to worship by pouring out libations to the lares, or the gods, several times in succession.

奠 | to offer libations.

A needle or awl; sharp, like a needle; the sharp end of a staff; to offer, as a present.

The mouth stuffed with food when chewing; to eat fast or vulgarly.

**CH'OH.**

Several of these characters are heard pronounced ch'oh. Old sounds, t'ok. In Canton, ch'énk and ch'ük; —
in Swatow, ch'énk and ch'ök; —in Amoy, ch'ínk, tók, ch'ök, and ch'ük; — in Fuhchau, ch'ınk, tank, and ch'ük; — in Shanghai, tsék and tsók; — in Ch'iü, ts'óh.

**CH'OH.**

Disobedient, disobliging; the name of a statesman in the kingdom of Lu.

Read 'rh. A country.

廿 was one of thirty-six Turfan states, or tribes west of Chiu.

To pierce, as with a dart; to harpoon, to spear fish or turtles; used sometimes for teoh.

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鐵义 | 鐳 be struck the turtle with the iron fork.

別用手 | 破窗 don't burst the windows in with your hands.

From spear and flabellum; used with the next.

**CH'OH.**

A woman who excels; beautiful; used with the last.

約 delicate, shrinking, like a girl unacquainted with the world.

Read tih. A sick woman.
CH’OIL.

<table>
<thead>
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</table>
| 聳 | 玉 | 聳 | 玉 | 从tooth and foot; an allusion perhaps to the harsh noise made.  
_to grate the teeth; an angur or tool to make a hole.  
握 | or 捺 | pettish, ill-tempered, the latter also means dirty, vile, mean.  
委 | 磨 | cross-grained, narrow-minded, discontented.  

<table>
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</table>
| Old sounds, té, tu, tot, dé du, djot, ćo, and t'ot. In Canton, chü, and a few cho; — in Swatow, chu, tā, and tu; —  
in Amoy, chu, cho, tu, and t'ā; — in Fuchau, chio, chō, chu, tu, t'ā, and tā; — in Shanghai,  
tāo, tsū, tsz, ḍāo, tsu, and džu; — in Chufu, chu.  

朱

Formed of wood and one, i.e., the one tree, referring to the heart-wood of the cedar, which is reddish or fiery.  
1 紅 | 玉 | 红 | 玉 | red, especially a vermilion color; it is considered a lucky color.  
1 提 | 玉 | 提 | 玉 | silver, so called from the name of the mine.  
1 結 | 玉 | 結 | 玉 | to make a contract of marriage.  
1 雀 | 玉 | 雀 | 玉 | the scarlet bird, a fancy name of a position in geomancy.  
1 邊 | 玉 | 邊 | 玉 | the gentry, literary graduates; so called from an ancient custom of painting their doors red.  
1 筆頭 | 玉 | 筆頭 | 玉 | to dot the forehead [of an idol] red; this is supposed to vivify it with the god.  
1 赤 | 玉 | 赤 | 玉 | he who comes near vermilion will get red; — like Prov. xiii. 20. He who walketh with wise men will be wise.  
1 衣 | 玉 | 衣 | 玉 | the "red dressed," — denotes the attendant of the God of Literature, or his star.  

株

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.  
1 桦 | 玉 | 桦 | 玉 | a tree broken off.  
1 竿 | 玉 | 竿 | 玉 | a trunk of a tree.  
1 守一隅 confined to one corner, as a clerk who cannot leave his home; met. kept in obscurity.  
1 檜 | 玉 | 檜 | 玉 | a hard wood, good for navies.  
1 林 | 玉 | 林 | 玉 | a grove, a forest of large trees.  

洙

A small stream in Shantung flowing north from Tai-shan into the River Sz.  
1 洙之間 the region of the rivers Chu and Sz' where Confucius taught.  

From 金 and 玉.  

珠

A pearl; a bead; a string of beads small and round like a pearl or bead; pearly, fine, excellent; round and bead-like; beaded.  
1 粒 | 玉 | 粒 | 玉 | or 顆 one pearl.  
1 珠 | 玉 | 珠 | 玉 | the Pearl River, which flows by Canton; the application to the entire stream is not known to the people.  

江

A pigmy is 骯 applied to men who are undersized.  
1 柱 | 玉 | 柱 | 玉 | a sort of king-post, or short pillar in a roof-truss.  
1 伶 | 玉 | 伶 | 玉 | name of an ancient musician.  
1 一粒 | 玉 | 一粒 | 玉 | one pearl.  

从 tooth and foot; an allusion perhaps to the harsh noise made.  
_to grate the teeth; an angur or tool to make a hole.  
握 | or 捺 | pettish, ill-tempered, the latter also means dirty, vile, mean.  
委 | 磨 | cross-grained, narrow-minded, discontented.  

江 | a name for amber.  
假 | or 珠 | false pearls; while 真 | are real pearls; and the Buddhists say 赤真 | the red true pearl, for the ruby or spinelle, the Sanscrit padmaraga.  
眼 | 玉 | 眼 | 玉 | pupil of the eye; but others say it denotes the crystalline lens.  
有 眼 | 玉 | 有 | 玉 | your eyes have no pearls; i.e. you’re half blind; you can’t distinguish things.  
索 | or 赤 | a Buddhist rosary of 108 beads, referring probably to the 108 compartments in the phrabor or sacred foot of Buddha, wherein are pictured his attributes and attendants.  
朝 | 玉 | 朝 | 玉 | a necklace worn by officials.  
寶 | 玉 | 宝 | 玉 | pearls, gems; jewelry, bijouterie.  
串 | 玉 | 串 | 玉 | a necklace, a string of beads.  
節 | 玉 | 节 | 玉 | beads shaped like a flat squash, made from a sort of smooth, gray grass-seed, resembling those of Job’s tears.  
圆玉 | 玉 | 圆玉 | 玉 | pearly, fat-checked; handsome, elegant; polished, as a fine composition.  
魚目 | 玉 | 鱼目 | 玉 | mixing up fish-eyes and pearls; i.e. indiscriminating.
CHU.

From insect or frog, and the next character contracted.

The spider; called in Peking \[\text{fro}\]; whence a lazy, good for nothing fellow is called \[\text{fro}\]; the name of the borrowing spider or Atypus.

\[\text{fro}\] a spider's web.

\[\text{fro}\] filaments of the web.

\[\text{fro}\] ground spiders, like the Epeira.

\[\text{fro}\] Gobi our eyes in everything prosperous where there are plenty of spider's webs.

From words and red as the phonetic.

To seek for in order to punish, to make judicial inquiry; to punish capitally, to put to death, to kill; to reprove; to involve for another's crime; to eradicate, to clear away.

\[\text{fro}\] to involve in punishment.

\[\text{fro}\] or \[\text{fro}\] C to utterly exterminate, as a family or rebels.

\[\text{fro}\] to cut off, to execute.

\[\text{fro}\] to be decapitated; executed; to reprove, to judge.

\[\text{fro}\] to reduce to subjection, to punish.

\[\text{fro}\] to expose and reprove his crime.

\[\text{fro}\] to dig up and clear off plants or grass.

\[\text{fro}\] to desire inordinately; insatiable, as a conqueror.

\[\text{fro}\] to overcome hatred with kindness, or evil with good.

\[\text{fro}\] a divine judgment, as to be killed by lightning, or some remarkable casualty.

Name of a feudal state which existed n. c. 700 to 460, under ten rulers; now the district of Tsen hien 鄱縣 in the south of Shantung; 小 | was a small principality southwest of it, near the present Ting hien 閔縣 in the same prefecture.

CHU.

CHU.

CHU.

CHU.

CHU.

CHU.

To curse.

Red garments; to dress; elegant.

| A red coronet, is a term given by one author.

A small tree, the Gomphostichus rutacearum, allied to the Xanthoxylon, growing in the eastern provinces; its bitter seeds are used by the Chinese in coughs and tonic medicines; the ripe capsules are deep red, and the seeds black; which herbalists say should be gathered on the 9th day of the 9th moon to be most efficacious.

| was the fruit of the 山 | a sort of dogwood, (Cornus officinalis) used as a vermifuge and in fevers.

From words and this.

To discriminate, to distinguish; an adjective of number placed before its noun, not one only but many; all, every, several; as a preposition, it marks origin or place, to, in, respecting, in regard to; at, upon, from, — modified by the preceding verb; it stands for the pronoun at the end of a sentence; a final particle implying doubt or asking a question; it is sometimes introduced only for the rhythm; frequently occurs in names of places.

| I met him on the road.

| I will men reject him!
Prince If I fire him, larva he will be a pater-familias. Quick when he arrests them, he must recall me.

If a doubt whether it is so or not; as I did not know whether there was a way; he said, there was.

Was not Wán Wáng's park 70 li square?

A ready wit; able to argue; quick and fluent.

Before, you denote perhaps, or, probably, as you do this was probably what he wished to say.

All sorts; every variety.

In this, going to this.

A certain robe worn by empresses in the Han dynasty.

Siūs'ai graduates; i.e. the whole body of them.

All classes of authors.

Or gūn are two old names in Annam for sugar-cane.

Or peaches or plums preserved in sugar or salt; an ancient mode of preparation.

A kind of oak furnishing a durable timber, found in Homan; the acorns are sharp pointed, and acid to the taste, whence they are called bitter acorns; silkworms feed on the leaves; it is not improbable that a kind of oak is referred to by the same name in other parts.

A hog; any animal of the genus Sus; to dig a trench or pool.

Or [a sow]; it is used for coarse in Fuhchau, as for [coarse needles].

A boar.

A wild hog, differing perhaps from the wild, Sus leucomystax, common in China.

A hedgehog.

The porcupine, found in Shensi.

Pork-fat, lard.

Hog's bristles.

Pork-chops.

[Boar's foot jelly.]

The pig-basket plant, or pitcher plant, the Nepenthes distillatoria.

A kind of China-root; or perhaps a Lycoperdon or puff-ball.

A boar's head, with a carp and a cock, — to worship Phitus.

From water and hog as the phonetic.

A place where water stagnates; a pool or small lake, a puddle; to dig out, as when making a pool, or confining its limits.

An affluent of the Grand Canal in Tsi-ning chen, Shantung.

The pools and marshes in the wilderness.

To raise the palace, and dig a pool there—so as to obliterate it.

A marsh in Kwei-teh fu, near Yú-ch'ing hien, Kiangsu, once drained or restrained by the Great Yu.

One says an edible worm or larva like a silkworm.

A term for a toad.

A dead tree still standing.

All the trees are dead.

The original form of this character, which is now used as the 3rd radical of a small group of miscellaneous characters, originally represented a flame, as of a candle.

As fire appertains to the heart, this character has come to mean the ruling power of the will, or the clear intelligence of the heart, for which the next is now used.

A point, such as is put on the top of the character wáng to vivify the ancestral tablet; in penmanship, read 'chen, for ē a dot.

That which gives light; a ruler, a lord, a master; a host; the chief; the head; to rule, to make one the chief; to indicate, to show what is to be; certainly, with authority, as a lord's will.

The host; the head of the house; a master.

A pater-familias; used by children and domestics.

A landlord, the owner of real estate.

The master of a wedding.

Our sovereign; used in speaking of him.

The emperor; a sovereign; the chief ruler of a country.

The emperor's sisters.

The emperor's aunt.

Who is lord here? who manages this?

I'll make you my lord in your house; i.e. I am going to visit you.
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<th>CHU.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 贏 a patron, one who buys much.</td>
<td>挂 From hand to and to rule; it occurs used for chu 挂 a pillar.</td>
<td>1. 从 an islet; a low place, a wash in a river, a deposit appearing above the water, an affluent of the K. Hwai in Honan near Hu-chien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有頭 1 she has a head; she is married; also used by traders, [the goods] are spoken for.</td>
<td>柱 a prop or post; to shore up; to pierce, to stick; to point sideways; to oppose.</td>
<td>實 the precious land, an ancient name for Ceylon (kaduna-citra), probably derived from its pearls and gems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天 1 the Lord of Heaven; God is so called by the Roman Catholics, and 天数 is the name for their sect and the Greek church; but 天 and 天, are both used for God by the Mohammedans.</td>
<td>拱 or 拱 a crutch, a stick; to lean on a staff.</td>
<td>烹 in the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天父恩 the heavenly Father and merciful Lord.</td>
<td>膝 From deer and to rule as the phonetic.</td>
<td>1. 飯 or 菜 to dress a dinner, to prepare food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>塾 the controller, the superintending power; — a term often applied to God.</td>
<td>毅 the will, the fixed resolution.</td>
<td>1. 食 to make tea; to prepare an entertainment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>神 a term for the Sabbath or Lord's day.</td>
<td>意 不在我 the decision is not with me.</td>
<td>2. 海 to boil sea-water to get salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>神 the ancestral tablet; intimating that the deified lord resides in it.</td>
<td>不我意 I have a plan.</td>
<td>質 from words and further.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我不敢 尊 or 我不敢 張 I can't venture to take the control; I dare not assume the direction.</td>
<td>指 to give directions, to manage; an overseer.</td>
<td>1. 質 oaths and curses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指 to be or take the head, regarded as chief; it is of the greatest moment.</td>
<td>1. 由 or 為 to dress and deputy literary examiners at the k'oji tripe.</td>
<td>1. 毒 to curse and rail at others bitterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風 a district magistrate.</td>
<td>守 to guard, to protect.</td>
<td>1. 聲 to curse; lips filled with curses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正 考 and 副 考 the chief and deputy literary examiners at the k'oji tripe.</td>
<td>得福 it will certainly bring you good luck.</td>
<td>2. 阻 A defile or torrent among hills which hinders progress, separated by obstacles; to hinder, to impede, to oppose, to discommodate; to cause delay; dangerous from some impediment; to suspect, to doubt; to grieve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>得至尊 財 or 財 老 a rich man.</td>
<td>下雨 it indicates rain.</td>
<td>1. 櫛 a brush, or comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自 free, voluntary; as I like.</td>
<td>大治 to govern; to rule as an autocrat; a Buddhist term for an abbot.</td>
<td>1. 髮 a brush, or comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>施 a donor, as to a temple or a charity.</td>
<td>祖社 the ancestral tablet.</td>
<td>1. 翁 or 羅 a rich man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Like the last. Water running off in streamlets; moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rain.

生 revered timely showers cause things to grow.

瀕 saturated with water; enriched by favors.

From horse and to rule as the phonetic.

To rest one's horse; to stop, to sojourn, to live at for a while; a stopping-place, a hostelry.

足 to lodge, to tarry over, to put up at with one's carriage.

或 (or) or 扎 (to扎) to be stationed at, temporarily filling an office at a place; appointed to live at.

践 places where the Emperor halts in a progress.

防 to live on guard in the provinces; applied to the Bannermen stationed out of the capital.

From man and to rule; it is easily mistaken for 汪 to go.

To halt, to stop; to cease; to detain; to dwell; to live in; to endure, to erect; when another verb, it usually forms the present tense, or shows that the action has just stopped, as 擊 | hold it; 擊 | rested a little; but it also forms the imperative, as 擊 | stop it up; 停 | stop walking, hold up your going, — according to the context; a classifier of birds.

守 | 路口 keep guard over the passes.

步 stay your steps; stand there.

手 hold up; stay your hand.

怒 | 氣 I can't help being angry.

怒 | I am not equal to that, I can't endure it.

跟你那裡 | where do you live?

居 | living at.

口 he ceased talking.

哭 | he stopped crying.

不 | unreliable; an unsafe dependance.

持 a custodian of a temple; the resident or head-priest.

The noise of calling fowls; a distorted mouth; occurs used for 潤善 the hill of a bird.

| to chuck for fowls when calling them.

From wood and to rule as the phonetic.

A pillar, a post, a stanchion, a joist; a main dependance, a support; a statesman; a chief agent or manager in; to uphold; to rely on; a row or line, as in writing; clusters of stars in Auriga and in Constellation.

意 the leading ideas in a paper; the heads, as of a sermon.

柱 the base or plinth of a pillar.

五 | at the South, denotes a house of five pillars.

國 | one who bears up the state, the Atlas of his country.

樓 | a hall supported on pillars, a pillared porch.

檣 | 之材 the ability or service of beams and pillars; i.e. useful officers or statesmen.

木 | the nuts of a lute.

珠 | the red pillars; a poetical name for a 樓 lute.

後 a kind of official cap.

From water and to rule; it is used with the next, and occasionally for 潤善 著 to manifest.

Water flowing off in streamlets, or shooting over a ledge; to lead water in channels, to flow out; to soak, to saturate; to fix the mind on, to direct the thoughts to; to collect; to comment on, to record; to strike; belonging to.

念 | to remember, to ponder.

意 | attentive; to think on much.

先 | 占 | 我 | I had that idea already.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHU.</th>
<th>CHU.</th>
<th>CHU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>春</strong></td>
<td>From plants and <em>this</em>; it is the original form of <em>chuh</em>, <em>to cause, and is interchanged with</em></td>
<td><strong>資</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>春</strong></td>
<td><em>ching</em>; to narrate.</td>
<td><strong>家</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>春</strong></td>
<td>Bright, clear; conspicuous; to set forth, to manifest; to write an account, to narrate; to fix, to settle; to publish, as a book; the space between the gate and the screen wall inside; the revolution of a year.</td>
<td><strong>集</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>春</strong></td>
<td>his name is increasingly known.</td>
<td><strong>階</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>春</strong></td>
<td>to narrate in a record; to write occurrences, as in a journal; to write a history.</td>
<td><strong>飛</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>春</strong></td>
<td>To pretend to his goodness.</td>
<td><strong>鳳</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **春** | to manifest, as Christ did the will of God. | **鶯** | *Jing* 

**鶯** | a flying phoenix and soaring argus; — a newly married pair. |

**鶯** | From metal and longevity as the phonetic; occurs read *chuh*. |
| **鶯** | 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'ai; used for *chuh*, to wish happiness, to bless. |
| **鶯** | to cast cash or coins. |
| **鶯** | the founders cast vessels. |
| **鶯** | to found; to melt and cast, as a boiler. |
| **鶯** | all the iron you could get would not suffice to cast your faults. |

**鶯** | such virtues should be cast in gold — to preserve them. |

**鶯** | 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. |
| **鶯** | harness up my dappled lightfoot. |
| **鶯** | a name for *chuh* 費 the fourth diagram, referring to the mode of shackling a horse's two legs to teach him to amble. |

---

**註** | To define, to explain; to open out the sense; to write about, to record; an emendation or gloss; used in some cases for *tes* to determine; destined. |
| **註** | a clear explanation; written clearly and fully. |
| **註** | to illustrate the meaning of notes. |
| **註** | an explanation. |
| **註** | to note particulars, to keep a record. |
| **註** | to write an essay on. |
| **註** | to add to the commentary. |
| **註** | an open, full explanation, as of the classics. |
| **註** | he fixes the day of birth and of death. |

**詰** | From *lip* and *yes*; it is also read *jhum* and *cyi*. |
| **詰** | Short boards used in beating adobie walls; a wall to screen off a privy or a bath; a cess-pool; the receptacle of dirty water from a bath. |
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 胡 where the attendants stand within call.

From precious and to store up as the phonetic.

To 'store up; to hoard; to lay by for safety; to put in its place; a store of, a hoard; an accumulation, a treasure.

積 to keep in store, as the government does.

藏 or 樓 to warehouse; kept in the warehouse.

存無論 there's not much left.

庫 it is put in the treasury.

粟 to store up grain.

In Fuhchau. Containing; to hold; holding; contained in.

水 it holds the water.

若鼻 so full as to touch the nose, as a bowl of rice.

A coarse kind of hempen cloth; suitable only for bags and wrappers or poor clothes.

From eye and to store; it is similar to 'chü 注 to fix.

To stare at.

目 to fix the eyes on, as when stupidly amazed.

A lamb five months old.

既有肥 | the fatted lambs are ready.

That which is known; knowledge. This character is contracted to 輔 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 | 錢 or | 錠 or | 金 ores are beneath.

The nut to which the strings of a lute are fastened, and by which they are tuned.

Old sounds, 'tè, 'tu, 'töp, dé, du, and dot. In Canton, 'chü, 'chö and shü; — in Swatow, 'cho, kù, th, ch'n, and thü; — in Amoy, 'ch'n, 'chö, 'kù, tu, and 'tö; — in Fuhchau, 'chë, 'chü, 'kù, 'yi, and tâ; —

在 Shanghai, ts'ên, ts'ö, ts'ü dži, dzu, and ts'än; — in Chi'fö, 'ch'n.

From knife and garment, alluding to the tailor's craft.

To cut out clothes, i.e. to begin the making of garments, which is the first step in civilization; to begin; the first; at first, the early part; incipient.

| or | 當 | when it began; at the first.

| 市 | to make a great show at opening the shop.

| 來 | a new comer; the first visit.

| 太 | at the beginning.

| 開天地 at the creation.

| — the first day of the moon.

| 句 | or | 間 | the first decade of a moon.

| 幾向 which day of the [first] decade did you come?

| 出 | the first part of next moon.

| 人之 | 性本善 man's nature originally was good.

| 次 | the first-time.

| 開埠 | to open a new port for trade; to found a mart, as Raffles did Singapore.

| 慎 | be careful how you begin a work.

| 生 the first born.

From 木 wood and 胡 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 胡 is another name, and 柔 another form; a water trough or flume.

從 | 長-lived people have long heads.

| 經論 he is full of learning as a filled shuttle.

| 進 | the shuttle and reed are empty; a time of want; these two parts of a loom seem to have been once, differently named, as the 'chü, 胡 is said to be the shuttle, and the other the reed, and made of earthen.

| 孟母語 | Mencius' mother cut the web in the loom, — in token of her grief and disappointment.

The character is intended to represent 萤 grass bound in two 〃 sheaves or faggots; the second form is unused.

To cut grass; hay, dried grass for animals, fodder.

生 | a bundle of green grass.

| 餵 | fodder for cattle; to fodder them.
From wood and prayer for rain. A tree with glossy bark and fetid leaves, whose timber is fit only to burn; it is another name for the *ch'eu*, *ch'un*, 奧椿, or fetid *Alantis glandulosa*, common in northern China; it is also applied to the *Eusacphyls*, or bladdernut of Japan.

From wood and a corner; q.d. the stick that keeps the corner.

The wooden pivots on which a door turns; an axis, a center, that on which a thing hinges; what is indispensable, fundamental, cardinal; the source of power; a spino tree like a buckthorn, or hornbeam, called 剧榆 or thorny elm.

The controlling power, as the boiler in a steamer; the moving spirit, the guiding mind.

The station of chief authority.

The central part on which a machine works; the gist of an affair.

A term for the moon.

Heaven's pivot, is the star Dubhe a in Ursa Major.

The secret pivot; an old term for a general; in the Sung dynasty, 密院 denoted the privy council.

The pivot's wall; — a name for the Censorate.

The powers or machine of government in the capital and provinces.

A feline animal called 虎; marked like a fox; it is big as a dog, and was once used in sacrifice; it is probably the cheetah or ounce, but may also denote the lynx.

A kind of stone, the 瑾 whose description allies it to the jasper.

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'楚' (ch'u)  Interchanged with the last in the sense of grieved, miserable, pained.

The base or plinth of a pillar; the stone on which it rests; a pedestal.

1 湖面雨 [a halo round the moon] and a moist plinth, are signs of rain.

From man or to stand, and to store; the first is rather the commonest.

To stand and wait a long time; to hope and wait for.

1 立 to stand near.

切 I wait on tiptoe; I eagerly look — for a reply.

倚欄 I lean on the railing and looking afar at it.

The teeth set on edge, as by a very sour thing.

'棘' (jí) Small streams which flow off side, when a large river overflows its banks.

'ငြာ' (nú) Clear, limpid, as water; or spirits settled on its lees.

From plant and to store up.

A plant like a nettle, the _Boehmerianica_, called _ramie, cala, calo, _and China grass; it is one of the humps of China, of which rope, grasscloth, coarse linen, and sackcloth are made.  

1 根 hemp roots; they are ground with rice-flour to be used for food.

1 藤 the nettle-hemp fibers, or plants, grown chiefly in the central provinces.

1 店 a grasscloth shop.

1 藤衫衰髮焦 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 亻 a seat; q.d. one stops on reaching his seat; 超 is added in the full form as the phonetic, it much resembles 超 炎 devote.

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 1 斬 executed; or 1 治 to govern.

1 分 to judge one's abilities; to decide an officer's demerits.

士 an unemployed graduate.

女 or 姑 a young lady, a maiden.

夫婦 when I was married; during my married life.

貧 to be poor.

怎麼 1 how? what could I do? 1 甲難 either course is hard.

暑 limit of hot weather; name of the 14th term, from August 23rd to September 8th.

交部議 hand him over to the Board to decide his sentence.

難 not easy to judge.

相 friends living together.

君身 to be an officer near the emperor.

決 to sentence after trial.

置 placed, put safely.

置 to manage, to do for one, to settle him;— implies a great difficulty in the case.

世 to enter on life.

不來 I can't bear him; I can't live, or get along, with him.

死 to visit with death; I mean to be the death of you; to compass one's death.

於時 here we had ample room to dwell in.
CHUH.

Read chu; a place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition, a point of a matter; used as a relative pronoun, as 兩一之義 the money of these two persons; when added to a noun, it sometimes makes the plural, as 大意 the high authorities; and at other times denotes the concrete, as 正見他靈 we now see its spirituality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>四</th>
<th>or 各</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>且</th>
<th>everywhere; in all regions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>a failing, a shortcoming;</td>
<td>an idiosyncrasy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>he went everywhere;</td>
<td>he goes all about.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>a good; in good circumstances;</td>
<td>a benefit; an advantage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>a place where</td>
<td>he sails from; he is not altogether a loafer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>本</td>
<td>I the officer,—said by</td>
<td>those of low grade; I</td>
<td>write the writer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

亦有可取 | he has still some | good points. |
| 崛 | and | are terms in letters | for You or Sirs, and We, | when | the names are not mentioned. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>嬉</th>
<th>Rough, hispid; not smooth.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>搏</td>
<td>Rough, hispid; not smooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>就</td>
<td>Rough, hispid; not smooth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHUH.

Old sounds, tok, dok, and yok. In Canton, chok; — in Swatow, tek, to, sok, chok, and tok; — in Amoy, tiok, chik, chwat, and tek; — in Fukhau, thlilik, chilik, and tok; — in Shanghai, tsok and dolk; — in Chifua, chu.

竹, chu. The original form represented leaves drooping on two stalks, in which way the Chinese draw the bamboo; it is the 118th radical, called sometimes 花瓣 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>竹</th>
<th>bamboo seeds, said to ripen mostly in years of famine.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>bamboo sticks or poles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>the siliceous skin of the bamboo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>bamboo roots; whangees, or bamboo walking-sticks; umbrella-handles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>bamboo splints or threads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>shavings for cushions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>bamboo edging for cornices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>bamboo lath for doors and windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>bamboo ribs, ridged, corrugated, like bamboo joints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>the Nandina domestica, much cultivated for its red seeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>or 绿</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 布 | a foreign name for Irish linen. |
| 布 | a long bamboo pillow. |
| 搏 | the spider-wort (Convolvulaceae). |
| 搏 | large tubular fireworks; fire-crackers. |
| 搏 | bamboo arrows have a hard skin; met. a person of clear mind and fixed purpose. |
| 搏 | a person of low estate. |
| 搏 | the "bamboo reporter," a poetical name for family letters, derived from a scholar in the Han dynasty, who always inquired about his bamboo grove. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>會</th>
<th>An ancient musical instrument of wood used to start the band; it was made like a tub with a handle in the middle, or a chaparron hung on the side that hit it when turned.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>會</td>
<td>From to worship joined to mouth of man; i.e. to implore by words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>會</td>
<td>To help the master of ceremonies; to ask the gods for blessing, to pray for mercy; to supplicate the gods; to recite prayers; to be obliged for; to tie or bind; joined to, allied to, akin; to afflict, as by taking away one's friends; to cut off; to reiterate; to repeat as prayers; the origin; an ancient name of 台灣 in Taiwan fu in Shantung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>司</td>
<td>an officer who recites the ritual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

無難之 | may your [Majesty] live for ever.
CHUH.

1. CHUH. to felicitate one every happiness, as when seventy.

2. CHUH. to pray for blessings.

3. CHUH. to congratulate another on his birthday.

4. CHUH. an acolyte in a temple.

5. CHUH. to cut off the hair and tattoo the body.

6. CHUH. he both cursed and prayed.

7. CHUH. I beg of you not to wander or ramble about there.

8. CHUH. a god of fire worshiped in summer; he is the daifed son of the early monarch.

9. CHUH. To curse.

10. CHUH. they go on cursing still.

Sisters-in-law call each other

从 chu, but not in direct address.

Read chu. The mind not at ease; disquieted.

心 chu, sad and moved is my heart.

From carriage and to support contracted; it is interchanged with 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 chu or 車 an axle-tree.

兒 chu a catch, a bolt.

當 chu one who manages — the country, or an affair.

五 chu a water-wheel turned by five men.

祭 chu a eulogistic scroll suspended near a coffin before its burial.

懺 chu the axis of suspension.

乾 chu or 干 the heaven and the earth; their revolutions and movements as the axes of the universe.

剪 chu a roller, as for a map; rolls.

剪 chu the rivet of shears.

畫 chu three mounted pictures, or on rollers.

十 chu 不如一書 a thousand drawings are not equal to one book — well studied.

舳 chu The after part of a vessel, the stern quarters where the steersman stands; the tiller or scull.

舳 chu The bow of a vessel.

舳 chu a sort of scow for transport; the stem and stern of a vessel.

築 chu From a dulcimer with wood under; occurs used for chu, a sister-in-law.

築 chu To beat down hard as a threshing-floor; to ram down the earth; to make chamun pavements or adobic walls; to raise, to erect; to build dykes or introuchements; to gather; to flap the wings.

築 chu to build mud walls.

築 chu to make a jetty or landing-place.

築 chu to build stone piers, bunds, or sea-walls.

築 chu to raise a fort.

築 chu to raise the banks.

築 chu to strengthen and repair, the dykes or foundations.

築 chu From bamboo and to grasp.

築 chu 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.

築 chu the old name of Kuh-ch'ing, called Ch'ing on the R. Han in the northwest of Huph.

築 chu is the capital district in Kwei-ch'ou province.

唱 chu From mouth and belonged to; also occurs used for this; the second abbreviated form is common.

唱 chu To bid, to order; to engage or ask another to do; to commit to another's charge by request or injuction; to enjoin upon.

唱 chu to charge one to do; to instruct.

唱 chu to commission, to give in charge.

唱 chu to bribe, to fee in a case.

唱 chu to suborn.

唱 chu a will; a written injunction.

唱 chu or 叱喝 chu to repeat an order, to reiterate it, to din it in the ears.

唱 chu The obedient and respectful deportment of a wife; a waiting attitude, as of one receiving instruction.

唱 chu To cut up the ground.

唱 chu to hoe and dig.

唱 chu To look earnestly; to fix the eyes on.

唱 chu 翳神 to gaze at from afar with earnest attention.

唱 chu to look at from afar.

唱 chu From foot and worm.

唱 chu To walk sedately; to limp or halt; a trace.

唱 chu to hesitate in walking; to pace off, to stop haltingly.

唱 chu to amble, as a horse; to walk with a halting step.

唱 chu the rut of a wheel.

唱 chu a species of Hyoscyamus; 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.

出脹 to crush out the bowels, as when trampled to death.

A kind of medicinal plant, called also yellow Azalea, and 虎花 or tiger's flower; it is regarded as poisonous; it may belong to the Aposyene or oleander family.

From fire and worm; the contracted form is also read 沙, to dry by the fire.

The illumination of torches; a candle; a torch; to light a candle; a light; to give or shed light upon, to illuminate.

蠟 or 腊 a wax candle, a bougie; a tallow candle inclosed in wax.

硬油 hard candles, like those made from the tallow tree; harder than 牛油 tallow candles.

水蠟 or water candle, the Typha or cat-tail rush.

花 painted candles, such as are placed before shrines or used in worship; they are also made of wood, and called 花 or show candles.

花 a wick, when it is partly burned; its form is sometimes taken as an omen of luck.

斗 or 臼 or 插 a candlestick.

剪 snuffers.

花 refers to the part of a marriage ceremony when the pair are seated at the nuptial table before the candles.

洞房花 the lighted nuptial chamber.

小心火 take care lest you set the house on fire.

無徵不 it shines everywhere; met. he sees the case clearly; he assists his relatives.

日照無私 [the emperor's goodness is like the sun] which shines upon all without partiality.

風前之 [his life is as precarious as] a candle in the wind; said of old folks.

山 an iron frame for candles.

明 a clear understanding of.

燈 光 the splendor of lamps and candles, an illumination.

星 an auspicious comet or bright star like a candle; one appeared n. c. 76 in the constellations 壤 and 畫 or Pisces and Aries, bright as Venus.

蝠 A name for a short-legged spider the 1 蝠, so called from its looking like a pigmy; a flea; the caterpillar of the sphinx moth.

蝠 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 米 a boiler, with which this once was written.

粥, congee, mush, porridge; a thickened décoction made of rice or millet boiled very soft.

攤 or 煎 or 煲 to boil congee.

猪肉 a kind of rice porridge with bits of pork.

豆 bean and rice porridge.

飲 the gruel of congee.

| a preparation like the thickened fried tea of the Tibetans.

三碗飯 also 三碗 three bowls of congee and three of rice too; the same rule for all.

逐 From 遠 to walk and the 1 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 to order off with abuse.

日 daily, day after day.

一 二 or 個 1 個 to take up one by one; to arrange orderly.

三 三 一 he held office three times and was three dismissed.

朋友 徵 to gad here and there, as companions urge or coax one.

細 minutely and carefully.

少而進 to advance step by step, to gradually become familiar with or learned in.

起 to eject, to deport, to turn out by force, to evict.

其欲 his wish in that; in this phrase it is also read 之.

疽 Sores arising from cold.

疽 chilblains on the hands or feet.

遂, A weed, call-ed also 菏 and goat's hoof; it is difficult to extirpate, and seems to be a sort of Rumex or dock.

我行我自言采其 I went about the country gathering the docks.

豕 From 豬 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.

豕 the appearance of a shackled pig trying to get on.
出,  CH'UH.

The original form represents stalks thrusting themselves out of the ground.

To go forth, to go out; the opposite of juh, 出 out — in; abroad — at home; to issue or manifest, to proceed from; to surpass; to eject; to leave finally; to spring from, to beget; its force is often modified by the next verb, and it frequently serves as an auxiliary verb to denote completion or progress of an act; as 賣 for sale; or 賣 to let; when joined to 不 after a verb, implies its negation.

來 to come out, as from the room; this phrase succeeds other verbs to denote the present tense, as 写 來 I am writing it.

你替我查 來 do you examine it for me.

不 來 they cannot be distinguished.

讀不 來 I can't express it well; I don't understand it clearly.

只 走 一半 走 he will then have gone only half-way.

行 來 to carry into practice; to bring forth fruit, as of a belief.

亂 事來 to create a disturbance.

頭 to act for others.

人頭地 to take the lead of others.

首 an informer.

主意 to give directions about.

仕 to enter on public office.

身 to enter on life, to begin the world.

他 職 甚麼 身 what did he spring from?

嫁 or 閣 to marry a husband.

家 to become a priest.

缺 to retire from a post, having filled the term.

人才 人才,  CH'UH.

surpassing others in talent, preeminent.

没 无常 appears in a surprising degree; very unusual, inconstant.

想 不 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 or 街 to go out of the house.

何時 何時 when were you born?

天花 or 疹 to have the small-pox.

懇 to retire respectfully, — to ease nature; —多少回 to 懇 how often did the medicine operate?

將入和 人相 doors for entering and leaving the stage.

名著名者; 不名 do not let my name appear; incognito; sub rosa.

息 perquisites, extras; to fee for services; donceurs.

位本 位 one finds the capital, the other the service.

量入為 出 reckon your income before you spend your money; estimate your expenses carefully.

百弊層 one cannot reckon up the defects; too many bad qualities to estimate.

言 如山 his words are stable as the hills.

隨你心 do as you like about it.

貴 he brings honor — to the family.

聲或言 to speak out loud; to say something.

脓入膿 to get out of the mire into the fat; i.e. to rise from poverty to affluence.

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.

黑 To degrade; to dismiss from office; to blame; to expel or drive away.

山 山 thrice dismissed from office — as 當 下惠 Lu in the Chou dynasty was, and then recalled.

陰幽明 to degrade the inefficient and promote the intelligent.

革 or 革 to cashier, to degrade, to dismiss officers.

除 to expel dishonorably.

In Cantonese. To wrench or sprain.

手 to sprain the wrist.

紅 USED FOR THE LAST.

Crimson silk; to baste; to sew badly; to stitch coarsely; withdrawn, as notes from circulation; something in the way.

縈 to bend and to straighten; elevated, joyous, and then depressed, dull; uncertain.

支 or 短 short up for money.

財用之 impediments in the way of trade, as a want of capital, or banditti.

苗, CH'UH.

From field and black, referring to loamy soil good for pasture; others say from 田 field and 芽 increase contracted; it is interchanged with the next.

To rear, to feed, to raise; to domesticate; to herd together; to entertain, as a guest; to bear with;
to restrain; to detain; to obey, as a child; cattle, domestic animals; to board; to store up.

1 君何尤 to restrain the prince from committing wrong.

1 生 you brute!

大 the 26th diagram, relating to wind.

1 貼 to rear, as slaves, children, or animals; but 1 牧 is to pasture or rear only the 六 six domestic animals, which men use in sacrifice or food.

1 衆 to assist the people.

1 擴臣 to gather persons in a palace, as catamites.

1 德 to cultivate virtue.

難 hard to stand; not easy to serve, as an unjust prince.

th Used with the last.

積 or 聚 to accumulate, to board, to lay by.

力量 to husband one's strength.

馬 to breed horses.

畚頭 to bring up slave girls.

疑 to strengthen suspicions.

我有旨 I have a good supply of vegetables — for winter.

意未釋 my anxious thoughts are not yet removed.

私 selfishly to lay up things—unknown to one's parents.

bent down.

Bent down.

From heart and to rear as the phonetic.

from heart and to rear.

To drag along by force; to shake rudely; a spasm or cramp of the tendons.

抽 1 to be taken with a cramp or numbness; convulsed.

Water flowing into a reservoir or pool; to flush from excitement.

謂 waters running together.

Afraid, timorous; to entice; to commiserate.

懇 apprehensive.

追之徒 a wretch who is tempted on by avarice.

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.

臍 to butt, to run at each other, as rams.

犯 to insult; to sin wilfully.

山之力 vast, herculean strength.

1 角 the oxen are butting; also applied to fellows fighting.

機會 to suddenly meet a chance, — as for solving a doubt.

目鑒心 interesting and startling, as a style or a narrative.

舐羊 1 舐 the ram rushed against the fence, — and was caught by his horns.

引伸 to single out one idea, and bring out — its bearings and results.

景生情 the circumstances excited his feelings, — as of joy or sorrow.

The step with the right foot; the first left, then the right foot; this makes ching 行 to walk; in these three characters there is an endeavor to depict the appearance of walking.

From straight thrice 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.

然不誣 upright, without any deception.

崇山 1 the lofty hills rising like galleries.

直 1 the very straight like a flag-staff.

From door and three men inside; it is considered to be a Buddhist form of chang 東 a multitude.

A crowd standing in the doorway.

阿 | 阿 or 阿 | or 阿 a fabulous Budha, called Ake-ko-bi-ku or 無動佛 the motionless, or impassive Budha; it is also defined as the kingdom of joy (abhāra), where this Budha dwells; and a numerical term equal to one followed by seventeen cyphers.
CHUI.

Old sounds, ti, tui, tut, tup, di and dat. In Canton, chui and ch'ui; - in Swatow, tui, chui and ch'ui; - in Amoy, chui, tui, choé, sui and twat; - in Fukien, twi, tui, chwok, tui, chwai, ch'ui, and ch'oi; -
in Shanghai, taö, dzué, and tao; - in Chifu, tsaö.

追
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.

佳
1 to chase, to try to overtake.
2 to or 1 & to catch up with.
3 他回来 hurry him back; run and call him back.
4 不 to I could not catch him.
5 悔 to feel remorse.

慎终 | 尊 carefully attend to those gone, and follow departed - ancestors.
1 封 to obtain posthumous honors for one's parents.
2 念 to reflect on.
3 非 to lay the blame on others.
4 負 or 1 讨 to due for debt.
5 銀不 | 回 the money cannot be recovered.

透 | 求孝 he thus evidenced his inherited filial duty.
1 究 to sift to the bottom.
2 不 | 论 let it drop; it need not be again spoken of.
3 來者猶可 | 未来 [evils] may perhaps be averted.
4 思往日 to recall past days.
5 兵 soldiers in pursuit.

Read tsui. To engrave; a graver.
琢其章 to engrave and carve the ornaments.

佳
The original form rudely represents the short tail feathers of some birds; but must not be confounded with 佳 excellent; it now only serves as the 173d radical of characters relating mostly to birds.

Short tailed birds, as pigeons, fowls, sparrows, 

读 the dunes fly round and round.

山林之晨 | the wild woods dread the tempest.

雛
A pigeon or turtle, noted for its filial, gentle temper; also called 雛 | 雛, and many other names.

沙 | the snipe.

雛
The character 雛 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.

毛 | a Chinese pencil.

子 | a mere penman; a copyist, a hair-awl, one useful only to wield a pencil.

安用毛 | why longer use the pencil? - the sword is better; a saying of Pan Chiao, who became a great general.

刀之末 | an awl's tip, a small matter; a trifle.

無 | not even a spot to stick an awl in; no hand, not a foot of real estate; miserably poor.

鉤 the point of a weapon.

孔 | or 1 限 to bore a hole.

鉤不動 the awl won't go in.

鉤底 to stitch shoe-soles.

|牛不若雉鴟 to stick a bullock is not equal to giving a cock or a pig - referring to the one being offered to deceased, the other to living parents.
|刺股 he pierced his thigh with an awl; said of Su Tsin, a diligent student of old.

處囊 the awl placed in the bag - cannot be kept down, but will work itself out; - a genius cannot be repressed.

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.

| 骑 the horse of Tsin, n.c. 220.

有 | 有駄 there were gray and white spotted, with white and yellow spotted horses.

| 鱼 a yellowish kind of carp.

从 hand and to hang down; sometimes used for sel'ni 梗 to beat, and for the next.

| 拳 to beat a criminal.

| 鋸 the bit of a bridle.

From wood and to hang down; similar to sel'ni 梗 a mallet.

| 挄 a cudgel, a club, a stick; to beat; to extort a confession by beating.

| 梗 in the agonies of torture.

Read to. Trees and shrubs growing exuberantly.
From bamboo and hanging down.

Chui

Drooping bamboo; joints of the bamboo; a riding switch; to punish with the bamboo, as in a yamun; to flog.

To whistle.

Chui

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.

A swelling of the foot, as from rheumatism, or having been cramped, or from wet.

Chui

Mournful, sorrowing; the mean of grief; in great straits.

Chui

Embarrassed, anxious.

Chui

Oversee. From earth and falling; the second form is often used tai.

Chui

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.

Take or let it fall down; it slid off.

Chui

To sink to the bottom.

Chui

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.

Chui

To flatter, to magnify unduly.

Chui

A sumpitan; a pitchpipe.

Chui

A blow-pipe.

Chui

Troublesome, unmanageable; difficult to arrange.

Chui

A falling of the womb; a miscarriage.

Chui

It is the skilful riders who get the falls; met. presumptuous confidence.

Chui

It all fell down, as from too great a strain.

Chui

[t]heir designs] have not yet collapsed.

From a pearl and to place.

Chui

To pledge, to pawn; hanging on, connected with; a wen, an excrecence; a useless appendage; a parasite; tantology; repetition; unsuitable, irrelevant; to obtain.

Chui

To go from a father's to a father-in-law's house to live before marrying his daughter.

Chui

A son-in-law who lives with his wife's parents.

Chui

Or to go and live at the house of a wife's father.

Chui

To act improperly.

Chui

Reiterated, verbose.

Chui

Tiresome talk.

Chui

I am mortified with your importunity.

Chui

Reiteration, verbiage.

Chui

To extinguish, to blow out; as draught, to draw a long bow.

Chui

To blow water into meat, as butchers sometimes do; to brag;

Chui

To whistle; whistling.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CH'UI.</th>
<th>CH'UI.</th>
<th>CH'UI.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>灰之力 [as easy as] to blow away the dust.</td>
<td>毛求訶 [why] blow aside the fur to find the scar? — nobody is perfect.</td>
<td>爽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病 injured; — as by 風 the wind blowing on one.</td>
<td>掌</td>
<td>同</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>境 blown to tatters, as a flag by the wind.</td>
<td>打</td>
<td>打</td>
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<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>江</td>
<td>汴</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>打</td>
<td>打</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飯</td>
<td>a boiler, a shallow kettle.</td>
<td>頭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>先</td>
<td>or 古</td>
<td>the manes of a mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餅</td>
<td>at Peking, to bake cakes.</td>
<td>情</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炊</td>
<td>to dress food; to cook, especially by steaming.</td>
<td>恩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>飯</td>
<td>巧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>林</td>
<td>This character is now obsolete, but at Amoy its sound is retained in the colloquial word for water, for which 水 is written.</td>
<td>使</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>垂</td>
<td>leaves, which the second form represents.</td>
<td>A frontier, a boundary, the line between two countries; a dangerous place, like the edge of a cliff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幼</td>
<td>To suspend, to hang down; to drop, to let fall, as the hands; to hand down, as from olden time; to reach to the future; to make known; to regard, to condescend to inferiors; to bow; nearly, presently, almost, near to in place; approaching in time; suspended; reaching to; a boundary, for which the next is properest; a lodge or station for a guard near the hall; an ancient place in Ts'i (now northern Shantung,) and one in Honan.</td>
<td>王</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>the remote marches.</td>
<td>遠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>鋸</td>
<td>This is often used with the next, but not rightly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>“melon hammers,” gilded balls carried in processions.</td>
<td>銅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>一双</td>
<td>a pair of brass maces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>iron hammer meets the iron anvil; met. two fierce bullies fighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>胸</td>
<td>腦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>砲</td>
<td>a mallet, a beetle; a bludgeon, a beater, a club; to beat, to pommel, to knock; a frame for silkworms to wind their cocoons on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>鈞</td>
<td>to work out wrought iron, as on an anvil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槎</td>
<td>A wooden mallet, a beetle; a bludgeon, a beater, a club; to beat, to pommel, to knock; a frame for silkworms to wind their cocoons on.</td>
<td>鋤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a mallet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>招</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a triturating pestle, such as apothecaries use; a term for large fingers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>石</td>
<td>to cast stones at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>齏</td>
<td>to shampoo; to knead the back.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>打</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>打</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read tui. To work gems.

錘 From metal and to hang down; interchanged with the last; some regard them as identical.

A frontier, a boundary, the line between two countries; a dangerous place, like the edge of a cliff. Interchanged with the last and next; the first also means to reject. A wooden mallet, a beetle; a bludgeon, a beater, a club; to beat, to pommel, to knock; a frame for silkworms to wind their cocoons on. To beat, as a bell; to strike with the fist, to pommel; to throw at or away. To discard kindness and right. To cast stones at. To shampoo; to knead the back. knocked him down with a blow of his fist. give him a thump, hit him a settler. (Pekingese.) blockhead like, stupid. to pound the pillow and beat the bed; met. so anxious as to be unable to sleep. to pound the breast and stamp — in anger.
CHUN.

Old sounds, tan, ton, dan and don. In Canton, chun; — in Swatow, chun and ton; — in Amoy, ton and chun; — in Fuchau, tung; — in Shanghai, tsung; — in Chiuf, tsun.

准 chun From 也 and 佳 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. 一状 to grant the plea or demurrer.

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准 chun From 也 and 佳 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. 一状 to grant the plea or demurrer.
The original form represents the sun under plants contracted, denoting the quickening effects of the sun.

Spring, the beginning of the year, when all nature is excited; vernal; wanton, lustful; obscene; joyous, glad; prosperity; return to health; to rejuvenate; met. times, periods; budding, starting; wine, liquor.

New spring; i.e. a new year. The vernal equinox, the 4th of the 24 terms.

Going out to meet the spring by officials, accompanied by a clay ox, borne by men who afterwards break it in pieces.

Cheering, delightful, as a view or a gay procession.

Springs and autumns eminent; i.e. advanced in years, about sixty.

The spring-time—of life, is applied to youths under twenty.

He can reproach one from all diseases.
泥乘 | a mud sledge or scow to get across mud flats.

From insects and spring.

蠢 | To crawl, to wriggle like worms; to move, to rise up against just rule; stupid, foolish; uncompliant, doltish, lunatic; rude, contrary.

From foot and spring.

俸 | Corrupt, fat.

From man and spring.

Old sounds, tong, dong, and t'ong. In Canton, chung and ch'ung; — in Swatow, tong, ch'ong, teng, and cheng; — in Amoy, t'ong and ch'ang; — in Fuhchau, teng, tong, t'ung, chung, chuang, and ch'ung; — in Shanghai, tsung and dzung; — in Ch'iu, t'oung.

Chung.

Composed of 月 month to represent a square, with a passage through it to connect the sides.

The middle, the center; the heart or core of, in the middle of; half; within, in; inner; medium in size or quality; to accomplish, to fill; to estimate a quantity; complete, exact, undeviating.

不 | useless, inefficient, effete, unserviceable; often remarked by people of themselves.

内 | there are such; more are to be had.

年 | middle aged.

道 | halfway, incomplete; as | 道而誅 | died before he had completed it.

間 | between, inside, among.

正 | in the center; indifferent to.

等 | common, mediocre, he has only ordinary abilities.

當 | in the midst; while going on.

央 | the center or heart of; 心 | in my mind.

天 | the noontide of prosperity had then come.

五 | the viscera, the vital organs.

人 | or | 保 | an arbitrator or umpire; an agent; a daysman; an intercessor.

上 | and | 下 | terms for goods; superior-middling and inferior-middling; better than ordinary, and worse than ordinary.

兒 | 兒 | rather ordinary, not the best.

有 | 有二十石 | I guess there are twenty pecks.

州 | ancient name for Honan.

山 | an old name for Lewchew.

國 | or | 國 | or | 土 | or | 原 | China, the Middle Kingdom; the first is also used for met. for the Government, the power or the people of China.

外 | native and foreign; China and other countries; at home and abroad.

庸 | the exact medium or Doctrine of the Mean; name of the Classic by Ts'z-sz 子思, who was the grandson of Confucius.

讀 chung | To hit the center; struck by, as a fit; to attain, to accomplish; fit, suitable.

酒 | to get drunk; affected or giddy from liquor.

寒 | to catch cold.

暑 | a sun-stroke.

肯 | is fitly done; all right; it meets the exigency.

意 | it suits me; it is what I wanted; it is my wish.

高 | to reach the high degrees, as | 翰林 | to become a Han-lin.

不得 | unattainable.

風不語 | struck with a paralysis.

猜 | or | 估 | to guess aight.

量 | guessed [the weight or size] correctly.

槍 | hit by a bullet.

看 | approved (or guessed) at a glance.

計 | to make a lucky hit; to succeed in a plan; to be taken in or deceived.

他的圈兒 | I have been deceived, he has fooled me.
From heart and center.

Loyal, patriotic, faithful; devoted, sincere; attached; sedate; to maintain one's integrity; unselfish, honest, earnest; upright.

臣 a loyal, devoted minister.

烈 faithful to the last.

好 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.

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 insincere.

无九不 inflexibly upright; just.

言不由 your words are deceptive.

信 the mind; to bear in mind; to cherish.

折 to distinguish justly; to weigh opinions.

皇上帝降于民 the High Shangti has conferred a discriminating heart on mankind.

曲所发 thoughts which arise; the train of thought.

和 accommodating, friendly; amicable.

肠 or the feelings.

私 a desire or intention of benefiting one.

From silk and worst as the phonetic.

终 twelve years; a space of a thousand square li; before a negative, it is equivalent to never; as 始 没 下 it never snowed at all.

未 not at all, none of, not the least.

然 不 he paid not the least heed to it.

日 or 朝 the whole day.

食之间 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.

身大事故 the great affair of life,—usually refers to marriage.

古 through all ages; for ever.

今 near his end.

寿 the end of one's days.

须 it is absolutely necessary; I must have it.

性 难 it is hard to change one's nature.

从一人 faithful to one [husband] to the last.

善 a happy death — one of the five happinesses.

能 天年 to fulfill one's natural life.

散 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 Trumdis, called 禾米 at Canton, and 青蛾 at Nanking.

斯祥 showed you children be numerous as the grasshoppers.

剖 To scrape things; to oppose.

杀 to fight and quarrel, to injure each other.

In Fulchou 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.

You should be impressed and startled.

An ancient measure, equal to four F or pecks; others say 34 F, and others again to ton 5 F or 640 gills; a small cup; to bring together; to bestow, to confer; gifted, endowed with, as a talent; heavy; weeping; to repeat; name of a small ancient state in the present Si-cheu fu in the northwest of Kiangsu.

酒 a wine goblet.

情 ardent feeling, warm affections.

仆 imbecile, childish.

千 a thousand.

饮 drunk be drained a thousand cups in a flash.

号 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; 靈 is also the luck of a grave, the distinguishing favor of heaven to a country or spot.

From metal and lad.

A bell with a flaring mouth, generally without a tongue, and struck with a mallet; a clock; things hollow or sonorous are often so called.

打 or 敲 to strike or ring a bell.

表舖 a watchmaker's shop.

打一点 the clock has struck one.

時辰 a clock; usually denotes one that strikes the hours.

樓 a belfry.
<table>
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<th>擺子</th>
<th>to ring a hand-bell.</th>
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<td>掛木</td>
<td>to knock a wooden bell; — to intrust business to a fool; to be disappointed; to demand extortionate prices or gratuity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>湮</td>
<td>the bell that sounds through hades; it is struck thrice hourly for a year to drive away demons.</td>
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A sort of rodent found in western China, marked with spots like a leopard, and large as one's fist; it may be an animal allied to the *Juparia* or baxtring of Java.

From *foot* and *child*; it is also read *chung*. |

Composed of 刀 to inclose and 家 a pig tied, as the primitive; this character is very often written like 已 to 眼, 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. |
| 土 | a mound or earth-altar on which to worship the powers of earth, or Ceres. |
| 子 | the eldest son; originally confined to a prince's heir. |
| 君 | an old term for a sovereign. |
| 山 | the crags on the hilltops came crashing down. |
| 撈 | a stone erected to mark the limits of a grave or land. |
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. |
| 疫 | vaccine virus, which is used to vaccine with; also called 花儿 in Peking. |

Some say it is composed of 壖 inclining east as a phonetic, and explain it that 菜 is the most important thing in the earth.

Heavy, weighty; the opposite of 轻 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.

大 grave, important.

好 still better; 重 heavier.

打 to beat severely.

位 an important post, a responsible official held by 大 a high minister.

女 a chaste woman.

以 that state.

三 are three important things in government, viz. 議理 settle the rites, 制度 make laws, and 考文 examine the literati.

 страх very sorry.

星 a name for the planet Jupiter.

武 不可 刀用 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.

不倚 not to rely on the basis, disregard the fundamental law; to discard trustworthy men.

斤 十 it weighs ten catties.

起 船 three crowded fleets of vessels.

恩 如 山 his favors have been great as the hills.

地 reserved, secluded, or important spots, like palace-gardens not open to all; also dangerous places, as a garrison room.

以 論 to be understood in the strictest sense, to be rigidly interpreted, as a law.

不 轻 the affair is of no importance; he is not much.

Read chung. To double, to repeat, to do over; to add; a time again; a thickness; a classifier of thicknesses or layers.

三 thrice; three thicknesses.

九 or 九 殿 the nine-entrance palace — the Emperor's.

一 荷 laid one upon the other regularly.

打入 堡 to break through the besieging army.

列 a second set of blocks, a new edition.

陵 duplicated; two at once.

叠 or 叠 叠 reiterated; piling one upon 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 to write out a copy.

Read chung. A variety of rice.

From body and heavy.

A woman with child.

To offend by harsh words; careful in speaking.

仲 The second of three, the man in the middle; the second born of brothers; used for 中 in the second mouth 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 伯季 are terms for the four eldest brothers.

尼 the style of Confucius; he was regarded as the second brother, the hill Ni 尼山 being held as the elder, though Mang-孟皮 was really his brother.

From 目 eye and 人 man thrice repeated; the first is a corrupted form, and the third is a very common contraction.

A company of at least three; a concourse, a majority, a quorum; a sign of the plural of person; an adjective of number, much, many, all, and precedes the noun; a classifier of Buddhist priests; the people, as apart from their rulers.

得 to get popular favor.

位 all you gentlemen; the company here.

公 or 人 the public; the crowd; mankind.

目 所见 every eye saw it.

生 all living things; a Buddhist term.

僧 a priest; 伽僧 how many bonzes are there? 伽僧 public opinion.

僧 or 伽 public opinion.

僧 copious showers.

僧 a great crowd and an abundance, said of a mart.

僧 not the few cannot withstand the many; we (the minority) are no match for them.

出 extra, not ordinary, no common thing or man.

僧 at Canton, all the wards or neighborhoods.

僧 a great many, a multitude.
Old sounds, t'ong, dong, and dzong. In Canton, ch'ung and shung; — in Swatow, t'ong, ch'eng, ch'ung, chan, t'ang, and chüng; — in Amoy, ch'üng, ting, and tong; — in Fukien, ch'ung, tang, and shung; — in Shanghai, ts'ung and dzung; — in Chifu, ts'ung.

From man and to nourish: 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.

1. To fill an office.
2. To fill up, to gratify, said of things and desires, literally and figuratively.

仁義/義 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 本 banished to the frontiers or beyond the wall; such persons are often employed for camp-followers.

耳 盈 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.

人 one who fattens animals.

大 eaten to excess, injured by repetition.

虞耳 noticed him as if their ears were stopped; — said of the coldness shown to the unfortunate.

假 to assume the style of an official.

役 to be a policeman.

The murmuring of water is ch'ung spoken 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; youthful, 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.

此 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 to 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
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.

子午 | the characters ts' and wen are opposed — the people whose horoscope has them had better not marry.

繁殖 | 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.

马项 | to run at the horse's head, — to impede the way, as a beggar might; to come in conflict, as with a bully.

虫 | A spring-net to catch birds; others say a rabbit hutch, or a frame to entrap them.

雌离子 | the pheasant shuns the snare.

虫 | The original form represents a snake coiled up with its head projecting from the center; it is repeated thrice to intimate the great number of insects, and in many of the characters grouped under it, as the 142d radical, it is duplicated without change of meaning.

An ancient term for all animals with legs, whether hairy, feathered, hairy, shell, 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.

面 or 部 comprises the order of entomology in Chinese zoology.

百 | insects generally; all small animals.

長 | a snake.

積 | worms in the bowels.

一個 | 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.

華 | a pheasant; a poetical name.

桃 | the peach bug, a name for a wren or the tailor-bird.

| 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.

Tender and sprouting, like the blade of grain; delicate.

From "ch and middle.

中 | 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.

从 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 | 似 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 me the honor of coming to see me.

母 | 納 | don't give place to favorites and thus get contempt.

崇 | From hill and honorable.

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 Tungting Lake near the Li-shui, to which Hwan-teu was banished by Shun.

明 | Ch'ung-ming district, the island in the mouth of the Yangtsz' River.
Name of a small feudal state, anciently written like the last, which lay in the present Hanning Prefecture of Honan.

Hollowed out by an ax; bored; a sort of shell for firing balls, fired in the muzzle; a blunderbuss, a wingal; a mortars, a petard; a pistol; small arms.

a cannon, fire-arms generally.

or or the cannoniers; those who fire salutes from the balls or petards in a yamun.

short guns, like a mortar; a kind of hand petard used in salutes.

goes to peck, to chip off, as with a chisel.

out when three petards are fired, he goes on his circuit; said of the municipal god.

To leap, to skip, to hop about.

In Cantonese. At once, altogether; to push, to hit.

at a clip he has three pecks; i.e. I don't know why he is all at once so angry.

To grab, to lift.

From heart and to pound in a mortar.

Simple, foolish; one naturally unteachable and obtuse; one not amenable to law.

stupid, meditated.

From to rap on and collected.

To come in upon one abruptly; to invite one's self to a meal; to nod.

From wood and error.

A switch, a horsewhip.

Like the last.

A switch made of a twig, used when riding.

To beat a drum with a pair of drumsticks; to knock on a bell.

an old name for an orphaned girl.

he struck the Yi-yang drum—three; alludes to a story of Ts'ao T'ao.

the night-watchman dreads to add another tap,—because it makes another year.

From hair and to sit.

To dress the hair, as women do; an ancient funeral coiffure, which originated in the state of Lu, when the women went out to receive the bodies of their countrymen killed in battle.

in old times, a woman's mourning coiffure; now applied to the hair coiled hastily on the head, and not made into a bow.

they disheveled their hair and mourned with each other.

The thigh; the ham of an animal.
CHWAI.

Old sounds, tui. In Canton, ch'ai, and ch'i; — in Swatow, ch'ui and ch'ai; — in Amoy, chui; — in Fuhchow, ch'oi; — in Shanghai, ts'oi; — in Chifu, tsu'ai.

迦 From hand and for.

To thump, to pommel with ch'ei, to pocket, to put into the breast pocket.

1 起来 put it in the bosom.

止 宜生不可食 | when you have eaten your fill, there's no need of pocketing anything.

1 喂 to knead dough, in making bread.

1 着一书 to carry away a book.

1 —肚子的坏 in Pekingese, to cherish evil schemes, as a hypocrite does.

Read ch'i. To split; to knock to pieces.

職 From hand and beginning; it is also read ch'ui.

To estimate, to measure; to try to find the origin or cause of, to essay; to feel, to ascertain; to push away, to exclude; to detect, to ascertain.

度, or 1 度 to feel after, to guess, to conjecture after much inquiry; to examine thoroughly.

不 | unable to detect.

1 維 to study and imitate, as a good author.

1 探 to penetrate the meaning; to measure, as a hill.

From month and extremely.

To lap with the tongue; to taste, to sip; to suck, as flies do; to eat, to gnaw at; to swallow fast, without chewing.

1 血 to suck the blood, as gnats do.

禽兽 来 1 birds and beasts eating together, as on a carcass of carrion.

蝇 蚊 蝇 | the flies, gnats, and mole-crickets eat it up.

膩 From mouth and extremely.

To lap with the tongue; to taste, to sip; to suck, as flies do; to eat, to gnaw at; to swallow fast, without chewing.

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膩 From month and extremely.

Fat that is flabby and soft like a hog's flesh; flesh that is soft like marrow or snout.

豬肉 下 | the fat along a hog's belly.

臍 1 探 the sow's belly sweeps the ground.

CHWANG.

Old sounds, tung and dung. In Canton, chong, and tunggong; — in Swatow, cheng, tung, chung, chwang, chiang, and chang; — in Amoy, chong, ging, and tong; — in Fuhchow, chung, ch'un, maung, kang, and taung; — in Shanghai, tsong and dzong; — in Chifu, tswang.

莊 From grass and robust; often contracted like the next.

chwang Suckers sprouting; sedate, sincere; correct in conduct; used for highly dressed out; a farmstead, for which the next is also used; a thoroughfare, a high road.

1 嚴 grave, stern, as an officer is deemed to be.

端 1 a strict propriety, said of females; a close observance of etiquette.

1 整 dressed in the tip of fashion.

康 1 大路 a level highway.

1 重 or 1 重 serious and respectful.

色 1 hypocritical; put on.

柳 1 a prosperous appearance.

飯 1 子 a large restaurant. (Pekingese.)

1 子 or 1 周 a famous philosopher of the Rationalists in the Chou dynasty; he has the reputation of being a great sorcerer or magician.

From mouth and extremely.

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 farm or house; a dead-house or public larium; a division of a township like a parish; a hamlet, a village; in Kiangsu, occurs used as a classifier of affairs, as 1 事體 one affair or enterprise.
CHWANG.

户 or 人 a farmer, a peasant.

丁 men on a farm, not the 客 or hired laborers.

茶 a tea dépôt in the hills, where the leaf is gathered.

寄 to store a coffin, as in a dead-house. (Cantonese.)

田 a farnestead.

布 a cotton warehouse.

子 or 什 a grange; a village.

口 a mercantile house, a firm.

作 a resident partner, one who manages the store or packs off the goods.

妆 棉, cotton.

妆 or rice and a phonetic; the second form is the most common.

To adorn the head and paint the eyes; to rouge; to feign, to appear in disguise; to gloss ornamented, dressed up.

梳 to arrange the hair; to dress up; 梳 is a paper toilet burned on the 7th evening of the 7th moon to the Weaver.

扮 the style of dress; a costume; the fashion.

饰 dressed out, adorned; met. glossed over, falsified.

素 plainly dressed, not rouged.

裳 or 婿 a bride's trousseau; a marriage portion.

次 or 至 the place of dressing; met. your ladyship; used in letters.

裳 over-dressed, flaming in colors, bedizened.

假 or 而出来的 dressed in a character, as an actor.

外面 a gown-like; the dressed up to look like a sheep.

腔 pedantic, put on, as an actor; like 模仿 he is pretenting; he is playing a part.

搁 a dowdy looking coiffure.

赐 the gift dressing-case, was a name for a palace built for a concubine by an emperor.

装 I used with the preceding, but that is confined chiefly to dressing the body.

To dress; to bind on, to tie; to busk, to prink; to put into, to pack, to load or store in; to catch, as rain in a tub; to receive, to contain; to imitate, to adopt; to pretend, to affect; to send or forward; style, costume, fashion.

行 a traveling dress; equipage and baggage.

暗 in deshabille, common attire.

裳 or 裳 to enshroud a corpse.

戴 to pack, as a cart; to stow, as cargo in a ship.

卸 to unload, as a boat.

攤 to load a gun.

房 a store-room.

頭面 (or 盖面) to put the best goods on top to sell by; as a head is a style; a sort; a pattern of a thing.

扮作唐 to dress like a Chinese. (Cantonese.)

幌子 to counterfeit a trademark or sign; to carry the mark of the shop or calling, as a blacksmith his apron, or a groom the smell of the stable.

伴 to pretend not to know or hear.

不聽見 he pretended not to notice, or hear the man.

無天 there's no place for you to hide in.

擔 or 擔 to put in order, to furnish up; the latter refers to the Milky Way, to which new things are likened.

神像 to make and dress up idols or images.

綁 to mount scrolls, to hang pictures.

箱 to pack a box; to arrange [paper] trunks — to burn to the spirits.

天然 a kind of these spring flowers are Heaven's dressing up.

椿 From wood and to pound; it is not the same as 筍 the Allantus.

A post to tie a horse to; a stake driven in the ground; a leg, a stick; a club, a bludgeon; to strike; used with for 開 a classifier of affairs.

打 to drive piles, as the 松 for joists or piles.

其心 he beat his breast.

浮 a boy.

半子 half a post, is a name for a boy of fifteen.

鈴馬 a post to hitch a horse to.

一桩 an important affair.

銅錢 a frame to strap a horse to shoe him.

拔 to pull up stakes; to have done with, to return home with one's things, to leave a service.

你我 you bring the ox and I'll pull up the stake; — I'll do the hardest part.

梅花 an abattis outside of the meat.

千斤 an abattis outside of the meat.

椿 A short mean-looking dress; clothes unfit to appear in company.

椿 To tread on; to step on, as a stool.

椿 A bird allied to the cuckoo in its habits, called 獵 or the Szech'uen cuckoo; others describe it as more like a thrush; in Kiangnan the people say it appears in April, and sings 黃花 when the yellow wheat will soon be cut.

装 From great and robust, as the phonetic.

装 Large; powerful, as a robust horse; short and stout, as people; to make great.

的 the細 some of the sticks are big and some are slender.
壮 From scholar and splint as the phonetic; one old form is 脩 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.


di a pettifoger, one who prepares the complaint.

形 or 情 form, style, manner, arrangement.

視 非常 unusually engaging, a captivating manner.

無 可名 it can be spoken of though it has no form; though it be so unsubstantial it can be described.

| 見 appearing like, as if.

體 the fashion of; an embodiment of.

元 the highest graduate of the Hanlin, the senior wrangler of the empire.

告御 to carry a case to the Throne through the Censorate.

有善 nothing goes right with me; I am utterly discontented.

从 heart and rustic.

chawng' Form, appearance; to appear, to make plain; to declare in writing, to state, to accuse; a remonstrance, an accusation, a complaint; a certificate.

師 an attorney, a lawyer, a notary.

告 to indict, to accuse; to go to law; to bring a 訴 or indictment, or lay a plaint.

相 or 着 to meet; to run against each other.

顎 to thump foreheads, as two persons hitting each other in the dark; face to face, hob-a-nob; an intimate confab.

頭 to collide, to run into.

口 to hear an ominous word.

白 to go in on a pretense, as a thief into a yard to look about.

白 a sun-shower.

板 to strike the boards, i. e. to made a discord; disappointed; blundering; vexatious. (Cantonese.)

言 I beg pardon for my rudeness; a polite phrase.

騙 to swindle, to embezzle; to speculate.

門 to push at the door, to beat on it.

破 to break against each other.

着 和尚 to meet a priest, a bad omen; as 鬼 to meet a ghost,—is worse; this last in Canton, means to meet a foreigner.

倒 knocked or pushed him over; he hit and upset it.

瞎 reckless, desperate, as a bird struggling to get out, or a blind man in a strange place.

From dog and lad.

chawng' Savage people classed with the yao or satyrs, said to live near Haiman; they dress with leaves and feathers, and make huts; some of the Miao-ts' or Laos tribes are probably intended by this contemptuous epithet.

From hand and lad.

chawng' A war chariot that rushes on the ranks of the enemy; it is used with the chung 衛, because it attacks the flanks.
The original forms depict the lattices used for windows, of which there are several shapes; the first form is composed of grehole and 聰 bright, contracted.

An aperture to give light in a room; a window; a sash; a blind, a shutter; a school; a student.

1 户 latticed paper windows; glass sashes.

1 門 a window that opens on hinges.

1 帳子 window curtains.

天 a sky-light; a dormar window.

十年 下 he was ten years at his studies.

同 or 1 友 or 1 兄弟 chums, fellow-students, classmates.

寒 a poor student.

風 子 an outer or double porch; door to protect from cold; common at Peking.

The original form of the preceding; it is also read せs'ang.

chu'ang The vent or flue of a furnace or fireplace.

From hand and following.

推 To beat, as a drum or gong; chu'ang to motion to.

1 金鼓 to sound the gong and drum.

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CHWANG.

To eat immoderately, to stuff.

To eat rudely, to gorge one's self regardless of decorum.

Grain that is half grown or withered; one says, to cut the stalks of grain.

Evil, wicked; to obstinately oppose with a wicked temper.

To harbor evil against one.

To wound slightly.

To break the skin, as with a knife or a contusion.

To hurt or cut the skin.

To run a splinter into me by accident.

The arrow-head hit him.

To rub or wash things by sand or brick-dust, as by putting sand in a bottle to clean it.

To see indistinctly; to look straight ahead.

CHWEN.

From knife and granary; one of the original forms represents a board cut in by a knife; the second unusual form is composed of 亦 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.

to invent, to make first.

to begin, to do first; at the beginning.

to found a family, to get an estate.

a very clever invention, a beautiful contrivance.

to get on well, as in business.

to found, as a state; to originate; to commence, as a settlement.

from the first ages and afterwards.

to reprove, to reprimand; to punish, as a teacher does.

Sad and wounded in heart.

to sorrow; to pity; sick at heart.

a distressed heart.

disappointed.
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 鐗 pig iron; in the tea trade denotes brick tea, of which there are several sorts; pressed cakes; to cover with brick.

金 a brick-kiln.

石 a stone tile or flag.

阶 square red tiles; or 方 large tiles for flagging.

火頭 bricks burnt red.

大泥 you great brick or dull! (Cantonese.)

城 at Peking, the very large bricks with which the city wall is built.

桂元 cakes of the dried lung- yen fruit.

扔 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 or 沙板 common or blue bricks.

青 or 梨 a brick pear, — a local term for a niggard.

地 a brick pavement.

满地 to pave the ground.

金 golden tiles, a poetic term for a rich man.

春泥 to make adobe bricks in a mould.

摩 Uniform; to be attached to only one; lovely, amiable.

按 to accord with; to blend; mild, insusisting.

骄 好 [these mountains] are so delicate and beautiful in their tints.

緫 An ancient place situated in the present Wei-hwui fu in the east of Hunan.

门 an ancient city lying west of K'ai-fung fu in Hua- n!.

鳟 A sort of large fish found in Tungting Lake, and sent as presents; the soup is excellent; a salmon-trot! 释 name of a brave man who tried to kill the king of Wu, n. c. 540, and put a poisoned dagger into the belly of this fish to do it with.

Read ṕu. A kind of grunting-fish found in the southern seas, which betokens a drought; it may denote the drumming fish found about Hainan I.

韵 From head and only.

To carry the head high; respectful, sedate; obscure, dull; only, alone.

竖 rude but respectful.

頑 an early sovereign of China, a grandson of Hwangti, n. c. 2513-2435, so called to denote his ability and rectitude.

與 and ancient town, now called Mung-yin hien, lying in the southeast of Shantung.

蹴 From foot and whole.

To kick, to trample down; to bend the body, to cuddle up; to lie along; to crawl.

身子着 to curl up the legs, as when lying on a short bed.

莊 to crawl, as a baby.

剥 To cut flesh in pieces; to mutilate; to cut wood in two.

Also read, 萼, in the sense of hsin, to assume; and 幾, to cut out, as a tailor.

轉 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.

He turned his flag, he has left his party.

了土音 to interpret the local dialect.

曲 serpentine, winding, as a road.

法 轮 the role of the metempsychosis.

想著 I will try to bring him round.

運 to be in better luck; bettered; to transport, as goods.

瞬 or 眼間 or 息間 in a twinkling, instantly.

我心 匪 石可 心 也 my heart is not as a stone that can be rolled about.

折 太 太 too much changing and confusion, very troublesome.

賃與人 to sub-set to another.

致 to convey a hint; to send a message.

輪骨 a ball-and-socket joint.

禀 to petition by proxy.

相 效尤 they will then all act still more badly.

語 to turn the subject.

灣兒 to turn a corner.

風 the wind is veering.

症 the crisis or turn of the disease.

Read ch'ien. 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 — one revolution of the sun.

反 to turn over, as a box.

回来看 to look behind one.

手 束 人 turn it over to somebody else to do.

連軸兒 the axle turns too with the wheel; i.e. I have no leisure, I am driven day and night.

In Pekingese. To benumb; to finish a thing.

舌 (or 窄利 in Cantonese.) to deprive the tongue of taste, as by eating hot things.
From mouth and turning.

Chwén 从 mouth and turning.
Warbling voice, like a bird; delicate modulations; a tone, a note.

声 嬉 a sweet voice.
鶯 a nightingale’s song.
黄鹂 the warbling of the mango bird.

From bamboo and pig.

Chwén chwén The square and involuted form of Chinese characters invented in the Cheu dynasty, called 文 or 書 or seal characters, from their use; any complicated form of characters, resembling birds, fishes, or other things; to engrave this kind of letters; to call or name; bands on bells.

仔 1 to receive the seals.
章 a seal.
印 name on the seal.
葉 大人 名 琛 his Excellency Yeh, named Ming-shān.
署 at present styled.
烟 微 curling like rising smoke.
蝸 牛 the shiny marks of a snail.

An ornament on the top of the tablets or badges held by courtiers in ancient times at an audience; it resembled a seal character; to engrave such ornaments.

真玉不 fine gems ought not to be engraved.

To turn over the soil in ploughing; to plough together.

From hand and mild; interchanged with the next.

Chwén chwén 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.

述 to narrate, as annals.

修 1 to indite the state records; — the duty of the Hanlin graduates.

著 1 to write a book.
制 to compose and prepare a work for the press.

Read swan’, and used for swan’.

算 To reckon; to count; also used for 选 to select.

恐 Used with the preceding.

To exhort by precept; to discourse in praise of.
文 to write an account of, as an obituary notice.
論手 an eulogy of a deceased man.

From eat and mild; the second form is nearly obsolete.

Chwén chwén To feed persons; to provide for; dressed animal food; a meal; a relish, a delicacy.

設 1 to set out a dinner.
設 a banquet, a sumptuous feast.

殺 a delicacy; a well-dressed dish.

菜 vegetable and animal food.
有 酒 食 先 生 give wine to your elders to sustain them.

Read sien’. 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.

至 孔 子 焉 he detailed all the points down to the days of Confucius.

Read swan’. A sort of bamboo platter used in worship, having carvings on it.

Chwén chwén The governor or master at a village feast, in which sense it is analogous to town 尊 or 還, the one who is honored or obeyed; to number, to arrange in place; tools; articles, gear.

宴 to give a banquet.
席 a feast.

珍 1 precious; desirable, like a pearl.

Also read kiuăn and sometimes 旌, for 繒 to bind; it closely resembles foh, 織 to tie.

A bright white color; to spin thrown silk or the floss silk sorted; to 㦺; 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 偽 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 雞之力 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'ün, shun, shan, and shun; — in Szebao, ch'wan, chun, hun, and ch'ün; — in Amoy, ch'wan, ch'an, swan, and ch'un; — in Fuhchau, sung, ch'üen, ch'wan, tieng, and chw'ung; — in Shanghai, t'oo, sze, and dau; — in Chifu, t'wan.

A mountain runlet, a river's fountain; a stream; to run through the ground; to flow out; the province of Szech'uen, and often prefixed to goods, medicines, &c., from that region.

Ⅰ夏不息 uninterrupted flow; continually going on.

山Ⅰhills and streams; the champagne, the country.

四Ⅰthe province of Szech'uen, so called from the 江 Min River, the 江 To River, the 黑水 Black River, and the 白水 White River, four rivers in that region near each other.

三Ⅰor Three Rivers, a prefecture in Honan, during the T'ang dynasty, now Yung-tsih hien 河泽縣 in K'ai-fung fu.

穿ⅠFrom hole and task, 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.

千實銀 she dresses in gold and tires in silver; — elegantly dressed.

事情Ⅰthe matter has become known.

珠Ⅰto string beads.

房使喚 a maid of all work; an errand-boy.

蜜 to bore into, as a wall, in order to steal.

出 went through, as a shot.

眼望Ⅰmy eyes are bored through with looking — so long for him, as a wife for her husband.

衣服Ⅰto dress; to put on a garment.

插鑰門 to be well acquainted in the public offices.

貫Ⅰ經傳 thoroughly conversant with the classics.

百步Ⅰ楊 at a hundred paces, [Hwang Chung] pierced the aspen leaf.

百Ⅰa poetical name for a bee-hive, from the cells.

山甲 the pangolin or scaly ant-eater, (Manis tetradactyla) regarded as a type of a crafty fellow.

秘密道理 to pervert the original principles of a doctrine, to corrupt the truth.

In Fuhchau. To stretch, as the hand.

From three children or orphans and body, here defined to mean a house.

穿ⅠEmbarrassed; timid, weak, like a petty prince; sighing, groaning; unapt, unfit for.

弱Ⅰenervated, enfeebled.

陵Ⅰan old name for Hwa-yung hien 華容縣 just north of Tung-t'ing Lake.

劣不堪任 inadequate to the management of affairs, superannuated.

顔Ⅰlofty, like a mountain peak.

爾ⅠWater murmuring; the sound of water; flowing tears; a river in the west of Szech'uen.

洗Ⅰa current; met. dropping tears.

In Cantonese. Saliva; phlegm.
船 carn.  a ship, boat, bark, junk, or whatever carries people on the water; a sort of apothecary's mortar; a long tea-saucer; to follow the stream; to drift, as a boat.

支 | one vessel, one boat.
| 艘 | ships, vessels.
| 隸 | or a squadron.
| 航 | to embark.

chü'n To pant, to breathe quick and short, as in asthma; the breath; the.

氣 | to rest and take breath, as when tired; but 氣 is panting from shortness of breath.

定 | the panting fit was over.

恆 | my failing breath; my poor life; old, ready to depart.

吹 | to wheeze and cough.

逆 | hiccup, shortness of breath.

啼牛 | the buffaloes in Kiangan [fearing the heat], pant when they see the moon; — met. imaginary fears.

外 The original form represents two men sleeping back to back; it is the 186th radical of an insignificant group of characters.

向 Opposed to, contradictory; perverse, incongruous, incompatible.

午 or 俳 opposing; to be disobedient.

錯 erroneous, in disorder.

誤 or 順 talkative and mistaken; either from heedlessness or many cares.

謊 to deceive purposely.

命途多 I've had a great many untoward haps in my life.

羹 The late and old leaves of the tea-plant, which require a strong drawing.

飯 | or 炊 send him some old tea instead of wine.

算 From 算 to calculate and 旦 perversely.

tsü'an To rebel against a sovereign and usurp his throne; to abolish a dynasty; to seize a criminal.

位 to seize the throne.

弑 to murder the ruler.

逆 to plot and rebel.

滴血成字 the drops of blood [from his tongue] formed the character rebel; said of 趙孝如 a minister of Kien-wan, whose tongue Yung-loh cut off (A.D. 1404), and this was his way of asserting his loyalty.
<table>
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<th>CHW'EN.</th>
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<tr>
<td>錫 chue'an</td>
<td>串 chue'an</td>
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From two months connected; it is contracted from an older form of two mortars with a line drawn through them; interchanged with 穿 to string.

To string together, as cash; to connect; leagued or banded for some evil end; a string of.

一 1 錢 a string of cash.

過 1 過 it is strung on.

炮 1 炮 a string of fire-crackers.

同 1 聯 to join in swindling or entrapping one; a black-leg's crafty plan; to cabal.

騙 1 騙 to lay a scheme to swindle one.

文理貫 1 the argument is well supported throughout.

不 1 irrelevant, incoherent.

合 1 to league together; to join, as forces.

In Pekingese. To miss a line in reading or copying.

書念 1 了 you have skipped a column in reading.

門子 1 to gad about, not to stay at home.

懶 chue'an

Used for 女 in some cases.

To flow in opposite directions; to turn the feet towards from the door, a usage among the Laos when dying; batons of office laid across each other.

鷓 chue'an

A bird, more commonly called 瘻 鳥 the stupid bird, which seems to be allied to the wood-pecker; one says, a bird in a cage.

猿 chue'an

A hare running away through the grass; to scampor, like a rabbit.

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FAH.

Old sounds, pat, pop, bat, and bap. In Canton, fat; — in Swatow, hwat and bwan; — in Amoy, hwat; — in Fuhchian, hwak; — in Shanghai, feh and veh; — in Chinese, fah.

髪 jiu

From hair and to eradicote.

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 1 human hair.

一 根 1 or 一條 1 a single hair of the head.

削 1 to shave the whole head.

赤 1 red hair, i.e. a small child.

留 1 to let the hair grow, said of girls or priests.

披頭 散 1 disheveled hair.

落 1 to become bald.

石 1 and 苦 1 frog's spittle (Coniferus); applied to some kinds of mosses.

發 jiu

Composed of 烏 to straddle, with 矢 bOW and 矢 an arrow; others make it to consist of 烏 to tread grass and 矢 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 1 福 to be blesst, i.e. he shows the effect of the blessing, meaning fat, in good liking; the spring, because then all things bud out; a shot, as of a bow.
筏,  

*fa*  

Interchanged with the preceding; the second form is not common. A bamboo raft, or something similar, for crossing a river; a pontoon.  

枯  

| 1 | bamboo rafts with a bent stem. |

伐,  

*fa*  

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 midrash; the stars i in Capricorn, and i v in Orion.  

| 1 | or | 森 | to fell trees. |
| 1 | 善 | to boast of one's goodness. |
| 1 | 罪 | to punish an offense. |
| 1 | 死 | to drum, in order to call one. |
| 1 | 殺 | to kill recklessly; famous for prowess. |
| 1 | 不自 | 故 | 有 | 功 | he was meritorious, because he did not brag of himself. |
| 且 | 旌 | 君 | to set forth our prince's deeds. |

閫,  

*fa*  

From *door* and to *reduce* as the phonetic. The left-side door in a great palace gateway, or the left side of a gate.  

| 1 | 閫 | the leaves of a double door; degrees of merit; meritorious services, such as entitle one to pass through the gate. |
| 1 | 閫 | 之家 | a distinguished family, one of the gentry; in the Mongol dynasty there was an order of nobility called 閫之家. |
| 1 | 閫 | 之 | 閫 | from certain insignia which the members were allowed to show at their gateways. |

箤,  

*fa*  

A large sea-going vessel, like a raft for size; an ark.  

篤  

Read *jia*. A fruit resembling a pummelo; the end of the plate in a roof.  

篤  

To subdue the ground, which the composition of the character indicates.  

| 1 | 篁 | to plough, to turn over the cloths and prepare the soil for seed. |

師,  

To pound rice for the purpose of hulling it.  

| 1 | 師 | Composed of 篤 to *rail* at and 刀 a sword, with which to stab; q.d. actions that deserve punishment. |
| 1 | 師 | 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. |
| 1 | 責 | to reprimand, to find fault with, to punish corporally, as a pupil or subaltern. |
| 1 | 酒 | to forfeit a glass of wine—by being made to drink it. |
| 1 | 僚 | to forfeit or be mulcted one's salary. |
| 1 | 禮 | a fine; moneys accruing from fines. |

受  

| 1 | 受 | 賞 | or | 令 | are opposites; to confer; to mulct. |

刑  

| 1 | 行 | 有 | to cut one's pay or rations, as a soldier. |
| 1 | 行 | 天 | (Wu Wang) will reverently execute Heaven's punishment. |

乏,  

| 1 | 乏 | cursed, punished; under disgrace. |

| 1 | 乏 | you'll punish you; *i.e.* you've offended me, you've not done it right. |

乏  

<p>| 1 | 乏 | 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. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAH.</th>
<th>FAH.</th>
<th>FAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>菲</td>
<td>wearily, tired out.</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>照应 few ministered to his</td>
<td>折</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穷</td>
<td>绝对 destitute, impoverished.</td>
<td>忧</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>向</td>
<td>insufficient, unsupplied, out of.</td>
<td>門</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>事 I may not venture to</td>
<td>迹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>人 materials no want of clever men.</td>
<td>衣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td>I've walked till I am</td>
<td>彩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>疲</td>
<td>Weary, without energy;</td>
<td>身</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>凝</td>
<td>去</td>
<td>省</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乏</td>
<td></td>
<td>轉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>才</td>
<td></td>
<td>轉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>轉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>轉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>衛</td>
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<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>衛</td>
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<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>現</td>
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<td>走得</td>
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<td>走得</td>
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<td>走得</td>
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<td>賦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>賚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>賜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>賜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
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<td>走得</td>
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<td>賜</td>
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<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>賜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走得</td>
<td></td>
<td>賛</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Old sounds, pan, pon, pam and bam.**  
In Canton, fan; — in Swatow, hwan and hwam; — in Amoy, hun, hwan, hong; and one hwan; — in Fukucho, hwang, and a few pang; — in Shanghai, fo and were; — in Chifoo, fan.

**Composed of 田 field and 采 the class of a beast, as it seems to be designed to represent their foot-steps.**

The tracks of a wild beast; a time, a turn; to repeat, to duplicate; to send, to dispatch to; to change; to reckon; an ancient tribe of Mongols or Huns near Kokonor beyond the frontier of China; abo-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>三次</td>
<td>cìzǐ</td>
<td>three times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>連</td>
<td>lián</td>
<td>continuously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>更</td>
<td>gèng</td>
<td>to alter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>往</td>
<td>wǎng</td>
<td>to go abroad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read po. Warlike.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>酒士 an old and courageous warrior</td>
<td>jiǔshì</td>
<td>an old and courageous warrior, like John Hunyades</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read Pan. Name of a district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>金縣 Pan-yü hien, which includes Whaupoa and part of Cauntun city.</td>
<td>jīnxiàn</td>
<td>Pan-yü hien, which includes Whaupoa and part of Cauntun city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>州 an old name of Kao-cheu</td>
<td>zhōu</td>
<td>an old name of Kao-cheu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

翻 From wings and to repeat as the phonetic; occurs used for 反 to turn back.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>飞 to fly to and fro, to flutter about</td>
<td>fēi</td>
<td>to fly to and fro, to flutter about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生 to resuscitate to come to</td>
<td>shēng</td>
<td>to resuscitate to come to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毁 to revise, as a case</td>
<td>huǐ</td>
<td>to revise, as a case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搪 or 反 to turn over</td>
<td>tàng or fǎn</td>
<td>to turn over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>风 to change color, to get angry or blush</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>to change color, to get angry or blush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>扭 to turn somersaults, to perform gymnastics</td>
<td>niǔ</td>
<td>to turn somersaults, to perform gymnastics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>转東西 to turn things over and over</td>
<td>zhuǎn dōngxi</td>
<td>to turn things over and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

奔走一 running about on your business; to attend to an affair.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>轉</td>
<td>zhuǎn</td>
<td>turned over; wrong side up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弄</td>
<td>lòng</td>
<td>turned it over; upset it, as by accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風 at each dash of rain there's a gust of wind</td>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>at each dash of rain there's a gust of wind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旗</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>flags and pennons; banners of all sorts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旗魂</td>
<td>qíhún</td>
<td>the banner used to call spirits to their tombs or tablets, especially of those who died abroad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Pekingese, often wrongly written to show that it is colloquial, but this last is properly read po. To turn over, to toss about.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旗</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>to turn over the leaves of a book, to count them, or see their contents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From silk and to repeat as the phonetic. Used with the last; it is also erroneously written 翻 from the power of the radical.

The wind fluttering a flag; to agitate, to display, to open out; to translate; to open out the meaning in the colloquial, to interpret; loose, easy; fluttering.

From Mu, an official translator or interpreter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>liú</td>
<td>to speak foreign languages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From napkin and to repeat; used with the next.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>bèi</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

张 — a pair of ornamental banners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>然改 forthwith (or suddenly)</td>
<td>rán gǎi</td>
<td>changed it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>繫 waving, fluttering; flying abroad</td>
<td>jiù</td>
<td>waving, fluttering; flying abroad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旗</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>a streamer; a funeral flag or banner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From flag and to repeat. Used with the last, and more frequently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>肉 sacrificial meats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meats used in sacrifices, and distributed by the emperors of Chou to their kinsmen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>赀</td>
<td>sī</td>
<td>to hoist the green banner, refers to the same usage; this is simply a full leaved bamboo, which is waved over the family grave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>簾</td>
<td>lián</td>
<td>a screen or hood for a cart, called 宋, which keeps off the dust and mud; it appears to have been a sort of mat dashboard thrown over the front.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>族</td>
<td>zú</td>
<td>Soaring; flying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 鳳 and cap, it is interchanged with 拼 to pat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>拼</td>
<td>pīn</td>
<td>Soaring; flying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 shoots and 飛 or 羽 or羽 it was then only a wren, but when it flew away it became a [big] bird.

Read 翼. To brandish or clap the hands; to sweep clean, to brush off; to reject, to lightly regard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>電 to clear away; to reject, to ignore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>向 to risk life, as in rescuing one.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>拼</td>
<td>pīn</td>
<td>flying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To roast meat for sacrifices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>簋</td>
<td>lú</td>
<td>an ancient kind of burnt offering on the great altar when worshipping Heaven.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>署</td>
<td>shǔ</td>
<td>Meats used in sacrifices, and distributed by the emperors of Chou to their kinsmen.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>食 sacrificial meats</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A tomb or grave.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>餐之祭</td>
<td>cānzhījì</td>
<td>the worship at the tombs; religious ceremonies at graves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>堆</td>
<td>duī</td>
<td>A sort of precious stone found in Lu, called 瓅, which Confucius admired; it was probably a veined agate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 used for the next.

Plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; numerous; the increase of; to inclose, to fence in, to shield.

1 盛 abundant, full.
1 衍 numerous, as progeny.
1 液 or 茂 flourishing, as a garden or field; to increase.
1 益 numerous, increasing population.

支系 | 吴 his descendants are many and prosperous.

四国子 | [Fu and Shàn] are screens to the other states.

From grass and spring of water; it is also used for 藤 a cart-cover.

A fence or hedge; a boundary, a frontier; to protect, to fend off; to inclose; in the Pêi Sung 北宋 dynasties, applied to certain feudatories near the frontiers, which only rendered homage, but were regarded as Chinese subjects

| 維 a defense, an outlying jurisdiction or fief.
| 維 a wattle; a bamboo or hurdle fence.
| 播 the frontier.
| 柔 an inclosing wall.
| 邦 a neighboring, allied, or feudatory state; Corea so calls herself.

司 or 臺, the fending-off commissioner; i.e. the treasurer of a province, so called to show the importance of the revenue.

价人維 | serviceable men are as a fence — to the state.

1 臣 officers near the throne; this, and 1 屏 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 燕, 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 kien-æh on the spot; the Pán Tș'ıno regards it as a variety of the Æzor (Anti-lope 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.

1 燕 to trouble one, as with an errand.
1 順 or 1 労 or 多 | 你 I give you much trouble, or I will be obliged to you; i.e. please do this; I'll thank you to do this — polite forms of request.
1 愁 perplexed, vexed, grieved, annoyed.
1 捉 to annoy, to interrupt.
1 帶此信 please take this letter; — written on the envelope.
1 捕 or 碎 troublesome, impertinent; vexed with trifles.

禮則亂 an excess of ceremony is confusing.

不耐 I can't bear to be troubled so.

怪 the very annoying; unusually troublesome.

An aquatic grass, on which wild geese feed, the 青 | 1, probably a triquetrous sedge, like a Carex or Cyperus.

One form is composed of 炳 silk and 維 each, and defined to be an ornament placed on a horse's neck or mane.

Much, numerous; the opposite of 無 | 維 limited; troublesome; thick, as grass; a variety of affairs; manifold, multitudinous.

1 藻 gaiety; pomp; extravagant show.
1 元 troublesome from excess.
1 多 or 紛 | overbattered; confused; perplexed with cares.
1 腑 harassed by many cares.
1 費 expensive, costly, using more than is needed.

難 and 1 疑 troublesome, hard and troublesome; wearisome; are terms applied to certain district and prefectural posts.

Read 燕. A saddle-girth.
FAN.

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 shal e.

皂| or| red | blue vitriol, or sulphate of iron.

膽| or| red | blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

線| acetate of copper.

山| a tree in Honan, whose leaves furnish a dyeing salt.

紙| paper sized with alum.

皮| a tanning-shop.

A small grasshopper, called the common Gryllus, or perhaps a sort of Cinec, which stinks when it is struck; it is said to have been eaten.

凡| the original form had two insides to denote a pair, and was derived from an old form of common, vulgar, usual; generally, for the most part; among the Buddhists, the world; laie, mortal, cartilaginous, human.

凡 men, people, mankind; used by Buddhists as a demeaning term for the kingly, the world, secular persons, who cannot attain to immortality like holy ones.

間| the world; in secular life.

事| everything; all affairs.

大| whoever; in general.

諸| or|物| all, everything; altogether.

諸| 多| I give you much trouble about these things.

不知幾| I don't know how many there are altogether.

非| clever, not common, above the average.

夫| a common sort of people, the vulgar.

下| to come into the world, as a divine being.

生| to descend from heaven to this world.

故| to think of leaving the priesthood and marrying; said by priests.

大| all people generally have it.

大| a person who performs good deeds.

帆| a sail for vessels; canvas; to sail; sailing.

布| canvas, sail-cloth.

船| sailing vessels, not steamers.

揚| to spread sail, to set out on a voyage.

張| to hoist the lofty sails.

錦| to hoist high the gay sails.

借| to get another's help, to raise the wind; refers to a fair wind filling the sail.

石| a sort of laminated seaweed.

風| from wind and horse; one form of the last when used as a verb.

馬| a horse racing; a boat sailing swiftly.

船| a vessel sailing swiftly; the ships are sailing away.

驚| a horse frightened and running.

反| composed of a retreat and a hand; the hand is the agent in turning; interchanged with the next, and with 反 to revert.

手| 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.

四或| 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| the stomach rejects food.

轉| to turn over; turn it around.

轉| to change countenance.

面| to turn a cold shoulder; the contrary idea.

倒| on the contrary; upside.

偽| to drive the people to revolt.

紳| a renegade, a turncoat.
心自問 carefully ask your own heart.

貪來數 uninterupted blessing.

病 a relapse of an illness.

不如初 but now it is different from then.

爲不美 on the contrary it was disg-reecable.

正 are used in opposition, as a direct and indirect argument in logic; 論 is negative, adverse, ironical; 正 is positive, favorable, serious, direct.

切 to spell or combine the sounds of characters, as 薄 遲 f-a yu-en, which gives 反 f’un.

極 back and forth; to retract; tautological; over again.

語辞 a conjunctive particle.

風禾則盛起 by a contrary wind the grain all rose up.

返 From to go and contrary; used with the last.

番 To return, to go or come back; to revert to; but, on the other hand.

往日 recent days how many days will you be gone?

之於天 refer it to Heaven.

程 [he left] on his return.

而 on the contrary, he suffered by it, or was involved.

旋 to return, as home, or from a visit; to revert to.

棹 to sail or row back; to back water in rowing.

坂 From earth and contrary as the phonetic.

番 A declivity, a hill-side; a bank; a dike.

坡 a terraced bank or slope.

蓬 the place where Shum built his capital, now Pu-ch'en in Shu.

州府 in the southwest corner of Shu.

樊 Used with the preceding, and occurs used for its primitive.

販 A bank, a dike; the steep rocky descent of hills.

飯 From to eat and return as the phonetic.

飯 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.

飯 or 食 7 or 用 7 to eat, to take a meal; 7 to return.

食 poor, beggar; I have no food.

討 的 a beggar, a needy person.

一頓 or 一餐 one meal.

飯 食 have you had your rice? — i.e. Are you well? How do you do? — to which the reply is, 有是 or 偉 are I’ve I’ve already eaten.

飯 大 do not grab the rice.

飯 cooked millet.

販 食 水 [Confucius said,] with my meal of coarse rice and with water to drink. I am happy.

飯 八 養 7 ready to eat.

販 鮮 fish, the southern name for the white-bait (Lecosoma), from its diaphanous body.

販 蛸 the cobra de capello, so called from its spoon shaped head.

販 女 the bleaching woman’s meal — given to Han Sin, which was nobly rewarded.

販 養 7 to cook beans and glutinous rice for mourners; — a Cantonese custom.

販 糯 7 rice shears; — a term for the molar teeth.

販 in ancient times, the cook of the second meal of noblemen.

販 From pearl or to buy and to return.

販 To turn a penny, to buy cheap and sell dear, to traffic, to deal in, to carry about for sale.

販 7 or 7 a peddler, a chap- man, one who buys at night to sell in the morning.

販 to peddle, to retail; a peddler.

販 a warehouse, a large shop.

販 to deal in human beings, especially children.

販 a broker in children.

販 to kidnap people for sale.

販 to trade in cattle, as a horse, for jockey does.

販 a house of a broker in women; a sort of marriage-broker; it is not a disreputable business.

販 To regret; penitent; hasty, precipitate; wicked.

販 From disease and to turn.

販 To vomit food; to faint and relieve the stomach; in T'ou, bad people were so called.

販 A plain, a field; in Honan, used in the sense of a farmstead, a hamlet.

販 fields and plats.

販 From spirits and an officer.

販 Liquor kept over night; newly distilled spirits; that which is made of refuse grain.

販 In Cantonese. Ill-luck, as upon children; ill starred; things or agencies that injure children.

販 to exorcise the demon which makes sickness.

販 to meet with misadventures that affect the fetus.

販 elves or gnomes which bring evil on a household.

販 From forest and all as the phonetic.

販 A Hindu word denoting stillness or retirement, now used for the Sanscrit or Pali languages, as a contraction of 買摩 Brahma; the country of Magadha whence Budha came.
FAN.  FAN.  FAN.

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<td>a Buddhist monastery, in which the</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Brahma is so called by some Chinese Buddhists; and 大 is Brahma, the eighteen mansions in heaven.</td>
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Read 汰. The coughing of wind through trees; to spread abroad widely.


dì | From water and a joint.

| Water overflowing; to inundate; agitated, in motion, like a flood; weak in mind, and unable to compose the thoughts; name of a river in Shantung and in Honan. |

溢 | an inundation, overflowing everything.

汎 | Sometimes used for the preceding; it is also read 落; the second form is most used.

| 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. |

浮 | floating; about; superficial. |

漂 | light, buoyant, as a cork or sponge. |

其 | drifting with the current. |

常 | customary; unacquainted with. |


gai | vague talk, untrustworthy. |

| 舟 | sailing or riding in a boat. |

| 淫 | excessive, as a flood. |

| 洒 | to sprinkle abundantly. |

| 破 | the plunging and dashing of waves on a shore. |

| 陪 | to wander at will, purposeless. |

| 交 | a superficial acquaintance with; I only recently knew him. |

Read 雅. To throw, as a horse his rider. |

犯 | From day and a joint. |

| To rush against; to offend, to transgress; to resist, to oppose, to violate; to invade, to attack a territory; to attack impudently, to assault unprovokedly; to encounter that, which injures one; possessed by, as a spirit; to be exposed to; a criminal; a prisoner at the bar, a culprit, whether proven guilty or not; adverse; opposing. |

| 罪 | to transgress, to commit a crime; guilty. |

| 祟 | to break the laws. |

| 人 | a criminal, one under arrest; a 因 | is one in custody. |

| 犯 | to invade, to incroach on. |

| 有 | I have offended you; — a polite phrase. |

| 惹 | to be exposed to; infected with, as mischief. |

| 犯 | an intemperance violation. |

| 干 | to offend, to resist law. |

| 触 | an intentional offense, deliberate resistance. |

| 上 | to incriminate superiors. |

| 兄 | it will be hard to stand their united wrath. |

| 潮 | to encounter malaria. |

| 天 | the weather is very damp. |

| 諱 | improperly use the Emperor's personal name or that of Confucius. |

| 不 | it won't pay; I can't afford to do it. |

| 頭 | the whole thing is spoiled. |

| 量 | to estimate the risks. |

| 而 | thus; [Yen Hwi] never retaliated when assaulted. |

| 河 | water does not run with well-water; — I want nothing to do with you, I have no quarrel with you. |

| 著 | Plants, grass, herbage; a kind of wasp, having a sort of crown on its head, for which the next is also used. |

| 冠 | a sort of ancient cap. |

| 篩 | From bee, insect and 耻 a rule contracted, referring to the economy of a hive. |

| A bee or wasp. |

| 篩 | the bee has the cap of honor, the cicada has the fringe. |

| 篩 | From 車 carriage and 耻 a rule contracted; this last is also another form of this character. |

| A law, a rule, a pattern; a custom, standard, or usage; a mold; to imitate. |

| 模 | a founder's mold; a pattern, an exemplar. |

| 洪 | the great guide; — a chapter in the Book of Records. |

| 常 | a constant rule. |

| 防 | a rule for guarding or protecting. |

| 風 | a graceful, winning air. |

| 阻 | do not overpass the restraining law. |

| 裏 | or 裏 | your good self, your person; — used in letters. |

| 篩 | From female, ㄇ and ㄈ born, — an instance of ideographic combination. |

| The young of rabbits, which the Chinese affirm are born at the mouth; to litter, as rabbits. |

| 森 | Plants floating on the water. |

| 藜 | the 莖 and 莘 float on the stream. |
In FAN.

Old sounds, pin, bin, and p'inn. In Canton, fan :- in Swatow, mun, pun, and plam; — in Amoy, hun; — in Fuhchau, hung, long, and plong; — in Shanghai, tang and yang; — in Chifu, fan.

分 

From 开 (knife) and 入 (to enter), because the edge must go in to divide a thing; it is also read fân and used with the accent in the middle.

To separate; to divide or sort out for distribution; to apportion, to part; to share, to partake with; often used for 色, to order; to distinguish between; the second place for tenths in decimal notation; a nominal money, the tenth of a mace called a candareen; the tenth of a Chinese inch.

平 

to divide alike.

開 
to distinguish between; to separate, to open.

別 
to discriminate apart or between; to divide.

分 
to sort out for distribution.

散 
utterly routed; scattered, dispersed.

作十分 
divide it into ten parts and it will then all be distributed.

手 
to bid good-bye; to wave adieu.

心 
purposeless, undetermined.

兵 
to station troops.

業 
or 家 
to divide an estate.

幾 
指 
望 there is still some hope left.

肥 
to give a gratuity; to pay a bonus.

坐地 
(或 肥) to secretly receive ill gotten gains; to partake with a thief.

明 
to clearly distinguish; plain, lucid.

發 
sent off, as a petty officer to his post.

府 
a magistrate deputed by a prefect; a sub-prefect in districts where there is a chih-hien.

辯 
非 to argue a point.

一 | 為 | 二 
divided it will make two.

柑 同味 the carpels of an orange all taste alike; met. friends of one mind.

憂 to condole with, to sympathize.

十 | 好 | exceedingly good; best.

得雨 | 寸 | 不等 | the rain fell more or less everywhere.

紛 

From silk and divided as the phonetic.

紛 jân A horschair sheath; a variegated ribbon; mottled, as a cloud; confused, perplexed; many things at once; ill-assorted; hurry, bustle, excitement; to mix up.

多 | 事 | distracted by many cares.

稱 confused multiplicity.

亂 all in confusion; a hubbub, a crowd.

雨 | | a slow, drizzling rain.

然 disorderly, confusedly.

雜 mixed, unassorted.

華 gaiety, bustle; a gay time.

用志不 | he is never confused, or diverted from his purpose; said of a just or decided man.

长 | 糊 | the rebel miasma then burned most furiously.

From wings and to divide.

翁 jân To fly; 1 flying and soaring.

翻 flying; the act or appearance of flying.

盼 jân The light of the sun issuing forth.

恥 jân The hair and to part.

呓 jân The hair falling off is said of animals, or of the molting of birds.

盼 jân To direct, to order.

勿 to give orders to inferiors, to charge strictly; a command, a direction.

粉 jân Long flowing robes.

1 | 柔 | a full, wide skirt spreading gracefully.
From *forest* and divide as the phonetic; it is similar to 粉 to mix.

Double beams on the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole; a humpen covering for a cart; confused, disordered; tangled, raveled.

泥(泥) all in confusion; turbulent, riotous, as a country.

治丝而 之 to hatchel the silk and tangle it; met. to manage badly, as state affairs.

鴇 (鴇) 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.

鈍 (鈍) to half-cook the rice, leaving the grains hard.

释之 | | wash and then steam it once and again.

The chief river of Shaan, the 水, which joins the Yellow River at Lung-mun in the southwest; it is about 250 miles long, and gives its name to several places in the province.

酒 (酒) spirits distilled in Fänchen from sorghum; it has a wide reputation.

陽 (陽) was a petty ruler during the 民 dynasty, named 郭 whose name is now synonymous with earthy happiness, as he lived to a great age and had numerous descendants; the phrase 阳轉頭 the king of Fän-yang in Honan nodling his head — because he did not know all his posterity, — is a birthday wish.

一坟 the grave or mound.

扫 | | to worship at the tomb, to sweep the grave.

院 a cemetery, the yard around the tomb.

荒 a neglected grave, no longer worshipped.

起 the mound is growing, — as a heap of refuse.

地 black loamy soil.

少少 rich soil.

少少 custodian of graves, who lives near them. (Pekingese)

三 the three powers, — heaven earth and man, — which divide everything among them; also the monuments or records of the three first rulers, Fäh-hi, Shin-nung, and Hwangtì.

殤 (殤) 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.

 Shaun 酉 a lean sheep with a big head.

From plants and strenuous.

Trees or plants producing abundance of fruits; flowers growing together.

菜 (菜) A kind of wood burned for its perfume.

From *earth* and strenuous; the contracted form is in constant use; occurs used for the next.

菜 (菜) A grave; a tumulus or tomb; a heap; an embankment or water-dike; a sprite; rich soil; lown; great.

地 a plot of ground for burials.
1. The seeds of flax or hemp. 
2. The ornament on a bridle, like a pompon of hair, near the horse's mouth; also called 扇汗 a perspiration fan. 
3. A gelded pig or barrow; the Chinese generally geld hogs; to draw out or deprive. 
4. Pimpls or boils caused by fever; fever sores. 
5. 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. 
6. Rice-flour; 麵 a cosmetic. 
7. 绀, or 红, 仔, or 紅 a tailor's chalk-bag. 
8. 粉 to rub on the rouge and daub the paint; said of a slatternly belle who dresses for an occasion; also of bad goods spruced up. 
9. 糖 the pus is sloughing off. 
10. 糖子 a kind of jelly made from agar-agar. 
11. 糖品 smashed to pieces; ground small. 
12. 红 rouge; rosy, as cheeks. 

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 粉 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. 

1. The duties of one's station. 
2. my duty, my office; my interest in. 
3. one third of a thing. 
4. a great portion; extra large, too many; it is very big. 
5. to divide the shares. 
6. contented with his lot. 
7. a share in a shop. 
8. more than it should be; unusual. 
9. to divide pro-rata, to pay proportionally. 
10. 每一种 of goods has its own price. 
11. a proper part; the lot coming to one. 
12. attached to, liking for. 
13. one lot of presents; one share of them. 
14. to overstep one's place, to go beyond his functions. 

Prostrate, fallen, as on one's back; to overturn, to ruin, to subvert; to move or excite. 

一言 一事 one word can spoil an affair. 

From heart and strctuous. 

Impatient zeal; ardor; strong feeling; urgent impulses. 

激 excited, aroused; to stimulate one's ardor. 

力 or 興 to exert one's strength. 

Py 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 *Mylodobates* 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 | 瘋 | a necessary; a dung-hole. |
| 2 | 獨 | the rectum or anus. |
| 3 | 沃 | a manure yard, a jakes. |

落 | or | 落 | to manure.

[
料; pondrette prepared and dried for sale.

↑ | or | ↑ | to manure.

↓ | a dust-pan, a dust-bowl.

草 | refuse, sweepings.

From field and to fly upward.

Impetuous action, prompt, urgent, lively, spirited; to excite, to arouse, as thunder moves the earth; to press on to, to spread abroad; to remove or brush, as dust.

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 眼 and not 眼; it seems to be derived from, or is another form of the Shanghai word 仰 视 to sleep.

合 | to nod and doze.

你 |匀 | you are half asleep.

FANG.

Old sounds, pung and bung. In Canton, fong; in Szeatow, huang; in Amoy, hong, and one pong; in Fuhchow, huang and long; in Shanghai, song, bong and vong; in Chifin, 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 its superseded in most of them by one of its compounds you a banner.

Square or angular, not round; a region, a place; manner, art; a rule; a means; a way, a road; regular, correct, what pertains to a position; to compare, to lay together; to possess; to disregard, to disobey, as a preposition, towards, to; then, thereupon, in consequence of, in that case; to issue sideways; a prescription; occurs used for 始 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 方 to cross a stream.

四 | square, rectangular; the four points of compass; everywhere, for which 方 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 | each dislikes the other, holding to his own view.

有 | 法 there is a way; some plan or remedy can be found.

罩 | a description of a house or land; it usually accompanies the deed.

便 | convenient; all ready; used to denote alms, as 行 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 | 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 or municipalities; a burgh, a country-house; an honorary portal; a small shop, where 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 Ch'en-sze-fu, conferred on members of the Haulin Academy.

寶 your monastery; said to a priest.

僧 a Buddhist term for a convent.

妨 From woman and 我 as the phonetic.

An impediment; to hinder; to oppose; to injure, to dislike.

碼 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.

賞 to envy worthy people; to malign the good.

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賞 to envy worthy people; to malign the good.
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 $\gamma$ & $\delta$ in Scorpio; it always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

ー問 one division in a room, made by the framework; at the south it denotes a room.
ー問 or 廁 rooms, buildings, as in a single yard.
ー子 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.

盖 子 to build a house.

耳 or 耳 small rooms at the ends of the main building.

內 the female apartments of a large building, where the 下 or women live; it is styled 上 in a yamun.

下有多少妃妾 how many women have you in your household?

東 the owner of a house.

門 or 門 the ante-room for visitors in a yamun; a porter's lodge or room.

六 six under-bureaus in a yamun; as the 銀 or, or 廚, the treasury.

賤 or 廬 my wife, also termed 正; as 偏, or 下 is a concubine.

同 to lie with a woman.

補 to take a second wife.

专之寵 the loved one of the room, the concubine who has won her husband's favor, the odalique.

長 | or | 二 the eldest and second brothers in a household, used after they have grown up or are married; also applied to very lucky or less lucky aspects of a grave.

防 From a spot and square.

A bank, a dyke, a levee; a defense, a screen, a protection; to keep off, to ward off, to protect from, to defend, to guard against; to repress, to forbid; to provide against; a match for.

防 or 備 to be ready for, to prepare for; guarding; prepared; as 不 is unaware, not expecting.

防 or 備 to provide against death, or a bad year, by laying in stores.

隄 an embankment, or other obstruction.

渠 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.

冷不冷 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.

从 fish and 肉 contracted, alluding to its delicate flesh.

A freshwater fish, also called 鱼 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.

予落止 on coming to the throne I take counsel.

察 to examine a matter officially.

採使 a special commissioner sent to learn the facts.

親 to learn the connections, &c., as of a girl for a wife; to inquire about one's relatives.

請 to visit and ask, as a friend.

私行察 to go in disguise to search and learn the facts, as a detective.

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.

亮炮 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.

仿 To imitate; like, resembling; a model; to copy after.

相 much alike.

照 to like and then imitate; to make like.
From a step and pace; the second form is obsolete, and both are interchanged with the last.

Like, resembling; seen but vaguely; indistinct; equivocal, seeming.

Somewhat like, not unlike; doubtful and still possible; — eight forms of writing this phrase are given in the native dictionary.

Indistinct.

The two look exactly alike, as twins.

To spin; to reel; to coil or twist into thread or ropes; the threads of a net; lines, cords; to tie up.

To make silk or sewing thread.

Fine Szch' men poungee.

To twist hempen thread.

From vessel and square; occurs used for this.

Two boats or rafts lashed alongside like a double canoe; a pilot or steersman, who

knows the channel; a galley to carry fifty men, square and clumsy.

A handsomely furnished boat, a flower-boat.

The boat [floats] as lightly as a leaf.

Finely adorned pleasure boats.

Drinking and conversing in a boat.

From part and place.

To mold and work clay into shape ready for the oven; sticky clay fit for the potter's use.

The potter makes the compote dishes.

A potter, a worker in clay.

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.

Living with free rein; to let others do as they list; headless 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.

Standing on end let go! 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.

Reckless, audacious; to cast off restraint.

Willful, wild, extravagant.

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 let it down; to let it down there.

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 get souls out of torment.

To let off fireworks.

Courageous, in good heart.

To close or end an examination — as for sin't'ai.

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.

He has let it out, as a caged bird; liberated, as a prisoner.

To lay boats alongside; to imitate, to accord with.

Reading, jing. To say to say, to say good looking into ancient records, the Emperor Yao was named Fang-hium.

In Fuhchow. A last, a hat-block.
FEI.

**Old sounds, fei, p'ei, bi, pit, and bit.**

The original rudei represents a bird soaring; it is the 188t radical of a few characters all relating to flying.

To spread the wings and fly away; to flit, to go swiftly; to let fly; flying, swift; to act with dispatch; sudden, quick, overtaking one in a moment; airy, high up.

飞 | to go or fly; to fly away.

To send a fleet messenger.

差 | to send a fleet courier.

飞 | to soar or sail, as a hawk.

1. To hasten to announce; a fleet messenger.

The original form is intended to represent the wings of a bird opposite each other, as it folds them; it is the 178th radical of a few ingenious characters, most of which should have been arranged under their other radicals.

非 | an adverb of negation, not so, not right; when in regimen with another negative, it signifies to without — not, and makes a strong assertion; to turn the back on, opposed to good; unreal; shameful, vicious, low; false, bad; to blame, to reproach.

非 | right and wrong; yes and no; pro and con.

非 | nothing worse than a little gossip.

非 | I can't say whether it is so or not.

非 | it is not so.

非 | to talk of people's failings, to backbite.

非 | improper.

飞 | to fly without observing propriety.

非 | is it not so? — i.e. it is true.

非 | it certainly must have a cause.

非 | or really.

非 | not so easy, rather difficult.

非 | neither doing wrong nor yet good; said of a woman.

非 | truly it is not so.

非 | if he is not eating he is drinking; — a useless font.
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.

奸 a crafty concubine; — a term of reproach.

子笑 Fēi-ts' languished — to see the lichis come — a legend of the Tang dynasty, whence this name is given to the fruit.

Féi 肥 From 肉 肥 and 肥 a plump; i. e. fleshiness should not become obesity.

Fat, fleshy, plump; the opposite of 瘦; oily, rich, unctuous; fertile; abundant, rich, as crops; manure, lush; to fatten; to benefit one; fattened.

壮 robust; fat and stony.

亞 a fat person, a paunch-belly. (Cantonese)

大 corpulent.

美 plump, in good looking.

策 to whip up the fat — horses; met. a rich man, one who keeps his carriage.

潤 fertile, rich as land.

肥 fat and rich, as meat.

甘 fat and sweet, as pork.

瘦民 [let] the ruler be lean, so that the people be fat.

只顧已 he only looks to his own benefit.

上 or 落 to manure land.

私 乙 to enrich one's self, to line one's nest.

豚豚 是 another form.

From 女 and not.

To pace to and fro, as one in uncertainty.

遲遲 hesitating and lingering.

江 a water goddess or niain; one who roams along the river banks.

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.

The carts are light and our horses are hearty; — a hostler's card.

皂 a sort of native soap made from the 皂子 or soapberries, seeds of the Gleditschia.

國 a small feudal lying in the present Yung-ping fu 永平府 in the extreme east of Chihli.

Poyang Lake.

水 a small stream running into Lake Ch'ao by Lan-chien fu in Kiang-nan; also the old name of Mang-chu-chia 漢城縣 in the northwest of that province.

泉 streams diverging from one fountain.

A stinking grub, like the Citrix; a sort of snake.

鱗 the large grubs of some kinds of beetles, found in compost heaps, also called 樹蠹 or ground silkworms.

盧 a cockroach.

The sea-qualm or Methusa, found in the northern sea; but others define it the Scarabaeus or tumble- dung.

Read 蠸. A clam or large muscle found on the southern coast.

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Bamboo baskets, round or oval, and having a cover and short legs.

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 Crambe tatarica, or Hungarian bread, than to a sort of turnip or wild radish; pot-herbs, greens; sparing, frugal; trifling, unworthy, mean; fragrant; beautiful; sandals, in which sense it is used for the next.

A formal offering, a trifling present, said by one of his gift which is also termed 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.

Disasures.

Read, fán. The emperor making gifts to his officers.

Pre imperial favors.

 disfr. Interchanged with the last.

Coarse hempen or grass sandals or cheap shoes; they are poetically termed not worth borrowing.

These characters are interchanged, but the first is properly applied to the tree and its timber, which is fit for furniture; and the second to the 子 or long, hazel shaped nuts of the Torreya nucifera, a species of Taxinaceae 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 a basket.

To zealously assist.

In order to assist the people in their virtuous works.

Benches or stands made of the yew.

Desirous of speaking, but unable to do so from trepidation, ignorance, or otherwise.

He could not speak out, and the other therefore did not learn it.

The heart's anger repressed, indignant but silent.

From words and not as the phonetic.

To backbite, to slander; unjust, wicked aspersions; a slanderer.

To hate and slander another; angry defamation.

A mat made of rushes for spreading on beds or floors.
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.

使 | 用 | or | 数 | to lay out money, to spend; what is needed.

From Luxuriant.

can a to find the market frequently From is boiling I can a to find the market, the hills are falling, general anarchy.

Reclamations, fussy, troublesome; needless labor.

waste foolishly, unnecessary outlay.

to use effort.

very difficult to bring about.

occupied your mind; I've put you to trouble; i.e. I thank you for your trouble.

a douceur, a fee, a vail given to waiters.

giving travelling expenses.

extra expense; wasteful.

the princely man is kind but not wasteful.

doctrines are wide and subtle too.

it requires great care, as a wearying job.

if you pass the right time, then you will be hungry; like Proverbs xx. 4.

you've wasted your breath — in trying to convince him.

Read pí. An ancient town, now Pi hien a district in the southeast of Shantung.

Small pimples, eruptions on the skin.

子 or 熱 | prickly heat.

生 | to have prickly heat.

To speak rapidly; to talk very fast and thick.

From wood and a sort of nettle.

A chip or shaving; to plane or shave wood; a wooden case.

From grass and a market which gives the sound.

To overshadow, as by luxuriant foliage.

the unbranched flowering crab or service tree; — used as a simile for grateful remembrances.

exuberant, full of leaves.

Read fúh. A knee-pad worn when sacrificing.

how royal-looking were the red knee-covers!

From flesh and a market, though others say the primitive is 丷 an apron.

One of the five 丷 or organs, the lungs, "called 金肺 the metallic viscera, which rules the breath; they have altogether eight lobes, and are attached to the vertebrae; their office is to direct the motions of the body;" to plane or cut wood.

to sacrifice the lungs, as was done in the Chen dynasty at autumn.

the lungs, the lights.

an abscess in the lungs.

I can see through his lungs and liver, I can look into his designs.

we must give medicine for the lungs.

secret thoughts, private opinion on a subject.

a reddish kind of jasper, anciently used in courts as a sort of ordeal stone to test plaintiffs.

he keeps his own counsel.

Read p'ê? Luxuriant.

the leaves were very abundant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 翠 | cuì | 1 A beautiful bird, the cock
2 A silicate of aluminum, called jadeite, and regarded as very valuable. |
| 苔 | tái | 1 A rheumatic sickness; a
fiery swelling; an ulcer like a
carbuncle; a tropic swell-
ing or fattiness in the feet. |
| 啼 | tí | From mouth and dog; alluding
to the cry of a dog. |
| 乱 | lù | The bark of a dog; to bark,
to yelp, to howl, as canine
animals do. |
| 跫之狗 | qióng zhī gǒu | Chihi's dog barked
at Yao; a simile for dissat-
sified grumblers, who cannot dis-
erminate between good and bad
people. |

**FEU.**

Old sounds, pu, bu, pū, and būt. In Canton, fan; — in Swatow, pín, hu, hōu, and huí; — in Amoy, ho, and one
ho^n; — in Fuhchau, p'īn, p'i and p'ān; — in Shanghai, wù and fū; — in Chifu, fu.

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| 瑕 | xiá | 1 From net and not; but the
primitive is properly a contraction of
whether. |
| 捕 | bǔ | A net to catch rabbits; a
screen or intervening framework. |
| 綠 | lǜ | The port of Chi-
fiu in Shantung, the headland
of this name is famous for a visit
of Chi Hwangti, about B.C. 220. |
| 浮 | fú | To float, to drift; to float or
cross a stream with gourds; to
overflow, to exceed; to
run over; light, unsteady,
giddy, volatile; unsubstantial,
floating; time gone by; clouds scudding by; a forfeit; excessive. |
| 雨雪 | yǔ xuě | rain and snow in
abundance. |
| 浑浑 | hún hún | floating and un-
steady; weak and giddy. |
| 游在世 | yóu zài shì | to roam about the
world. |
| 輕 | qīng | levity, no steadiness; un-
trustworthy. |
| 食 | shí | [the business or
duties] are more than the men
to do them. |
| 橋 | qiáo | a bridge of boats,
or raft; a pontoon bridge. |
| 縱 | zòng | an excess over the set number,
more than the limit. |
| 沉浮 | chén fú | floating and sinking, unset-
tled; met. alternately this and
then that. |
| 面皮兒 | miàn pí ér | an insincere courteous
manner; a heartless but
decorous way. |
| 泛宅 | fàn zhái | a family having no settled
residence. |
| 頭兒 | tóu ér | the one on top, that
one floating. |
| 雪上 | xuě shàng | thin ice on the
snow. |
| 關 | guān | or a | names for a
dagoba, and a pagoda or tower,
imitating the word Buddha. |
| 太白 | tài bái | to take off a foaming
bumper. |
| 交情 | jiāo qíng | their relations
(or friendship) are not very
cordial. |
| 瞌睡子 | ké sīzi | a child of the pillow,
an idle, thriftless unreliable
man. |
| 蜱 | tí | A kind of large ant. |
| 振 | zhèn | gnats or ephemera
produced from water; but
the Pán Tsao describes them
like a Scarabaeus, with yellow-
black elytra, slender and having
a horn. |
| 蟹 | xiè | Sea or vapor ascending
with a noise. |
| 水 | shuǐ | steam. |
| 人 | rén | one who steams food. |
| 江 | jiāng | A river in SZ'ch'uen, about
800 miles long; the | 岭 or
江 or 黑今江 which
joins the Yangtsé River at
Fu-ch'en | 省 as it is called
on the spot. |
| 潮 | cháo | the bubbles on water; foam,
spume. |
The greater plantain, ribgrass, ribwort, or ripplegrass, a common roadside herb.

新 and lustrous silk clothes; white garments.

Earthenware vessels in general; a wine-jar; a measure holding four huk 解 or eight bushels; a vase on which the ancients marked time.

the hanging jar, a name for a poor man.

From month and not, because "the thoughts are not discerned in the mouth."

To deny, to refuse; not, not so, ought not; at the end of a sentence, construes it into an alternative interrogative, whether or not? else, otherwise.

Read 'pi.' Closed, obstructed, which is the meaning of the 12th diagram; to bar the way; wicked, as mankind.

The evil world.

A hard lot, unsuccessful in life.

If it be bad, then frowned it away.

You must decide whether it be yes or no.

Will it do for you to offer it in my stead?

I don't know whether they have been received or not.

to praise and blame people.

The original form represents a mound of earth; it is the 170th radical of a group of words relating to conditions or forms of places, and is in the contracted form always put on the left of the primitive; occurs used for the next.

A mound or tumulus of earth only; fertile, abundant; fat; to make rich, to increase in size; great.

plenty of things.

to enrich and develop the condition of the unnumbered multitudes.

abundant, as a harvest.

The 1 is properly a Gryllus, the small grasshopper of the fields, rather smaller than a locust.

the locusts sing in the grass, and the grasshoppers leap and skip; the first of these is described as of a grass green color, which however is also applicable to the Travails.

full and complete.

A Buddhist monastery, referring to the incense burned there.

the two spans were very fat and large.

the people] increased in wealth, and this removed their complaints.

From silk and to scatter; it closely resembles chuen' 纏 spin.

To bind, as a sheaf; to tie up, to tie fast; to strap and secure; to roll up securely; a strap under the axle to drag another cart; a roll.

in Shanghai, vok; — in Chiyu, foh.

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.
**FU.**

*Old sounds, pu, bu, pût, but and pok. In Canton, fu and po; in Swatow, hu, pê, po, and pu; in Amoy, hu, bu, and pan; in Fukahau, hu, u, and hô; in Shanghai, fu and vu; in Chifu, fu.*

夫

From 夫 great and — one, q. d. a man with a pin in his hair to show that he is of age; — the being a contraction of 夫 a pole of ten feet, intimating his full stature, or of 夫 to lean on.

One who can help; to assist; a husband; a man, a scholar, a distinguished man; a pronoun, denoting men; added to other noun, denotes a workman, a strong man, a fellow; as 水 a waterman; an artist; an exalted lady, an officer's wife.

| 妻 | husband and wife. |
|    |                    |
| 夫 | an old term for officials, now mostly used for a physician. |
| 学 | a sage, a rabbi, a great teacher; a hero. |
| 吾 | my deceased husband. |
| 吾 | the wife of an officer of very high rank; Shakya's mother is so styled by the Buddhists, and it is politely used when speaking of the wife of a gentleman. |
| 如 | your concubine. |
| 夫 | a great and good man, an eminent leader. |

萬之勇 one able to cope with ten thousand.

非人之為懲而誰為 if I am not moved on account of this man, what can move me?

星子息 husbands and children, — a fortune-teller's term.

獨受 this lonely isolated fellow Shen.

Read 㷽. An adverbial initial particle; — now, therefore, forasmuch; however; an interjection.且 moreover.

若 if then.

今人之子 now, that man's son.

彼 ala! |

仁者 now, as to the humane man; now, concerning virtue.

From clothes and help.

The lapel which folds over the side; overalls or outer drawers. 積 a case to protect a scabbard, made of coarse cloth.

粟 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. 弼 the pebbles are mingled in with gems, — the vile and the good are confounded.

An ax used to decapitate high officers and princes. 鋼 a headman's ax.

To spread out, name of a tree. 素 to lay down or spread out in every part, as a mat on a floor.

條 a sort of wild apple; the Aronia.

穀 Bran of wheat; at Canton, 玉 is the refuse cake of the ground-nut or hemp-seed, used for manure.

| 子 | bram from grain. |
| 粒e | horse-feed, as bran, beans, straw. |
| 鹽 | fruit of the Elaeus semi-alata, which produces the 五倍子 or gall-nuts. |

孚 From claws over a child, representing a bird brooding, as she sits on the nest.

To hatch, to brood on eggs; to trust, to depend on; trustworthy, because the time of hatching can be known; sincerely, truly; trust, confidence, belief; accordant; what is fully proved; fully established in.

交 mutual trust, as in trading.

作周先 be an example of loyalty (or trust) to the future statesmen of Chou.

信 to rely on.

阅不是 every one reposed entire confidence in them.

甲 (also written 荷甲) the calyx, which bursts at flowering.

中 the 61st diagram, referring to confidence.

桴 A float or raft; the ridge-pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow or hurdle to carry dirt.

乘浮于海 to float over the seas on a raft.

浮 floating charcoal; anything light.

| 梵 | 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.

[The princes] left no prisoners behind them.

Bran of rice; the capsule or pericarp of a seed; the calyx or glumes of graminoceous flowers.

The top or instep of the foot; top of the toes; occurs used for the next.

A sort of gaiters or stockings joining the trousers.

To fall into the mud and dirty one's feet.

Used for the last.

To set in state, with the legs under one; to bow or curtsy.

The deep obeisance of a bride to her husband.

The women bowing low sat down.

From tree and to wrap.

A drumstick.

To take the drumstick; to hold the stick and drum.

Read ppo. Bushy; plants growing thickly like a clump of canes.

The ancient name of Ho-chen in Kansuh.

The lower part of a railing; a calyx or receptacle of a flower; a raft to cross streams; handle of a knife; a sort of mat bran-bag used to drum with; to wash in lye and bleach.

A raft; a scow, a ferry-boat.

A spring-net, now called a器具 shaped like the hood of a carriage, for trapping pheasants.

The pheasants have got caught in the net.

To think on with pleasure; gratified, pleased with, as a friend.

From town and deer.

A small department in the west of Shensi, bordering on Kansuh, anciently called 豬; it lies on the headwaters of the River Loh 洛河 in the mountains.

Original form of the next.

The fourth of the eight diagrams 鬱 to tremble; and this character exhibits it; whence it means to display, to show the energy of spring in the budding or starting of plants.
An herb, the 番, used to make besoms; it is also called duck's tongue, and broom weed; the Kochia scoparia.

Hasty, urgent; occurs used for 弢 for gratified.

From bamboo and to give as the phonetic.

Bamboo slips in pairs, made to give one half to each party; a seal in two pieces, which when joined proves its genuineness by matching; the impression of such a seal; to correspond with, to agree with; to testify, to verify, to compare; a spell or charm to prevent evil, such as are often hung in 袋 or charm-bags on the lapel as amulets.

写出 writing charms to exercise spirits, to convey sores to others, to ward off infection, etc.; incantations, spells, amulets.

兵 a seal conferring unlimited military powers, which 兵 手 should always be at hand, — and the officer ready for his duty.

从 a warrant or commission, half of which is given the officer; credentials, a tally.

不和 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 like a forgery.

画 or 写 to write or draw spells or incantations.

瑞 favorable influences, as genial dews, springs, &c.

靈 an effectual charm.

不得時游歴爲護 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 兽, a devil's eye.

Read 出. A scale; buds bursting, as in the spring.

甲 the outer scale of a leaf or bud; a glime.

Read 出, and used for 美 sweet flag. The name of a place.

瓜之可畏 more to be dreaded than [the robbers of] Hwan-p'ìn in Lu; this place being a funny spot where bandits skulked.

附 From water and to give; it is used for 萧 a raft and the next.

A float made of boards for crossing streams by pushing it across, a thing smaller than a raft.

滨 bubbles on the water.

庶人乘 the common people got across on floats.

Similar to the preceding.

To cross a stream on small floats fastened to each other.

From bird and a chair.

A sheldrake, widgeon, or mallard, including some sorts with a crest; a small species near the Yangt'sz' is called 番 the copped duck; and another is named the 沉 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 Yangt'sz'.

古今 the ducks and widgeons are on the River King.

趋 to walk slow, like a duck.

泛若水 drifting along like a duck, as an idle useless loaft; 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 荪 which people eat in times of scarcity.

A flower, the 荳花 of Hibiscus mutabilis, common in southern China.

蓉江 a branch of the Wu (Black) Kiang in the north of Yunnan.

蓉面 a flowery (i.e. pretty) face of a girl; — a fancy name for a looking-glass.

阿蓉 the poppy, so called in imitation of the Arabic 荊 for opium, introduced into China about A.D. 800 by Arab traders.

薑 the lotus flower.

From insect and man; in Canton it is sometimes wrongly used for 鳴 a butterfly.

A species of water beetle like the Dytiscus, called 青 and 鳴; the popular notion is that it can recover its stolen young, and the mother and young always somehow rejoin each other; coins rubbed with their blood will also one day come together again; hence copper cash are often called 青, from their resemblance to the shape of the insect; and 花 by an extension of the idea, is sometimes used as a name for dollars, rupees, and other coins.

京四兩 two tiao or bills of Peking money.

From hand and man as the phonetic.

To lend a hand, to help one along; to aid, to assist; to uphold, to protect; to defend, to shield, as in days of calamity.
府
fu
From a shelter and to give as the phonetic.
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.

安 or 貫 or 輔 are polite terms for your residence, your mansion.

俸 or 賞 or 報 are polite terms for your residence, your mansion.

王 or 帝 or 天是 his Honor the first or prefect; applied too to a sub-prefect.

宗人 the Board of the Imperial Clan.

庫 the treasury; a dépôt.

身居職 he is still in government employ.

六 the six treasuries are the five elements, grain, and all plants.

拊
fu
To pat, to slap, as in good humor; to quiet, to lay the hand on; to permit; the handle of things; a sort of drum.

石 to tap the stone in keeping time.

我害我 [you, my parents,] indulged and reared me.

循 to pat and stroke, as a cat; to soothe.

搏琴瑟 to thrum and tap the lute and guitar.

拊
fu
From hand and to give; occurs used for the next.
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.

腐
fu
Rotten, corrupt, spoiled; crushed to powder; carious, unsound; inert, inapt, slow.

肉 sloughing flesh; gangrene; proud flesh.

氣 foolish, obstinate and doltish.

穢 putrid, as a sore; spoiled, as meat.

刑 the punishment of castration.

敗 an utter defeat.

儒 a learned fool, a vicious pedant.

豎 bean-curd; low policemen and underlings are nicknamed 豞 because they live on and are no better than this curd; and also the teachers in low government schools.
年略冠 he has just been capped; he is still a very young man; 年 is also a polite term for asking another's age.

从 to begin; a beginning.

仲尼 the appellation of Confucius.

田 a large, wide field.

章 a grandee's coronet.

Read 'pu, and used for 圖, a garden.

草 field plants.

Contonese. A ward in the provincial city of which there are eighteen; a league as十里为一ten li make one station or post, which are a league apart; some write for this last sense.

From flesh and great as the phonetic.

脯 Dried meat, like jerked meat; flesh or fruit dried for food.

脯品 preserved meats or other preparations of food and fish.

脯 slices of dried meat formerly sent to teachers; hence it, or 東 a bundle of meat, now means the wages of a teacher taken to him by a pupil.

脯 dried peaches.

脯 [Confucius] did not eat the dried meat sold in shops.

脯 A large ancient measure, holding about a hundred or pecks; a boiler for dressing food; a meal.

二不合 not having two meals in a day.

脯 rude hints like inverted kettles, in which people lived in marshy places after Yiu's deluge.
From 金 metal and 父 father contracted.

fu
A caldron or hemispherical boiler; a pot without feet; an old measure, nearly the same as the hub, 斤 or half-petal, holding 6斗 and 4升; or rather more than 1½ bushel.

1. 頭 a boiler and vat.
2. 中之魚 [like] a fish in the kettle; — in imminent danger.
3. 底游魂 [like] a wandering ghost in the caldron; — alludes to hell torments.

與之] I gave him half a bushel of millet.

From hatchet and father.

斧
An ax, a hatchet, a cleaver, all having short handles; to fell trees, to hack.

1. 依 or 1 削 to prune; to correct, as composition.
2. 頭 or 1 斤 or 1 子 a hatchet; cleavers and axes for chopping.

打 1 頭 to levy a percentage, to cheat in price. (Cantonese.)
1. 錫 halberds and bills, like those used in battle.
2. 不濟 there is not enough for his expenses.

叫 To bite and chew fine; to try the taste by chewing.

fu
1. 口 to ruminate, to think over a matter, — referring to chewing herbs.

父
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.

1. 親 a father; 生 my father, the one who begat me.
2. 家 our father.
3. 先 a deceased father.

伯叔 my paternal uncles.
1. 母官 the local officers are occasionally so called; especially the chief, who is spoken of as 老 to.
2. 王 my imperial father.
3. 王 a grandfather in the ancestral hall.
4. 父 a grandparent in the ancestral hall.
5. 父辈 superiors generally.
6. 詼 an old polite term for a feudal prince.
7. 袭 my father’s friends.
8. 1 子子 treating a father as a father, and son as a son.

Read 'fu. A term for old people and peasants; when used after clan names it corresponds to our Mr.; and after a title to his Honor.

漁 a fisherman.

傅
From man and to display; it is often mistaken for 師 1 傅 to transmit; occurs used for 附 to join.

To arrange; to superintend; once designated a high officer about the court, now a tutor, a teacher, a superintendent; a skilled workman, an artist; to teach, as a tutor; a function; to annex, to reach to; to receive; near; to lay on, as colors.

太 the highest tutor; now an honorary title.

粉 your face is white as if painted.

師 a master workman.

師 a pedantic simpleton, a conceited ass. (Cantonese.)

顏色 to paint, to put on colors.
1. 諭 a teacher’s instruction.
2. 親 to accord with the crowd; to yield one’s views, to become unanimous.
3. 別 a sort of warrant or commission, of which the officer took only one half.

付 From a man and 付 an inch, which in one form is altered into 又 a hand holding something to be presented.

To give to, to deliver over to another, to hand over; to send; to transfer; to let go; to engage or put into one’s hands; to enjoin on, for which the next is now used.

夫 to transfer, as to a successor.

或 sent to or back; received from.

過 1 a one who introduces parties to each other, as a common acquaintance.

寄 to send by one, as a parcel.

請東流 let it go on the eastern streams; i.e. to be careless of a matter.

清 the account is all cleared off.

附 to charge one with, to commission.

附 Commonly used for the last in 附 1 order, to instruct, to enjoin on.

嚼 to give strict orders to.

祝 To breathe on; to blow gently with the breath.

福 From worship and near; also written 福 by some.

福 To worship ancestors recently buried, with those more remote, all in the same hall; to inter in the family tomb.

祭 to bury together.

食 to sacrifice to all, as when a new ancestor enters the hall.

升 太廟 gathered to his imperial ancestors in the great temple.

附 From mound and to give.

to be next to, to lean on, to follow, as a satellite; near, about, approaching; to join; to attach one’s self to; annexed, tributary, but not dependent; a supplement, an inclosure, an appendix; to inclose, as one letter in another.
fu. bead, to be submissive, a satellite.

fu. to echo or adopt another's views.

fu. adjacent, near, conterminous.

fu. to bend the ear — and listen; also, a satellite.

fu. to inclose an account.

fu. to increase one's advantages, to better one's position.

fu. possessed by a devil, crazed, out of his mind.

fu. to put one's self after others, to be the last.

fu. to send one's ancestral tablets to a mass; to hire priests to pray for one's dead.

fu. to return to one's allegiance, to lay down arms.

fu. a young sjet'ai graduate.

fu. in the Chen dynasty, a title of nobility, a landed squire, whose possessor had a fief of fifty li or less, and no right of audience.

fu. the eucalyptus clings to the pine, as a wife to her husband.

fu. A medicinal herb, like wolf's bane (Aconitum variegatum), whose seeds called 个子 or 附子 are pungent, poisonous, and bitterish, and taken for their tonic properties; the tubers are called 附地雄 or 附片, and are also used in medicine.

fu. the seeds of the Kochia, one of the Chenopodium or goosefoot family.

fu. a plant of the Arum family, brought as a medicine from Manchuria.

fu. A subsidiary horse, harnessed by the wheel horse, to make the cart go quicker; to approach; near; rapid.

fu. a son-in-law of the emperor; he is called 龍 by the Manchus; the name is derived from an office in the Han dynasty which the emperor's son-in-law held; in the Tsin dynasty, a princess was also called by this term.

fu. 从 a shelter and full.

fu. provided with in every respect; affluent, rich; abundant; supplied; learned; to enrich; to provide; to regard riches; the rich; wealth, riches.

fu. rich and noble; met. abundant and good.

fu. in the prime of life, lusty.

fu. or 一個, or 足 wealthy, well off; affluent.

fu. an overplus, more than is needed.

fu. a rich man, a man of means.

fu. or 戶 a wealthy family.

fu. to enrich one; to benefit.

fu. universally learned.

fu. he did not esteem the wealth of the empire.

fu. his good fame, in which he richly is in the confidence of the ceremony.

fu. learned; every way accomplished and talented.

fu. great learning is riches.

fu. This seems to be the same as 烏 in the name 葫藻 a wild vegetable, whose roots when white are sometimes eaten, and which seems to be alluded to the pokeweed, (Phytolacca) a species of which is found in Chihli.

fu. we went gathering pokeweed.

fu. from man and to divine.

fu. to fall over, to fall to the earth; thrown over.

fu. fallen down; a euphemism for deceased.

fu. fell down from fright.

fu. fell down from vertigo, or in a fit.
From 言 words and 赴 to reach.

From 赴 to reach contracted; it was once written like the next, and is often confounded with 仆,仆 to beat.

A son announcing the death of a parent or grandparent to his relatives and friends; to go to.

音 or 開 or 報 the letter or card or messenger announcing a death; there is some difference in the usages; a small sum, called 香儀, is returned to aid in buying incense and candles.

闌丁憂 hearing of a parent's decease and resigning office.

赴 赴 To go to a place; to arrive at, to reach; to repair speedily, to reach quickly, to hasten, and thus used in reports or visits to superior officers; to present; to attend.

任 to enter on the duties of a post.

命 to obey an order or a call.

約 to engage to meet one.

席 to go to a feast.

告 to present a petition.

切 | 台前 I earnestly offer [this petition] to your Honor.

速 | to hurry, to go there speedily.

還 輪 to go to fairy land; i. e. to die.

會 to attend a meeting.

海 to leap into the sea—or water; i. e. to drown one's self.

湯踏火 I would go into hot water and tread on fire—in your service.

In Cantonese. A league or ten li.

負 From wealth and man.

To carry on the back, to bear; to assume; to take a duty; to rely on, to depend on; to take refuge in; to disregard, to turn the back on; to requite evil; to slight; to refuse; to owe; to fail, to be defeated; a burden; a duty; ungrateful; in mathematics, a term for minus.

累 to involve, as an indorser by non-payment.

戴 to carry on the head.

屰 to suffer a wrong; to be deeply injured.

荷 to bear a burden —of care; a responsibility.

心不 grateful, heartless.

心賊 you heartless thief; you jilt!

恩 to forget favors.

貳 traitors, ungrateful; to carry on the back.

苦 to endure hardness; to work for a living, as a laborer.

抱 | 不凡 more learned and able than common men.
to win or lose; to succeed or fail.

I failed to treat him properly; I was unfair towards him.

I owed or I was in debt.

He strapped her child on her back.

Manchu never turns away from the sorrowful in heart.

To lose a game of chess.

to turn against one's master.

unmindful of kindness; to render benefits conferred nuguatory.

or an old term for mother—from the manner of carrying children.

Also read "fu". Like, resembling; to depend on.

The scales on the belly of large serpents by which they progress.

a kind of bean found in Yunnan.

Composed of high and 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.

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 meals; occurs meaning with; often stands for the province of Fukien.

have you been quite well lately?

to bless the good.

a blessed field; i.e. your ancestor's fortune.

a Buddhist phrase for doing good works, giving alms; or worshipping often.

a lucky grave spot.

to grow fat.

a Manchu word meaning the wife of a Manchu prince; she is addressed by this term.

a good-looking man; well off, successful in life.

may you be happy and long live.

to distribute offerings among one's friends, after a sacrifice; they then drink their happiness and get their flesh.

may you be happy—written at the end of a letter.

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.

may a happy star [light] your way.

the happy gods, are the kares rustici and street gods.

in the midst of; lucky people never need be in a hurry.

great virtue carries happiness with it.

Read "fu". To store up, to lay up.

The bat is called "fu", but others think the "rat" is a flying squirrel; the bat is frequently drawn as the emblem of happiness from the similar sounds of this and the preceding.

a scorpion; met. a malignant heart.

a kind of bean found in Yunnan.

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, etc.

the area of a country, its extent.

a hem, an edging; applied to the border or frontiers, as the provinces on the south and west.

An edible wild vegetable, the having large veined leaves and roots like a finger; it is found in Shantung, and is a Portula un or pokeweed; the same as the ; it is regarded as a poor vegetable; a sort of rush.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>翻</th>
<th>From carriage and full.</th>
<th>覆</th>
<th>From to cover and again; often interchanged with the last, and must not be confounded with go, as to investigate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>从不 to do according to a rule.</td>
<td>反</td>
<td>Again, reiterated; to go and come; to do the second time; to return; to reply, to report to, as that an order is performed; to recover; to restore, to repay; to recompense; to observe, as a promise; to recall the spirit of one who died from home; a but like a knot; the 24th diagram, meaning to repeat.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>`Fu'.</td>
<td>高</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>below the naval.</td>
<td>大</td>
<td>Gluttonous; a big paunch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>除</td>
<td>constipated.</td>
<td>下</td>
<td>merely for a living, — not for favor or to do good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洁</td>
<td>The assistance of a son-in-law.</td>
<td>乱</td>
<td>a great scholar, a walking encyclopaedia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>to make one laugh till his sides shake.</td>
<td>心</td>
<td>beloved, dear, as a child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走</td>
<td>to depend on entirely.</td>
<td>言</td>
<td>most reliable words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>a posthumous child.</td>
<td>指</td>
<td>to betroth children before birth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>明</td>
<td>you may search my inmost heart.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>稿</td>
<td>I composed the draft in my mind.</td>
<td>出入</td>
<td>I, you, my mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>In the vester he cut off his belly to hide pearls, — as one who sacrifices life for gain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕉</td>
<td>A fragrant smell; odors diffused around; the whiff of an arrow.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翻</td>
<td>From insect and repeated, referring to the vester's reputed habit of striking back.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>青</td>
<td>A venemous serpent, a snake including the adder, viper, and cobra; poisonous, deadly.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蛇</td>
<td>In the wingless young of locusta.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
複 | Double garments; wadded or lined garments; to double; the second.
道 | a double or parallel road leading around a hill, one above and one below.
重 | again, repeated.
検 | to strap the dress tight and seize the sword — to fight.
転 | The cord or band which is tied around the projecting sticks that clasp the body of a cart on the axle to prevent its slipping.
軋 | the chariot has lost its axle band.
殲, 埾 | To excavate a cave or hole in a bank for a residence, as is frequently the case in Shan's and elsewhere; a den where people can live in troubled times.
陶 | is also just those kind of hill-side dwellings.
伏 | the combination perhaps intimates the subject of the dog to man.
去 | to lie or fall prostrate, to fall on the face; to humble, to subject; to hide, to conceal; to lie or place in ambush; to suppress, to keep hidden; subjected; hidden; silently, closely, secretly; villains who hide away; to acknowledge, to confess; received; — a sign of the passive; to brood, as a bird; when addressing a superior, used adverbially for humbly, earnestly, in my opinion, as 我 | I humbly think; a sign of the ablative, as 還 | 誠 | 我 | I humbly think, 卻 | I have been destroyed. Tsim then reigned.
服 | to own one's guilt.
望 | I earnestly hope.
乞 | or 祈 to earnestly beg or ask.
理 | to hide pernici; to keep out of sight.

褂 | Pillow rolling and tossing as I hug my pillow.
誡 | he suffered decapitation.
發 | to make known the traitors and seize rascals.
兵 | soldiers in ambush; to dispose troops in an ambush.
無 | don't lie on your face when sleeping.
台 | I would crawl up your Honors' steps.
卵 | to set on eggs; she is hatching.
了 | they have suffered for their misdeeds.
寂 | to quietly get away.
夏 | the summer there is hot, and the winter very cold.
三 | are three decades in the summer; the 9th commences July 19th; the 8th on July 29th and the 7th on August 8th, — a month of hot weather, dog-days, when the 頭 | is in the ascendant.
栃 | A strap or girder placed on a beam to strengthen it.

從 | From man and dog; the combination perhaps intimates the subject of the dog to man.
去 | to lie or fall prostrate, to fall on the face; to humble, to subject; to hide, to conceal; to lie or place in ambush; to suppress, to keep hidden; subjected; hidden; silently, closely, secretly; villains who hide away; to acknowledge, to confess; received; — a sign of the passive; to brood, as a bird; when addressing a superior, used adverbially for humbly, earnestly, in my opinion, as 我 | I humbly think; a sign of the ablative, as 還 | 誠 | 我 | I humbly think, 卻 | I have been destroyed. Tsim then reigned.
服 | to own one's guilt.
望 | I earnestly hope.
乞 | or 祈 to earnestly beg or ask.
理 | to hide pernici; to keep out of sight.

服 | From clothes and to hide.
褂 | A square cloth.
包 | a square strong cloth used for wrapping bedding and clothes.
手 | a small wrapper or satchel, with one string.

服 | To use, as one does a boat; to wait on, as an attache 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; accustomed to, habituated, acclimated; to fulfill the duties of an office; a title; office; in old times, a tenure or domain; a quiver; an affair; the wheel horses, which bear up the carriage.
朝 | or 公 | court dresses.
官 | to take the garb of an officer; i.e. to hold office.
有 | or 若 | in mourning.
五 | five tenures of early times; the divisions of China in Yi's day; also five grades of holding, called the 齊 | or 期; 大 | or 功; 小 | or 功, and細 | or 臘, worn respectively for 12, 9, 7, 5, and 2 months after the death of relatives of the same surname; the 祖 | is nearly the same as the first.
衣 | clothes, garments; a wardrobe; but 衣 | is to put on a dress.
藥 | to take medicine.
吃 | it does not agree with me, I cannot take it.

When | a dose of physic.
The seeds of a plant skin to the
field, used as a medici-
ne; also read pol, when ap-
p lied 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-
col smoke.

From bird and to submit, be-
cause the bird does not leave its habitat.

A sort of owl or goshawk
called 1, the size of a
dove; it has a screeching cry
and a short flight, and is reg-
arded an ill-omened bird.

Originally composed of part
contracted to bow, hav-
ing wishes bound each side.

Adverb of prohibition, not;
now rather used as a depreca-
tory word, not so, it should not be, not
permissible; do not, will not, can not;
distorted; to grasp; to leave.

Will he not come.

No, by no means.

Snow; the snow cannot be
compared with the rain; i.e. it
is not so beautiful.

Gusty, like the wind.

Thinking how to be
no longer 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;
turn aside; bright; Budha, which is
A or ThE when written
in full, in imitation of the Indian
word; it is explained by design,
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.

Like, as if; indistinct.

were; resembling.
From hand and do not as the phonetic.

To shake off, to wave to and fro; to brush or push away; to expel; used with the last, to oppose, to contradict; to wipe, to dust; perverse; proud; used for like; a brush, a duster; a sort of mummer or pantomime, accompanying recitative plays.

He shook his sleeve—left.

To brush off the dust.

To clean and wipe; to make tidy.

To thwart people's wishes.

Don't oppose my plans.

A fly whip.

A small duster.

Mutual aid and countenance; log-rolling.

Or, perverse, malicious.

A name for the Roman Empire, supposed to be a transcript of the word πολίτης or city, applied to Constantinople; the word seems to have been used also for other cities, as in one author denotes Persopolis.

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.

Used for the last and for happiness.

Luxuriant, tangled vegetation that conceals the path; to screen; a vail; a carriage screen, ornaments for the hair; to open, to clear away, as weeds.

Official income.

He went into battle, lusty and nerve for the strife.

To remove grass, to pull up the weeds.

The woman lost her head coverings.

A ribbon or tape to hold a seal; a sash.

The red sashes (i.e. the gentry) then came.

From dog and to reach, as a dog who is dragged along; the two forms are now only used in combination as a phonetic or primitive, and the second is the most common.

To prick a dog to make him go.

Cold, wintry wind; icy.

The icy winds of the eleventh moon.

A wand called, or to reach, ornamented or covered with variegated silk; held by mummers; a handkerchief.

Fringes on these wands.

From worship and a phonetic; occurs used for happiness.

To remove evil, to deprecate sickness; to disperse or drive off; to cleanse impurity, to wash away; a sort of Buddhist baptism employed to obtain blessings.

To ward off evil by washing away all sins.

To beg for cleansing.

Remove all ornaments and begin anew; said in a moral sense.
风

Composed of 點, all and 之 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 evolutions 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; last; heat in animals; to scatter, as wind does. 風 a fair wind.

迎 or 迎 or 頂 a head wind.

由上 飛至 coming up fast with a fair wind.

鬼頭 a strong gust of hot wind.

天 a gale, a high wind; a typhoon; a word derived from the Cantonese sound of this phrase.

衣縫裳 his embroidered robe bore the symbol.

A knee-pad, or covering for the shin, used by men; buskins or breeches, anciently worn by the southern tribes.

朱 red knee-pads.

補 or 膝 garter pads; they are usually of embroidered silk.

Fung

Old sounds, póng, p'óng and hón. In Canton, fung; — in Swatow, hong and póng; — in Amoy, hong; — in Fukien, hung, hóng, and p'óng; — in Shanghai, fung and vung; — in China, fung and fāng.
A high bridge of the rose.

In the south of China, leaves

The maple leaves, which are symmetrical, are used for the making of a tea.

From the south of the Yangtse, the leaves are gathered for tea.

The peak or top of a hill; a summit, an apex, the lump of a hill.

Light and tripping, as the way of a thief.

Luxuriant, plush, good.

Iolus, Tulip, common.

Insect of the family of Hes.

The eyeballs drawn together from disease, or otherwise, so that they appear slightly closed.

They are taken as a sign of death.

A fire placed at the mouth of a beehive.

From fire and opposing as the emblem of a beehive.

The eyelids are drawn together from disease, or otherwise, so that they appear slightly closed.

The eye is a fire, light.

The fire is the eye in the sky.

From fire and opposing as the critical stage of life or death.

A fire placed in the mouth of a beehive.
### 封 (fēng)

An old name for a sort of cultivated *Crucifer*, allied to the mustard, and having various names in different places, of which the most common now is 蕾花 (lěihuā); its sprouts, stalks, and roots were successively eaten in the four seasons.

| 鋪 | cheap vegetables; met. poor and unavailable; trifling, unworthy. |

**封**

The character is intended to represent a "goblet filled or heaped up with things; it is often contracted to 封 when used alone, but not correctly.

A large goblet, a full cup; abundant, plentiful, as a crop; copious, affluent; exuberant, fertile, prolific; plenty, the opposite of "k'en" scarcity; rich in talents, property, or friends.

1. 長 or 邑 prosperous, increasing in everything.
2. 資 ample, growing rich, well supplied.
3. 熟 ripe, full grown, as grain.
4. 萬 a term for the ancient capital of 漢 *Wan Wang*, situated near the 水, and southerly from the present Shini of *Shensi*.
5. 本 a name for garlic.
6. 厚 sumptuous, as a feast.
7. 人 a fat, portly man.
8. 席 a plentiful table.

### 封 (fēng)

A hill with a terrific gorge, (thought to be in *Shansi*) on which the great carp ascended, and became a dragon; it is also called 龍門 *lóngmén*, dragon gate, and frequent allusions to it occur in literary efforts and contests.

| 封 | 封 an envelope containing several inclosures. |

### 封 (fēng)

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.

| 封 | to join battle; to attack. |

### 封 (fēng)

Letters or things sealed up; the contents of such parcels, a present; occurs used for the last.

| 封 | one letter; 公文一總 | an envelope containing several inclosures. |

### 封 (fēng)

Originally composed of 守 to guard, and 之 to go, with 土 under it, denoting the tenures granted to nobles; others derive it from 王 baton and 守 to guard, referring to the duties of a vassal prince.

| 封 | a "mailed-up dispatch," is a secret or important order from government; it is nailed between boards. |

### 封 (fēng)

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 curtail; to be avarsive for gain; mercenary; to heap up earth; to raise a tumulus; to get dusty; an envelope; a classifier of
From the phonetic.

The wind swaying the tops of the trees; the maple or plane tree; the noise made by priests when chanting.

Fairies, genii, called a term used by the Taoists for immortals.

A stream in the south of Shensi in Hu bien is in Si'gan fu; it joins the R. Wei on the north, west of the River King.

From city and abundant.

A modern way of writing the old capital of Wan Wang in the present Hu bien in Shensi.

Adia district on the Yangts' R. in Chung chen in the east of So'ch'uen, where the fire-wells occur; it is used as a term for hell or Tophet, whose entrance is under the city of Yen-lo wang or Pluto, who is styled the great Ruler of Hades.

From horse and ice contracted; occurs used for stuff evidence.

A horse running swiftly.

Read 'pi'ing. To mount, to ascend; to boast; to rely on, to trust; dissatisfied; to get over a stream without a boat; evidence, proof.

To attack a tiger or cross a river; a brave reckless fellow would do it.

A marine deity, the son of the Yellow Emperor, who drowned himself.

The sound of beating walls.

Boastful, trusting in, as in riches.

From water and wind as the phonetic.

The dashing, rippling sound of waves along the beach.

Read 'fun, in the phrase | an easy, gentle sound.

To me meet, to come across; to meet unexpectedly; to anticipate, to countenance, to run against; to occur; wide, flowing, as a robe.

If I have just met him.

To have good fortune; a turn of luck.

The two met; to visit or see one; but means mutual congratulations on a similar good fortune or promotion.

To be very attentive (or sycophantic) to people you meet.

Hard to find; a difficulty in seeing, as a friend.

We have met in a narrow path, — and which shall yield?

When you meet a man speak to him; he tells it to everybody he meets, as a tattletale does.

Whenever; every time; as every third [day] occurs; i.e. on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of the moon.

Just now met him (or occurs); it is the time of; seasonable.

The flowing robes of literati, such as Confucius wore.

To meet or countenance a prince in his evil deeds.

The roll of drums.

Interchanged with the next.

To sew; to baste; to mend, as a rip.

To make clothes.

From silk and to meet; used with the last.

To sew, to baste, to stitch; to unite, as by a seam.

A tailor; to cut or sew clothes.

To make clothes.

The poor seamstresses who sit in the streets.

To make new garments.

To make up or rectify, as an error or blunder.

To mend or sew as one; met.

To make a rent; to join or cover a seam.

Sewed it over several times.

A seam, a crack, a chink, a cleft; a chance, an opportunity.

To paste up cracks.

To seam or point, as bricks; to paste or join on another piece; to lengthen the sheet.

A mistake in doing things; a defect in character.

Not a place (or crack) where he can hide himself or escape.

The seam is ripped open.

To lose; to let slip, as through the fingers.

The name of river; a pool, a marsh.

Harassed, anxious, disturbed.

To recite prayers.

To chant the litany, as Buddhists do the Pali text.

Very productive, as melons.

To laugh aloud; a loud voice.
FUNG.

From 未 to cover and 爽 scan-
ning; it is nearly synonymous
with 乏 to reject; and is used
also for 俸 to receive.

To return, to go back against
one's wishes; to throw a rider; to
be thrown from one's horse.

驾之 马 an unmanageable
recessive horse; disobedient, like
fractions children.

From 手 and to receive; similar
to 拿 and frequently read 「扱」.

To hold up or receive in both
dhands; to scoop up; to offer,
as to a superior; to present a hand-
ful; to hold in both hands.

鵞 to hold [a book], and read
it carefully.

一 东 西 a double handful.

云 日 clouds embosom the sun.

手 子 wooden gyves, used like
stocks on the feet.

着 力 hold it firmly.

住 grasp it carefully; hold it
by the rim.

水 飲 to drink out of the hands.

奉 Composed of 手 hand and 亻
grasped together, with 手 flour-
ishing as a phonetic; occurs used
for the last.

To receive respectfully, as
in both hands; to receive from
a superior; to deliver or offer to
him; to reverence; to serve, to
escort; to praise; respectfully, obe-
diently; to obey, to follow.

待 to attend to orders, to carry
out commands.

義 to take care of one's parents.

教 to receive instruction; to be-
come a convert; to enter a sect.

承 to receive kindly; to flatter.

賀 to congratulate and send
presents to one.

事 to serve; to wait on.

命 to get orders.

天 承 迹 intrusted by Heaven
with the care of the empire;
Mukten is called 天 in allu-
sion to this idea.

From 絨 bird and 丸 all; q. d.
the chief of all birds.

A fabulous and felicitous
bird; the male of which is
so termed, and the female 鳳,
usually called a phoenix; the type
of this bird seems to have been the
argus pheasant, which has been
gradually embellished and exag-
gerated; it is poetically applied
to the empress as incomparable and
happy; the 龍 and 鳳 are referred
to in marriage observances as the
groom and bride; it often occurs in
names of places, flowers, and offi-
cers; ornamented with phoheixes;
empire.

> a bride's coronet with pen-
dents.

島中之 作为 the phoenix among
birds; q. d. the chief, the
cynosure, as an emperor.

From 俸 and to receive.

Emoluments, salary, stipend;
allowance, wages, or income,
usually from the state.

薪 or 米 salary paid an officer;
some of it is paid in rice to
military men.

俸 an official stipend.

官 a fixed salary.

改 government allowance.

罚 to forfeit the salary.

加 to increase the pay.

帶 退 田 to retire from office
on its income.

From word and wind; q. d. rep-
artees are spread abroad by the
wind; occurs interchanged with
its primitive.

To rehearse or recite in a
musical tone, or as when
learning a lesson; to speak metap-
orphically; to satirize; to ridicule;
to reprove by parables or innuendo;
metaphor, allusion, irony, satire;
pasquinade.

> to chant; to hum over, as a
lesson.

譏 to ridicule, to quiz, to reflect
on, to joke.

諤 to reprove, to remonstrate
with, as by allusion or satire.

語 satire, irony; jokingly.

刺 a pointed gibe, a cutting
quip.

詞 satirical ballads.

From property and to cover, re-
sorting to covering a corpse.

To give aid to a friend in
preparing for a funeral, es-
pecially a horse and carriage.

> to give things, as money and
clothes, to be interred.
From mouth and pleased; it is also read =query, hi? and tai.

A noise of laughing and joking; one says, the speechless terror of fright; to smile at; used also as an exclamation of astonishment.

From ical and a horary character, or more likely the next contracted.

A child beginning to smile, children that need to be carried; a child; a youth, especially a boy; tender, just born.

| a male infant, a baby lately born.

| children, bairns.

| he has no more wisdom than a child.

| young children; babies in arms.

| a group of children playing boisterously.

| a child's face, a fancy name for the mownt flower.

| don't kill newly hatched insects.

Like the last, but it is now usually read 
 |

A smile or prattle of a child.

| a laughing infant, when it begins to return a parent's caress.

| a horary character; also read k'oh.

The bones of the chin; to hold by the chin or neck, as an infant is dandled; under the chin.

| resting the chin on the hand.

| a furrier's name for pelage on the neck.

| the chin, also called ical in colloquial.

| a gaunt, lank man.

From to go and a wife.

Ready to start, and yet inclined to remain; uncertain about starting.

The sea, i.e. nature's pool, which is the receptacle of all streams with their silt,—referring chiefly to the Yellow Sea; an arm of the ocean; a large river; marine, capacious; vast, as an encyclopedia; great, oceanic; that which comes from the sea; maritime; an expanse, as a desert; in anatomy, some spaces in the body.

| the four seas, or 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 often means free, at large, unconfined; great, big, vast; everywhere.

| if we take a ramble, we shall be refreshed greatly.

| a clever, pleasant and good-looking man.

| to voyage by sea; to travel.

| or to travel.

| pirau

| the sea-side.

| that strange story is from beyond the seas; a great exaggeration.

| marine delicacies.
| 蕃 | by — to only and dread fry.. ..', an Ji you will he of benefit in injury. | 蕃 | 木 | 连 to injure and wound. | 蕃 | 省 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking. |
| 蕃 | Correct form of the last. A wooden tub for holding spirits. 酒 | also wrongly written 酒海) containing a hundred catties or more. | 蕃 | 木 | 木 | 悲 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking. |
| 蕃 | From spirits and a jar. 蕃 | Minced and pickled meat, of crabs, fowls, fish, insects; &c.; to cut fine and put into brine with seasoning; the brine or pickle of these sauces or condiments; to simmer. | 蕃 | 木 | 木 | 悲 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking. |
| 蕃 | 爲肉 | may you be cut into hashed meat! | 蕃 | 木 | 木 | 悲 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking. |
| 蕃 | 蝦 pickled crabs or shrimps. | 蕃 | 木 | 木 | 悲 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking. |
| 蕃 | 蜂 | don’t suck up the brine. | 蕃 | 木 | 木 | 悲 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking. |
| 蕃 | or 蜂 | to fry hashed meat. | 蕃 | 木 | 木 | 悲 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking. |

Also written like the next.

To raise up. 蕃 | 木 | 木 | 悲 | is it dangerous or not? — as opium smoking. |

This ancient character is said to be made of man 上 and woman below, or of 二 two placed above 二 two below.

The last of the twelve branches, answering to the 猪 boar; it contains to water, and denotes north on the compass-card.

月 the tenth month.

巳 — 冲 52 and 蕃 counter — vaill 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.

時 the hour from 9 to 11 o'clock P. M. 正 is 10 o’clock, and 交 is 9 o’clock.

市 a fair held late in the evening.

魯魚 | 家以己為誰 [he mistakes characters, confounding] 色 for 妻, and 色 for 他, and hardly knows who he is himself.

害 Composed of a shelter and 口 mouth, with 木 between; another old form is composed of a covering and 火 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; before a verb, becomes an adverb of intensity.

怕 much scared, terrified.

怕冷 excessively cold.

處因貧其利 these calamities have come on him because of his greed for gain.

那麼來燒得利 those robbers have burned a great deal.

病 taken very sick; he is dangerously sick.

傷 to injure and wound.

不羞 cares for nothing, brazen-faced.

人即 己 you will only injure yourself by wronging others.

差 entirely disgraced; sensitive to shame.

殺 or 戦 to injure deeply, to destroy property or wound.

残 to injure recklessly.
HAN.

Old sounds, han, ham, kam, kan, gau, and gam. In Canton, hon, hüm, and han; — in Swatow, ham, k’am, han, kw², and w³a; — in Amoy, han and han; — in Fuchau, hang; — in Shanghai, hë¹, yê², hënº and têº; — in Chifu, han.

塟

Exhilarated, merry, as from drink; jolly, tipsy; jovial, riant, as a landscape; deep, as sleep; fearless, determined, as a soldier.

鳴

cheerful, excited; delightful, as a view; lively, as a style.

酒

elevated, happy from a little drink.

歌

drinking and singing.

睡

da deep, sweet sleep.

From spirits and sweet.

From insect or fish, and sweet, alluding to its taste; the first form is commonest.

蝸

Bivalve shells with scollopéd surfaces, crenulated or ribbed like the Arca or Pecten, are called 蝸; the species are numerous on this coast, the great Chama is one; one name for the common Arca is 瓦屋子 from its resemblance to Chinese tiling.

邯

The district city of 邯 in Kwang-ping fu in the south of Chihli, so called because it is said that the billy country of Shantung ends there; it was the capital of the feudal state of Chao 趙 in the Chou dynasty; abundant; the name of a river.

覲

From to sigh and the whole; it differs from 見 to enshroud.

覲

desire; to ask for a thing playfully; to pretend to beg.

覲

From heart and to presume; one also reads it 見, meaning obstrue.

愚

foolish, silly; having the look and manner of an imbecile person.

癡

half idiotic; harebrained.

顥

a crazy loon, a half-cracked fellow.

半

a half-witted chap.

頂

a large face.

額

bald-headed; a smooth pate.

From nose and shield.

戱

To sneer.

或

or | 興 to sneer.

ást 榖下豊容他人 | 息 is I going to quietly let another man sneer under my bed?

— said by Tao-kwanga in reference to foreigners’ demands.

飲

To smile under restraint; a suppressed laugh or smile; to desire.

笑

a forced laugh.

鈔

A water jar with ears by which to carry it.

空

a drain, a spout.

溝

drain-pipes which fit into each other.

水

a water sluice, a flume, an aqueduct.

鰓

a wide opening; an adit.

鰓

mouth, as of a valley or cave; a wide and deep cavity.

從 mouth and now above it.

含

To hold something in the mouth the mouth; full; to contain, to embody; to cherish; to suffer, to tolerate, to put up with; to restrain; to put a gem or coin in a corpse’s mouth.

容

or | 恭 to be patient towards; to bear with, as a wayward scholar.

笑

to smile; whence the fragrant Magnolia fuscata, the 花 gets its name.

甲

to suck or lick a pencil to a sharp point.

羞

to blush, to be ashamed.

包

to contain in; 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.

或 | 茗 muttering, indistinct, relicent.

海

to bear with, to forgive.

垢

to tolerate.

德

to maintain one’s principles.

義

to restrain or 1, a Buddhist term for ujama, or four kinds of writings on minor subjects of philosophy.

嘴

若 to hold in the mouth, as a sugar-plum.

淚

to restrain the tears.

混

or | 羽 to half asleep about a thing; careless as to how it is done; slovenly; immaterial, anyhow.

奮

to smother one’s resentments.

In Pekingese. Disgraceful.

穢 (or 烏) bad looking, incongruous, reproachful; to mortify, to cause disgrace.

In Fuchau. Incomplete, confused; shabbily; to close, to shut to only partially; to cover, as a fire with ashes.

鎧

armor.

鎧

甲 mail armor, for making which the 人, armorers or artisans of Yen 燕 or Chihli were celebrated of old.
| 械 | to keep one's temper; to cherish, as virtue; kindly, patient. |
| 颱 | the boisterous waves go as high as the sky. |
| 沉 | submerged, sunk. |
| 溜 | a sluice, a waste-weir, a draining channel. |
| 海 | indulgent, very ready to forgive. |
| A wooden bowl or trencher to hold liquids; a casket; a case; one defines it to plant trees. |
| 槽 | a long sleeve. |
| Name of an ancient place. |
| 江 | is a river near it, which is now applied to Chinkiang fu on the Yangtsz’ R. |
| 寒 | Cold, wintry; shivering; chilled; simple, plain; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; a depreciating term for my, mine; discouraged. |
| 冷 | shivering with cold. |
| 嚴 | excessively cold. |
| 冬 | a season of extreme cold. |
| 素 | plain, unpretending, not showy. |
| 打 | struck through with the cold. |
| 傷 | or | 病 | to take cold, sick with a cold. |
| 凉 | cooling medicines. |
| 蒙 | or | 閂 | my house, my family. |

**HAN.**

| 趙 | to study hard in school. |
| 弦 | our clan, our sept. |
| 冷 | very cold and starved; destitute, poor. |
| 期 | periodic colds or cattahs. |
| 善 | 菩 | 罹 | a miserable wretch, a poor fellow. |
| 瞻 | or | 心 | disheartened; to strike with fear. |
| 僧 | or | 士 | a poor scholar. |
| 孤 | alone, no relatives, without friends. |
| 温 | cold and warm; adversity and success. |
| 享 | the first two or three days before Tsin-ming term, when cold provisions, called | 具, are eaten while worshiping ancestors; an old custom. |

**韓**

A fence or wall around a lot; the star 蜕 in Opibicus; a small ancient feudal state which existed from B.C. 403 to 273, occupying the north of Honan and south of Shensi; Pinfang Fu was the capital at the first, and was finally moved to Yangteh near K’ai-fung Fu; only nine princes are named, the first of whom, King Hui-fu 俊 侯, had been really the ruler of Tsin 諸 for years; the last three were styled wang. |

**寒之功** the valorous fame of Han Sin and Fan Tseng, — two generals of the Han dynasty. |

**吹**

A particle implying doubt, used by people in Honan; a conjunction, if, perhaps; uncertain. |

**蔽** perhaps it is so; this phrase is more correctly written 合 被 不 定 at present. |

**曉**

From 日 sun and 暝 the galaxy contracted; interchanged with 玫 to roast. |

Dry, heated air; to dry; to plow dry fields; parched, as by drought; crisp.
The Kfnom gentle is lusty, loud, rabbits; was Ploughed a peasant, Chinese ji respect; or cry.

From a net and a shield. A net for birds; a snare for rabbits; rare, few, scarce, seldom, infrequent.

From head and to contain. To hold in the mouth, as a plum; the jaws, the chops, likened, when sharp, to a swallow's chin; to contain.

From mouth and all. To call after, to vociferate, to halloo or bawl after; an angry scream, the noise of angry or loud calling; a call, a cry.

This is most frequently written like the second, but the first form is more consonant to the meaning.

An angry growl of a beast, such as an irritated tiger makes; loud, angry voices.

From plant, fire and drought, as if to indicate its pungency.

A wild flower, found in Kiangsi, the 棒 or 辣米子, so called from its pungent taste; it is a Crucifera, resembling the cress, and is sometimes pickled as a condiment; this character is also applied to the nasturtium (Tropaeolum).

A flower not opened; the buds of the lotus, Hibiscus, and sweet flag, are all called 菊 as a poetical name.

Also read 甄, and interchanged with 無, heated.

To roast, to dry over a fire; drying; to respect; exhausted, dried up.

Ploughed fields where wheat is sown.
跨

去 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.

歉米如珠 in droughts, rice is counted as pearls.

道見 only a road — to get there, intimating that there is no way by water.

厘斤 what belongs to land tax, in distinction from the water-borne, as the imposts levied at the road douanes.

烟 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 ngen, a shore.

悍 han' Ardent; an energetic temperament; cruel, ruthless, violent; fearless; hasty, choleric.

急 fierce and rash; testy.

强 overbearing, imperious.

兒 irascible, passionate and violent.

婦 a virago, a Xanthippe.

睜 han' Protuberant eyes, such as near-sighted people often have.

其日 his large goosey eyes.

錙 heng' Greaves; something to protect the arms of archers; to solder metals; hasty, too quick.

口 or 打 or 住 to solder.

料 or 絹 or 皂 锡 solder, the alloy used in soldering.

上他 solder it on — or together.

辫 Leather coverings put over the sleeves when practicing archery.

騏 han' A vicious horse that bolts and shies; a horse six feet high; to rule a hasty tempered people with lax government, is like 無 驅策御 驅 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 驮 马 driving and whipping a vicious horse without any bridle — to curb him.

握 han' To grasp, to lift; to ward off, to defend; to move; to stop; to forbid.

覲 to watch against.

能 大患則 疾之 he who can prevent serious calamity should be sacrificed to — at the spring and autumn worship.

扞 han' From hand and shield; it is interchanged with the last.

捍 to fend off with the hand; to guard, to escort; to defend, to desist; to defend; to environ; an obstacle, a hindrance, a shield.

衛 to set a guard around, to protect.

堅 strongly guarded.

關 to guard a pass; to keep a post.

格 an obstacle; impeded; to obstruct.

格 不入 conflicting, irreconcilable, as ideas.

手 to defend with the hand.

禁 to prohibit.

汗 heng' From water and shield; to be distinguished from 汗, a pool; occurs used for the next.

Sweat, perspiration; long, as an expanse of water; bright; trouble, labor, which causes one to perspire.

心 a guileful heart; lit. one whose heart's sweat is dirty.

顏 to feel ashamed.

出 to perspire.

洗 渍 to take a sweat bath — over a hot fire.

氣 水 condensed steam.

發 produces sweat; as a 薬 or sudorific.

衣 an undershirt; a shirt; a chemise.

殻 white streaks in the skin, thought to be caused by obstructed perspiration.

馬 功 toil and hardship in the wars.

無 的 obtained without any trouble.

分 無反 the orders cannot be resounded, — as the sweat cannot reenter the skin.

香 如珠 荔 the fragrant sweat stood like pearls upon her.

| 1 | or | 渾 | a vast expanse of ocean.

激 the dazzling effect of colors; bright, dazzling.

盗 night sweats; much the same as 自 or involuntary sweating.

可 denotes a kha, or Tartar lord, in imitation of the Persian word.

海 the Desert of Shamo, for which the next character is more correct.

瀚 han' The northern sea, but now applied to that part of Gobi, the most arid and barren, which lies northwest of Karakum, the 海, from its resembling a sea.

海石 petrified or silicified wood brought from the Desert. 波濤浩 the vast and boundless raging ocean.

閉 han' The gate of a village; a ward or street gate; a neighborhood; a wall, or what it incloses; to shut.

同 of the same village.

里 a village, hamlet, or town, which has a gate.

高 其 他 raised his gate very high.
从"Words and Affected, Modified, Indistinct Words."  

"Angry words, similar to ‘to contain’ to 'content.'"  

A grunt, a mere sound; to put something in the mouth.  

Similar to 'to feed by hand, as a babe.'  

To make a soup of weeds and eat broken rice.  

A hog running away.  

A stony hill with clean, bare rocks.  

Read 'han,' to strike.  

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 P.In Tso makes it a synonym of the lion or Malacca tiger, to which, or the rhinoceros, it should probably be referred.  

A village jail in ancient times.  

When people are discontented, it is necessary to open the jails.  

Black or dark spots on the face or head, thought to be caused by bad blood.  

A fabulous bird like a pheasant, with red plumage, which was brought to Chi'ng Wang of Chen, B.C. 1110; to fly high; trunk or stem of a plant; a prop; a pencil; a quill or quill to write or draw with; writings; white; protracted.  

Book written with your hand.  

A pencil; Chinese pencils.  

Literary reputation; one who has become an Academician.  

To write out a fine distich for hanging up.  

To be chosen an Academician.  

A cock; i.e. the bird which sounds among the stems.  

A good style; a learned classical expression.  

Duke Ch'en was the safeguard of the Ch'eu family.  

The Pencil Forest office, or National Academy; the members are allowed to put up a tablet over their doors with the inscription: the first wrangler who has picked the apricot flower; and the fourth who makes known the series, as this man is designated to call off the names of the graduates.  

A pheasant called 't' or white pheasant.  

A cliff which projects; a stone on a hill-side, under which men can dig out a residence.  

To feel hatred or remorse; mortified with one’s self; moved to sorrow or vexation; to be dissatisfied at, to murmur at; vexed, as at a disappointment; resentful, regretful.  

Deep remorse.  

Placid, forgiving.  

If I die, I would have nothing to regret.  

All have something to be vexed at.  

To move, as waves do the stones; to brandish a thing at another; to surge against; shaking, trembling.  

To be driven against; shaken by.  

The wind moves it.  

It startles people greatly.  

To shake, to make quiver.  

A mountain is easier than to repel the armies of Yeh Fei — of the Sung dynasty.  

Gems or other things put into the month of a corpse in former times; the usage is still continued, and is called nailing the mouth — by a bit of silver.  

Intended to represent an overhanging cliff; it is now used only as the 27th radical of many characters referring to shelter, and is interchanged with in some of them.  

A cliff which projects; a stone on a hill-side, under which men can dig out a residence.
The noise of people quarreling; loud, angry tones and words.

From disease and perverse.

A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, a stain, a trace left; a flaw, as in glass; a crack, as in crockery.

Stains of tears.

Stains from liquids as on clothes; traces of the action of water; marks or water lines, as in paper.

The traces of last night's rain are seen [upon these flowers] in their stains.

A trace of, as a footprint; a seam, as in glass.

The secret is out, the evidence is seen.

Gentle ripples.

A scar, as of a wound; a pit, as from small-pox.

The moss grows green upon my steps; i.e. I prefer to retain my privacy.

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.

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 became very wrathful.

Dreadfully overbearing.

Fine, new, splendid; elated, very happy.

To scowl, to look at angrily.

Dogs quarreling and snarling; turning on one when struck; desperate, out of all reason; to gnaw; a sign of the superlative; still more.

Very many; a multitude.

Very right.

Empty threats.

Very crooked.

I am not afraid of him.

Too large.

His mind became frenzied.

Hatred, spite; indignation, dislike, resentment; regret, sorrow; vexed, sorry; to hate, to feel resentment; to bear malice against; to feel annoyed or reproached at one's conduct.

Deep remorse; to bitterly regret.

To desire greatly; would that! O for!

Detestable, odious; like 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.

At the death of Yang Kwei-fei, in the T'ang dynasty.

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, hong, hang, and gung. In Canton, hong; — in Swatow, hang; — in Amoy, hong and k'ong; — in Fukien, hang; — in Shanghai, hong; — in Chifs, hang.

Hang

The rumbling noise of stones is 1 磅, as when they are rolling down; another says, to pave with stones; often used for 劈, as the verb, to ram down the earth; to drive piles.

歌 [hong] the eury of workmen driving piles.

A sullen dog.

Hang [hang] a mulish dog which lies down and refuses to be led.

杭 [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.

绢 [juan] Chekiang silks.

天 [tian] crossed the river on a — bundle of reeds.

桁 [hang] a square boat or two lashed together; a scow used at ferries and in floating bridges; to sail, to navigate.

鈎 [shou] to pluck lilies in the boats; — to love dissipation.

普渡慈 [puyu] 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.

乗 [chaung] to sail in a large boat, as the hong-boats at Canton.

(horizontal) 船 or 搭 1 船 to go in a passenger-boat.

術 [shu] An old name for musicians; it has now become obsolete.

To open a door; fragrance.

有 1 無色有色 無 1 fragrant flowers frequently have no beauty, and the finest flowers are scentless.

從 head and a vertebra of the neck; also read hang 和 written with the radical 翼 wings.

To fly down.

頸 1 birds flying about, now down and then up.

讀 [hang]. A man's name; the neck of a bird or of a man.

逆 [hang] The foot-tracks of a hare or other animal; the rut of a wheel; the path made by animals.

車 [jau] a rut; wheel-tracks.

符 [hang] A coarse mat, called 1 符, made of bamboo splints, to spread on the ground.

From great and strength; the second form is but little used.

The noise made in carrying burdens; to strain in lifting a weight; to pound earth, as when settling a foundation; a beater.

1 子 an obstinate temper.

1 打 to ram the ground firm for laying a wall.

藥 to pound gunpowder; also a name for a certain kind of powder.

當然 Fat; stiff, straight.

真 [chen] right, sincere.

髪 noisome, dirty, filthy, as the sight of old bones decaying.

吭 [hang] Interchanged with 頸 the neck.

The gullet of a bird; the throat; to gulp down; an important pass in a country.

珠 [zhu] a sweet melody, a bird's song.

鳥 類 1 the bird is trying its throat; — i.e., singing.

沆 [hang] Mist or fog rising from the sea; a vast expanse of water; to cross the waters.

滿 [man] running water; like a vast stagnant pool.

溼 [shu] a deep and vast, as a great lake.

澇 [sheung] a marshy waste, where the plants hide the water.

霧 [mu] a dry smoky mist which is seen at night.

竿 [shang] Bamboo poles on which clothes are hung; a row of bamboos; a rude fiddle, made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips, like those made in America from cornstalks. The second character also denotes a small tree found in Honan, having the leaves in threes, and yellow seeds like small peas, which are used as food.

怨 [shang] Violent.

憤 [shang] 慄 to look at angrily, to appear stern and angry; to show great wrath.
Hang.

Old sounds, heng, keng, and geng. In Canton, hang, sometimes prolonged to hang; in Swedish, heng, hwang, and keng; in Amoy, heng; in Fuhchau, heng and keng; in Shanghai, hang, eng, and ying; in Chiifu, hang.

It is regarded as having the same origin as 畲, to enjoy, from which it is now distinguished.

To pervade, to influence throughout; going through with a thing; successful.

出入 [chung] quite successful in the enterprise; having all things to your liking.

大 [tai] a grand avenue and a fine prospect.

嘉 or 秦 [ka] prosperous, excellent, successful.

Read p'ang, An ancient form of 畲 to cook.

七月 [ch'eng] 及 in the seventh month they cook okras and pulse.

Frightened; having an antipathy to; looking foolish.

哈 [ka] looking aghast.

將 the two ferocious gigantic guardians at temple doors.

In Pekingese. An interjection of pain or displeasure.

不 [mu] 他 何 what I is not that he?

啊 [ma] a groan, as when carrying a load; or as a sick man cries out.

啝啝 [ko ko] groaning and moaning.

In Cantonese. Excessive.

臭 [so] very horrid or loathsome; stinking.

In Fuhchau. To vociferate, to boast, to scream at.

Hung 

Puffed up; fat, obese.

膨 [pung] a swollen belly; bloated, like a swollen corpse.

The combined sound of bells and drums mingled is 横, as when a great mass is performed.

衡 [hang] From 行 to go, having 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 going; a yoke; the frontal sinuses or space between the eyebrows; a balance, that which adjusts weights; to weigh; to adjust, to get at the right of a thing; compared, balanced; a balustrade; the string of a cap; a forester; a weight of 1/2 catty; transverse.

1. to measure; to estimate, as one's ability.

平 a pair of scales.

鑓 1. 平 to have a quick and clear perception of what is just; equitable.

1. to judge of the circumstances.

門之下 beneath my cross-laid door; i.e. in a scholar's cottage.

從其 誠 the acres are to be plowed across and along.

抗 1. to dispute about precedence and resist rule.

阿 [ma] the name of the great minister in the Shang dynasty, though others regard it as a title, like Preceptor.

論 to discuss the reasons of.

玉 the gemmeous transverse, was a part of an astronomical instrument of Shun; it is applied to the star Alioth & Ursa Major, which is thought to be the regulator of the stars.

恒 [hang] From 心 heart and 船 a boat between two banks; the second form is most common.

Constant, regular, perpetual; always according to rule; constancy; to make constant, to continue of the same mind; persevering; everywhere, extensively; the 32d of the diagrams, denoting continuance or perseverance; the moon nearly full.

常 accustomed to; permanent.

心 constant in purpose.

如 月之 [ma] like the waxing moon.

有 1. or 有 1 性 persevering in acts, laborious, assiduous.

産 a regular income; enduring possessions.
**HÁNG.**

The puck of pke 1;} everywhere were the two kinds of millet sown.

1 The old name of one the sources of the Yung-ting R., which rises in Ku'ih-yang hien 曲陽縣 in the southwest of Chihli; it is also applied to the Ganges, as in the comparison 河 河 河漢 numerons as the sands of the Ganges; and written 河 for Gunaga, which is explained to mean 福 水 or lucky water.

From wood and a row; also read 來 and '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.

1 A long rope; a long string.

Hao.

Also read 來; the second form is seldom met with.

A large rope; a long string; hasty, quick.

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<tr>
<th>HÁNG.</th>
<th>HÁNG.</th>
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| 嬺 | This is often read 休. A woman's name. | 从 gem and a row as the phonetic.
| 植 | One of the genii, the daughter of 1, the prince of K'üiüng, who once 偷食靈藥 奔於月窟 stole the elixir of immortality, and fled to the moon palace; she is now called 婦娥, and regarded as the goddess of the moon. | Gems hung at the lapel, or used in the girdle clasps, which have a play of colors, like the cat's eye; ancient ornaments or gems on a crown.
| 植 | The culm or stalk of grasses and herbs, especially such as have no branches; rising straight up, like a stalk; a stem; hilt of a sword. | 有植 | his girdle-pendants tinkled.
| 植 | A medical term for the penis. | 心 | To speak angrily, to look at sternly; to berate; refractory words.
| 植 | To pull up weeds; to weed out grass from the field; to extirpate. | 向他 | scolded him roughly.

1 The culm or stalk of grasses and herbs, especially such as have no branches; rising straight up, like a stalk; a stem; hilt of a sword.

1 A whizzing sound like that of an arrow.

1 The whirring dart.

1 The wild birds sing.

1 From plant and high.

1 Tall herbs; it is applied to several fragrant or aromatic plants, like the Artemisia, 

Vitex, Petworthia, or Amaranthus, whose stalks or leaves are prized for their scent; tunny; to close the eyes; to reduce.

1 The wormwood or southern wood, of which the sort called 香 or 子 (Artemisia) is dried and coiled into ropes to bum, and drive off musktoes by its smoke.

1 A species of Ambrosia or amaranthus.

1 A sort of insipid celery cultivated at Peking.

1 To screw up the eyes, as when filled with dust; because in time of affliction one has no desire to cleanse them.

1 Steam rising from things; the subtle odor or vapors arising from sacrifices offered.

1 A fragrant edible plant found among rushes along the Yangtsz.'
豪
A kind of porcupine, armed with long skewer-like quills; eminent, excellent, superior; excelling, dominating others; martial; brave; a leader, a martial, overbearing man; imperial, as the emperor’s flocks.

民
Robust, martial people.

英 雄
A hero and leader in military acts.

選
To select a capable, energetic ruler.

士
A local tyrant, a village bully, a ruffian.

俠
Generous minded, open-spoken, having moral courage.

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.

壕
The fosse or ditch around a city wall; this ditch, the most is not seldom quite dry.

塹架巨橋
Let down the drawbridge over the moat.

石 鎮
An old place near the Yellow River in Shen chen 陝州 in the west of Honan.

好
From woman and child or man, expressing the admiration or desire of women for men.

好
Good, right, excellent; the good; goodness, good deeds; peace; fit, arranged, proper for the purpose needed; fine, graceful; as an adverb, well, very; the highest degree of, extra, exceeding, superlative; recovered, in health; friendly.

得
First rate, exceeding good; exactly the thing.

得
Very carefully; the best of thought upon it.

不
Will it do? Are you quite well?

不
Extremely distressing.

不
I cannot stand it any longer, as an annoyance.

不
Very laughable.

久
A very long time.

不
Successful, lucky, opportune, fortunate.

像
It is very much like you.
你來的恰巧，你來的恰巧，你來的恰巧，你來的恰巧。

這話要我回話，回話要我回話，回話要我回話，回話要我回話。

我沒有，我沒有，我沒有，我沒有。

它會做，它會做，它會做，它會做。

也很多，也很美，也很多，也很多。

一般，一般，一般，一般。

那麼，那麼，那麼，那麼。

修，或行，行，行，行。

i.e. cultivate，培養，培養，培養。

大家，大家，大家，大家。

這是一個善意的建議。

一，一，一，一。

Albinos，白化病，白化病，白化病。

It comes，它來了，它來了，它來了。

The vast，浩瀚，浩瀚，浩瀚。

A vast expense，浩獨，浩獨，浩獨。

as a do
date，幸福，幸福，幸福。

vast，浩瀚，浩瀚，浩瀚。

大，大，大，大。

它是一種好習慣，習慣，習慣。

It's not，它不是，它不是，它不是。

Read kao'。To dilute spirits.

Read kao'。To dilute spirits.

Read kao'。To dilute spirits.

The vast stretch of the ocean，浩瀚，浩瀚，浩瀚。

boundless and magnificent，浩瀚，浩瀚，浩瀚。

vast，浩瀚，浩瀚，浩瀚。

The liquor in which pulse has been boiled，浩瀚，浩瀚，浩瀚。

once used for washing the hair，浩瀚，浩瀚，浩瀚。

and by the priests to wash Buddha，浩瀚，浩瀚，浩瀚。

traces of the custom still remain，浩瀚，浩瀚，浩瀚。

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Read kao'。To dilute spirits.
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 *Palaemon*, common in Chinese and Japanese waters; also known as the 龍蝦 dragon shrimp and Chinese lobster.

Perturbation, fear; the mind greatly disturbed.

From a 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 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.

Useless favorite or waste of the country's resources.

He spent till all was gone, he wasted everything.

Injurious, said of the evil doings of spirits, elves, or malaria.

Moo days 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.

A mark; the sign or firm name of a shop.

What is your shop's name.

Goods which are labeled, genuine wares.

To fire a salute or signal.

To blow the horn or bugle; to make the signal.

A private signal or cry.

What is your style.

The virile style taken after marriage, or when entering office.

The room in a yamun where visitors enter their names; a store-room, a depository.

A nickname, an epithet indicating a man's bad character.

The trumpeters who call troops to engage.

What number is it? which mark?

A soldier's uniform, because his regiment is painted on the breast.

To call on Buddha, 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.

One class of traders, i.e. those who deal in the same article.

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 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 豪. 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, kup and kit. In Canton, bau; — in Swatow, bò, hau, an, and kan; — in Amoy, bò, and hau; — in Fuhchou, hau, hai, and hau; — in Shanghai, hu and hò; — in Chjfu, hò.

To snore, to breathe hard; one says, disease in the throat; in colloquial, a superlative often applied to tastes and smells.

① 吼 to breathe hard through the nose, as one who has an obstruction; to test by the smell.
② 险 it stinks here.
③ 酸 excessively sour.

From a man and a shelter, which denoted a spreading out, with 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?
③ 于周服 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 爷 but when written to he is styled ① 馀 premier marquis.
③ 一 prince or feudal baron, when occupying his own realm; a nobleman.
③ 服 the domain or tenure of a prince; an appanage; the principalities.

The priests invoked the good, and averted evil luck.

An ancient place, called 田, belonging to the state of 秦, lying in the present Wei-hwui fu 藥鎬府 in Honan; it was a frontier town, and caused a quarrel.

From mouth and nobleman as the phonetic.

The throat, the trachea; the gullet; guttural, as a sound.

峭 denot s either of the passages, but properly the oesophagus; 硬 and 軟 口 are other terms for them.

喉 or 结 adenoid apple.

封 the throat stopped up.

喉 the voice, the intonation.

生禽 to have the quinsy or diphtheria; he has a sore throat.

咽 河之地 (or 區) an important pass, a throat-gates, a Thermopyla.

淡 to quench thirst, to wet the whistle.

王 ① 吞 a minister of state, g. d. the king’s throat and tongue.

令 ① 吞 to make people talk about you.

婉嘍鷹 delicate modulations of the warbling throat, — as of a fine singer.

From rice or food and a nobleman.

Dry provisions.

The monkey; it is common in the central provinces; the ninth branch 申 is denoted by it, and the hour from 3 to 5 p.m.

子 or 鳥 a monkey; the last is large and intractable; it is applied to people in contempt.

三兒 a droll name for the monkey.

研 a small species of marmoset, said to rub ink, reared as a pet; it is found in Yunnan.

子戯 games with monkeys.

跳 ③ to play monkeys; met. radically, untrustworthy.

兎 兔子 you villain! similar to the epithet, you puppy!

爪 the skins of monkeys’ limbs.

孫 孫 or 孫大驚 an elf, a bogie, transformed from a monkey, first into a getAttribute, and then into a sort of Budha.

Warts, pimples, or such like excrescences of a small size, are called ① 子; in Canton they are known as 稀 葡ce rice stamens, and elsewhere as 千目雀 thousand-day sores.

Half blind, as an old man, or when a cataract is forming.

羅 羅或 Rahula, the eldest son of Sakya-muni, whose birth was impeded for six years by an ascra 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.

An unauthorized character.

A constellation called 羅 by the horoscopists; it is regarded as very unlucky, and is probably somehow connected with the preceding.

篠 A musical instrument, with 25 strings, the 筝, which resembles a wide lute or harpsichord.
The iron barb or head of an arrow or dart; a feathered shaft with a barb.

A sort of Tetrodon, called 仇 heu and regarded as poisonous; it is said to make a noise, and one name is 吹肚鱼 belly-inflating fish, from its power of distention; several sorts are said to exist; some of the synonyms refer to a kind of river porpoise, which the name 仇 has 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 村夫 "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.

吼 heu From mouth and emperor.

The tone or voice of anger; to scold, to abuse.

From a mouth under a shelter, to give orders; occurs for 後 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 世 King Sieh; a feudal or dependant prince, so called when he went to court to serve the ruler, but at home he was a 后 baronial prince.

元 or 君 an emperor or queen.

皇 太 or 太 the empress dowager.

我多亦之 劳 the toils of the emperors, those divine sovereigns.

母 our Imperial mother, said by the Emperor.

天 a god of the land; in Kwang-tung, worshipped behind graves, because the dead inhabit, as it were, trespasses on his domain.

皇天 a god of the land; in Kwang-tung, worshipped behind graves, because the dead inhabit, as it were, trespasses on his domain. 后天 天 imperial heaven and earth, are the deified powers of nature.

天 or 天 the Queen of Heaven is the goddess of sea-men, the Chinese Amphitrite; a girl of Fuhkien named Lin 林; she is also Muritzhi or Chundi of the Brahmins, the personification of light; the Taoists say that she dwells in one of the stars of the Dipper, and call her 斗姥 or Dipper Mother.
HEU.

The original form was 侯, a noblemen, 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 recollection.

To visit an equal, to inquire after one's health, to send respects.

駕 wait for, 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 await [your coming] to arrange [the guests]; a phrase on an invitation card.

氣 or 節 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.

迎 to come and salute one; a respectful visit.

訊 kept for his trial, awaiting examination.

在此着 wait here; I am waiting.

我 | 你們 | I invite you all to a dinner.

我 | 留 let me settle the score for us all, - as at a café.

| 侯

A terrace or flat mound by which distances were marked, and fire-signals placed in the Ming dynasty; every ten 里 a double mound was raised, and a single one every five 里; they are now disused.

嚴斥 [rigorously examine the mounds for fire-signals.

Composed of 个 a shelter, 日 to say, and 子 a son; q. d. a large number of sons; but others say it is derived from 高, high, 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.

恵 a liberal donation.

待 to treat kindly; gracious demeanor towards.

道 kind, considerate, placable, generous.

厚

The king-crab or 魚, the horse-hoof (Liunius longispina) one of the Xiphosursed, 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.

裳 its dried shell, used for dippers and ladles.

III.

Old sounds, hi, ki, gi, ku, gi, k'o, k'i, g'o, and get. In Canton, hi, kel, al, and kwai; — in Swatow, hi, i, wa, and k'i; — in Amoy, hi, he, k'o, and k'ai; — in Hokhau, hi, ble, and be; — in Shanghai, i, y, and yi; — in Chift, i.

希

Originally composed of 躍 as if thin and far apart, and, 十tetered 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 Laotz's says reason is; to melt, to shed.

奇 or 少 rare, curious, unusual.

留 to look for, hoping; it often implies an order.

希 seldom, not common.

願 | I shall hope to get a reply.

剪 | to shed hair.

值 | there are few such men in the world.

鼓 | a rest in playing the lute.

伏 | I humbly earnestly look for your aid.
Ihe noise, dimly.

Open, pretending, in the moon a spotless. Sour, Breath, the harmonious tumult scattered ancient for at to putting a it as! th*^ is! local ebrill the also, to a combination called U; not Lo- sparse, to consider, to reflect on and remember; to compassionate; to wish.

Name of a small tributary of the Yang-tze River in Loo-tien hien 蕭田縣 in the northwest part of Hupeh.

To sob, to catch the breath in weeping; whimpering and timid. 嘆流涕 to sigh and cry; blubbering and weeping, as a child.

Ancient name of a city in the Cheu dynasty, now near or at the present Hwai-king fu, north of the Yellow River, in Honan.

An old name for a hog, used in Kiangsu and westward; to call swine; the grunting of pigs. the noise of scurrying pigs. 豬突! the swinish herd suddenly ran off as braves said of the banditti who helped Wang Mang in the Han dynasty.

封 a divine animal supposed to protect against snakes; also, the name of a star.

The light of day.

The color or effulgence of the sun.

From fire and joyful; the second form is not correct, and seems to have come into use from a desire to thus mark the reign Kanghi, by putting the inner stroke outside.

Light, bright, splendid, intelligent; glorious, prospering; 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! 朝人瑞 a prosperous dynasty and fortunate people.

木 a play of rope-dancing.

Read 皆 Large and strong.

Composite of 酸 spirits, 酢 ginger, and 麦 grit. Sour, acid, vinegar-like; condiments, pickles.

響 pickled minced condiments.

錦 the animalcule in vinegar.

醤 mincd meat pickled and seasoned.

From tiger and a case; it is now only used in combination as a primitive.

A description of ancient earthenware vase used in sacrifices.

A gorge with beetling cliffs opposite, a cannon; a dangerous pass along a precipice; a crack; an occasion, a chance, as for quarrelling.

A whistling sound; a shrill cry.

嘨 noise, uproar. 嘤 Alas, Alas! — a cry of wailing or regret.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Simplified</th>
<th>Modern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>An interjection of abhorrence; to laugh violently; to giggle, like a silly person.</td>
</tr>
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<td>會</td>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>Contemptuous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娃</td>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>Used with the next.</td>
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<tr>
<td>娃</td>
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<td>A depreciating epithet for a woman.</td>
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<td>會</td>
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<td>Used with 喜 joyful, especially a sudden delight or exstasy.</td>
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<td>慰</td>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>The cry of one in pain; the scream of fear, or grief, or indignation.</td>
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<td>慰</td>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>From fire and joy as theephitic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慰</td>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>慰</td>
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<td>Lucky stars shining on their worshipers in old times; to worship a star; the glitter of a star; to roast.</td>
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<td>Joy arising from divine blessings; happy, favored by the gods; to announce or pray to them.</td>
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<td>慰</td>
<td>Ki</td>
<td>I respectfully congratulate you on this new joy; written on newyear's cards.</td>
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**Notes:**
- **Translation:** The Chinese characters are translated into English, with each character having a corresponding simplification and modern interpretation.
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- **Epithets and Epithetic:** The Chinese epithets and epithetics are translated into English, along with their emotional and grammatical meanings.
- **Passages:** The Chinese passages are translated into English, along with their emotional and grammatical meanings.
- **Interrogative Particle:** The Chinese interrogative particle is translated into English, along with its emotional and grammatical meanings.
- **Interrogative Particle:** The Chinese interrogative particle is translated into English, along with its emotional and grammatical meanings.
To lead by the hand, as a child or blind man; to go with, to conduct, to take along; to lock arms, as in walking; to carry off or take up in the hands; to leave; to lead apart.

提 | to lead, to carry in the hand; to recommend.

眷 | my family is with me.

帶 | to take along with one; to sustain from falling.

手 | to take another by the hand.

筐 | to carry a basket on the arm.

失 | carried off and lost.

左右 | 侍 personal attendants.

起 | to lift up and carry away.

如取如 | if you take it up and carry it away.

扏老 | 幼 support the aged and lead away the young, as Aesneas did when escaping danger.

觍 | A sort of horn stiletto, or ivory bodkin hung at the girdle; it was used to untie knots.

童子佩 | the lad wears a bodkin.

觬 | a star λ in Orion; a large tortoise, for which the next is probably the correct form.

屃 | A species of land tortoise, whose shell is rather fine; it is marbled and used in divination; name of a star.

赑 or 鷄 | the great tortoise found about the mouth of the Yellow River; it is said to make some kind of noise.

鎛 | A kind of tripod or boiler; a large basin; a large bell; the rays proceeding from the sun like darts, as it shines through the clouds; they are indicative of good luck, and describe the watery rays at sunset.

Read iu. An old name of Li-kiau 真江府 in Yunnan, for which 麥 is now the common form, and to which this character as a primitive is continually contracted.

 enumerable, to enumerate, to count.

From *field and scepter.*

A field containing fifty *menc*; or between eight and nine acres; a parcel of ground; the labors of the fields.

从 | a kitchen garden.

病於夏 | distressed by the summer's toil.

一 | a row of growing vegetables.

From *hills* and hard to examine contracted for the sound.

Name of a mountain in Poh-ch'eu 卾州 in Ying-ch'eu 龙 in the north of Nanganwui; 康 Hi K'ang lived here, and gave it his name, which he had changed from 嵌.

僫 | Combined of 役 a *pheasant*, with 萬 a spout on top to represent the crest, and 同 splendid for the phonetic.

A sort of bird classed among the swallows; a revolution.

子 | a bird like a hoopoe, which the people of Sz'ch'ueh 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.

现 | one revolution of a wheel.

Read iu. An old name of Li-kiau 真江府 in Yunnan, for which 麥 is now the common form, and to which this character as a primitive is continually contracted.

An old town in the state Ki in the southeast of Shantung, but afterwards taken by the ruler of Tsi.

下 | a place in the state Tsi north of the River Tsi, in the northwest of Shantung.

From *eight or divide, and air breath, q. d. the breath dividing or issuing forth.

An interjection of admiration, used in poetry alone, placed at the end of a line or ceasural pause, as if to take breath, and emphasize the expression, like Selah; but also of inquiry or doubt, if in the first part of it; it is a final expletive in many cases, to show that the sentence is poetical.

安且吉 | fitting and tasteful, eh — said of dress.

方如之人 | just that very man.

凤 | 何德之衰 Oh Fung | Oh Fung! how your virtue has degenerated.

有美人 | 天一方 I have a dear one, besure, but she is far off under her own sky.

燕笑语 | how we did laugh and talk at the feast!
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 月 mouth and 略 a band of music; it must not be confused with 月善 goodness.

Joy, delight; glad, joyful; to be pleased with; that which gives joy; to give joy to; to rejoice; to like.

 rápida or 速 a joyful face; a happy look.

欲 gratified; it gives pleasure; I am greatly pleased.

悦 pleased with.

金 festival fees.

容 your portrait; pleasant looking.

甚 greatly pleased with.

歡 joy, delighted.

事 or 事 a joyful occasion, a festa.

辨 A matter to prepare for a merry time.

不勝之 exceeding great joy.

宴 the house is full with merriment.

新 is more commonly used in the southern provinces.

有人有子 your wife is with child; 有子 is another form of the same congratulation.

道 to congratulate one upon anything.

愛 to delight in, to joy in.

楽 joy and delight; it is also a Buddhist term (tosaite) for the fourth heaven (dora-loka) where bodhisattvas are reborn before they become Budhas on earth; it is often applied to monasteries.

鈍 doubled joys, as when two happy events come together; this is also written 鑑 and placed on walls as a wish that all joys may be doubled.

先先後後 when things are very bad, then they must surely mend.

妹 a courtesan who aided Kwei or Kieu in his orgies, and brought on the ruin of the Hia dynasty, B.C. 1763.

報 it foretokens good luck, as when the lampwick opens.

中心之 I like it with all my heart.

出望外 a pleasure exceeding all my hopes, a most unexpected joy.

鴛 the magpie, from its merry-sounding chatter.

雀尾 magpie's tail, the perked-up things put at the ends of the ridge-pole on fine houses.

喜 To get the heart's joy; gratified, exultant at success; pleased, fond of doing.

改 造 fond of altering and making.

欣 delighted at.

喜 A small, long-legged red spider, called 男 or 喜女 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.

鈍 From mouth and hopeful; used for 鑑 to sob, and the next.

To grieve and mourn without weeping; to be alarmed and whimper; to breathe hard in sleep; one defines it to laugh, to chuckle.

哈 surprising! dreadful!

鈍 To snore in a loud manner; to blow the nose, to clean the nose.

鈍 Occurs used for 落 a sprite; the noise used in calling pigs.

鈍 Intended to represent a receptacle, with a lid over it to hide things; it is the 25th radical, and is used only as such in a few characters relating to outers; it nearly resembles indre a wild.

A case or coffe for storing things.

鈍 From weapon and a sort of dish, referring to the wings of an army.

鈍 To fence with weapons; to play, to divert one's self; to joke; in jest; a play, a comedy, a mime, a theatrical performance; to make fun of; to dally with.

笑 to laugh at.

譏 to make sport or game of one, to play practical jokers.

調 to take liberties with, to dally with.

弄 法 or 飯 法 to play tricks; juggling; to do sleight-of-hand tricks.

弄 to disturb one, to annoy, to make a fool of.

聽 or 聽 to go to the theater.

演 or 演 to act plays.

一班 or 子 a company of actors.

一 椽 or 一 椽 the boards; also called 一 築 or 一 築, a theater, a play-house or stand.

房 the green-room.

一齣 or 一 軸 one act of a play.

舞 to play, as children or numbers.

鈍 the gambols of ducks.

鈍 the dragon playing with the pearl.

鈍 the fish are nibbling at the fallen blossoms.

鈍 to ridicule, to make gibes at, to joke.

狐 An exclamation of regret.

狐 Ah! the ancient kings are not forgotten.
From silk: and to connect.

To tie, to bind, to fasten on; to continue; to hold on, to retain; to keep in mind; attached to; to recall, as something by association; as a title in some histories, denotes private or appended biographies.

舟 to fasten a boat.

提 a strap or cord to fasten by, as which holds a button on a cap.

累 to implicate.

聯 results following; the consequences of an act.

或 or 懷 to remember with affection; ardent love.

無庸 念 don't be so anxious about him, as an absent friend.

上去 tie it on so that I can draw it up, as a hold of mortar.

辭 explanation of the prognostics.

春情 anxious thoughts come up — about my absent husband.

From silk and a stroke or stem; it is used with the preceding, and some regard it as a contracted form.

The clue, connection, link, or passage, which joins things; a succession, as in a family; related to, succeeding; in anatomy, a nerve or connecting tube.

世 a genealogy; successive generations.

譜 a family record.

相 continuous, mutually joined.

胃 the esophagus.

肝 a tube or duct which native physicians think connects the heart and liver; there are two others from the heart to the spleen and kidneys.

累無窮 an interminable succession, an infinite series.

不勝 懸至 the deepest anxiety and concern, as for another's safety.

出皖南 my ancestors came from Nanghui.

係 From man and to connect; used with the last two.

To connect with what is before; belonging to; attached to; to bind; the substantive verb, to be, is, are.

委 or 實 or 本 it is thus; it is truly so; the reply is 委 or 果 that is the case.

皆 have you all here; there are all kinds.

屬 connected with; belongs to.

是 it not so?

關 重 a his responsibilities are great; the consequences are very serious.

他 惡 a he is a bad man.

In Cantonese. A preposition, from, at, in; to remain, to stay at; a particle showing that all is done, no more, well so.

你重 個 處 do you still live here?

邊處來 where do you come from?

點 呢 how will it be? how is it?

錦 The pivot in a well-sweep on which it works; the name of a fruit like a plum.

錦 From worship and to join.

A sacrifice or worship known in the Tsin dynasty, called 錦, observed in spring and autumn; it was designed to avert bad harvests and other evils.

錦 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.

錦 From cloud and vapor; interchanged with 靲 like.

霧 indistinct; sun somewhat obscured, but the sky bright.

霰 A long sigh, q. d. the heart's breath; to groan, to sigh.

然 太息 one needs to sigh over it.

然 無 數 groaning aloud as I lie on my bed.

读 無? Angry, enraged at; to reach to.

破 無 鋤 break their raging onset, and drive them back.

飢 Living cattle anciently offered to the gods or presented to princes, to give a banquet; provisions, food, grain, fruit.

羊 a living sheep, presented at the new moon.

馬 a fodder for horses.

粟 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.

In Cantonese. To feed animals.

豕 feed the pigs.

雀 未曾 have you fed the bird?

啞 From mouth and reaching to.

To laugh out; sneering laughter.

然 jolly, loud laughing.

兄弟不知 其笑矣 my brothers will not know it, and will only laugh at me.

Read tieh. To bite, to gnaw.

臥虎尾不 人 今 it is lucky if you step on a tiger's tail that he don't bite you; — a fortunate-teller's saw.

盼 From eye and an interjection; it is not the same as pau 眼 to see.

然 weared out, ceaseless toiling and moiling.

曖目之 looked at him sternly.

深懸 in much anxious doubt.
<table>
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<td>問</td>
<td>An old word used in the east of Shantung for breathing.</td>
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<td>気</td>
<td>An ox dying from want of food; cattle starving; provender, fodder.</td>
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**HIA.**

Old sounds, ha, ka, ga, and hat. *In Cantonese, ha, and one la and hāk; — in Swatow, hé, hia, and lu; — in Amoy, ha; — in Fuhchau, ha, hia, and hāk; — in Shanghai, 'a, ya, 'o, hō, and hāk; — in Chūn, hia.*

| 頽 | Hunchbacked, the body bent over; to stoop. |
| 偉 | Hunchbacked, the body bent over; to stoop. |
| 紅 | to bow, to bend low. |
| 不下 | unwilling (or unable) to bow. |

From valley and tooth.

| 萬道 | The opening of a valley. |
| 之 | the adit of a gorge, a desolate mouth of a ravine, or wady between hills. This phrase is written in many ways. |

从| door and tooth; interchanged with the last. |
| closure | A door, and yet leave a crack. |
| 着門 | To close a door, and yet leave a crack. |
| 不要開 | close the door without shutting it. |

| 明 | To open the mouth and breathe slowly, as when eating peppermint or ginger; to pant. |
| 从 | From rain and to borrow. |
| 風 | Clouds tinged red, as at the coming dawn; vapor which looks lurid and lowering; a smoky red haze; flushed, bright. |

| 云 | Cloudy red vapors. |
| 開 | [the Althea] opens its flowers in emulation of a beauty's checks. |

| 晚 | or | a bright muddy sunset. |
| 月 | 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. |
| 醉 | flushed with drink. |
| 光 | the bright rays shine in all directions, as the aureole over a god. |

| 蟹 | Crustaceans allied to the lobster and shrimp; a prawn, a crawfish, a crangon; it is also applied to the black fish from its leaps. |
| 子 | a shrimp. |
| 人 | large yellow prawns. |
| 龍 | the great crawfish or *Palamos.* |
| 銀 | small shrimps (*Palamonides*), when dried are called | 末 | or | shrimp rice. |
| 油 | oil from prawns. |
| 蠟 | shrimp sauce. |
| 竹 | dry salted prawns. |
| 頷 | a shrimp's feelers; also a fancy name for finely woven door-screens of bamboo. |
| 飢 | a skin-flint, *lit.* one who will cut a shrimp's egg in two. (Cantonese.) |

| 蝦 | A shrimp, a prawn. |
| 蝦 | A sort of shell-fish. |
| 夷 | the people of Yeso, so called because they were said to burrow like crabs or crayfish. |

In Cantonese. Playful, skipping like a shrimp.

| 賽 | A horse of a light rust color, likened to a topaze, or the hue of prawns. |
| 餌 | there were both bay and grisly horses. |

Distant, remote, afar off; advanced in years; occurs used for *ho* why. |
| 遞 | everybody knows it. |
| 遞 | both those near and those far off; those here and far away are alike. |
| 松鶴 | The fir and stork are long-lived; — they are both used as emblems of longevity. |
| 終 | to remove away, to make an end of. |
| 古 | unknown, desert regions. |
The leaves of the water-lily or Nelumbo.

A reddish stone; a blemish, flaw, or crack in a gem; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; how; severe.

not yet in flower.

A reddish stone; a blemish, flaw, or crack in a gem; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; how; severe.

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 the purport of the following; as the transition of the subject in hand; turn now to the next.

next time.

the following moon.

one rap, as on a drum.

it is below; underneath.

the people, the multitude, the lower classes; but denotes the baser sort, vicious people.

to ship off goods.

to embark.

are you going to Suchan?

not discontented, offended at; it will not do, it can't pass; I cannot stand it.

he tries to think himself to be less than others.

dependants, aids; but is to begin to act, to lay down the hand.

servants, attendants.

a low tone, a low pitch.

the right hand or inferior side.

it will not rain.

it does rain.

everywhere, all around, as in a house.

do not hesitate to ask your inferiors.

not less than many thousands.

you must go to him first.

we who are under your control, said by the gentry or others to a local magistrate.

a poor sort, inferior.

to repress, to curb anger.

how much did you exchange it for?

he invaded Corea; i.e. he descended on it.

send a challenge to battle.

bottom lands, plains; also used for this lower world.

a prince can condescend to his inferiors; it can also mean, your abilities, Sir, are very ordinary.

An hour, the hour or stroke of the clock.

half past six.

come back in about an hour.

A little while.

stop a minute.

I'll go with you presently.

Formed of 友 to follow and 貢 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 fur, a rod.

or 大 an old name for Bactria or part of it.

plant the fields at the right time.

the summer season.

the summer solstice.

weather like the dog-days.

Chinese linen, grass-cloth.
功绩 | His merits are known throughout the country.

绿树 | The dense shadows of the Inxian trees

一 | In the first great Chinese dynasty of Hia from 2205 to 1766; a list of seventeen sovereigns is given, who reigned during this period.

厦 | A great house, a mansion.

山 | Multifaceted Hia, is still used for China, denoting the country and its government; while 蛇 for the same has become obsolete.

厦廂 | From shelter and summer; the first form is most usual.

厦 | A great house, a mansion.

厦 | A side-room; the smaller rooms on the sides of a court.

厦 | A palace cut out of one stick.

厦 | A great house demands a great variety of materials; a great ruler needs many talents in his officers.

厅房 | The village of Mongha near Macao, where the first American treaty was signed.

房 | 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.

前廊 | A verandah before and a flush wall behind.

暇 | A hole in a wall.

暇 | A fissure, a crack; met. a cause of offence, an occasion for strife.

暇 | To look at carefully and leisurely; to watch with interest, as a vessel maneuvering.

暇 | A stone split through; clefts in rocks.

暇 | A diarrhoea.

暇 | This is often incorrectly written like 厝, 同 by.

暇 | Wild, reckless talk.

暇 | A cover, with upper and lower 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 蓋.
HIAH.

Old sounds, hat, kat, gat, hap, and gap. In Canton, hat, hap, and sp; — in Swatow, hat, ap, kip, and chip; — in Amoy, hat, gat, ab, ab, gap, kiat, and kip; — in Foochow, hak, ak, biek, and k’ak; — in Shanghai, héh, hé, “ch,” kiek, kéh, and yéh; — in Chihp, hiah.

From a case and a scale.

A chest, a trunk of a small size; a cofier, a casket; a press or escrutoire; a case for books; to indorse.

拜帖 | a card-case.

箱 | a box, a nicely made case.

花綫 | a lady’s thread-case.

玉盒 | a jewel-case, a casket.

剑盒 | he incloses a sword and surrounds a lamp; — said of a clever but plain-looking man.

押

A pen for tigers or wild beasts; a lock-up or pen for prisoners; to cage; a scabbard.

楨 | name of a fragrant tree, perhaps the sassafras.

虎吕出於 | the tigers and the rhinoceroses have got out of their cages; met. the rulers are cruel or unused, and the people rebel.

押

A well trained dog; to approach near; familiar with, accustomed; irreverent, disrespectful; to descrate, to contemn, to slight; to change; to caress.

愛情 | mutual attachment.

玩 | to play with, to toy with, as a woman.

肆 | to descrate, to profane, to do indignity to.

轻 | to disregard and slight.

侮 | to annoy, to disturb, to treat irreverently.

未 | 君位 | I am not used to government affairs.

优 | to entertain or see jugglers or actors.

習 | intimate with; expert at.

押

To swallow, to gulp down; to taste; to inhale, as fishes do water.

喫 | to sip, to drink.

一啖茶 | take a drink of tea.

一口酒 | sip a little wine.

啞 | the cry or hum of a crowd.

In Cantonese. To tuck up the sleeves or dress; to turn up the skirts.

繫頭 | to tuck up the trowsers.

繫 | to strap the tiller, as when steering in a high wind.

押

Pleased; joy, delight.

From eye and injury.

瞎 | Blind of one or both eyes; blindly, ignorantly; bennighted; heedless, recklessly; to do things blindly, to act as if blind.

子 | a blind person; used as an epithet, you blind lout!

七 | 八 | all in confusion.

一目 | lost one eye; such a person is called  | 角 | a blind tiger, a cyclops.

閼 | run against, like a blind man; to be disappointed.

瞎着 | too dark to see; i.e., it is time to light the lamps.

莫 | 不得 | 黑 | 火 | 火 | before the dark lamps and blind fires are used; — before lamp-lighting.

子 | 魚 | like a blind man seeking a fish; — i.e., I cannot find him; also a name for the blindman’s buff.

語 | to answer like a blind man; to mislead by one’s replies; to talk with wayfarers.

弄 | to meddle with in a disorderly manner.

充 | 拜 | to heedlessly advance money, to venture it blindly on a scheme.

兩個 | 子作 | [you are like] | two blind people owing to each other; neither of you know anything about it.

說 | 話 | (properly written  | 話) | to tell a falsehood; to lie.

盲人 | 马 | a blind man riding a blind horse; i.e., running into danger heedlessly.

In Shanghai. Like, resembling.

像 | or | 替 | like; looks the same.

From carriage or metal and injury; the third form is antique.

The linch-pin, or iron ring on the nave, which keeps the wheel in its place; the creaking or rumbling of a cart; to govern, to rule; to regulate or guide public morals, as a censor does; to turn.

統 | to direct generally, to oversee.

管 | to control, to rule over.

万世 | 之 | 拱 | the controller of all ages — is filial piety.

受 | to be under another’s orders.

投 | 留 | to take out the linch-pin and keep a friend; — to urge a guest to stay.

左 | 當 | 右 | names of stars.

Algorab in Corvus.

峡

Hills each side of a charm 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 gat; a strait.

口 | a pass in the hills.

水 | a rapid, applied only where steep banks contract the stream.
狡

From strength and happy.

From dog and to squeeze; this and the next are constantly interchanged.

Narrow, strait, the opposite of wide; mean, contracted, narrow-minded; to regard as petty; to treat as mean.

窄 narrow, as a boat; insufficient, cramped for room.

皮皮 niggardly; mean, stingy.

或 or, or contracted views, prejudiced; mean; low-lived.

度量 sordid, petty; illiberal.

道路相逢 they met in a narrow path; i.e. these enemies could not avoid each other.

无自广以人 do not condemn other's straits by your freedom.

陕

A narrow defile.

省 a narrow pass; a gorge, a defile; a confined place in a river; in straits.

门 a narrow door; met the strait gate.

Hiah.

From black and lucky.

A deep, uniform black; crafty, wily, artful; or in a good sense, clever, intelligent.

奸 full of dodges, guileful.

狡 slippery, untrustworthy.

狡狡 курс which is the dolt, and which is the smart one?

圆

The plaintive cry of the camel.

載重駝鳴 when loaded too heavily, the camel cries out.

鞍 a saddle-cloth.

红袍 a horse's hounings embroidered with red flowers.

洽

From water and to join; it occurs used for its primitive.

To soak, as water into the ground; to instil, to imbue; to assemble; to permeate, to pervade; to blend, to harmonize with; to affect well; to supply, provided for; just, exactly; old name of a river, now called the Jin, on which Hoh-yang hien lies in the east of Shansi.

穴 the hole he has just this moment gone.

穴民心 the people are well satisfied; it pleases the people greatly.

相 or and intimate, as friends; mutual liking; agreeable to, as two dispositions.

以百礼 to furnish everything for the ceremonies.

情合理 he has good sense and great ability.

恩 favors granted, as by government.

當 proper, agreeable, in order.

可 very well done, all right.

高論 to disseminate high, correct doctrine; true and exalted principles.

在 on the north of the River Hiah.

教化 that his doctrines pervade and reform, as the soul or world.

In Cantonese. To keep from the air, as a sore by a poultice; poor, neglected, dirty.

歪 spoiled, as by moldiness.

瘡 to poultice a sore.

脆 crackling, crisp, light, like pastry.

袷 The united sacrifice, a general worship by relatives of their remote and near ancestors, made triennially by the emperor and princes; the smell of the sacrifices mingling in the temple.

大 the grand family sacrifice.

 hete Fiery, blazing; at the south it means to provoke, to scold; to boil in water, to cook by boiling.

湯 to boil soup.

气 to irritate.

偕 Stout, vigorous, brawny.

不知(OPP) is he perfectly fearless.

Debe a high pile of dust and refuse.
Old sounds, ha, ka, kap, gap, and gak. In Cantonese, hai and ho; — in Swatow, hai, ci, hia, ho and kau; — in Amoy, hai; — in Fukchau, hai, n, and ha; — in Shanghai, ye, 'n, ya, and hi; — in Chiifu, hai.

From hide and a baton; the second form, though unauthorized, is common; the third is antique, and is more frequently read hi.

Shoes; a pump; a slipper; a gaoler; a band or string.

一對 | a pair of shoes.

滑 | a woman's shoe, worn by women with small feet.

木 | wooden soled shoes for wet weather.

底 | the sole of a shoe.

匠 | a shoemaker.

抽 | a shoe-horn.

金 | fees paid to brokers.

踏拉 | slippers without heels.

掌 | a sole; a strip of hide used to beat the mouth.

乍穿著 | he 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! coarse and rough.

粗 | he is very mean.

谐 | From words or reed and all; the second form is very unusual.

谐 | 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 | the matter will brook no delay; imminent, instant.

‧ | terrib. | abrupt; accentuated; scarcely; 

‧ | harmonious tone or chords; a grammatical term for characters whose primitive is a real phonetic, and rules the sound, as 案 is sounded like 亞; or like 方, &c.

八音克 | to make the notes to accord; to harmonize the tones.

事無不 | all is well arranged; nothing is discordant.

笑或訕 | to jest and laugh with; to gibes, to sport with.

蟹 | From insect and to loosen as the phonetic.

 complète | A crab.

膏 | a large red species, fat and rich.

黃油 | 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.

快艇 | a rapid row-boat, so called from its ears, often as many as fifty or sixty.

扮 | to tie a crab to take out its meat; applied to a mode of tricing a man up by the hands and feet to make him confess.

駭 | Suddenly alarmed, startled, terrified; to change color from fear; to disperse; to beat the tattoo and arouse the army.

怕 | to be scared, frightened.

驚 | astonished, amazed.

驚 | suddenly alarmed, startling.

羞 | abashed, ashamed.

‧ | strange, frightful, horrid-looking.

‧ | he looks much scared.

‧ | excessively alarmed and angry at.

懈 | From heart and to loosen as the phonetic.

懈 | Idle, remiss, negligent, inattentive; slow.

懈 | slow and idle, shiftless.

懈 | or or 忿 lazy, inefficient in office.

懈 | busy morning and night.

懈 | not to weaken, not allowed to diminish in vigor.

懈 | From water and to loosen.

懈 | A creek or canal; a cove or small inlet is 崖; it is applicable also to a large estuary.

懈 | a rivulet.

懈 | In Pokingee. Thin, as congee or paste.

懈 | A valley; a low hill separated from a higher one; name of a valley in the Kwanlun Mts.

懈 | A fabulous animal, the half deer, half unicorn, also called 非羊; it dwells in the desert, and goes wicked men when it sees them; the figure is used as the official embroidery of censors and intendents; stern, firm, as this animal is thought to be.
To meet one unexpectedly; a pleasant accidental meeting.

访

访 hiai To come across unexpectedly, as a friend.

访 hie From plant and to loosen as the phonetic.

薇

薇

薇 hie A woody climbing plant, the root of which is the root of the Sin?tax China, but this is unlikely, though the plant is probably one of that genus, and in Kiangsi its root is used for food.

薇红 hiai has reddish flowers, and is probably a species of Asclepiadac (a Symphyoglossum?)

薇读 hiai A medicinal plant having yellow lance shaped leaves, reddish flowers, and round pepper like seeds; the seems to denote two plants, of which one is a sort of Trapa, the other resembles the Hydrogonus.

薇 | 植 | a plant growing near Macao (Fallopia nervosa, Lour.) whose leaves are dried for a tea.

薇 | 植 | a water plant (Batomus umbellatus) resembling a lily, whose rhizomes are eaten.

薇 | 植 | To take hold, to take up in the hand; to pass, as a dish at table; to bring to one.

薇 | 植 | 把刀子 bring a penknife to me. (Curtiense.)

薇 | 植 | From wood and implement. 

薇 | 植 | 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.

薇 | 植 | or | 伊 weapons or spears, guns, artillery, swords, &c.

薇 | 植 | a curious contrivance, delicate machinery.

薇 | 植 | 变 | 伊 a crafty, malicious scheme.

薇 | 植 | 丁 | fights with weapons, usually refers to clan and village fights.

薇 | 植 | 丁 | From teeth and scaly plates.

薇 | 植 | To gnash the teeth, as when angry; plates of mail arranged like teeth.

薇 | 植 | to exhibit a venemous hatred.

薇 | 植 | 誉 | Composed of plants, leeks and bad.

薇 | 植 | A species of onion, the shallot or scallions (Allium ascalonenicum), with fistula leaves, common in Hu-kwang; it is forbidden to those who fast; name of a mat.

薇 | 植 | or | 伊 the bulbs of scallions.

薇 | 植 | a wild species of Allium without bulbs.

薇 | 植 | 烛 | Composed of leek and broken; it is used chiefly as a primitive, and is also written with the radical L added.

薇 | 植 | 勇 | Courageous, bold, energetic; mean; hasty, urgent.

薇 | 植 | 感 | daring, full of flight.

薇 | 植 | 香 | Mist or dewy vapor on the sea is 伊; also denotes night damps in northern regions, which are conducive to health, an allusion, it may be, to the aurora.

薇 | 植 | 师生 | the teacher and his pupils are all in a happy and pleasing accord.

薇 | 植 | 口 | or | 伊 or | 伊 to worship, to burn incense; the last also means going to the temples.

薇 | 植 | 口 | an incense jar or basin.

薇 | 植 | 油 | aromatic oils, as pomatum or bergamot; in the north, it usually means sesamum oil.

薇 | 植 | 植 | an incense-table in a temple.

薇 | 植 | 荷 | or | 伊荷包 scent bags, small aromatic fobs for perfumes.

HIANG.

Old sounds, hiang, kiang, and giang. In Canton, hiong and hong; — in Swatow, hiai, hie, and hang; — in Amoy, hie, peng, hang, and k'iang; — in Fuzhou, hiai and hong; — in Shanghai, hiai and hong; — in Chi'in, hiai.

香

香 hiai Composed of 黎 millet and 卿 sweet, both contracted; it forms the 186th radical of a small and natural group of characters.

香 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.
Hiang.

登 | to burn stupefying drugs.

客 | worshipers, or visitors to temples.

珠 | fragrant beads, made of lign-aloes and other woods.

烟 | the smoke of incense has ceased, as in a ruined temple.

木 | pitchcock, burned as an incense.

麝 | the fragrance of the deer, i.e. the navel of the musk deer.

鄉 | musk.

鄉 | From 邑 or 郡 place repeated back to back, with 郷 a kernel between them; it is not the same as 郷 a minister.

村 | a village, a country town walled.

梦 | 下 the country; at the village.

云 | 夢入白雲 he dreamed that he went to the cloudy halls.

老 | an elderly gentleman, an old man of sixty.

老 | the village elder.

紳 | a country gentleman.

黨 | a village company, cabal, or society.

居南 | they dwell in the southern parts of the land.

科 | or 试 the triennial examination for Liujin.

恶 | a hypocrite, a double-faced man.

異 | a strange country, a distant region.

入 | 酒 | to frequent grog-shops and taverns.

打 | 談 | to speak a village brogue.

黑 | 熟 | to sleep soundly.

有 | 蕃 | he has several neighbors near him.

夜 | 晨 | the night draws on to the dawn.

香 | The fragrant smell of grain, as newly reaped millet; the odor of beef's tallow; used for the last.

合 | 手 | to perceive a slight fragrance.

合香 | smell of a stack of millet.

粥 | soup or porridge made of beef hashed fine and boiled thoroughly; small ganglions found in the flesh of oxen or sheep.

舫 | From boat and work; it is now chiefly used as a contraction for 择^en 舫 vessel.

舫 | a vessel or boat in the Wu country, an old name for the canal boats in Kiangsu.

享 | From 高 and 日 to speak; both altered in combination; q.d. as when bringing in sacrifices to the gods; it differs now from 享 successful, though originally like it.

享 | 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.

年 | 用 | to enjoy the use of.

年 | 多少 | how long did he live?

福 | 不可 | it is not well to run through all your pleasures.

永 | 福 | to enjoy eternal happiness.

长 | 长 | a long enjoyment.

国 | 国 | to reign, to sit on the throne.

配 | mating or equalizing the felicity, refers to the defilement of the spirits of emperors, making them equal to Heaven and Earth.

从 | to eat and village; occurs used for both the last and next.

宴 | 購客 to feast friends and guests, as at a 大 a state banquet or formal entertainment.

神 | offerings for the gods.

祠 | to present offerings of any kind.

荷 | “still [come to] the sacrifice,” the usual end of a prayer to the gods.

上 | a dinner to graduates.

糖 | sugar figures carried at weddings.

响 | From sound and village as the phonetic.

响 | An echo, described as the noise outside of the sound; a noise, clatter, fracas; echoing, sounding, reverberating; jingling; used for an intensive before adjectives.

亮 | a loud, a distinct sound.

声 | one word, one clap; a single sound.

水 | the rippling of water, as by the side of a boat.

应 | an echo, a reverberation; a response or general consent, popular cooperation.

晴 | a very clear sky, a cloudless day.
Hiang.

A little while; formerly; lucid, plain, as evidence.

Opposite; to incline to; to seek to attain; to approach; to show one's mind to; to guide; attractively, encouragingly.

ex- / k'iang /

From sun and village.

A kind of gem; some describe it as an ornament of stone worn by women as a girdle clasp.

The old form is composed of two public, denoting the public thoroughfare in a place.

A side street, a crooked lane among the houses; an alley in a village; a by-street; a wynd; a narrow path or street of dwellings; a passage in a harem.

In a wretched neighborhood.

Like the last.

To prepare food and take it out to the laborers in the fields.

From insect and village, but explained to be the insect that knows sound.

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, hercaphore: points of the compass; name of a small ancient feudality in the present Ho-chen and in east of Nhan-lun, near the Yangtsz' R.

A former day, previously; towards the sun.

A while past.

For a while, formerly.

Going first.

The bearing, the aspect of, as a location.

Northeasterly, facing the north.

The object of desire.

The intention; the scope of the idea.

You can try to borrow money of him.

To go ahead.

I wish to speak to you.

Attend to what I say.

Where are you going?
**HIAO.**

### 閣

A raised path between fields; to prepare, to make ready.

### 項

From head and work.

The nap, 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 fandatory, now Hiang-ch'ing hien.

### 閥

City in Ch'ang-ch'eng fu in the east border of Honan.

### 帶

Cap strings; a neck-ribbon.

### 頭

The back of the neck, nearly the same as "脖", a common term for the throat.

### 款

A deposit on interest.

### 公

Public funds; the general stock.

### 爲

There are items (or charges) which are not yet cleared off.

### 欠

Debts; one's liabilities.

### 百

One class of revenue or payments.

### 四

Four steeds with long arched necks.

### 各

Each sort of goods.

### 別

Another kind.

### 圈

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.

### 事

Something this sort of thing, this kind of affair.

---

**HIAO.**

*Old sounds,* kio, kio, guo, go, kau, and gat. *In Canton,* hiu, hao, and ngao; *in Swatow,* ngao, hio, and hau; *in Amoy,* hiao, kau, ngam, and hau; *in Fuhehao,* hiu, ngo, han, and nga; *in Shanghai,* mo and yo; *in Chiun,* hiao.

### 嘴

From four months around one head; *q.d.* the voice going above the head; it is also read "ngao."

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 dog's tail; and a river.

### 蝥

To vilify with foul words, as the populace do.

### 聽

You bear me with indifference and contempt.

### 民

The people were dissatisfied with him.

### 民情

The disposition of the populace is giddy and conceited.

### 民

To treat unfairly.

### 貧

Impoverished, no resources, diminishing.

### 鮥

The querulous tone of complaint; the chattering of birds; to gripe, to mourn; fear dread.

### 現

A gentle, good horse; strong, brave, courageous; skillful at pitching, as in quoits; to pitch at.

### 勇

Hasty, warlike, valorous.

### 騎

An aid-de-camp to a general.

### 將

A brave general.

### 中

To hit the tag, as in pitch-farthing; to throw the rods into the jar, an old game.

### 焘

From *fire* and *high*; also read kaf, chao, and *fio,* in the same general sense of blazing.

To sear, to burn or char; to roast, to toast; great heat.

### 乾

To dry before the fire.

### 多

He has a raging fever.
Hia.

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.

耗 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 鹧 the white owl, or a similar species of the owl family; a fabulous animal.

背 a delicious tasted bird, good for soups or to roast.

猴 [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 鷃 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 Wu-ti served up a soup made of it on the 5th of the 5th moon; to expose the heads of criminals in cages in terrorem; brave, wicked, unscrupulous; a bandit.

音在 or 音 to expose heads in cages.

私 a smuggler; a lawless fellow.

驃 brave cavalry; hardly, mosttroopers.

駱 a wicked chieftain.

羹 an owl soup; see a figure for one who would kill even his kindred.

敗 one who risks his head by smuggling or selling salt illegally.

The lofty imposing effect of grand buildings.

或 or 呀 grand and high, as a palace.

Like the next and more correct; used in medical books.

喉 a hacking cough; irritation in the throat.

或 or 疾 the asthma.

To howl, to bellow; to scream, as a tiger; to roar, as beasts when angry or afraid; to grunt, as a bear; to pant, to gasp; to cough, to breathe hard.

卸 or 卸 to angrily bluster and rail at.

喉 a short breath.

喘 the asthma; to breathe with difficulty.

喘 to frighten and scream at; to threaten, to browbeat.

From mouth and tiger; also read hia' and occurs used for 俛 to intimidate; the third form also means the snarl of a dog; and the second is a synonyn 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.

怒如虎 savage as a screaming tiger.

一一一 one who scared me dreadfully.

From to breathe and high.

Steam rising high; hot air ascending.

蒸 hot mists, vapor like steam.

浮云 the mist rises and floats off into clouds.

热 air, like the summer-colt in dog days.

To call one from a distance, to hail.

A sound, arising from cracking the joints; the shin-bone.

In Fu-hsien used for 骨 The leg or foot; a classifier of one of a pair.

任 a lackey, an attendant, a footman.

牛 the mules.

走 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.

The six lines of a diagram as 

六 the six lines of a diagram as 象 each line is called a hia', and their meaning 象 or the diagram's idiom or imagery.

卦 the eight original, or the sixty-four derived diagrams of Fu-hsi; the 世 refer to one's self, and the 横 to another, when casting a divination or charm.

辞 the explanation or occult end of each line in the diagram.

From flesh and to blend; like the next.

Savory viands; meats dressed for the table with the bones in; sacrificed meats; delicacies for a feast.

佳 the term for delicate viands and sweet liquor; i.e. every luxury.

Meats; rich food; a feast; to taste.

to roast meats.

熟 dressed meats, delicacies.

核 meats and fruits, as arranged for an offering.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIAO.</td>
<td>Used for the last and the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毀</td>
<td>Mixed, blended; to mix as metals; to confuse, to put into disorder; meat with the bones in it; pulse food or diet; to use as food; viands, sauces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>列</td>
<td>To set out in order, arranged properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尽</td>
<td>All mixed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>又</td>
<td>And they had their nice dishes too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雜</td>
<td>Miscellaneous; not perspicuous; muddy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>淇</td>
<td>Mixed, muddy, roiled; name of an affluent of the Yellow river in south of Shansi in Yangching in Honan which runs across Honan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乱</td>
<td>All in confusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>淇漁</td>
<td>The pure and turbid (i.e. the bad and the good) are all mixed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嵩</td>
<td>Name of several hills in the western part of Honan province; a stream near them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遠</td>
<td>A famous pass in Honan, not far from Wên Wang's capital Fung-ching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳳</td>
<td>Two noted peaks in Min-chi hien in Honan fù.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晝</td>
<td>Soup made from pork cut up and boiled thoroughly; savory, fragrant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>由</td>
<td>From day and eminent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晝</td>
<td>Light, clear, as in the morning; early, the dawn; matins; luminous, perspicuous, plainly stated; intelligent, easy to perceive; to make to understand, to comprehend; to meet; gratified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td>I understand; I perceive it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>Inform him; I see it clearly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未</td>
<td>Why I don't catch the meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>Clearly understood; a full perception of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>It is getting to be light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>A plain proclamation; to plainly command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>通</td>
<td>I fully understand it; it is very plain; the opposite of 不知.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>分</td>
<td>He does not understand it at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行</td>
<td>Night stay early and stop late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晓</td>
<td>The rooster announces the dawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筵</td>
<td>The matin bell—in a monastery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>昌</td>
<td>Composed of white thrice repeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>髓</td>
<td>Three dishes, composed of turnips, rice, and sugar-candy, all of them white things, to which the character alludes, and called 筵; they were prepared by a man named Ts'ien, for his friend the poet Su Tung-p'o, but he answered the 飯 or downy meal, i.e. one out of empty dishes or 筵; hence these two phrases denote a Barracuda feast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孝</td>
<td>From old contrasted, with the child underneath; q. d. the child supporting the parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>功</td>
<td>Duty, respect and obedience to parents and seniors; filial piety, which 行为 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 眠 line or warp of heaven, the 睡 right of earth, and the 行 duty of man; time of mourning for parents; filial; mourning apparel; funeral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>報</td>
<td>A filial son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穿</td>
<td>To put on the 衣 or mourning dress for a parent; which is worn 27 months in different styles, till 溜 in the mourning is ended, when it is laid aside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>功</td>
<td>Dutiful and submissive to parents; to act filially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>佳</td>
<td>He is an obstinate undutiful son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>也</td>
<td>Filial requirements; the logic of filial piety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行</td>
<td>To obey a parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>目</td>
<td>A filial heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謝</td>
<td>To visit and thank friends after a parent's funeral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祭</td>
<td>To worship the ancestral spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>祭</td>
<td>The Canon of Filial Duty, a work written about B.C. 475, by Tséng-t'ieh, a disciple of Confucius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>孫</td>
<td>A term for a k'aitse graduate, intimating his loyalty and frugality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>當</td>
<td>即</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>緊</td>
<td>From strength and to join; it is much used where the next would be correctly employed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>努</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>努</td>
<td>Earnest efforts in a calling; in speaking of officers' punishments, as 這 effort 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斥</td>
<td>場 to valorously defend the imperial domains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白</td>
<td>劳 to toil for another without reward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>買</td>
<td>To recompense, as for a favor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辦</td>
<td>Interchanged with the last and next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>給</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>法</td>
<td>To follow, as a rule; to emulate, as a good man's life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIAO.

学 | or | 放 to imitate, to strive after, to try to copy.
| 驚 the consequences of effort; effectual, prevailing; results of earnestness; verified.
| 功 | 如神 divinely efficacious, as a pill.
| 功 | merit earned by service; useful labors.
| 具 to excel the pattern, as in doing evil.
| 前言已 | the prediction has been verified.
| 服藥無 | the medicine has produced no effect.
| 見 | it has benefited me.
| 莫 | 他 don't do as he does.
| 跟誰 | of whom do you try to equal?

HIEH.

做 | From men and to imitate; used for the last.
| To follow, to pattern after; to labor; effect.
| 做 | to do after, to copy.
| 做 | is then | the princely man regards it as his rule and pattern.
| 做 | Cheerful, as when in pleasant company; elated; hilarity; joy; jovial.
| 心 | heartfelt pleasure.
| 心 | do you think that others are not also much delighted?
| Read 智. Wise, sagacious.

HIEH.

學 | Used as an old form of its primitive.
| To imitate; to awaken, to arouse, to excite to effort; to learn.
| 用 | to imitate a cock's crowing.
| 用 | to startle one, as out of his indifference.
| 唯 | 學 | to teach him was only one half of his labor.
| 用 | Read 智. Clever, intelligent, subtle wit; to perceive beforehand.

揦 | From hand and to learn.
| To stir about; to mix up, to put in confusion.

HIEH.

頑 | Old sounds, hit, kit, git, and git. In Canton, hit, hip, ip, and one lit; in Sici, hit, hi, hat, and hat; in Amoy, hi, hat, iat, and giat; in Fukien, hi, hik, and kik, in Shanghai, yih, yeh, and hi; in Chishi, hi.
| From head and lucky; occurs used for kich, 競 to exhaust.
| 慢 | 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.
| 慢 | a double entendre, artful talk; difficult or involved; deceptive.
| 慢 |燕子飛 | the swallows are flying about, up they go and down they come.
| 慢 | 燕 | to rob and take people's goods.
| 慢 | 就 ICT | if you should grab my neck with a threat to kill me, I would not be afraid.
| 慢 | the name of the reputed inventor of Chinese characters in the reign of Hwangt.
歇。 From to breathe and why; occurs used for the next.

歇。 To rest, to desist; to halt, to stop a while; to discontinue; to keep silence, to hold up; to appease; to exhaust or let out; in some places used colloquially after verbs to show that they are completed.

1. 住手: to rest from work; to let alone.
2. 住口: to hold one's tongue; to stop eating.
3. 嘴: stop talking; hold your tongue.
4. 躺: hold up! stop! belay!
5. 店: an inn; a rest-house; to stay at a hotel.

6. 一个 moment: as a — 大 — — it seems greater every minute.
7. 一工夫: if he will be here in a breath, — in a moment.
8. 一宿: to stay over night.
9. 一工: to stop work, to take a holiday.
10. 携: to put down the load.
11. 息: to cease work, to wait, to suspend operations.
12. 夏: to pass the summer — in the country.
13. 客: a guest at an inn.
14. 不: uninterrupted, continuous.
15. 一兒: take a rest, wait a spell; — is often used as a question, Wont you rest a little? while at other times it means time after time, constantly.

脉:至 the pulse is irregular.

业: to give up business.

带: to affect others.

猾: A dog resembling the bulldog in his short muzzle; to fear, to terrify.

猾: a great wolf.

猾: he took in long nosed and stub-nosed dogs (greyhounds and mastiffs) with him.

恐: I fear he will harass the peaceable people.

瞿。 From insect and to rest; it is often written 蠱, but not correctly.

瞿。 A scorpion, the — 子: its sting is — 子: a sort of grub in wood, for which 蠱 is the correct form.

瞿子: a house lizard is often thus written, but 蛇 虫子 is the proper form.

瞿。 From hold and united strength; unlike the next.

瞿。 To fold, to double up; to drag or pull.

瞿。 — — — five repeated; the second unusual form alludes to the ten stems.

瞿。 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.

瞿。 if they accord in respect for [these principles], do they not harmonize the moral nature of man?

瞿。 力 combined strength.

瞿。 同: to join in with another officer; to cooperate, as in seizing a criminal, or executing a process.

瞿。 和: to unite discordant parties; to bring about peace.

瞿。 誓言: — — 人 [do not you] form parties to defame me the One man.

瞿。 时: a fortunate or favorable period.

瞿。 情: the hearts of all consent to union.

瞿。 辦大: an assistant cabinet minister.

瞿。 領: a brigadier-general among Bannermens.

瞿。 守: or — 台: or — 鎮 a colonel, usually in charge of a garrison.

瞿。 拜: the second bridesmaid, — a term known in Fukhien.

叶。 From ten and mouth; an old form of, and used with the last.

叶。 To harmonize, to rhyme; to unite or coalesce, as an initial and final to denote the sound of a character; as 1 孔 五 切 音 苦 join the sounds of "mony" and 110 to form "un.

叶。 月: the day of the month was exact.

叶。 重 a forced rhyme of characters, when an unusual tone is given to one.

叶。 音 in harmony; [to sing] in tune or in parts; used for the last phrase as in 1 翩 it can be made to rhyme with chi?

叶。 吉 may the three fortunate things (e.g. happiness, long life, and sons) come to you.

叶。 从 flesh and united effort; the second form is not used in the figurative senses.

叶。 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。 the false ribs.

短。 骨 or — 骨; the ribs; it is said that 曾 公子 童耳 in the Cheu dynasty had 騎 1 a solid bone instead of ribs.

迫。 to overawe; to force to do or to join, as a cabal.

威。 to browbeat, to intimidate.

生。 born between the ribs, as Lao-tse is said to have been.

生。 難 民 the officers distressed the suffering people.

生。 驅 a chock for a wheel.

生。 我 was carried off by the rebels — when they took the town.

生。 亞虎 生翼 [they are now] like a tiger who has got wings.

生。 肩 腋 to shrug the shoulders and laugh with one, — as a sycophant.
From united strength and to think or heart; the second form is regarded as another form of 聚 united.

Harmony of sentiment, union of purpose.

1 謹 to consult upon jointly.

Vapor or heated air rising; fire heating or drying things fiercely.

To intimidate by a display of force or power; to overawe into submission.

假威力以相 了 to pretend to awful power in order to terrify.

To inhale, to draw in, as a sip; one says, bones covered by the skin; i.e., nothing but skin and bone, lean.

Short garments.

1 襵 to wash the lapels of the coat on the 3d of the 3d moon to ward off misfortune; this refers to a custom in the 晋 Ts'in dynasty, at the Lan-tung Pond 南亭池 in the northern part of Chekiang.

Hien.

Old sounds, hien, hin, kin, han, kan, hon, kon, ham, kam, and gam. In Canton, in, im, hin, han, and ham; — in Swatow, hin, hien, ham, k'joi, koi, kan, hoi, and kian; — in Anoy, hian, ham, ham, kian and han; — in Fuhchau, kian, kiong, hang, kang, k'ang and liu; — in Shanghai, k'ín, chin, yín, yén, lián, k'ien, yúni, 'čun, and k'či; — in Chifa, hien.

From carriage and shield.

A sort of hood before a chariot; high officials in olden time had the roof of their carriage arched and the front high; a nobleman's carriage; a porch projecting beyond the eaves; a balcony or railed terrace; a fine or fancy shop; a side room, a boudoir, a lounging room; a saloon, a refectory.

1 軒 a fine, spacious room.

From worship and heaven.

A term for heaven or god among the Persians; in Siu'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.

1 正 an officer in the Tang dynasty.

From hand and joyful.

To lift a little; to raise anything up, as a lid from a dish; to jerk up or aside; to pull out, as a wheel in the mud; to lay hold of; to whisk, as the wind does a leaf; high, proudly; to lead.

To fly and soar high.

1 鷲 or 高 to fly or high, as the stork.
From disease and together.
A disease resembling bronchitis, called "fink," which prevents breathing with ease, and is caused by tubercles.

A flat bivalve shell, the "slim," found off Shantung; it has a byssus growing on it, and is probably a kind of Pinna.

From to fly and abundance.
To fly.

From woman and together with.
To suspect; to dislike, to loath; to depreciate, to hold in slight regard, to have an aversion to; fastidious, prejudiced; jealous of; to consider.

 Petty dislikes; querulous; antipathies.

 Little he disdains it, thinks it is too little.

 More he disfavors much and little; he's hard to please.

 To reject with contempt.

 A dislike to; repugnant; jealous of.

 He depreciates good and bad too; talks at random about everything.

 A very suspicious affair.

 To take offense at; to keep up a grudge; to remember a wrong.

 I'm not afraid of his eminence.

 From precious added to its own old form, composed of minister and right hand; the second and unusual form, with a loyal officer above and precious, further shows the same idea.

 Moral, worthy, virtuous; one whose virtues, talents, power, and actions exceed others, but do not equal the 卜, 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.

 贤 | or | 1 | good and clever; superior abilities.

 贤 | a village worthy.

 弟 | my good brother, — spoken to him.

 妻 | my worthy, faithful wife.

 人 a trustworthy man.

 自 | self-righteous.

 彼 | 于 | that one excels this issue.

 大 | 几 | the great worthies are second only to Menen.

 我 | 落 | I was the only one who excelled in the business.

 求 | 若 | to pant after virtue as for water when thirsty.

 予以 | regard as worthy what he deems worthy.

 贤 | exalted virtue, high moral character.

 阳气动动而 | when the spring excites things but little, they seem to be hard (or slow) to come forth.

 从 bow and samber.

 The string of a bow or fiddle; met. stringed instruments generally; the chord of an arc; the moon in her quarters on the 8th and 23rd days; a crescent; the action of the pulse, from the idea that it is on a tendon.

 通 | a chord; 正 | a sine.

 余 | a co-sine.

 脉 | 长 | the pulse is hard and tense.

 1. and 2. the first and third quarters — of the moon.

 奏鼓 | 说 they beat the drums and sang to the sound of their stringed instruments.

 贤 | was a small feudal state occupying the present Kwan chen, Guangzhou, in the southeast corner of Honan.

 贤 | From silk and somber; resembles the last.

 一 | one string — of a lute.

 一 | a three stringed guitar, a sort of virginal.

 一 | a rebeck with two strings.

 一 | a foreign fiddle; a guitar.

 调 | or | to tune the strings.

 是 | skilled in playing on stringed instruments.

 歌之 | I hear the sound of playing and singing.

 弹 | to thrum and play the lute.

 弦 | the guitar cord is broken; i.e. my wife is dead.

 可 | you had better put on another string; — i.e. take another wife.

 般 | The side or gunwale of a vessel; the bulwarks; the gangway; the water-line of a ship.

 探 | when picking the caltrops knock them on the boat's side.

 起 | The gally-worm or millepede (Julus) of a dark purple color, common in dampish places and rotten wood; 马 | and 刀 is, as also the hard-shelled worm, and the hundred jointed, are other names of it; the second one refers to its habitat of curling itself up when disturbed.

 贤 | Indigestion, dyspepsia accompanied with heart-burn.

 拮 | a sinking or faintness in the stomach, resulting from indigestion, or perhaps from a sour stomach, for which garlic is recommended.

 盲 | blind piles, a large extrusion of the intestines.
From 肉 flesh and 弦 a chord
contracted.

胃

The stomach or any part
of an ox.

牛

tripe.

閒

From door and 间; q.d. the
moonlight streaming in through a
closed door; used with the next,
but unlike, 间 between, for
which it is often written.

Repose, leisure; private, of no
importance; at ease, sauntering,
unoccupied; idle, indolent; empty,
vacant; unoccupied, as a place; a
low tone of voice.

有 间 or 得 间 at leisure.

不住 or 不 间 or 不得
busy, no spare time, not at
leisure, much occupied.

人 or 人 间 a loafer or
intruder, an outsider, an intermedier.

打 间 a beggar. (Pekingese.)

暇 unoccupied; no duty pressing.

手 an idler, a lazy fellow.

話 trilling chit-chat, gossip;
pleasant talk.

游手好闲 an idler loves to
loaf about.

近 proximate, adjoining.

墟 to waste the time.

地 void, roomy; a spare spot;
vacant land.

抽 to take time for.

清 nothing to do, indifferent to.

皇以 之 [Heaven] made him
ruler in his stead.

居 living alone.

居獨處 while I was quite
alone.

故 unsettled, as the thoughts
uneasy; playing truant.

門 a side or back door.

事 private affairs, trifling
matters.

陰 slight cause of disagreement.

反 I turned the tables on
them; it was a rise.

幽 in privacy, i.e. not in office
or busy life.

是 寡 it is no business of
mine; I'll take no responsibility
for it.

忙 借 seized a little leisure
in the midst of his hurry.

間

From door and wood; q. d. some-
thing in the doorway obstructing
entrance; not seldom used for
the last; and often wrongly.

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;
lo to move about; to be trained, to
display expertness; practiced, ac-
custom ed to; large.

阻 to embarrass, to hinder,
習 trained, as a horse; used to,
broken in.

四馬 乘 his four horses show
their training.

闢 obstructed; headed off.

邪 存 誠 to restrain vicions,
and foster truthful or sincere
habits.

防 间 to guard against.

今 what crowds of people
— are moving about!

馬 a pen or paddock or corral
for horses.

癇

From disease and interval.

Convulsions in children, like
those arising from worms;
epileptic fits, called in Cant-
on 幼羊吊 i.e. having sheep's
leaps; of this disease, known as
癇, five sorts are enumerated,
classified according to the animals
whose voices are imitated.

驚 spasm s in children arising
from terror.

疾 convulsions caused by
phlegm or worms.

風 fits, convulsions.

無

Elegant, accomplished; ac-
custom ed to; tasteful, refined;
indolent, loving leisure.

雅 polished, apt; of cul-
tivated taste.

熟 skilled in, as music.

咸

From 口 mouth and 咸 a horary
character denoting all, and
referred to the dog.

Together, all, jointly; to-
tally, completely; always;
reaching everywhere, around in;
concord, suitable; hasty; the 31st dia-
gram, referring to the whole of
漢 name of a northern star.

萬 国 all countries are at
peace.

不 disagreements; a discrepancy.

周邦 帝 all the states of
Chou rejoiced at it.

知 间 everybody has heard
and knows it.

人 享 men and things all
prosperous; general good order.

豐 general thriftiness or plen-
ty; name of the reign Hien-
fung, a.d. 1851-1862; also a
district in the southwest corner of
Hupei.

鹹

One of the five tastes; saltish,
like sea-water; preserved,
salted, put in brine; bitter,
said of the taste of the northern
regions, which may refer to the
nitrous land in Gobi desert, and
the bad or brackish water of northern
China.
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<th>HIEN.</th>
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<td>萎</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pickled cabbage, salted vegetables.</td>
<td>Sour saltish land.</td>
<td>Pickled or salt fish.</td>
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<td>水</td>
<td>鰕</td>
<td>鮦</td>
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<td>焼</td>
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<tr>
<td>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 nyalpoe or nyl-ghan of northern India (Porrax pictus) to which the description is similar; or else an elk.</td>
<td>Some regard this as a synonym of the last, but the Pan Tsao makes it the same as the 現 Antelope ; also the finest cubs of a tiger, or the strongest whelps of a bear.</td>
<td>From words and wholly.</td>
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<td>昭</td>
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<td>Sincere, cordial, hearty; mien, harmony, sincerity; to accord with, united.</td>
<td>From metal and to go; q. d. the metal that guides the horse in going.</td>
<td>From 豐 and to 政; q. d. the metal that guides the horse in going.</td>
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<td>神</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earnest sincerity will move the gods.</td>
<td>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, as, moved, ignignant.</td>
<td>From 函 and to 當; q. d. the metal that guides the horse in going.</td>
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<tr>
<td>or</td>
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<td>職</td>
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<tr>
<td>An official title; the address of an officer.</td>
<td>Several officers joined in a report or document.</td>
<td>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, as, moved, ignignant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a brevet sub-prefect.</td>
<td>to act upon orders received; I will attend to your request, said to a friend.</td>
<td>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 nyalpoe or nyl-ghan of northern India (Porrax pictus) to which the description is similar; or else an elk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light, manifest, apparent; conspicuous, clear; illustrious, glorious, effulgent; supernal; to be enlightened; to be held in regard; to make plain, to exhibit; to render illustrious; as if, appears to be, like as.</td>
<td>From 函 and manifest ed; there is a reference in it to the nimbus or aureole of celestial beings; the second is a common form.</td>
<td>To hold in the mouth, to clasp; to receive, as an order.</td>
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<td>顯</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distinguished; famous.</td>
<td>Generally known; notable, famous from one's father being an officer.</td>
<td>To hold in the mouth, to clasp; to receive, as an order.</td>
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<tr>
<td>見</td>
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<tr>
<td>Those who are distinguished; high officers.</td>
<td>The illustrious completer of probation; i. e. a deceased father.</td>
<td>To hold in the mouth, to clasp; to receive, as an order.</td>
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<td>天</td>
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<tr>
<td>The dealings of Providence are plain.</td>
<td>To shed honor on one's kindred.</td>
<td>The dealings of Providence are plain.</td>
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<td>神</td>
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<tr>
<td>A divine or spiritual glory.</td>
<td>To make plain, to exhibit; to make plain.</td>
<td>A divine or spiritual glory.</td>
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<td>明</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ass manifest, as to the world; plainly seen, as objects in a microscope.</td>
<td>To show off one's skill; to brag of it.</td>
<td>A divine or spiritual glory.</td>
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<tr>
<td>明</td>
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<td>明</td>
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<tr>
<td>His evidence appeared to be untrustworthy.</td>
<td>How plain! it is even so.</td>
<td>A divine or spiritual glory.</td>
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<td>The god has shown his holiness or power.</td>
<td>When out of sight he acted as if seen by all.</td>
<td>The god has shown his holiness or power.</td>
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<tr>
<td>At. 萬 when out of sight he acted as if seen by all.</td>
<td>The god has shown his holiness or power.</td>
<td>The name of a mountain in the northwest of Honan very near the Yellow River, where is the 谷 a celebrated defile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hien. From hill and to see.

Hien. A steep isolated hill with a pleasant top; a small butte.

Hien. A steep cliff in Tan-yang in Kiangsu.

Hien. A noted mountain in Siang-yang Fu, in the north of Hupel.

Hien. From eye to see; q. d. the eyes starting out.

Hien. To look at with fear; protruberant eyes; to view slightly, to regard.

Hien. A frightened look.

Hien. Cowed, terrified.

Hien. Charm; a pleasant, musical voice, as of an oriole.

Hien. A curtain which protects the front of a carriage from the sun, or conceals the rider; the screen of a sedan.

Hien. From insect and brilliant contracted, referring to the iridescent nacre in shells.

A term for small, smooth bivalves, especially the thin shelled or lacustrine kinds, as Tellina, Mytilis, Unio, &c.; as a class they are smaller than the Prunus or slate; a small black insect with a red head, the insect which suspends itself when weating its chrysalis.

Hien. Raw clams seasoned.

Hien. A kind of mussel common at Canton.

Hien. A pond for rearing mussels.

Hien. i.e. clam-shell phrases, a Canton term for dissyllabic phrases which cannot be disjoined; they should properly belong to the same radical, as 宽容 which is not restricted to such.

Hien. From dog and daring.

Hien. The yelp of a puppy or lap-dog; the bark of a little dog.

Hien. From a wound and all.

An obstruction very difficult to surmount; a precipice, a cliff; an abyss; dangerous, insecure; in jeopardy; what brings one into danger, as corrupt or wicked ways; the point of danger, the key of the position.

Hien. Some died; I just escaped death; it was very hazardous.

Hien. Suffer or suffer in the midst of danger; imminently dangerous.

Hien. A steep place; perilous; prejudicial.

终 誡绝 you will finally get over the dangerous places.

Hien. In straits; I can't get on; safely defended, as a city.

Hien. To go in hazardous paths, to follow evil ways.

Hien. Malignant feelings, a heart bent on evil plots.

Hien. A dangerous wound.

Hien. A severe illness.

Hien. A perilous pass, as a path that can't be avoided.

Hien. Reckless, reckless of danger; a dare-devil, a swashbuckler.

Hien. An officer whose duties resemble a hydrographer.

Hien. To change a danger into a comfort.

Hien. The person a malicious, scheming fellow.

Hien. From day and strict or all; the second is also read 'tien.

A dog with a long nose like a pointer or greyhound.

Hien. The name of a fierce borde of Huns, savage as dogs, who were notorious in the days of Confucius.

Hien. The pointer was very agile and sagacious.

Hien. Interchanged with the next.

Hien. Courageous, martial; depending on one's self, self-possessed; formidable, stern, liberal and candid.

Hien. Like the last.

Hien. Brave, valiant; angry, incensed; to suppress.

Hien. Early, she soon had suppressed her feelings.

Hien. A sudden outburst of anger gave him some troops to scale the wall.

Hien. Composed, contented; liberal, eager to help others; affected, aroused, as by remorse or meditation.

Hien. Pleased, tranquil.

Hien. To watch narrowly, to spy or watch one; the sclerotica or white of the eye; the eyes turned so as to show their whites, as in convulsions; a wall-eyed horse.

Hien. The sclerotica (cornnea) covers the iris.

Hien. A woman, to take a peep at the women.

Hien. Mister; set a man to watch the sage (Mencius).

Hien. A stony path at the foot of a steep hill.

Hien. A steep, difficult river bank.

Hien. The creaking of waggons; a carriage or van in which prisoners or wild beasts are carried.

Hien. The great wains go lumbering along.

Hien. From wood and to oversee; occurs used for the next.

Hien. A baluster, a railing; a trellis; bars outside of a window; a parapet; a cage or pen for wild beasts; to cage.
A war-junk, a vessel with strong bulwarks to defend its crew; used for large vessels, as a frigate; a protected turret or top for archers or marines.

A war vessel; national ships.

From silk and first heart upside down; also read 鬁en.

To bind, to suspend, to hang before one, to show to — in which senses 韓 is now oftener used; a political division answering to a district, the subdivision of a州 or府, the fifth in order of territorial divisions, and sometimes called a county.

The chief town of a district.

A district magistrate; he is addressed as 太君 and spoken of as 今 or 父; his deputy is 丞 or 分 but more usually called 左堂 or left hall.

Departments and districts.

The official tutor of a district.

A fat dog fit for an offering; to offer in worship, to present to a superior; in polite language, to give, to hand up to; an offering; intelligent.

A district in Ho-kiu fu in the east of Chihli.

Composed of 心 heart, 目 eye, and 犭 injurious contracted.

To exhibit or uphold the laws so as to impress men with the dread of crime; to impose or publish laws, to govern; governmental; an example, law, or precept; to take as a pattern; a ruler, but strictly only officials above the fourth rank; the Censorate Board is also so termed; to follow; well-informed, intelligent; abundant.

The high authorities; this term applies to all above an intendant; but 大 1 denotes the three highest provincial officers.

Your Honors, used in addressing them; and 仁 1 is a complimentary term.

A governmental prohibition.

The Imperial Calendar.

To receive orders from the provincial rulers.

The perfect rules; i.e. the 典 or statutes of the government.

Such examples as Wan Wang and Wu Wang.

To give, to hand up to; to make; intelligent.

From a dog and a boiler used in sacrifying; the contracted form is common in cheap books.
To throw up, as infants do their milk; to vomit easily.

From man and to see; also read 看, and used for 前 or craven.

Like; to liken, to compare; to spy out, to explore; a dog-vane, a weathercock.

A small chisel to cut holes, called 鋒; a term also applied to a sort of javelin or siquear.

Edible sorts of coarse greens; the southern wood (Artemisia), the goosefoot or pigweed (Chenopodium), spinach (Spinacea), and even Sedum, are all called 荠; and distinguished by various adjectives; spinach is usually intended by the single name.

false spinach or pigweed; goosefoot (Chenopodium).
From wood and to respect.

From mouth and up to or to collect; the second form is rare.

From to see and a wizard.

From to breathe and happy.

From to wrangle and a child.

From to a declaration of war.

From popular mind under a sense of wrong; but the primitive seems to be better explained as denoting a sound, as of people chafing at oppression.

A tiger skulking from fear of man; alarmed, frightened; a sort of spider, called also 蠍, the fly tiger.

A witch, a sorceress, one who fasts and worships the gods to get their aid; a necromancer.

A threshold; it is often made half a foot or so high.

The sound of laughing; like the next.

To rejoice, to look pleased.

Grief of heart at wrong, as of the people chafing at the tyranny of their rulers.

From Zen, k'í, hí, kíp, and kík. In Canton, hát, k'íp, ngáé, ngáé, yâp, and sheng; in Swatow, kio, hip, kíp,

From a shelter or wood and perverse; the second form is unusual.

From to imbibe, to make an inspiration; to imbibe, to suck in; the second also means to attract, as a loadstone.

A warning proclamation; an official summons; an exciting placard; irritating talk.

A threshold; the high board forming the threshold of a door, which is movable in large gateways.

An urgent call, as to arms.

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.

To draw in the breath, to inhale, to make an inspiration; to imbibe, to suck in; the second also means to attract, as a loadstone.

To go to attract and lead one's heart — into vice.

To suck the dew, as a cicada or Gryllus is thought to do.

Meet the waves from Neptune's Hall; — i. e. be a lajin.
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<tr>
<th>HI</th>
<th>Hin.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>酬</td>
<td>old sound, color, to promise;</td>
<td>购</td>
<td>From water and air altered; used for the next and for the near.</td>
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<tr>
<td>酬</td>
<td>From 來 to travel and air altered; occurs interchanged with 買, 或 to extend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>购</td>
<td>To reach in time; finally, even, till, up to, at last; to extend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>酬</td>
<td>To reach in time; finally, even, till, up to, at last; to extend.</td>
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<td>就</td>
<td>This is sometimes incorrectly used for 常, the arm-pit.</td>
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<td>酬</td>
<td>聚 and to assemble.</td>
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<tr>
<td>聚</td>
<td>The spear or scythe, which in ancient times were fastened to war chariots to contain; to stand in a menacing attitude; to shut a door.</td>
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<td>酬</td>
<td>to stand firmly and look at attentively.</td>
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| 聚 | 聚 to stand firmly and look at atten...
The gods gratified with incense; to accept the fumes of sacrifice; to taste, to enjoy; to conceive, to quicken; to extol.

To see indistinctly, as nearsighted persons when they look at anything fixedly; joyful.

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.

From blood and half; much used for the preceding from its having fewer strokes.

To smear vessels used in sacrificing with blood; to cover arms with skin so as to protect them.

The flesh of an ulcer exserted and becoming proud flesh; to swell, as an ulcer, thought to arise from cold in it.
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 formulory.

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.

A sort of jar resembling a skillet or tripod, in which to cook the fragrant broth offered in sacrifice.

A copper tripod used for the same purpose.

A thing finally formed; a law which ought not to be changed; a figure, a form, a body.

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 synomyn of 鳴, the dragon fly, called 蜂; it is known also as the 紗羊 or gauze sheep, from its wings; and 負岳 toil-bearer, from its un-tiring flight.

From place and path; it is also read 鳴 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 Shanxi.

竈 a niche near the fire-place, a place where the kitchen god rests.

井 a noted hill and pass in Chekiang.

井 a district in Ching-ting fu 正定府 in the southwest of Chihli south of the R. Hu-to.

行 Composed of 丁 one step with the left foot, joined to 丁 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 let, for it serves as an auxiliary to the next verb, — as | 數 to teach, 善 to do good; to transmit, to send off; denotes imperial when preceding a noun, showing that the thing is going or being carried on a journey by his Majesty; to appeal a legal case; a road, a way; a step, a manner; motion; in Buddhism, a half year (ayana) or a march; also one of the nidan or causes of things denoting idea (sam-skara) or illusion.

五 the five elements which give motion are metal, wood, water, fire, and earth.

步 to walk, to travel afoot.

入 a traveler; an envoy or special agent of government.

語 to tell to.

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.

宮 the Emperor's traveling lodges.

大皇帝 the Emperor who has just gone the great journey; i.e. the recently deceased sovereign.

大 the doctrine is widely speaking; his great acts are known.

險 to follow illegal or dangerous courses.

介 or 斷 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 送 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 为 actions, conduct.

従 to do unwillingly; to submit to circumstances.

Read hong. 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 hong by foreigners, from the Canton pronunciation.
a guild; a corporation; it has a | 長 or head manager, a chairman.
| 用 the subscription to the guild; the funds of a corporation.
入 | to enter a company by paying the fee.
| 貨 goods made for general market; ordinary.
同 | or | 家 of the same craft or firm.
實 | or | 情 the custom of the craft, the rate of exchange, the current price.
情 | 光 expert in markets, sharp in dealing.
| 規 | the commission for selling.
發 | to sell by wholesale.
商 | the hong-merchants, formerly at Canton.
商 | a trader in a guild.
他是甚 | 當 然 | what calling or occupation has he?
上 | to commission goods to a firm for sale.
年紀成長自然在 | as he grows older he will doubtless become better versed in the rules of the guild.
| 能 | skillful, versed in, accustomed to.
| 外 | a bungler, a raw hand, a lubber.
| 伍 | a soldier; the army; a band.
| 伍 |出身 rose or was promoted from the ranks.
| 一 | 樹 one row of trees.
| 一 | 頃 a row or flock of wild geese; but 頃 | wild-geese rows, also denotes a series, a succession.
排 | 在 棟 or 棟 which number of your family of brothers are you?
| Read hong. A firm manner; strong.
子 | 路 | 如 | 也 Ts'z'-lu had a decided and energetic way.
| Read hing. Actions, conduct; the motives of men.
言 | the words and acts of a man.

| 德 | good works, virtues.
| 品 | disposition, character, whether good or bad; a man's | 素 is his usual habit, his temper and ways.
| 道 | 深 skilled in Taoist tricks; clever, experienced.
損 | to destroy the character.
| 短 | snappish, crusty, curt.
| 信 | honest, reliable, trustworthy.
| 者 | 心 | 當 actions proceed from the heart.
邪 | to act perversely, dissipated; to act as if possessed.

In Cantonese read hong. To support on, to rest on; to baste.
Also read hing. Tense, taut, drawn tight, as an umbrella or a drum.

| 箭 | 高的 raise it a little higher, as a box on a trestle.
| 衣服 | to baste clothes.

| 規 | 定 Defined to be the backbone of an ox near the rump; but the Pan Ts'ao makes it to be the femur of a bird, speaking of it in the pelican as good for pipes or horns.

To blow the nose with the fingers.

| 鼻涕 | clean the nose.

Very, exceedingly.

| 直 | excessively precise and unbending; gravity, particular on trilines.

A watery expanse.

| 漢 | a vivifying effluence, a vapor or aura which produces things.

| 己 | to draw on one's self.

From heart and lucky.

| 愤 | Anger, vexation; much displeased; captious, quarrelsome.

| 直 | stiff, punctilious.

| 呆 | curaged, looking very cross; proud.

FORTunate, lucky, prospered beyond one's deserts; blessed; as an initial advantage, luckily, happily; to rejoice at; to love tenderly; to wait or hope for; an emperor doing something or visiting a place, which his acts or presence are supposed necessarily to bless; pleased.

| 得 | happily succeeded in.

是 | is well, I will be pleased; — a phrase used by shopmen in a bill.

家 | 不 | domestic affliction; family trouble, as the death of an eldest son.

算得 | 萬 | I deemed myself to be very fortunate.

寵 | inordinate liking, as for a concubine or female.

何 | 如 | 之 what could be more lucky than this!

| 而 | or | 虧 | very lucky; a sudden good fortune.

| 不 | 中 | 之 | cheerful amid sorrow and misfortune.

| 未 | 致 | 命 | luckily it did not involve life; — I was not quite killed.

| 榮 | glory, prosperity.

巡 | an emperor's progress.

| 資 | the women in the Imperial harem, of whom there are four ranks.

| 不 | 短 | 命 | death so sad that he (Yen-ts'z') died so early!

| 臣 | an imperial minister, — usually intimates that the person is a eunuch.

| 从 | man and lucky; it is a modern alteration from the last.

| 从 | unusually fortunate, lucky; to get without any effort or right.

| 悔 | to get accidentally; a good chance, a windfall; a fortunate coincidence.

| 依 | favor, sympathy, fortuity.

| 我 | fortunate, escaped or avoided it.
HIND.

An aquatic plant, called ḍān, with peltate 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 ˋtén ên golden lotus; it is probably a Leucaenanema or marsh flower.

杏

From 木 tree and 可 can contracted.

The apricot fruit is ˋjì, but the name includes the sorts of Prunus generally, almonds and plums; the flower is also called ˋtōng ˊ.ė. flower of the Hanlin, from its beauty.

HIOH.

The original form was composed of 教 to teach under 门 a waste place where ignorance reigns, and 今 a mortar as the phonetic, combined; at present the 今 is omitted; the contracted form is common in cheap books, but not given in the dictionaries.

To learn, to receive instruction; to practice, to imitate; instruction, learning; a science, a study; the science of; the school of; doctrines, tenets; a school, a place of learning; as an adjective, like, similar.

武 to learn tactics or military science.

In English, hok and yēuk; — in Swatow, hak and ngiak; — in Amoy, hak and hiok; — in Fukchau, hak, oi, kauk, k'lok, and nglok; — in Shanghai, ˊjì, yeuk, and kōk; — in Chifū, hōa.

武 ˊ to learn tactics or military science.

数 ˊ the science of numbers, mathematics.

政 the tenets or school of a teacher; but ˊ tān or ˊ gōng or ˊ yín is the title of the provincial literary chancellor.

生 a pupil, a scholar, an undergraduate.

堂 the school-room.

游 ˊ to play truant.

游 ˊ to play tricks in school.

鄉 ˊ-or ˊ a private village school.

縣 ˊ a governmental school in a district.

遊 ˊ to travel for information.

博 ˊ versatile acquirements; very learned.

 diversos "silver apricots," the nuts of the gingko or ˊ vaphe, it is applied also to the tree.

塔 or "apricot altar," was the name of the place where Confucius had his school.

桃 a variety of plum like green gage, common at Tientsin.

梅 a sort of dark plum.

月 a poetical name for the second moon, when the apricots flower.

一色花红十里 the apricot blossoms redden the country for miles.

一色花红十里 the apricot blossoms redden the country for miles.

眼桃腮 [she has] apricot eyes and peach cheeks; — a pretty girl.

肕

From flesh and to rise.

A painful swelling coming out on the body; to swell, as a boil.

膿 ˊ快破 the boil will soon discharge.

大 ˊ cabinet ministers, members of the 国内 Inner Council, of whom there are four principal and two 卞 辅 ˊ secondary; the term is derived from the 大 ˊ or Great Learning, whose principles they are supposed to follow.

老 ˋ a guide, a teacher who can instruct pupils; an old professor.

师 the teacher or guide of the undergraduates; he is under the ˊ or superintendent of district schools.

我 ˋ you we ˊ I'll do it as you do; I'll follow your way.

老 at Canton, denotes a man from Swatow or Ch'ao-ch'én fn.

義 ˊ a free school; they are mostly supported by the gentry.

而不愿 to study without disliking it; to love books.
From water and to learn contracted.

A rivulet, dry in winter and running in the summer; the noise of a torrent; rivulets led off from the R. Wei.

From bird and to learn contracted; it is also read bh.

A small bird of the jay family, resembling the magpie in its contour; it has red legs and bill, a long tail and variegated plumage; it is reared for fighting, and can imitate the cry of hawks; if its song is heard early, the weather will be fair; if at eventide, rain will come; it may be the Pica versicolor, but is more probably a sort of Garrulus or thrush.

To vomit; the sound of vomiting, which this word seems to imitate.

From words and cruel.

To laugh at, to ridicule; to play and jest with, to make sport of, to mock, to trifle with.

To play tricks on; to haze.

To jest and frolic with.

With scornful words and jeering smiles.

Sportive tricks.

Triflings, jolly, mockingly.

How clever he is at a repartee and raillery.

Dreading, as when suddenly brought face to face with danger.

Read hawk, Hastily, suddenly.

Yen-tsz hurriedly gathered up his dress and made an obeisance.

Selfish; I swear that I will not cease till I get the case.

Do not mention the subject.

Unbounded, unending, as happiness; may you have unlimited joy.

Don't rake up old sores.

Frugal; to restrict outlay.

The quite and serene scholar; a good officer.

Don't let him get away.

Although he wished to rest, he would not.

You need not fear him.
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<tr>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
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<td>栿</td>
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<td>A fane, the 醅, is used in closing a letter.</td>
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<td>鼾</td>
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<td>To make a snoring sound.</td>
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<td>嗳</td>
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<td>声</td>
<td>shēng</td>
<td>Sound; noise.</td>
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<td>病</td>
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<td>Disease; illness.</td>
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- **老 (lǎo)**: Old; elderly.
- **不可 (bù kě)**: Not possible.
The smoke issuing from fire; the fog ascending from hills; steam, smoke; exhalations, vapor, miasma; to scent, as tea with flowers; to fumigate; to smoke, as hams; to grill or broil; to heat, to parch; to offend, to becloud; evening time, dusk; balmy; agreeable. 

| 香 | perfume; to perfume things; fragrant; to cauterize; to embalm; to becloud. |
| 香 | fragrance of plants. |
| 香 | a general name for plants like lavender, which are burned to expel miasma or insects. |
| 茉 | fragrant or stinking; opposite terms used in speaking of plants. |

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A tribe of Seythians in the Hia dynasty, the who invaded the dominions of T'ai Wang, and drove him south near the River King; they were afterwards known as Hwang-nu. 

| 烟 | steam, hot vapor rising up. |
| 烟 | to steam. |
| 烟 | to smoke out rats. |
| 烟 | the smoke blackens it. |

A bright red produced by dipping the cloth three times into the dye; a light scarlet tint, compared to the monthly rose.

| 袍 | one with a red robe and an elegant pelisse; met. a gambler. |
| 醉 | foolishly tipsy. |
| 醉 | intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor. |
| 醉 | jolly from drink; fuddled,, boozy. |

From sun and vapor. 

| 萌芽 | Twilight; the reflected light at sunset. |
| 萌芽 | the evening gloaming. |
| 萌芽 | reflected rays at sunset. |

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From strong and vapor; the contracted form is common. 

| 無上 | Meritorious effort put forth for one's king; loyal merit; to acquire such fame. |
| 無上 | a patriotic statesman. |

功 | everyone knew his great services. |

| 無上 | honors conferred for loyal and distinguished services. |

| 無上 | unparalleled services. |

| 無上 | an epithet of Yao from his great acts. |

| 無上 | his honorable record is long and glorious. |

| 無上 | one who aided in founding the dynasty, and therefore has long established merit; the last phrase also means that such services were formerly rewarded. |

| 無上 | do you all go on with one purpose of heart, and the work will surely be accomplished. |

| 無上 | from fire and prince; it occurs used with vapor. |

| 無上 | a blaze; odors from cooking flesh, whether fragrant or unsavory; fumes from sacrifices. |

| 無上 | the savory odors and bad smells are very rank. |

| 無上 | from words and a stream; g. d. when teaching, words should flow like a stream. |

| 無上 | 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. |

| 無上 | to teach, to indoctrinate. |
### HIUNG.

**Old sounds, hiong, kiông, and giông.** In Canton, hung, hing, and k'ing; — in Swatow, hióng, him, and h'ín; — in Amoy, heng and hióng; — in Fuchau, hung, hing, and hiang; — in Shanghai, hiung and yung; — in Chiifu, hiung.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hsiong</em></td>
<td>From 男 man and 口 mouth above it, q. d. as if the senior has the right to instruct; occurs used for 龍 “sorrow.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>An elder brother; a senior; a superior; used after names as a term of respect, like Don, Señor, or Mr.; to act as an elder brother.</td>
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<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>or 吾</td>
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<tr>
<td>爺</td>
<td>your elder brother.</td>
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<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>my elder, is like 仁 my kind or respected friend; — both used in addressing any respectable person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>my elder brother, — used when speaking of him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弟</td>
<td>my younger brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>堂弟</td>
<td>kindred of the same surname; 表弟 consists of a different surname, whether on the father or mother’s side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同胞</td>
<td>a uterin brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>內</td>
<td>a wife’s elder brother.</td>
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<tr>
<td>外</td>
<td>a sister’s husband.</td>
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<td>息</td>
<td>your senior — tell you; said by an old man.</td>
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<td>師</td>
<td>a fellow workman or priest who is elder.</td>
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**In Pekingese.** An adjective of comparison, an intensive adverb.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>甜</td>
<td>very sweet.</td>
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In Cantonese it is also written 甜 to distinguish it as a colloquial word, but it may also be an alteration from 萬 dull eyes. To sleep; to rest.

| 老 | sleepy. |
| 你 | 着 you are sleepy. |

---

**HSTORY**

**Old sounds, hiong, kiông, and giông.** In Canton, hung, hing, and k'ing; — in Swatow, hióng, him, and h'ín; — in Amoy, heng and hióng; — in Fuchau, hung, hing, and hiang; — in Shanghai, hiung and yung; — in Chiifu, hiung.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hsiong</em></td>
<td>From 男 man and 口 mouth above it, q. d. as if the senior has the right to instruct; occurs used for 龍 “sorrow.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An elder brother; a senior; a superior; used after names as a term of respect, like Don, Señor, or Mr.; to act as an elder brother.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>or 吾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爺</td>
<td>your elder brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>my elder, is like 仁 my kind or respected friend; — both used in addressing any respectable person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>my elder brother, — used when speaking of him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弟</td>
<td>my younger brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>堂弟</td>
<td>kindred of the same surname; 表弟 consists of a different surname, whether on the father or mother’s side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同胞</td>
<td>a uterin brother.</td>
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**HSTORY**
The thorax; the breast, the bosom; the feelings, the heart; the affections; clamor; or, brawling.

怒气填胸 | He is quite suffocated with rage.

小人 | A small-minded man; a considerate, serious person.

鶉 | A small, slender bird, causing disease in the breast-bone.

䧴 | The breast, the bosom, the front.

雄鸟 | A bird of prey; the “father bird”; the male of insects and small animals; the best; masculine, martial; brave, heroic.

饱 | Feeding, satisfying; to have吃饱, to be full.

困 | To speak all at once; to bawl, to scold; to complain against; to litigate.

熊 | The bear, called 魔獸; the hibernating animal; it is commended for its clean hair, notwithstanding its ugliness; clear white suet called 白熊, envelopes the heart, a good medicine.

从字与bear's gall, which it is said by the Chinese moves into the head, belly, and legs according to the season.

如 | 装 as brown and white bears.

人或熊 | The brown bear, much larger and fiercer than the 熊. or small, white-necked bear trained to perform feats.

耳 | The ear, a high peak, near Lushan, where Yu began his survey; there are two high green pointed summits resembling bear's ears, whence the name, which is now extended to the range making the watershed between the Yellow River and the River Han. 其光 | The glare and brightness are very great.

吉 | His lucky dream was all about a bear.

詞 | From words and a desert space.

個 | A clever talebearer or gossip; a spy, one who seeks out and hunts up information.

覇 | To give information about places; to spy about, to pry into and make intelligent observations upon; shrewd, clever.

覇 | Sharp, quicksighted.

中 | A clever talebearer or gossip; a spy, one who seeks out and hunts up information.

覇 | To watch current events, to keep the run of.

覇 | Preeminent, superior in abilities; to aim at high success; to scheme to reach; to go far away.

覇 | 赫他立 or 而倉; he stood alone and peerless! high and exalted he stood above all.

終日 | To struggle and labor the whole day.

覇 | There's no place comparable to the capital.

覇 | In Cantonese. A bunch, a cluster, a handful of flowers.

覇 | A bunch of plantains.
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 Chieh, hwoa.

From mouth and can; it is interchanged with 阿 and the next. 

ho To expel the breath; to scold, to get angry at; to please; to interrogate; a final sound in absent. 

打 or to gape. 

打 or 欠 the noise of yawning; to yawn. 

凍作字 warm [your fingers] with the breath to write easier. 

不 or 他 do not be too officious. 

Read  ha. To laugh, in imitation of the sound. 

1 the sound of laughter. 

1大笑 a fit of loud laughing. 

1個 1兒 was only a forced laugh. 

From words and can; q. d. to tell what one ought to do. 

ho To blame, to speak harshly and reprove; to upbraid, to talk loud to one; to ridicule. 

謗 or 他 blame, to find fault with as a servant. 

詆 or 古人 to disparage and decry the ancients. 

求責備 to find fault for trifles. 

遮 役卒 to browbeat and order about one's underlings. 

子 or 黎革 an astringent nut of foreign origin (as the name rather indicates), used for the toothache; the fruit of the Terminalia chebula or myrobolans. 

A sort of sea-blabber. In Canton, the 洋螺 1 is a large fish resembling a sciaena, and shaped like a shuttle; at Fuhchau, the name is applied to three or four kinds, one a small yellow sort, the 黃魟 1 or yellow tough perch. 

ho From plants and can as the phonetic. 

ho Small plants or grass; petty, troublesome, vexatious; small, trifling, minute; unimportant, as an ailment; to reprove, to criticise; to vex, to annoy, as by interfering; to molest uselessly. 

1刻 needlessly severe. 

1求 to tire one by asking. 

1疾 a dangerous disease, one which is critical. 

政猛于虎 an inquisitive government is more savage than a tiger. 

發折 even his trifling itching affects me; i.e. I feel a sympathy for his small troubles. 

不得偏狗 1縱 I cannot make a partial decision, being harsh to one and lenient to the other. 

河 A river, defined as "that into which rivulets flow;" when used alone, it denotes the 黃 or Yellow River; it also occurs in many geographical names; in the northern provinces rivers are generally called ho, and 潮江 in the southern; a canal; a sort of wine-vessel; in physiognomy, the mouth. 

1套 the great bend of the Yellow River in the Ortons country. 

兩 or the north and south of the Yellow River. 

口如懸 his mouth is like a tumbling river; i.e. he talks like a mill-race. 

閹 and 御 are names for portions of the Imperial Canal. 

一統山 the hills and rivers — of China; met. the whole of a country. 

兩 or the stars β δ in Boötes. 

1間 and 1中 the stars γ η in Hercules. 

沿 the stars’s 1 or yellow tough perch.
From plants and what as the phonetic.

荷
The small leaved variety of the water-lily (Nelumbium); the name is also applied to some kinds of asters and mallows, from their resemblance to its flowers.

1 包 a purse, from its likeness to the shape of a lily leaf.

荷有 杉 in the marshes the lilies are in full blossom.

衣 the broad lotus leaf.

露 the water on a lotus leaf.

金絲 萼 the marsh flower (Limnanthes.)

葉 a door bell in Peking; and this leaf is often used as a name of things.

賀
From precious and to add.

From the wind, to hold; to bear, to sustain; to carry on the back, or hanging around the neck, to be obliged for; indebted to, of the way.

负 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 隱情 only sensible of your great consideration.

是 for which I will thank you.

— a closing phrase in letters.

四方來 felicitations will come from all quarters.

賀山 the Ara-shan Mts., lying north of Kansuh.

Hoh.

Old sounds, hat, gat, hak, kak, gap, kep, kep, got, gat, gap, up, and wap. In Canton, hō, hōk, lāk, hāt, hōp, and hōk; — in Szechow, hat, hak, hāt, ho, k'ap, ap, hap, and ha; — in Amoy, hap, ap, hant, k'ap, hak, hōk, kep, gat, and gōt; — in Fuhchau, hak, lāk, kak, ak, hōk, and k'auk; — in Shanghai, lāk, yāk, hēk, hek, kep, gat, and gōt; — in Chifū, hōwai, ho, and ka.

喝
From mouth and why; interrupted with the last.

hō To call out about, to shout out, to grunt at; a reprimand, an excoriation of reproach, a gurgling, guttural, sobbing, or choking sound; to sip, to drink, which sense it is synonymous with kō, and is not spoken of animals drinking.

道 to clear the road, as lectors do; to howl.

呼 to order about, to find fault.

醉 to get drunk.

開 to separate people who are quarrelling.

合 to set on, to egg on; to shout an order, as an underling does.

丁一聲 I 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.

吃嫖賭 to give one's self over to whoring and gambling.

蟬 柳 the cicada chirps on the willow.

蚊 From hair and why; used with the next.

蚊 A felted woollen 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.
| 褂 | a sort of pilot cloth, coarse woolen stuff. |
| 褴 | work'd or ornamented leather. |
| 煯 | he has singed the baize; i.e. he is disappointed in attaining a degree. |

Clothes made of pilot cloth; coarse woolen, such as the poor wear; hempen socks; poor, miserable; a gray color, like that of camel's hair or unbleached hemp.

衣 | to wear coarse cloth; as a poor man does. |

释 | to throw off country garments; i.e. to become an officer. |

裁 | he put on his wrapper and threw his arms about. |

車 | a cartman in Peking, where this coarse serge is worn. |

無衣無 | 何以卒 | without clothes and wrappers, how are we to get through the winter? |

寓眠 | [when traveling have plenty of wrappers. |

竈 | a kind of turban. |

紅 | red huskins. |

野 | name of a tribe of nomads, whose country is said to produce gems as large as chestnuts. |

鹀 | composed of | bird | and | 褴 | grey contracted, from the prevailing colors. |

鸸 | A variety of Reeves' pheasant (Phasianus superbus), considered to be a very pugnacious bird, and used as an emblem of courage; its long tail feathers are worn by actors; the plumage is black, yellow, and gray; it has a crest. |

| 冠 | a plumed cap with | 鴨 | in them, as these pheasant's feathers are called; lictors in theaters, called | 冠子 | now wear them. |

鵐 | a sort of thrush or nightingale, which sings at night as if calling for the dawn. |

蝎 | From insect and why; this is often erroneously used for | 蝎 | the scorpion. |

A grub found in trees which bores them through; to eat like a grub; met. husts which destroy one. |

桑 | the mulberry grub. |

盛 | grubs and larvae of all kinds. |

合 | From | 口 | month | and | 集 | the contracted form of | 廿 | the assembled. |

To shut the mouth; | to join; | to unite; | to shun; | 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. |

無 | is it best? | ought | I | to do so? | if | it be right. |

我 | it is just what | I | needed. |

意 | it suits me | agreeable. |

門 | to close the door. |

做生意 | in partnership. |

相 | agreeing, fitting, corresponding. |

配 | to betroth, to pair. |

年生 | to compare the horoscope of two children. |

模 | or | 式 | like | the | pattern | suitable. |

口 | to match the openings or lines. |

不 | often intimates disapproval of a proposition or principle; | as | 不 | 理 | unreasonable, unjust. |

不 | 法 | illegal. |
A school of fishes; a fish's mouth; used with the next, a sip; to taste, to take a swallow.

飲

Drink by sipping.

打

Drink to gape.

Read は or はで as 一声 the sound of hearty laughter; a horse laugh.

From "envelop" and "uniting".

To sip, to drink; to suck in, as fish; to take a mouthful or draught; to bring together.

口

Mouth to take a sip of broth.

To envelop; everywhere.

箱

Box; a dull smoky atmosphere; a warm mist.

名

Name of a district in Tsung-ch'iu 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 は to join the chin.

颌

The bone under the ear; the end of the jaw, the jowl.

从

Wheat in the kernel, not yet ground; broken kernels found in chaff.

乾

Wheat or dried.

From "dish" and to unite, alluding to the mode of construction.

盒

A name for such boxes or dishes as have covers fitting on, as gallipots, hat or pillboxes, caskets; they are often nearly spherical in shape; a covered platter; a case for articles, especially for sending presents.

一

A box.

一箱

A chest.

菜

A covered box to send fruit in; the bearers expect to receive a box gratuity.

一物

One of ceremonial presents; it is fitted with trays.

From dish and to go; it was incidentally written like the second form to indicate a dish covered; it is not seldom erroneously used for a box covering.

To unite in order to attain one purpose; to cover; an interrogation like kōh. 用 why not? inquiring an alternative.

各

Why doesn't each of you speak his mind?

歸

Will it not be best to go home?

去

Let us go.

餘

A depreciating term for one's self; seif. am I not a callow youth?

朋

To collect one's friends and ask them, as Haman did.

From door and to cover; used with the last.

闕

A leaf of a folding or double door; two leaves; all within the doors, a family; to shut; used for kōh. 会 all, the whole; to unite all; occurs used as an interrogative why not? a thatch.

家

The entire establishment.

門

To close the door; also, the whole household, all within the door.

剪

To trim a thatch.

部

The whole department unites in this public notice, as to repair a temple.

黑

Originally composed of altered forms of flame and an old form of a window; q. d. flame and smoke blacken the openings; it forms the 23rd radical of a natural group of words relating to black.

黑

Black, a hue which was the lucky color in the Hia dynasty; it belongs to water and the north; sooty; dark, obscure, cloudy, dull; evening, dusk, night; wicked, malicious; dark designs.

塗

Or 一色 black.

家

By (or at) night.

白

Good and bad are not easily distinguished; he has no fixed principles.

夜

It will soon be dark.

下

It is dark now; while dark.

暗

Not well lighted; dim, dusky.

摸

Feeling for it in the dark; hard to find.

子

A black spot; a mole; a little bit.

稿

An outline, a pencil sketch.

著

Very black, as hair; quite dark, as the hour.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From month and illustrious as the phonetic; it is also read kiao and used for the last.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>嚎, kiao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger; angry tones; to threaten, to scare; to intimidate, to alarm; that which alarms; a superlative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 杳了魂 to scare the demon out of one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 死 to scare people to death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 雉 to browbeat; frightened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 呼 to hoot at; to threaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 勢 one who pretends to power, one who refers to authority to bully another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 恐 to alarm others deceitfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 恐 to idly arouse one's fears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 恐 well scared; terrified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 了一跳 it gave me a great fright; it scared him dreadfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. 殉 is a superlative, as 殉财主 殉 to be intimidated or browbeaten by a rich man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 殉 extremely poor; (Shanghai)</td>
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<tr>
<th>From earth and valley with 鳥 to put on.</th>
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<tr>
<td>堆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bed of a torrent, a deep gully or wady; a valley; a pit, a fossé; a conduit; a pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From a bird getting out into the wilds; its use as a primitive is mostly phonetic.</th>
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<tr>
<td>雲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bird flying high, as the crane does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read kiao, An aspiring, ambitious mind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The crane, regarded as an emblem of longevity, from the notion that after 2000 years it turns black, whence 翳 means thousands of years; the name is applied to several species of waders, and often used in proper names.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鶴, ho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From bird and high, because it carries its head so erect.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The red crowned crane.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>朱頂 the red crowned crane.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Manchurian crane (Grus monticola) 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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>仙</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A sort of gray crane found about Canton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>霸水</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long hairs but a youthful face.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>髮章颜</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He excels them all as a crane standing among chickens.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>立鷄群</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The crane's knee scrofula, is a swollen knee-joint.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>痤</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As cranes fly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>雉</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A crane's bone and a pine's figure; very lean.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>骨松姿</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>An unlucky god.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>神</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poetic term for wife and sons, derived from a poet who chose the flowers and birds for his family.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>威妻</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The crane screams in the middle marsh.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>嘈</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A long crane-shaped button worn by shts'ai and kijin graduates.</th>
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<td>頂</td>
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</table>
Soup or broth made from meat, without any vegetables; meat tea.
The second character also means to smoke with horse dung; the smarting eye and obscure vision resulting.

The first, from water and firm, alludes to the hardaked earth left when the water has dried off; the second form is pedantic and obsolete.

Dried up, run out, exhausted; in need, at extremity.

干 | thirsty; parched by the sun, as land; met. needly, out of funds.

水尽 | the water is drying up.

亅 | loss of virility.

无本之水 | 可立待 when a stream has no lasting fountain, one can wait for it to dry up; — fame without merit is soon forgotten.

馈 | 贼之鱼 like giving life to a fish in a dry rut; help at the last gasp; alluding to the goby, which sometimes jumps on land.

稿 | To slander, to vilify.

多将 | he is always back-biting and railing.

Read hiao | To bawl, to roar.

From words and high; it is nearly synonymous with 稿.

缅 | A small lake, called Hoh-hoh hou 合湖 in I-hing hien in Chang-chun fu lying in the east of Kiangsu.

From a beast and each, because it is common.

豺，| 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.

打猎 | lethargic, sleepy.

打， | in the first days of the moon the badger — is hunted.

狐 | 之厚以居 when the fox and badger are intimate they can burrow together; — as thieves can associate.

Read moh, and confounded with 貂 the tapir. The name of a wild tribe in the north, whose speech Confucius said was rude; hence 道 means the principles of savages; still; a raveled thread.

An animal resembling the fox, prone to sleep, which some authors say is the same as the last, but it is probably nearer allied to the ratel; others confound it with the tapir.

 политик | a sort of manta.

格 | A sort of grass or grain resembling spiked millet, but smaller; it is probably a kind of panic grass.

珞 | Water drying off and showing the firm land.

郝 | Name of an ancient place, called 鄴 in T’ai-yuen fu in Shensi; and of another in Fu-fung hien 扶風縣 north of the River Wei in the west of Shensi; now used as a surname.

读 | to till, to plough.

从 | to turn up and loosen the soil.

翻 | From wing and a sacrificial vessel; occurs used for 翻 the hollow legs of a tripod.

衔 | The barrel or root of a feather; a quill; a pinion.

畜 | rapid pinions; i.e. high and firm resolution.

羽 | a quill-feather of the wing.

振 | 翔 [the roc] shook its pinions and went on high; met. rapid promotion in office.

从 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.

1 旨 to impeach an official.

和 用 | an impeachment and the reply to it.

考 | 其實 to inquire (as a judge) into the real facts.

奏 to accuse in a memorial.

自 | 拱 to accuse one's self of incapacity; this is sometimes done to stave off a trial.

1 究 and 闻 to examine officially into cases; the second denotes a preliminary inquiry.

绒 | The ends of a fringe; tassels.

1 国 a tribe of the Ougors, mentioned a.d. 757.

在 Pekingese read leoh, A knot.

死 | 织 a hard knot.

活 | 织 a bow knot.

正 | To bite; to gnaw, as a rat; applied to the peculations of public property.

从 to cover and to beat; its form somewhat resembles 覆 to reply; and it is nearly synonymous with lauh, 榊 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.

考 | 须 to inquire into an affair.

刻 | to question by torture.

糠 | wheat still covered, i.e. unthreshed.

综 | 名實 to ferret out the names and facts.

蛰 | The sting of an insect or its poison; the pain of a sting; to poison by stinging.
**HU.**

Old sounds, hu, ku, gu, wu, mo, ng, kò, and gù. In Canton, u and fu; — in Swatow, hu, hò, lò, o, and u; —
in Amoy, ho and o; — in Fukien, hu, u, and hò; — in Shanghai, u, lu, and vu; — in Chifu, hu.

呼

From mouth and the breath going forth; occurs used for the next.

An expiration of the breath; to breathe out; to call out to; to address, to speak to; to burst, to cry out loud; to invoke, to call upon.

一吸 breathing.

一吸 one expiration and one inspiration.

呜，哀哉 alas! alas! how sad it is.

呜 to call out, as to a person some way off.

風鳴雨 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.

喝喝 calling and scolding, not pleased with anything.

喊 to bawl at, to call rudely.

來喊去 calling here and ordering there; inconsiderate, uncivil.

門 to call out, at a door.

三巴 the three salutes [to the emperor] being finished.

揮臂一 he waved his hand and cried out.

稱大人 he is styled or addressed as ta-jín.

或或 the fourth hot hell (rauvava) of the Buddhists, where life lasts 4000 years, each day being 400 mandane years.

嘘

From mouth and to roar; it is nearly synonymous with the last, and also used for the next.

To menace, to howl at; to boast.

口 to insult by a rude call, to bawl at.

呼 to call out the dawn, as Chanticleer does.

虞

From tiger and a sigh; it resembles the two last and 予, and is occasionally used for them.

The scream of a tiger; an interjection of regret; a sigh or exclamation.

呜 alas! alas! well now.

書不云 does not the Book of Records say so?

 أيض read hu and improperly used as another form of 訪 to intimidate; read chiao when used for 訪 to call.

To designate, to call out to; to sigh and lament one's sad fate.

鬼哭若 the demons wept as if calling on some one.

仰天大 looking upward he cried a bitter cry.

瀆

The bank of a stream; name of a long river, the 洲河, which rises in the northeast of Shansi, flows southeast into Chihli and thence into North Lake, whence it runs northeast into the Pei-ho just above Tientsin; it receives the River Wei 衆河 from the south of the province, and is itself sometimes called by that name.

嘘

To blow with the breath, as when warming the hands; to breathe out strongly.

氣 to breathe on and warm.

臽

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.

Fr 阿. A rule, a law or guide; fertile; generous; large; many, numerous.

| Fine, hearty; elegant; substantial, fat. |
| 周原 | at the beginning of the Chin dynasty the country was fertile. |
| 民難靡 | though the people had no guide. |
| 玉瑤亞則無 | his petty relatives could not be put in fat offices. |

fénkí and without as the phonetic; occurs used with 復 to unceivil.

To cover over, as with a winding sheet; great; arrogant, rude to; large.

無 | do not be cross or arrogant — when playing.

| The original form rudey 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 稀 confusedly, — whence it has in some parts come to mean careless, reckless, lying.

| A loafer, a ne'er-do-well, and yet not altogether a worthless fellow. |

弗 | if you don't work at it, how can anything be accomplished? |
From plants and distant; used with the next.

The bottle-gourd, the 葫芦 wu, called also the calabash (Lagenaria), and everywhere cultivated; the large garlic.

garlic and leeks.

I 萘 1 仿 imitate the gourd in its shape and marks; i.e. make it just like the pattern.

I 萘 also called 山西葫芦 shanxi huo. As it grows only in northern China; the linseed oil is used by house painters.

I 萘 coriander seed.

Used with the last. The calabash when dried is 色; there are several sorts; the dried shell is used for dippers, spoons, and ladles.

I 孤 frame for growing gourds.

A lake; a large pool; waters collected within an embankment.

Ven the old province of Hu-kwang, now divided into 南一南 Hu-kwang, and 北北 Hu-kwang, i.e. north and south of the Tung-ting Lake.

The five lakes, are the Po-yang 鄱阳湖 Poyang Lake, Kiangsu; the Tung-ting 洞庭湖 Tungting Lake, and T'ING-1-shao 青草 in Huan; and the Tai 太 and Tan-yang 丹陽 in Kiangsu; the Yuen toographers enumerated five different ones.

子 a great traveler; applied too to strolling mountebanks.

手 a brigand; a fortune-teller; a sailor; a jack of all trades.

West lake scenery, i.e. beautiful as around Huangchau.
The oily scum which floats on boiling butter is called 醬油, 1 it has a rich taste like that of butter; it is the quintessence of milk, or essential oil of butter. 

A butterfly; the *Propidionidae*, those which fly by day.

A web footed bird, the 鵲, 1 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.

The beard, especially that on the cheeks.

A man with a beard; whiskered.

A very thin beard.

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 unauthorized characters, and used in the north; they resemble 林 and 焦.

To burn food in cooking; the skin which sticks to the pan; burned, singed; blackened, because the fat or water is gone.

The cake has burned in toasting and is bad tasted.

The original form nearly depicts a vase with a cover; it much resembles 瓠或 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 gourd called 投 1 was to pitch reeds into the three orifice; a cup made of a gourd; the calabash guard.

A wine-jug; a tankard.

A spittoon, a cuspidor.

A hot-water tankard.

A wine-pot with a bale; a cup beurer.

Bring the pot and pour out a cup of wine.

A tea-pot.

A pot of tea.

A or night; a urinal, a chamber-pot.

Clear as ice in a gem cut; met. pure in heart; chaste; ingenious.

A hundred jars of clear spirits.

Your retired devotees are like people fallen into a jar of ice.

The name of a gorge in P'ing-yang fu through which the Yellow River rushes.

A trowel, a tool to plaster walls; to dub, to plaster.

A double edged hoe; two swords so made as to go into one scabbard.

A wooden bow; a stretchet on which a crescent shaped flag can be displayed; in mathematics, an arc; curved, arched.

A semicircular shaped flag.

A natal day; so called from a custom of hanging a bow at the door when a son was born.

The empire can be kept in awe only by the bow and dart.

A sphere triangle.

The stars  in Canis Major with some in Argô.

From dog and melon, but etymologists say the primitive is a contraction of an orphan, because this beast is always seen alone.

A canny animal that can change its own form, or be possessed by spirits, especially of women; the fox, which the Chinese believe to be rather a brownie or urchin than a wild beast; suspicions, mistrusting.

The fox.

Fox skin robes.

An elfin or urchin like a fox; he is addressed as 仙, my lord fox, and worshiped as a keeper of seals.

As described, suggests the repentant peri or culprit fry, of western books.

An enchantress; a bewitching woman.

Nothing about here but red foxes.

The fox borrows the tiger's terror; said of oppressive dictors and underlings.

The fox mourns when the hare is dead; met. hypocrisy, crocodile's tears.
灰皮 a sort of gray fur very thick and firm, from Kansuh.
感 or 疑 suspicious, distrustful; to doubt, to mistrust.

The Shwob Wun describes this word as an alteration of 甘, which is an endeavor to depict a high or querulous tone of voice, the breath rising or extending; it is often printed so as to be taken for 明 平 青; as a primitive it imparts no special meaning.

A particle of varied uses; an interrogative adverb or interrogation 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 prepositional 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.

孝鬼神 dutifully regard ancestral spirits and the gods; or (in some connections) demons and gods.
可 can it be done? how then?
豈可得 can we possibly get it?
仁遠 崩 can benevolence be so far off? — i.e. so difficult.
不亦樂 is it not very pleasant?
吾無隱 萬 I have concealed nothing from you.
宜 否 is it right to do so or not?
行 幸富 to act as becomes a rich and honorable person.
庶其可矣 then it perhaps can be allowed; here 庶 answers to 我 think.
幾 about, nearly, probably.
合此 that agrees with this.
異此 it differs from this.
保民 to preserve the people.
莫高天 there's nothing higher (or greater) than heaven.

不敬莫大 是 there is no greater indignity or disrespect than this.
之者也 eh! ah! so? it is used sometimes as a phrase,— it is all moonshine; bosh! it is useless to try; an idle effort;— these four particles having no meaning of themselves.
在, consists, that is its function.
不在 此在 彼 it does not consist in this but in that.
位 上者 his place is on high; or, he who is on the high place.
勿在此, that's neither here nor there; regardless of expense; I don't mind.
於小子 alas, you poor boy!
似 for instance; fancy!
敢問夫子 顧 類 I venture to ask you, Sir, in what excellence consists?
衣食是足 food and raiment 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, truculent; dreadful; it occurs in names of places and plants, and often used as a term of comparison for soldiers, and painted on their shields and accoutrements; it holds a high place in geomancy, and the bones and other parts are taken for medicine; a urinal; made of tiger skin; applied to some kinds of insects.

老 or 狸 a tiger; the fierce tiger.
故 a cruel government.
臣 or 將 dauntless officers, brave soldiers.

琥 A signet shaped like a tiger, and made of veined stone; the 尺 which gave its bearer power to levy troops; a kind of goblet.
琥 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.

From worship and ancient.
The favor or protection of heaven; prosperity; liberality; it was the personal name of the emperor 安帝 of Han, A.D. 107.

受天之 | blessed by heaven.
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 Nankiwei, or for some of its headwaters.

| the station near Suchau where is an excise office on silks.
| To raise water by working a bucket in slings; a bailing ladle.
| To bale out water; to raise water upon the fields, a mode of irrigation.
| a bucket for lifting water; it is suspended between long ropes held by two men.
| to bale out and float — a vessel.

The ancient form represents one leaf of a door, half of the character 窗; 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.

| a distinguished family; a powerful house.
| a family or household.
| people who live aloft; boat-people.
| the shop.
| the population, the householders.
| 村 means the Board of Population and Revenue; and 村 is the record of the censuses, the lists kept by the government.
| to inquire into the people of ten households, as is done by the chih-hien; they are under the care of a 肩 who is responsible.
| the revenue department in a prefect's  yardım.

報告 | report it to the rich families.
大家 | is every family and household does that way.
破落 | decayed, beggared families; a miserable spendthrift.
| 門 相對 the two families are of equal rank, — and can intermarry.

| the dormant insects come out of their chrysalides.
| the poor, the common people; also called 住宅 a family with one door.
| custodians of granaries, the underlings who deliver the grain.

| 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 is most common, and seems to be allied to the hawfinch or Java sparrow, but the others may all be varieties of the snipe or quail.

From door and a city.
To follow in a suite; a retinue, a cortège; to act waywardly or irregularly, as hunters do; a broad but not high bill; to cover over; name of a small state in the Shang dynasty in the present Hu-hien of Shensi on the R. Wei near the Yellow River.
| to act violently, to behave improperly or rudely.
| broad, vast, extensive.

| followers in a procession or | 從 retinue, such as accompany officers.
| were nine farmers in ancient times.

| an insectivorous bird, apparently allied to a kind of hawfinch, that lives in mulberry groves; it is also called 青鹏 green-peak and 竄 spectral thief, but its affinities are not exactly known; its name is a term for a retired scholar.

| A fine napkin.
| 表 a lady's neckerchief.

From hand and to follow as the phonetic.
To distribute; to impart to others liberally.
| to act perversely or recklessly; unreasonable.

| you must give them out methodically.

From water and to follow, or perhaps from the next contracted.
| To fish by stakes, or placing weirs in the tideway, which detain the fish as the tide runs out.
| a name for Shanghai, derived from the 王 one of the branches of the Huang-pu.
| us praise the equity of the river magistrate at Shanghai.
| is town and stream of Hu-wéi at Tamsui in Formosa.
Fishing weirs made of bamboo, on which cords are stringed so as to entrap the fish at turn of tide; they are common on the canals in Kiangsu.

The 鳥 or pelican, so called because it scrapes around the marshes, and gets fishes into its bill; another name is 海河 the searcher of rivers.

A red-colored wood fit for arrows and darts, obtained from a thorny plant, probably one of the genus Cratagus; fragile and inferior articles.

A medicinal plant, the Rehmannia or foxglove, called 地黄 earth-yellow, or 地老 earth-marrow, and other names; it is common about Peking, and is gathered for its roots.

To look to for help; to rely or lean on, as a father; to have a support; to presume on; a father, a parent, a helper.

失 | to lose a father.

终不改 | even to the last he did not amend.

终贼将 | those who offend purposely and repeatedly, punish them as brigands; i.e. capital.

土惟时昌 | through all the western regions they constantly relied on him.

父母何 | what will our parents have to rely on?

愚人 | to oppress people by arbitrary acts of power.

A hill covered with trees and vegetation; some define it to mean a barren, naked hill.

Name of a district in Shensi, lying south of the R. King, formerly the small state of Hu in the Hia dynasty.

Graceful, beautiful.

抓 | handsome, good.

how hard it is for jealous and beautiful women to live together!

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 保护 the protecting evidence, i.e. a passport, a safe-warrant.

or 行 | to guard from danger, as a garrison or protecting spirit.

rescue and help; to succor and save; to assist.

身符 | a charm, an amulet, what will screen the body from harm.

身披 | a powerful protector.

庇 | to shelter, to screen.

封 | safely sealed, as a letter.

送 | to escort, as with a guard; to accompany, as a chariot guard does the emperor.

军 | a covering or supporting detachment or corps, outposts.

简 | short to screen defaulters, to cover over others' shortcomings, to connive at wrong doing.

法 | to countenance Buddhism.

父老 | father and mother are the greatest screens — of what is done by their children.

要 | to be responsible for, as a head-servant for the rest.

名 of a city most, the fosse.

领衔 | a brigadier-general, among the Manchus.

x | an envelop for papers; a portfolio.

前 | the officer recently in charge, the one who acted for the proper incumbent.

暂行 | 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.

b | blended, united; in rhetoric, a continued antithesis.

相 | a mutual love; to cotton to each other.

物 | interlocking animals, said of shells like the Arca with crenulated edges.

互 | mutual regard, a common care for.

前後 | the former and latter do not tally.

彼 | that and this depend on each other.

交 | to confront, as witnesses or the parties.

鄉 | a region of bad repute, a bad neighborhood.

相 | to dovetail together.

相 | coming and going, constant intercourse.

相 | they screen each other; mutual collusion, as in a ring.

From bamboo and mutual; originally used with the last.

A windle or reel on which to wind silk; a bamboo hook or skewer on which to hang meat.
A sort of febrifuge, the name by which all such remedies are called; this kind is obtained from the woody roots which are sliced, and is exhibited in chills and fever as a tincture.

Covetous.

From ice or water and mutual; the first is commonly used.

Frozen, congealed, icy-bound; chilly, cloudy, concealing the sun; a glassy, icy appearance.

Balastrades or a kind of tourniquet placed across the imperial roads, or near encampments, to prevent people intruding, called 極; a kind of railed in circus, or corral.

Composed of 吠rier's stripes and 鼠 a tumulus or barrow.

An neighborhood of 144 people; empty, vacant; untrue, not authentic; simulated; 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.

空 the great space, the heavens, also called 空 eminence.

浮 nonsensical, vague.

虚 visionary.

空 unfounded, idle prating.

谦 humble-minded, unambitious.

心 unprejudiced, gracious to; but 心 means apprehensive, doubtful about.

To kneel on both knees.

行 to kneel down to the ground.

Also read tenk.

A sort of creel, shaped like a cowl, used in Hunan for catching fish, woven of bamboo; when made of twigs, it is called 極 or brier creel.

如入之魚不能出 like a fish once in the basket, which then cannot make its escape from it.

A moth; others describe it as the silkworm just hatched.

The six quarters or spaces; everywhere.

是 the eleventh of the 28 constellations, answering nearly to Aquarius; it always marks a Sunday in the calendar.

清之府 the pure and empty palace; — the moon.

To blow with the breath; to breathe softly; a respiration; to speak well of; to recommend; to puff.

水 to suck up water.

吹 to suck up water.

言 to breathe on; to say a good word for.

气 to expel the breath, to belch.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>欣</th>
<th>This is sometimes interchanged with the last and next.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>欣</td>
<td>To blow with the breath; to warm a thing with the breath; to look smilingly or approvingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>按</td>
<td>To engage in a thing with satisfaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>欣</td>
<td>To blow hard through the nose; to snuff; to blow and snort, as animals do when afraid; alarmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>欣</td>
<td>Sighing and breathing hard; to sob and sniffle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>吹</td>
<td>From the mouth and the breath going out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>吹</td>
<td>An interjection likeugh expressive of dislike and disapproval; and also of grief, alas; was worth the day!</td>
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<tr>
<td>吝</td>
<td>or 个人观点 an exclamation of wonder and sorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吹</td>
<td>何言也! fudge! why did you speak of it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慷</td>
<td>出奇! it is very strange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王曰</td>
<td>有邦有土 the king said, Ah! come all you princes and lords.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長</td>
<td>短歌 groans and sighs; a quarrelous man, a hypochondriac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>萬</td>
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<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>To open the eyes wide, as in doubting wonder; to gaze at surprised; to raise the eyebrows; to hope for; doubtfully; vexed; name of a river in Kiangsi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>睛</td>
<td>之 was a twinkle of joy in a fool's eyes; to open the eyes wide; a stupid appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雪</td>
<td>看 a district in the northeast of Guangwei near Hung-tsih Lake in Suzh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>讓</th>
<th>1. staring about, as if undetermined what to do.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>彬</td>
<td>德 to have an inquiring and sagacious knowledge of the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>輪</td>
<td>Occurs used for the last; also read hù and to be distinguished from kich, 許 to reprove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>該</td>
<td>To brag, to boast, to exaggerate; deceitful, vain boasting; large big.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諱</td>
<td>to glorify one's self.</td>
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<tr>
<td>談</td>
<td>訴定 the important laws and fixed orders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>川澤</td>
<td>great streams and lakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諭</td>
<td>From words and the meridian hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諭</td>
<td>To grant, to allow, to let; to acquiesce in, to permit; to proceed to, to accord, to be content with; to promise; to betroth in marriage; to enter, to advance; to flourish, to revive, to emulate; more than, an excess; as an adverb, very; an ancient feudal of Chou, now a city in the center of Honan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王之</td>
<td>我 you promised it to me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吏</td>
<td>不過 which is only a promise; it is all talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>多 very many.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>久 a long time, unusually long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>信</td>
<td>to put faith in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王之手</td>
<td>did your Highness believe it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>復 can you hope to equal him?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>允</td>
<td>to accede, to yield, to make terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒杯</td>
<td>聚 to arrange a betrothal over one's cups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>少</td>
<td>a very little, as in giving medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>他 came don't let him come here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>to disallow, to forbid, to refuse; &quot;thou shalt not.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>有</th>
<th>有的 perhaps it can also be allowed or assented to.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>諭</td>
<td>造 to make an agreement with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>造 a promise never intended to be fulfilled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>諭</td>
<td>造 to make a vow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>面</td>
<td>邃 to assent to a solicitous or promising offer of betrothal; one whose horoscope is lucky.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

面目如 their features are similar.

### 三千
more than three thousand.

### 諏 or 應
1. to promise certainly; to assent entirely.
2. 佛 to make vows to the gods or Buddha; used ironically, don't break your promises to me, as you do your vows.

### 伐木
1. like the cheering cries of woodchoppers.

In Fulchau. That; so, thus.

### 討
High-flying, boasting talk; to talk of everything; widespread, generally known, as virtuous acts; to display; energetic, bold, full of activity.

### 誇
foppish and boasting; a vainglorious exaggeration.

### 德發揚
物 the king's virtue will reach over his whole realm and influence all things.

### 和
moderate, mild.

### 遠
everywhere.

### 主
brave and gentle; one who can rule and be moderate.

### 树
A sort of oak that bears a blackish, soft acorn called 䆠 or black cup; it grows in Kiangnan; soft, pliable; flexible wood, easily bent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HÜ.</th>
<th>HÜ.</th>
<th>HÜÉ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 自得 pleased; happy in attaining one's wishes.</td>
<td>照 From fire and the sun's heat; not the same as chao 照 to illuminate.</td>
<td>姊 Handsome; also used as a synonym of 媽 a mother, but without good authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝴舞 玉 hopping and capering about; fitting here and there like a butterfly.</td>
<td>照 The genial, brooding, stimulating warmth of the sun; to boil, to heat; to mature; hot, vivifying; nutritive; kind, gracious; a red, carnation color.</td>
<td>姊 elegant, graceful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 候 persons in history.</td>
<td>和 genial, warm, as the weather; placid, kind.</td>
<td>11 而 greatly delighted and laughing aloud, as two or three cronies meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>照 From mouth and warm steam.</td>
<td>溫</td>
<td>11 酒 From spirits and unlucky; it is frequently pronounced 醉, from following the primitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To report to superiors; to blow or breathe; to smile upon, to soothe; to laugh; warm, genial.</td>
<td>日 a genial warm day; the warm sun.</td>
<td>醉 Mad with drink; raving drunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吹 to puff and blow.</td>
<td>呈萬物 to vivify and stimulate nature.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之若子 he pacified them as if they were children; said of an emperor of the T'ang dynasty.</td>
<td>也 it is chiefly a pretense or assumption of benevolence; also means gracious.</td>
<td>11 而 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>也</td>
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<td>11 而 gentle, kind words; in some places it also denotes a rattling, wheezing sound, as from phlegm in the throat.</td>
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**HÜÉ.**

Old sounds, hwa or hwe. In Canton, hü; in Swatow, hia; in Amoy, hia; in Fuhchau, hwe; in Shanghai, hü; in Chifu, hwe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>革</th>
<th>革</th>
<th>11 財 mourning boots.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>从 hide and to change or fowery; 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.</td>
<td>11 or a pair of boots.</td>
<td>夾 or 11 拾子 a pocket-book for papers, because it is usually carried in the 11 楞 boot-barrel or loose top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A boot, made of silk or leather; it is made to serve as a convenient pocket.</td>
<td>水 wet weather boots; the soles are often guarded by big nails.</td>
<td>拾 [it will be as ineffectual as] scratching your sock through your boot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官 official boots; they are also called 方頭 square toed boots, and should always be 緞 or satin boots.</td>
<td>帖 an aid or accomplice in swindling or forging.</td>
<td>破 he spoils [other people's] boots; a cunning petit-fouger; also used to dissuade from going to law.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HUEH.

Old sounds, hit, kiet, and giet. In Canton, hit and fit; — in Swatow, huo, hiip, and buat; — in Amoy, hiat; — in Fulateau, hair and hiek; — in Shanghai, hoo and yin; — in Chifu, hooj and hieh.

Blood, defined as a certain property of the essence of the yin principle by which life is kept; bloody; nearly related, ties of blood; not money, property.

The stamina, the constitution; the flesh, the animal feelings and desires.

Mercy; more brute force, insensible to reason or decency.

Feelings, — i.e. reasonable beings.

To reduce the system; depletion.

Bleeding, as by vomiting; to bleed.

The hair of the head.

To strengthen the system; to take tonics.

Blood left in butcher's meat; congealed blood.

Bleeding extravasated blood in a bruise.

Carefully, attentively; earnestly.

A warm-hearted, enthusiastic person; one in earnest.

Wages earned by the hardest toil.

A blood letter, — an application for relief at the last extremity.

Pale, white-livered.

To weep; to shed tears, as at a parent's death; it is written on funeral cards.

A sort of borage that furnishes a red root like alkanet, called also slan; it is used in small-pox, and is probably a species of Towne's fiorac. 

Affectionate as own brothers.

The heart's blood came to court; i.e. the thing came to mind suddenly.

The dragon's blood, a sort of dry red resin used as a pigment, obtained from the fruit of the Dracoropa (Calamus) draco, a sort of palm found in Sumatra.

Capital in trade.

After a bloody fight, he got off.

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.

To live in the ground; troglodytes.

This bee bores into the tree and lives in the hole.

To bore a hole.

To dig a hole.

A cavity, a recess, a hole.

They are buried in the same grave.

The hole where the coffin is laid; a vault.

A lucky grave-spot.

To point out a good burial spot.

A single grave. (Cantonese.)

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.

To destroy (or burn) their dens and nests, as robbers.

Winds its way out, said of water running into springs.

To sip, to make a noise when drinking; to whistle; to make a wheezing noise.

Empty, vacant, as the mind of an anchorite should be of worldly cares and desires.

Pure-minded, weaned from all passion.

From water and hole; it may be easily confounded with 蕃 in deep.

A stream flowing rapidly from a hole.

Vast and void, like the empyrean.

Dissipated, depraved and reckless.

Deep set eyes; to look or glance at, as a falcon after his prey; to spy about.

Take a sharp look at; use your eyes.

Glancing around at the things, — as a pilferer or shoplifter.


HUEN.

These characters are often heard pronounced huen. Old sounds, hion, kion, giin, hên, and kin.

In Canton, hên and an; in Suetow, hên, hên, and nian; in Amoy, hên, hên, and swan; in Fuhchau, hên, hên, and hïen; in Shangkai, hên, hên, yôn, and hïen; in Chifu, hên.

From month and to promulge; it is interchanged with the next; also read hian.

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 month and to promulge; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

Clamor, noise; the hubbub of many people talking; to vociferate; in Corea, the incessant crying of children.

Brawling, confused noises, which are forbidden in public offices.

Altercation; boisterous manner or wrangling.

They mingled heaven and earth with their din.

Used for the last in hâ 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 used for the next two.

To impose on; to forget.

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 promulge or ruler; the second form is unusual.

A species of day-lily, the *Hemerocallis graminis*, called 快愛 because it causes one to forget their sorrows; and fü hên, or deer's onions; a mother, because it is said that if a woman carries it she will bear a son, whence another name for it is 宜男 1; there are several varieties.

Your mother; a polite dignified term.

And both parents are in good health.

Genial, pleasant, as the warm sunshine on a spring day.

寒谷成, 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 *Huan* 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.

如 1 如蔑 like a pipe and flute; *i.e.* loving brothers, which these two instruments symbolized.

The reddish larve of musketoes found in wells and pools called 蠲, which doubtless includes several species of larve, and probably some of the smaller leeches; an insect crawling.

A woman who is rather careless of her appearance, and yet careful of propriety; solitary.

I bear my sad distress.

The first form, being the personal name of the Emperor Kanghi, has now generally given place to the second, which has been substituted out of respect, even in compounds where it is a primitive; 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.
**HÜEN.**

| 色 | 黑ish. |
| 衣 | Black dresses. |
| 鳥 | An old term for the swallow. |
| 妙 | 1 奥 abstruse, mysterious. |
| 化 | Incorporeal. |
| 酒 | Somber spirits, a quaint name for water. |
| 月 | The ninth moon. |
| 帝 | The god of the somber heavens, the god of the North Pole. |
| 圆 | The still garden, a Taoist name for paradise; as 1 部 are for fairy land, a region in the north. |
| 仗 | A Taoist term for a level, good road. |
| 機 | A skillful contrivance. |
| 道 | Are terms used by Tao-tes' for immaterial spirits, and for heaven and earth. |
| 明 | 粉 glanber's salts, sulphate of soda. |
| 默 | Silent and sedate, like an anchorite. |

**HÜEN.**

| 恐 | From heart and attached to; occurs interchanged with its primitive. |
| 懸 | To tie to and suspend; to hang in view, as a prize; to promise; to be anxious; in suspense, undecided, precocious, insecure; anxiously; unlike. |
| 天地 | As wide apart as heaven and earth. |
| 断 | To summarily decide a case. |
| 望 | To anxiously hope for. |
| 有 | 重 a large fortune. I offered a great reward — for his capture. |
| 操 | 腕 double entendres, ambiguous expressions. |
| 挂 | 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 頭 or All Souls' Festival. |
| 纏 | 解 a double entendre; like relieving one hung up by the heels; i.e., very joyful, greatly relieved of his anxiety. |
| 扭 | He tied his head to a beam — as an ancient student did, lest he should fall asleep over his book. |
| 得 | Very exceeding in doubt, no certainty in it. |
| 案 | 不結 the case is still in doubt or not yet settled. |

**HÜEN.**

| 思 | To bear in mind. |
| 空 | [it is as if] suspended in nothing; unfounded, no evidence. |
| 乎 | 我 also be very careful of me. |
| 上 | A placard, a broadsheet. |
| 銃 | Ears or rings on the side of a tripod by which it can be carried. |

**HÜEN.**

| 晃 | From wood and to promulge; the second form is unusual. |
| 桑 | A last for making shoes or boots called 1 頭; to form on a last or mold; met. that which supports the external figure; to turn in a lathe. |
| 鞋 | To fit a shoe to the last. |
| 圓 | To turn or cut out round in a 1 judge or lathe, as a pipe mouth-piece. |

**HÜEN.**

| 拘 | To strike. |
| 鎏 | 读 捱. To wave off with the hand. |
| 絡 | From silk and a decade as the phonetic; occurs used with 精 a tassel. |
| 絵 | Silken pouches or fobs a foot long, hung at the girdle for ornament, and worn at levees; stylish, adorned; colored, variegated; fleet, quick. |
| 彩 | Elegant and adorned; garnished. |
| 花 | 錦 flowered and colored. |
| 練 | To hasten, to hurry on. |
| 素 | 以 絃 how finely the white sets off the coloring. |

**HÜEN.**

| 街 | To sell one's self; to brag of one's qualities; to display for sale; bragging, vain-glorious, vaunting. |
HUI.

| 植 | The brightness of fire; luminous, resplendent, shining; to dazzle, to lighten. |
| 炫 | 光 brilliant, splendid. |
| 駿 | 人耳目 to confuse people's senses; to make obscure. |
| 駿 | 罷 mesmerize, to throw a light on a man, as in the night. |

Good and elegant clothing.

服 fine raiment, either of a black or yellow color.

A horse with a dark or iron gray mane.

駿 彼乘 get on that strong horse with the iron gray mane.

HUIH.

See also HWH for other similar words. Old sounds, hek, gok, hüt, güt, and mút. In Canton, hök, hât, and kwâk; —
in Swatow, hek, hök and kôt; — in Amoy, hak, hüt, and kôt; — in Foochow, hâk, hök, and pük; —
in Shanghai, hök, vehk, and lwéh; — in Chi-fu, hâ and hâi.

From a peck measure and horn; occurs used for the next.

To measure; a dry measure shaped like the frustum of a pyramid, the Chinese bushel, holding ten pecks or a picul, according to some authorities; but the common table makes it to measure 5 pecks or half a picul; at Peking it holds 25 large shoulders, or 5 pecks, and two of them make a stone or picul; between Tientsin and the capital it varies more than a quart; its capacity is 5½ litres according to the regular table, and this makes it equal to 90.64 pints or 2½ bushels, which is rather larger than any; at Shanghai, the huk for rice holds only 2.05 pints, and that for peas 1.86 pint; the Buddhists use it for a full picul of 139½ lbs. av.; but the Hindu dvidar, which the huk represents, weighs only 7 lbs. 11 oz. av.

To test the accuracy of the bushel measures.

手 a clever hand at giving bad measure.

斛 pecks and bushels; parasitic orchids are so called from a fancied resemblance in the shape of the flowers.

A small orchidaceous plant, with hexapetalous and white flowers of the habit of a Dendrobium, growing in Kiangsu and south thereof, for which the last is most used; the leaves are used in cooking fish, and the calums dried as a tonic for weak children.

石 a tonic medicine (Dendrobium eucalipti) growing on the rocks in southern China; the name is applied to several similar orchids as the 大 [and 玉], which turn yellow when dried; the calums of other plants resembling this epiphyte are probably included under this term.

A bamboo bushel, as the character indicates; a large box adapted for holding rice, called 箱 1 or bushel box.

From wood and bushel, referring to the shape and cup of the fruit.

A small timber tree, a species of oak whose acorns have roughish cupules, and are used to dye black; the leaves are long, rather obovate, and deeply serrated; the wood is used for posts.

From horn and a hollow; used for a bushel.

A kind of goblet with ears; a sort of quiver; the top of the foot; a hoof; unkink; trembling; insufficient, meager, poor, exhausted.

衣 長及 the dress reached to his foot.

瘠 poor, emaciated from illness.

薄 thin, meager, lean.

Read hukh. To compare, to match, to contend with.

頒 焦 不 the strong and the weak should not measure their strength.

From to blow and a flame.

欖 Suddenly, abruptly; moving.

欖 fitting, like a will-o'-wisp; to blow on, to stuff np.

奄 going to and fro, undecided.

嚾 a roaring noise, as of the blast in a furnace.

吸 breathe, shakly, quivering.

In Pekingese pronounced 'chau'.

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.

**火焰** *hu* Flame; the blaze of fire.

**火苗儿** 1 A flame crackling as it first catches.

**火苗** 1着 the furious flames shot upward.

**核** *hu* The kernel or pit of fruits, the inner nut or seed; the seed as distinguished from its pod or pulp; hard lumps in a soft body, as ganglions in flesh, or nodules in clay; the nucleus; the facts, the real circumstances, the gist of the pith; to inquire into the facts; to severely scrutinize a matter, as a judge; truly, thoroughly, earnestly, sincerely.

**荔枝** 1 litchi stones; and also of all 荷 fruit-stones, as the peach, walnut, &c.

**生** 1 to have a hard lump grow up, as on the neck.

**刻** 1 太甚 an excessive scrutiny; to oppress by examining into details.

**察** 1 to thoroughly examine.

**鷂** *hu* A migratory bird, the 鷂 larger than, but resembling the created lark; it has a short tail, black plumage, and a fine song; it appears in the spring; anciently designated an office; also a sort of glede or pigeon hawk, which is trained to seize birds.

**鷂頭** 1 a poetical name for the bamboo partridge (*Bambusicola*).

**鷂子眼** 1 eye a kite's head and hawk's eye; — i.e. a violent tempered man.

**海** 1 a sort of war-canoe anciently used in Kiangsu, which could not sink.

**突面來** 1 pounced down upon; he came here without knowing the reason why.

**突過** 1 going from one thing to another; desultory, careless.

In *Cantonese*. Dirty, filthy, grimed with dirt; — for which perhaps the next character is better.

**掘** *hu* To dig for; to muddy, to roll, to confuse, to mix; to exert one's strength.

**濡** *hu* with great force.

**濺** *hu* to make turbid.

From water and to dip.

**溺** 1 Dirty, muddy water; confused, disordered; exhausted.

**悟** 1 to open a channel for water.

**習** 1 to behold.

**唾液** 1 the secretion from the eye, sanguineous pus.

---

**主** From three chariots racing, which then make much noise.

**督** *hung* 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.

**雷** 1 the crash of thunder.

**石** 1 to blast rocks.

**烈烈** 1 的 very boisterous; a din, an uproar; irascible, apt to scold.

**轰** 1 roaring, deafening.

**開** 1 drive away the dog.

**行** 1 天下 his fame echoed through the land.

放炮 **轰** 1 to open upon it with artillery.

**陷** 1 blown to ruins, as by an explosion.

**心裏的一聲** 1 he blurted out his rage in loud tones.

**填了城** 1 the wall came down with a crash.

**死** 1 To whip up, to beat.

**我給你** 1 let me whip [the donkey] for you.

**死** 1 From *死* to die and 夢 a dream contracted.

The death of a prince or feudatory; to die; like a swarm, many, numerous, as descendants; quickly, suddenly.

**逝** 1 demise of, departed this life.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>漏</th>
<th>The roaring sound of rushing waters.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>魄</td>
<td>The sound of rocks falling is regarded as a sign of a cold or slight fever; a heaviness in the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>A red color; reddish, fiery; lucky, pleasant, because red or vermilion is now the fortunate color, and used for marriage séances, highest official buttons, or official seals, and other things connected with rank; rosy, ruddy; gentle, pretty; the blood; the menses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>暱</td>
<td>From <em>silk and work</em> as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳚</td>
<td>A public notice from the people, because all such papers are written on red paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稲</td>
<td>The bawling and din of a market-place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晷</td>
<td>From <em>flow and work;</em> the second form, composed of *sound and all, has become obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燕</td>
<td>A crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a cataract; the stammering cry of fright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旖</td>
<td>Like the last. The noise of stones striking together in the water is as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>挂</td>
<td>The sound of cataract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樟</td>
<td>The female plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烘</td>
<td>漏 the hum or buzz of a swarm of insects, applied to descendants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>霉</th>
<th>From <em>fire and all or work;</em> the first is most common.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>熔</td>
<td>A flash or flame; fire rising high; to bake, to roast; to dry at a fire, to kiln-dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>To burn or dry up in cooking; browned, burned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焼</td>
<td>done brown, done to a crisp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燃</td>
<td>to dry thoroughly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燙</td>
<td>warped by the fire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Cantonese. To scorch, to burn or dry up in cooking; browned, burned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>糗</th>
<th>From <em>mouth and work;</em> the second form, composed of *sound and all, has become obsolete.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>糉</td>
<td>The bawling and din of a market-place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吹</td>
<td>The clamon of a multitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誧</td>
<td>From <em>words and even contracted;</em> used with the next two; as a primitive, it imparts something of its meaning to most of the compounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吹</td>
<td>A crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a cataract; the stammering cry of fright.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ringing in the head is, regarded as a sign of a cold or slight fever; a heaviness in the head.

From *silk and work* as the phonetic.

A public notice from the people, because all such papers are written on red paper.

A crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a cataract; the stammering cry of fright.

Like the last. The noise of stones striking together in the water is as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.

The sound of cataract.

A female plant.

From *fire and all or work;* the first is most common.

A flash or flame; fire rising high; to bake, to roast; to dry at a fire, to kiln-dry.

To burn or dry up in cooking; browned, burned.

A crashing, stunning noise as of drums or bells; the roar of a cataract; the stammering cry of fright.

Like the last. The noise of stones striking together in the water is as when a torrent rushes down a gorge.

The sound of cataract.

A female plant.


HUNG.

From water and all; occurs used for the next.

**洪**

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 deluge of Yu, B.C. 2200, regarded by most scholars as different from the Noachic deluge.
2. 福 vast happiness.
3. 你 我 幼 好 人 amazing! I only a mere child!
4. 脈 | an irregular pulse.
5. 寶 | 大 量 liberal-minded and very kind.
6. 廢 vast and waste, as the world.
7. 惟 爾 | 无 度 but you were exceedingly lawless.
8. 河 | an important branch of the River Hwai, which joins it at Sin-tai (Bien Hsien) in the eastern part of Honan.
9. 家 or the family of 1. 河 the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, is a name for the 天地 or Triad Society, still existing in the Southern provinces.
10. 洞Ly a town on the River Fan north of Ling-yang Fu in Shansi.

**違**

The name of the mountain Tsung-hung 從 | in Yunnan which furnishes copper; it lies in the prefecture of Yunnan.

From plants and red.

**莊**

A marshy plant, the 水 | a sort of smart weed (Polygonum amphibium), or a kindred species of that genus, having reddish leaves and flowers.

**覺**

From yellow and 學 to learn contracted.

**慧**

The 1. 宇 was a college or gymnasm in the Han dynasty, A.D. 128, built by Shunti; it had 240 rooms and 1850 dormitories, and was designed to accommodate 30,000 students.

1. 宮 students' rooms in ancient times near the temples to Confucius, now applied rather to the latter buildings, as the colleges are disbursed.
2. 進 1. 宮 to enter college as a new student.
3. 門 ilit a sied'sai, one who has really earned his degree, and not bought it.

HUNG.

From wood and yellow; it is also read hung | in some phrases.

**横**

A cross-bar, anything placed transversely or at a right angle to the main part; transverse, crosswise, athwart, the opposite of shu | 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.
2. 生 a cross presentation at birth.
3. 從 | agreeing and disagreeing; by fair or foul means.
4. 縱 and | along and across; down and crosswise.
5. 手 買 to buy underhand through another.
6. 炎 an unexpected calamity.
7. 打 | 做事 to perversely ruin an affair, to act mulishly.
8. 行 霸道 to act obstinately and oppress others, to force out of.
9. 觀 | 人 an evil, turbulent fellow.
10. 量 to measure across.
11. 水 | 漁 ferry-boats.
12. 堅 | 要過河 I must under any circumstances cross the river.
13. 擺 | to arrange things across — as a room.
14. 住 了 to bar, to withstand; to arrest; to stop, as a thief.
15. 了 三 間 passed over three houses.
16. 斜 | criss-cross.
17. 竖 exactly at right angles.
18. 抽 to levy blackmail, to take by violence.
19. 財 sudden good luck, a windfall; underhand gains.
20. 瞄 | 於 a diagonal line across a square or rectangle. (Shanghai.)
21. 雲 | 崖 | 崖何在 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;
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.

Similar to the last.

A large mansion; a vast hall.

An echoing noise in a spa-
cious hall; vast, large; ample;
wide, as a prospect; to
enlarge.

From a shelter and the fore-arm;
interchanged with the next.

From ear and fore-arm as the
phonetic.

A noise or drumming in
the ear; to speak into
another’s ear because of
his deafness.

A prolonged increasing
sound, as of distant thunder.

The gate across the entrance
of a lane or its bar; applied
to the gates of heaven; wide,
vast; vacant, as a garden.

Vast, infinite, as the firma-
ment.

Waste and limitless, as a
steppe or prairie.

The great gate, as of the
palace.

To ascend to the heavens.

To freely employ
one’s stores of learning for
another’s use and pleasure.

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,
A.D. 638.

The flying cascade comes down into the deep
pool.

A movable board placed in
front of a carriage for
the rider to lean on as he stood.

A glorious, lofty hill, as the
caracter indicates; high,
prominent; majestic, digni-
ified in bearing.

The lofty peak seems
to aspire to the sky; applied
to imposing sights.

A grand palatial ed-
ifice.

A dignified and im-
posing manner.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From <em>water</em> and <em>work</em> as the phonetic.</td>
<td>The <em>ore</em> from which <em>quicksilver</em> is obtained; quicksilver.</td>
<td>The <em>ore</em> from which <em>quicksilver</em> is obtained; quicksilver.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Hung.</td>
<td>To smelt cinabar and extract the quicksilver.</td>
<td>Original form of the last.</td>
<td>To smelt cinabar and extract the quicksilver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尽</td>
<td>Also, a vast vapory appearance; whirling about; gyrating, as water in an eddy.</td>
<td>chaos; the confusion before the vapors were divided.</td>
<td>Also, a vast vapory appearance; whirling about; gyrating, as water in an eddy.</td>
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<td>An original form of the last.</td>
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<td>譴</td>
<td>The loving of an ox; but it is mostly used for the last syllable in the Chinese form of the Budhistic <em>exorcising canticle</em> Om mani padmi hou.</td>
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<tr>
<td>呜</td>
<td>The hum or din of a crowd; the indistinct noise of singing; to intimidate; to cozen; to deceive; to falsify, to beguile, to tempt.</td>
<td>From <em>mouth</em> and <em>all</em>.</td>
<td>The hum or din of a crowd; the indistinct noise of singing; to intimidate; to cozen; to deceive; to falsify, to beguile, to tempt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大笑</td>
<td>The laughter resounded through the hall.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>大笑</td>
<td>He induced him to come.</td>
<td>He induced him to come.</td>
<td>He induced him to come.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Hung.**

- to scare by loud tones.
- to browbeat; to badger; to hoot at and turn one out.
- to frighten; to cheat, to snindle one out of; to deceive, as in the price; to take one in.
- to play tricks on a simple, verdant man.
- to soothe a child; to play tricks on a simple, verdant man.
- to trick him out of his things.

In Cantonese. To smell of; to test by the smell.

**hung**

- From *door* or *to go* and *all*; the first is commonly used as a contraction of the next, but the dictionaries regard it as another form of hung. A lane.
- A road through a village; a narrow street in a city.
- Ten families live in every lane.
- Tows to his mother-in-law in every lane and hall; i.e. officiously polite, obsequious.
- From *to fight* and *all*; often contracted like the last. The noise of fighting; the yells of men entering battle; cries of a mob; to fight; wrangling.
- The clamor of a quarrel or battle.
- A battle cry; a roaring fight.
- The day of the battle.

In Pekinese read hung. To brush flies from a horse with a chowry or fly switch; to push aside; a cry of ordering; a shout.

- Hung. To open out, as a crowd parts by ordering and pushing.

**hun**

- From *words* and *work*; occurs written 红 but wrongly.
- To denominate or implicate officials; to insinuate against persons to their damage; to litigate; to make confusion, as rebels do; domestic squabbles; internal discord, revolution.
- Rebellious, seditions.
- To make a ruinous defeat.

**huang**

- [they are like so many] devouring grubs which destroy men's minds.

**huang**

- Opposition from without and feuds within.

**huang**

- The second form is applied rather to the shrub and sprout.

**huang**

- Flourishing; a vegetable that keeps green in the winter, called 雲草, which may be a sort of moss; an old term in Chekiang for budding and sprouting.

**huang**

- A small shrub found in Honnan like a honeysuckle in foliage, with the leaves in fives, and bearing white flowers.
HWA.

Old sounds, hwa, kwa, kap, kat, gat, and gap. In Canton, iu, wa, and wak; — in Swatow, hie, ho, úe, and bwa; — in Amoy, hwa, kwa, and k'o; — in Fukchou, hwa, wa, hok, wah, kw'a, and hwoÊ; — in Shanghai, hwo, wo, and wah; — in Chifu, hwa.

花 [hwa] A flower, a blossom, a corolla; to make flowers, to carve; to spend, to lay out; variegated, flowered, ornamented; to exaggerate, to talk flowery; vice, pleasure; in trade, raw cotton; motes in the eyes, musca volitantés.

一朵 [yìn] or 一枝 [yì] a single flower.

一枝 [yìn] a nosegay, a bouquet of flowers.

一蕊 [yìn] or 一裁判 the pistils and stamens of a blossom.

名 [míng] fine, ornamental flowers.

卉 [huì] flowers, plants, the vegetable world.

名 a nickname, an alias, a subtil name; but 名單 is a roster of clerks and employees in a quán, and the word here means miscellaneous.

零 [léng] needless expenditure; pin money.

費 or 散 to squander, to spend recklessly.

且 an actor who personates women.

打 [dá] 面 to paint for acting.

好 [hào] to love flowers; addicted to dissipation.

話 [huà] exaggeration; figures of speech.

公子 [gōng'zi] a spendthrift, a rake.

林 [lín] flowers and trees; met. a brothel.

烟 [yuán] 柳巷 a place for dissipation, a brothel and smoking room.

錢 [qián] to spend money; expensive; to lay out funds.

世界 [shìjì] a thoughtless age.

街 [jiē] an illuminated street; one dressed with flags and festoons.

子 or 老 [lǎo] a beggar.

搭搭 [dādā] chequered, irregular; higgledy-piggledy.

燈 [dēng] ornamental lanterns.

縣 [xiàn] a district lying north of Canton city.

貌 [miào] or 容 fair, pretty, as a girl.

天 [tiān] 乱堕 [he can talk till] the flowers come down from the sky.

天 [tiān] the small pox; whence in some places 娘娘 denotes the goddess of the small-pox.

出 [chū] 口 to have the small-pox.

布 [bù] colored cottons.

一包 [yī bāo] a bale of raw cotton.

眼 [yǎn] 紛乱 obscurity of vision, arising from disease, or multiplicity of objects.

完了 [wán liǎo] the money is all spent.

閉 [bì] the moon hides herself and the flowers blush — at her presence.

管 [guǎn] to stick in the flowers denotes one who succeeds in his degree, or has married his betrothed, from a custom of putting flowers in his cap.

地 [dì] florist's grounds, public gardens.

兒 [ér] 匠 or 王 a florist.

筆 [bǐ] the pen of a good scholar; accomplished.

草 [cǎo] or 菜枝 [cài zhī] pitch-paper or artificial flowers.

生 [shēng] or 落 [luò] the groundnut. (Arachis.)

華 [huá] The original form is designed to represent a plant covered with flowers; it is much interchanged with the last.

華 [huá] 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 [huá] or 華 [huá] his years are waxing old.

首 [shǒu] hour-headed, white hair.

光 [guāng] brilliant, fine, bright, as a show.

光 [guāng] the god of Fire; at Canton, he is called 光大帝 the Effulgent Great Emperor, and worshiped with much pomp.

彩 [cǎi] finely colored, variegated.

鋪設 [pù shè] his sales' rooms are beautifully arranged.

瓜 [guā] to quarter a melon.

蓋 [gài] a term for a state umbrella; also four small stars between Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, which are supposed to exercise an influence over people's fates; whence the phrase 當 his fate has offended the flowery canopy, denotes becoming a priest, because unlucky people often turn priests, or devote their sons to the priesthood.

表柱 [biǎo zhù] ornamented pillars before a grave; some of the finest resemble the triumphal pillars of the Romans.

中 [zhōng] 国 or 夏 [xià] China; it denotes rather the territory than the people or the government.

出 [chū] an old poetical name of the pheasant, from its variegated plumage.

春 [chūn] 秋 [qiū] flowers in the spring and fruit in the autumn; i.e. gradual progress.
A spade used in making ditches; to open the ground, as a ploughshare does; a ploughshare.

From horse and fine; the second form is unusual.

A fine, shapely chestnut colored steed.

From knife and spear.

To pole a boat; a pinnace; a scow, such as soldiers use to cross streams; a bill-hook.

子 a scow, a punt, an open boat.

艇 a lorch, such as are used at Macao.

拿到上岸 get a punt to go ashore on.

Clamor, noise, hubbub; the confused noise of a crowd talking and bickering; dissonant, noisy.

禁止 all loud talking is strictly forbidden—in this 年 unt is suspended at the door.

然 don’t make such a noise.

然 a general hurrah.

謾 or 陸 a disturbance, a squabble of voices.

Read, tea. To change.

To hatch.

From foot and real.

The ankle, the external malleolus, called 今骨, while 今 腓 denotes the heel.

忙行 to hurry on alone.

In Fakelau. An irregular gait; to shuffle, to limp, a gait caused by a tight shoe, a boil, or similar cause.

化 From the old form and 人 in prefix, 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 respect, to reform; to digest; to transmute; to melt; to pass into metempsychosis; to alter; to resolve doubts; transformed by; an alteration; mutation; metamorphosis.

气 changes caused by the seasons or air.

消 digestion of food.

不 indigested, disagreeing with one.

教 to instruct and improve; the good effects of example; a change of heart, for which 語 is also used.

风 good manners, improvement in morals and habits, by example or warning.

民 to reform the people.

生 produced by its own change, as the metamorphoses of insects; used by Buddhists for birth without parents (anupadaka), as Bodhisatwas are when they appear on earth.

造 the changes of nature, creation, production, and destruction; fate, nature.

好 good luck.

王 royal civilization, the best of principles.

手 a district in the southwest of Kwangtung near the sea.

从 the operations of nature in the seasons.

钱钱 or 钱 to beg for Buddhists or priests.

钱 or 钱 or 钱 實 to burn paper and mock money at the tombs in spring.

命 a fate that cannot be resisted.

超过 transformed and gone; dead.

身 to burn a priest’s corpse; it also expresses the power of transformation (airmanakaya), which every Buddha possesses, a sense which is also expressed by 应身 a body capable of transformation.

性 難 it is hard to go against nature.

日光 天 as the sun lightens up the heavens, said of peaceful times.

从 words and tongue; another form has 舌 the tongue thrice repeated; the second form, composed of words joined, i.e. to unite good words, is obsolete.

W- Words, discourse, speech, conversation; a language; to talk, to tell; to narrate, to speak well; to talk loud; to put to shame; to regulate.

說 now it is said, now let us say; — an initial phrase used in novels.

不懂 I don’t understand the words, I am unacquainted with that language.

說 長 it’s a long story.

不在 下 I will not speak of it.

不到 此 don’t speak of that now, don’t bring that up.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
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<tr>
<td>他說甚麼</td>
<td>what does he say?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不投機</td>
<td>you talk wild, you don't talk to the point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>別 a farewell; parting words.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大 a lie, a brag, a big story.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多</td>
<td>talkative, impertinent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不成</td>
<td>it makes no sense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不像</td>
<td>improper talk, blarney, billingsgate, babble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中有</td>
<td>he does not yet tell it all out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>發</td>
<td>to grumble, to mutter at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>說黑</td>
<td>ventriloquism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一句</td>
<td>one expression, a phrase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>土 or 俗</td>
<td>local or vulgar talk; a pantom; colloquial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笑</td>
<td>to laugh at one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誠</td>
<td>immendoe, whisperings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>話</td>
<td>a topic for conversation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出</td>
<td>the words you speak are not to the point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不識英</td>
<td>I do not know the English language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Cantonese. A rumor, an *on dit*; a final particle, expressing doubt.

好[多]賊 | it is said there are many robbers.

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<tr>
<td>一幅</td>
<td>a picture or a drawing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山水</td>
<td>landscape drawings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>工</td>
<td>or</td>
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<tr>
<td>愛</td>
<td>to love to bedeck one's self; fond of fine clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洋</td>
<td>foreign pictures, engravings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日影</td>
<td>photographs, daguerreotypes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山色</td>
<td>the view is like a picture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蛇足</td>
<td>to draw a snake with legs, <em>i.e.</em> exaggeration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今汝</td>
<td>you must now restrain yourself; or limit your desires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眉</td>
<td>the gray thrush (Leucophaea montana) a common song-bird in southern China; as is the white-eye thrush, a species of Garrulax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>師</td>
<td>a good painter, an artist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>主</td>
<td>a master schemer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雞</td>
<td>picture cakes don't satisfy hunger; — promises are not enough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狼</td>
<td>to sign one's private mark or cypher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虎</td>
<td>a tiger's bones are not so easily painted as his skin; — it is easier to learn a man's face than his heart.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read *hwa*. To draw a horizontal line; to mark, to limn; to line off, to divide by lines; to paint, to sketch; to draw a plan; to limit, to devise.  
一 | a line; in writing, a horizontal stroke of the pencil; also, to act by one rule.  
不 | incongruous, not up to the mark. |

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<td>地自限</td>
<td>to make a rule or limit for one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>策</td>
<td>to contrive, to lay a plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>to draw flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指</td>
<td>to designate, to point off; to trace with the finger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>止</td>
<td>to draw a line, to stop short, to go no further.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何</td>
<td>how many strokes are there — in this character?</td>
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<tr>
<td>華</td>
<td>the western part of the five celebrated mountains in China, to and on which sacrifices were anciently made, lying in Hwa-yin; 華陰縣, southeast of the capital of Shensi; on its highest peak, called 白虎 White Tiger.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From wood and *flower* as the phonetic.

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<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>from <em>hand</em> and to <em>measure</em>; it must not be confounded with <em>hwa</em>, to seize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>獵</td>
<td>a trap or pit in which to take animals; a gin; a noose laid over a pit to catch wolves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>罩</td>
<td>a spring-net for birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>杜</td>
<td>shut up your gins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read *hu*. To divide, to spread out.  
Same as the *fú* or mud-fish; a large kind of silure or cat fish having cirri on the mouth, and a white protuberant belly.
From water and bone; occurs written like the next.

Smooth, slippery; polished; wet and sludgy; soapy; glassy, glairy; oily and shining; cunning, knavish, flattering; confused, as turbid water; to slip up.

From stone and slippy; contracted; sometimes used for its primitive.

A mineral, talcose slate or soapstone; hardstone, potstone, steatite.

The noise of tearing silk.

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 1子孙 a boneless animal which is failed to get into tigers, and devour them.

Impudent and tricky; a sharper.

The southern savages disturb [the kingdom of] Hia.

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 Ixodectes, but the basilisk lizard is more probably intended; it makes a noise like ek-ya.
From heart and to hide in; the contracted form is common in cheap books and writing.

To cherish kindly in the heart, to dwell on, to think of; to embrace; to come to, as in returning to a parent; to cling to, as one's home; to put in the bosom; to carry in the womb; to comfort, to favor; to lay by, to board, to store up; to harbor, to bring on one's self; to remember against one; to be tranquil; tranquillity; the affection, the heart, the bosom, the lap; wounded feelings; selfish, private; occurs in the names of many places.

1. 念 to think of; to long for.
2. 究 to think upon virtue; to esteem virtue.
3. 人 to remember one.
4. 胎 or 孕 pregnant; to be with child.

般 gluttonous; to throw off care and take a jolly cup.

放 to relax the mind, to forget care.

1. 我好音 letting us hear their fine notes; an ironical phrase.
2. 抱 to carry or hug, as a nurse does a babe.

抱 in 裹 to esteem, to cherish kindly.

私 to seek selfish ends.

三年毁於父母之 at three years it can leave its parents' arms.

養子于 you placed me in your breast.

其實而cesk邦可謂仁乎 can he be called humane who keeps his pearl in his bosom, and lets the country go to ruin?

栽 perfect rest, sorrow all relieved.

顧言則 I think of him and am grieved.

From 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.

An umbelliferous plant, 向 of which the leaves are fragrant; it is a species of dell and also called 香菜 the sweet thread vegetable; it is also written 眉 and, in the Fù T's'ao is described more like fennel (Foeniculum); probably both dell and fennel are included.

From wood and devil, but the phonetic is explained as denoting 依 to cherish because this tree is remembered by people.

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 1 three officers in the Chen dynasty.

橙 a tree whose wood is described as able to produce fire by friction, and therefore called the fire tree locust; perhaps a kind of chory.

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.

花黃子子 in the locust flowers, students are very busy — with their examination at the autumn trips.

淮 From water and good.

A large stream which drains the provinces of Honan and Ngunhwaï, flowing into Hung tshih lake; its waters now reach the Yangtss River through the Grand Canal; an even, gentle flow, like this river.

夷來求 we came seeking the tribes on the Hwai.

兩 the region between the Yellow and the Yangtss Rivers in Kiangsu and Ngunhwaï.
From earth and hiding.

From a breathing and flourishing; it is nearly synonymous with kwan 欢.

From earth and hiding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hwai</th>
<th>From earth and hiding.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>境</td>
<td>小</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>方</td>
<td>从 earth and hiding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. spoilt; bad, as a worn out harness.
2. or or 品 an ill-mannered child.
3. rotten, curious; dead-rot.
4. 我 may be likened to this decayed tree.
5. woun | damaged, worn down, in ruins.
6. and | are opposites, good, bad; useful, useless.
7. 醤 | mildewed; broken down, utterly ruined.
8. | you have spoiled my affairs; you are a marplot.
9. 行 | or | 意 corrupt actions, evil thoughts; depraved.
10. | Also read say? |

A wild beast with claws, which has a row of bristles along the back like quills, the 亜, a sort of porcupine found in Shensi, which the Chinese assert to be hermaphrodite.

1. 遂  | an old name of a district in the eastern part of Kanash, among the nomads.
2. 縱  | To return, to revert to, to come back; to reimburse; 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.
3. 風 | or | 風 to return home.
4. 手 | to repay a blow, to strike back.
5. 神 | to thank the gods.
6. 賄 | or | 賄 to indemnify, to make good a loss.

Old sounds, hwun, kwan, gwan, kan, and gen. In Canton, wan, fan, un, and on; — in Swatow, hwun, wan, hwun, man, and an; — in Amoy, hwan, wan, lien, and kw'an; — in Fuhchau, hwung, kwang, kwang, wāng, wong, and hang; — in Shanghai, hw, kw, w, and w; — in Chifu, hwun and wan.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>麗</td>
<td>Joy expressed by the voice; jolly, merry, glad, frolicksome, jovial; pleased; gratified; to rejoice; to gladden; pleased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>合</td>
<td>to entertain, to make merry with friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喜</td>
<td>你 嗎 do you like him? how do you like it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>a merry, gleeful heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天喜</td>
<td>extravagant joy and rejoicing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>容</td>
<td>a happy face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伯</td>
<td>the Earl Joy; — a poetical name for wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬</td>
<td>騎 the horse runs very fast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奔</td>
<td>奔 the hopping and scampering about for joy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>非 they are now not on speaking terms.</td>
</tr>
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To bawl, to vociferate; to rouse, to stimulate by the voice or cheering words; pleasing, joyful tidings, in which it is like the last.

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<td>鬱</td>
<td>A gentle, tractable horse; a horse frisking.</td>
</tr>
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<td>處之</td>
<td>happy, peaceable people; — as they were in the days of Shun.</td>
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<td>a noted criminal, 恵文, who lived in the days of Shun.</td>
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To revolve.

環

From gem and to stare; it is often interchanged with syen. 淨 a beach, and occurs used for the last and next.

環

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

an ear-ring; as 三連 | may be applied to an ear-ring of three links.

繞 | to encircle, to environ.

圓轉如 | round and well turned as a ring; — said of polished, courteous speech.

投 | to run into the noose, to hang one’s self.

山水 | 抱 the hills and streams encircle the spot.

寢 | to look around.

縣 | a district, 輕 the mountains in the east of Kansuh on a branch of the River King.

珮叮嘰 | the ringing girdle or chatelaine ornaments; jingles.

九連 | the chain and bar puzzle.

其志如 | 不解 his feelings (or heart) is like a ring, and will not alter.

天理循 | 天heaven’s law works itself around in time; — see, the mulls 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 65 taels, a 釵 or ten 鈞, used in the Han dynasty; a hundred 元 were at another time reckoned to weigh only three catties or 48 taels, which shows its variability.

In Fuhchau. To bid, to offer a lower price for; to yield.

門 | a ring to close a door.

手 | bracelets, bangles.

金指 | a gold finger-ring.

共罰百 | fined him a hundred 元 — about a rupee in weight.

環

From a circuit and to gaze, as if referring to the canopy or body of the heavens; it is like the last two, and often read syen, and used for 田 a ball.

To revolve; to encircle, to environ, to go around; to start, to look alarmed; a circle; a ball; round, complete.

橋門 | he inclosed the bridge gate.

土 | a prison wall.

轉 | to circulate around a center, said of the stars.

法 | a term for a copper cash.

天下 | 觀 the whole mass of people will rise and look around in dread.

宴 | A wall around the palace; a circuit; the emperor’s domain or park.

宇 | the world.

內 | in the emperor’s jurisdiction.

宴 | the palace or its inclosing wall.

州 | an old name of Ma-yih hien 马邑縣 in the northern part of Shaansi in Ta-tung fu.

闢 | A wall around a market place; the gate to it.

通 | 帶 throughout all the entrances and thoroughfares of the market.

偃 | When read 偃, the name of a state.

穎 | Ingenious, expert, nimble; clever at contrivances; in very early times, name of a fief or small state.

性 | expert, ready at.

警 | alert, lively, nervous.

請 | 讓 me | 今 Ah, you wish to honor me as a smart fellow!
<table>
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<th>HWAN.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Like the last in the sense of hasty, quick; a short flight, like a sparrow's.</td>
<td>Like tablet pillars erected at the graves of great men.</td>
<td>The work is done, the job is finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anything to bind with; to bind around, to cord up, to tie; to environ or gird; the rope of a flag to tie it to the staff.</td>
<td>To get on with difficulty; but 卍熟了 means conversant with, at home in.</td>
<td>closed, settled, as a law case; similar to 食 completed, not to be reopened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a fly, see its quick jerks; how the kingfisher then flies off!</td>
<td>表 to the rainbow encircles the heavens.</td>
<td>用 they are all used up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To dress the hair in a knot on the top of the head, as the ancient Chinese did, securing it with rings to the pin; a tuft, a knob, a knot, like a Tao priest; met. hill-tops.</td>
<td>表 few days — and look about you; a Peking phrase, where it denotes resting, tarrying, to visit.</td>
<td>了 the account is balanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>囱 the distant misty hills.</td>
<td>盤 runs day remains a few days — and look about you; a Peking phrase, where it denotes resting, tarrying, to visit.</td>
<td>I've no more to say, I've done speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>垂 falling tresses.</td>
<td>盤 用了 means conversant with, at home in.</td>
<td>短褐不 my clothes are short and worn out, I am in great distress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>襲 a coiffure done up in style, as a lady's.</td>
<td>盤 表 few days — and look about you; a Peking phrase, where it denotes resting, tarrying, to visit.</td>
<td>In Shanghai. Used as an adverb of intensity when following an adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亚 a maid-servant who has been bought; a slave girl.</td>
<td>盤 接 few days — and look about you; a Peking phrase, where it denotes resting, tarrying, to visit.</td>
<td>容貌 黄 his face is very pale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花 a flowery, ornamented coiffure.</td>
<td>A high hill, when compared with a small one near it, or as seen beyond it.</td>
<td>未 disagreeable, as a person; unpleasant, as an affair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also read 襲en.</td>
<td>A vegetable allied to the celery, whose root or leaves are used in preparing a detergent to clean the face or hands.</td>
<td>Lime and varnish mixed and ground up for lacquer or paint; the name of an ancient implement for weighing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>涌 The murmuring noise of a rapid current.</td>
<td>From gem and to offer.</td>
<td>From horse and ten, a combination which the etymologists say should mean a horse ten years old, and they therefore derive it from 馬 horse and 織 to jettier contracted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>淵 the flow of a stream; water flowing, as in a sluice.</td>
<td>A sort of tablet or scepter anciently held by dukes as a badge of rank; trappings of a horse.</td>
<td>A colt one year old, or in its first year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From wood and to fill; occurs used for 拿 the soap-berry.</td>
<td>From a covering and original; as a primitive it is mostly used as a phonetic.</td>
<td>To be distinguished from 马 all, with which it was at first synonymous; the form refers to the case with which round things are rolled about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桓 A tree having leaves like the willow and a white bark; the Sapindus, or its hard black seeds, used for beads; sign-boards upheld by stone posts before a hong; pillars or stone tablets before a grave; planks and posts put inside of a grave to prevent it caving in; posts to steady the coffin when lowering it; a title applied to de- funct warriors and statesmen of renown, who had great power; monnful; name of a king of Tsu, B.C. 685, who reigned 43 years, and swayed the empire under the emperor Hwini Wang 惠王 of the Chou.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Anything spherical or that can be rolled; a pill, a pellet, a small ball; forced-meat balls; a bullet; a nodule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薬 a medicinal pill.</td>
<td>丸 an estimable, perfect man, a finished man.</td>
<td>藥 a medicinal pill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>背 to swallow a pill.</td>
<td>咀 an estimable, perfect man, a finished man.</td>
<td>吞 to swallow a pill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粒 pills inclosed in wax, as is done with those containing fragrance.</td>
<td>備 all is made ready.</td>
<td>粒 pills inclosed in wax, as is done with those containing fragrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球 a ball; whence 弹之地 a little region, a small spot, a mere dot.</td>
<td>我 the work is done, the job is finished.</td>
<td>丸 a ball; whence 弹之地 a little region, a small spot, a mere dot.</td>
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<td>------</td>
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<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子 or 膕成</td>
<td>兒 to roll pills.</td>
<td>From silk and connecting as the phonetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>和</td>
<td>to concoct pills.</td>
<td>Slow, tardy; leisurely, lax; easily, gradually, gently; in a safe or easy condition; to delay, to dawdle, to neglect, to let things take their own way; indifferent to; to retard; to tie things loosely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>lumpy, concreted; to form lumps.</td>
<td>1 and and are opposites, slow — fast; adverse — prosperous; the good and the evil of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>所</td>
<td>the pines and firs grow symmetrically, alluding to their boles as seen in a row.</td>
<td>1 急相逢 helping one another in straits, as slopmen lending to each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>污</td>
<td>To shed tears abundantly.</td>
<td>不可 it admits of no delay; you must not put it off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The tears coursed down like rivulets of rain.</td>
<td>延</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲</td>
<td>White, unsullied and lustrous, as white silk; plain, not figured; fine, close, as a fabric.</td>
<td>適</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From silk and a pill as the phonetic.</td>
<td>墮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 过来 is it recovering slowly, it is reviving again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 形式</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>舒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 步行 to walk slowly, and not tire yourself more than if you rode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>宽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 而行 leisurely and carefully, as in walking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>兵之計 contrive to delay the approach of the troops; met. to gain by delay, as in paying a debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汗</td>
<td>A sedgy plant, called a 藤, of whose leaves mats can be made; it seems to be allied to the Iris or Orchis, but is doubtless different from the next.</td>
<td>只</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A species of tench, with dark green fins, and stout ventral and dorsal fins, the Leuciscus delta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汗</td>
<td>A tough kind of sedgy grass, fit for weaving into mats in the month of October; this and 藤 may denote the same plant, but this is probably rather a sort of Juncus or Cypus, as it has no blossoms.</td>
<td>黑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read ch'iu. Luxuriant foliage; applied also to a labiate plant.</td>
<td>黑石</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>杨</td>
<td>Another form of 藤 a mat-grass, but it is not much used.</td>
<td>乾</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | Read ch'iu. Luxuriant foliage; applied also to a labiate plant. | 会 | small.
患

从artery and to string on, as cash; but the etymologists give

khwan, which is another form of

cumor, 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.

祸 | a calamity, an affliction.

後 | subsequent misfortune.

除後 | to escape future evil conse-

quences.

疾 | a distressing malady; to be

taken sick.

癆病時 | when the mad fit was

on him.

避 | to escape impending evil,

to avoid calamity.

難 | in the midst of dif-

ficulties.

得 | hard to obtain it and

hard to lose it, — as money.

心 | my heart sorrows for them.

何 | why do you lament it?

養虎 | like] rearing a tiger

to make yourself trouble.

不 | 無位 | 所以 | 位 | don't

sorrow because you have no

rank, but because you have no

fitness for it.

裁

From wood and sorrow as the

phonetic.

khwan? Name of a tree, a species

of soap-berry or 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.

無 | 子 | 珠 | soap-berry beads.

官

From a shelter and an officer;

the second form is obsolete.

One who serves; a servant

of the crown; a dignitary,

either real or titular.

官 | officials; state-

men.

鄉 | one of the gentry, a

village ruler.

家 | the scion or cadet of an

honorable family.

兆

or | 寺 | or | 官 | emnuchs,

who are palace courtiers, cham-

berlains, or domestics.

儀不敘 | his official perquisites

are insufficient.

仕 | 行 | 號 | the temporary resi-

dence of a government function-

ary.

遊 | an officer who goes from

home to his post.

疾

From disease and excellent as

the phonetic; the dictionary reads

khwan?, but the usage has

changed.

病 | an officer often

sick, ailing, looking ill.

癥 | partially palsied; numbness,

as in torpid circulation; incipient

paralysis, especially in the legs.

家 | To feed pigs and dogs with

prepared grain; to bait; to

befriend, to make presents in

order to get friendly favor;

to bribe.

養 | to rear; to support by

charity, as foundlings; to help.

以 | 魚 | 之 | allured him with the

hope of some advantage.

餡 | 予 | 子 | 階 | is | 脇 | to give

gifts and food to our neighbors

in order to support them — against

ourselves.

餡 | 草 | 草 | and | ild | i.e. domestic

animals; the first word refers to

horses and cattle which eat hay,

the latter to pigs and dogs.

幻

It was originally supposed to rep-

resent two triangles interlocked.

khwan? Mutual deception what

imposes on one, sleight of hand; ma-

gic; a trick, a dream or apparition,

whatever deludes the sight; deceit;

defective, unreal; to transform so

as to deceive; changeable.

虛 | empty appearances.

術 | magical arts, like table-

turning.

夢 | visions, dreams; unrealities.

誑 | 1 | to lie and brag is the

part of a trickster; to impose

on by tricks.

喚

From month and excellent; the

last was once used for it.

To call out, to hail one; to

call for; to invite; to bid; to

order, intimating a certain degree

of authority; to name, to designate.

呼 | or | 叫 | to call, to order.

使 | to send at a call, to employ.
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<th>Hwan</th>
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<tr>
<td>翩</td>
<td>雨</td>
<td>头</td>
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<tr>
<td>風 the pigeon flies; its wings are greater before a shower.</td>
<td>頭 a barber's clasp; it is a long steel fork made like pincers, and fitted with a nail.</td>
<td>使</td>
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<td>the beauty's call, is a hand-drum with rattles, which flower-peddlers twirl.</td>
<td>吾</td>
<td>交 alteration for the season; i.e. changing the official uniform twice a year, about the first of May and November.</td>
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<td>三桃 her name is called San-Fao.</td>
<td>信</td>
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<td>他止住 tell him to stop.</td>
<td>門</td>
<td>使</td>
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<td>明</td>
<td>紫</td>
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<tr>
<td>帖 to exchange cards — and become sworn friends.</td>
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The knee-joint. 1 骨 the bones under the knee-pan, the joint.

A small upper branch of the R. Hwai in the east of Honan, south from K'ai-fung fu, which flows first into the River Wo; to spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; dispersed; swelling waters; the 59th diagram denoting dispersion, as of wind and water.

The rivers are full. 1 方 their waters are broad and swelling.

Elegant, variegated. 1 着 | 着 the connection seems as if severed, referring to the prosperous omens of the dynasty.

To put on armor; to brace on, as a helmet. 1 服 to prepare one's arms and put on mail.

To strip. 1 衣出其臂筒 be rolled up his clothes and exposed his legs and arms.

The punishment of pulling a criminal in pieces by chariots drawing him asunder; it was once used in China.
HWANG.

Old sounds, hung, kong, and gung. In Canton, wong and fong; — in Swatow, hwang, kw’ang, and kwang; — in Amoy, heng and hong; — in Fuhchau, hwang and wong; — in Shanghai, wong and hwang; — in Chifu, hwang.

From streams and lost; it is now merged in the next, and used chiefly as a primitive; it occurs in the next, and used chiefly as a primitive; it occurs

A watery waste; to reach, to get to.

天作高山大王 | 之 Heaven created a high mountain for Tai-wang to go and occupy, referring to his chief of Pin'sin Shensi.

From plants and a watery waste as the phonetic.

From plants and a watery waste as the phonetic.

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.

野 or 郊 a wilderness, a desert.

族 aborigines, wild tribes.

縱 bushy, overgrown with brushwood; weedy.

腐 to fall into disuse; to disregard; old, in desuetude; intermitted, as a business.

丢 out of practice, forgotten it.

唐 incoherent, incredible, untrustworthy, deceptive.

臥 obsolete; to neglect one’s duty.

年 a year of scarcity, dearth.

不打働 you need not, be anxious about the means of living.

空 utterly empty, as a deserted, ruined house.

善无度 to totally neglect public duties, as by hunting and following women.

夫儿 in general, the purport of, a synopsis.

1 棄 to set aside, to frustrate.

业 | 悔 he neglected his duties for his pleasures.

之 to make important.

洪之世 the times are [as peaceable] as the wastes were after the flood.

流连亡年 after year I am so unfortunate and ruined.

Similar to the last.

Grain not ripening; it is immature and therefore empty-eared.

百果皆 all the fruit is blasted; none has ripened — this season.

From silk and a waste as the phonetic.

Silk tangled, which is to be drawn out to find the end.

From flesh and to die.

The space between the heart and diaphragm; the vultus; it probably refers to the region of the aorta.

病人痿 the disease has entered the vultus; this expression usually indicates an incurable consumption.

Blood; it is used in connection with animals, an omen is mentioned of a sheep butchered that had no blood.

池 the blood-pool; — it may denote the aorta and vena cava.

Originally composed of 自 self and 王 to rule, meaning the self-ruler or first rulers, referring to the 三 | three rulers, (Fu-hbi, Shiu-mung and Hwangti) who ruled by their own virtue; it is now composed of 白 white and 王 ruler, and is defined by 烈 resplendent, as 成德 璀 璀 perfect virtue is gloriously resplendent; it occurs used for 為 and the two next.

High, great, exalted; supreme, heaven-like, honorable; imperial, august; an autocrat, a sovereign, an emperor, who owes allegiance only to Heaven, as the Chinese think only their own ruler does; he alone combines in himself all power in civil, military, religious, and judicial matters, and there can in the nature of things be only one such viceroy acknowledged on earth; it was assumed first by Tsin Chi Hwangti, n. c. 227; heaven; applied to deceased parents and to Buddha; excellent, superior; to put to rights, to act right; to go and come; bright; rapid; grand, admirable.

帝 or 上 or 聖 or 天 His Majesty, not used in direct address.

高 Heaven, the azure empyrean; often used as a petition, Good Heavens!

天上帝 the imperial Shangti, or 王上帝 Yuh-hwang Shangti, the highest of the gods.

地 imperial Earth, — worshiped by the Emperor; also, the palace, the Forbidden City, inside of | 都 Peking.

於 how imperial!

朝 this (or our) imperial dynasty.

考 and 妻 a deceased father and mother.

太上 the emperor’s father, said when he is alive, as in Kienlung’s case.

天 | 大帝 a name for the north star, which is worshiped by the Taoists.
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<tr>
<td>東</td>
<td>a genial spring breeze.</td>
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<tr>
<td>穆穆</td>
<td>how vast and beautiful!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>先祖</td>
<td>majestic are our ancestors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恩</td>
<td>imperial favor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>當是</td>
<td>why have such unnecessarily talk? i.e. is this the right talk for coroneted men and courtiers?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>失</td>
<td>the four states all dread you — Wán Wang and Wu Wang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

凰
The female of the phoenix or 凰, a fabulous bird whose appearance indicates great prosperity to the land.

凰 无寶不落 phenixes alight only where jewels are found; i.e. he only comes where money is to be made.

From heart and emperor; q.d. as if one was startled when he saw the monarch.

From man and emperor; interchanged with the next two.

From fish and imperial or yellow; the second form is not common.

The fish for the emperor, the sturgeon, which is found in the Yangtsz of great size; it is brought frozen to Peking from the Amoor River, as a tribute or tax from those regions.

歸 | 魚 | the sturgeon.
| 花魚 | a kind of gurnard found about Canton.

Basket
Bamboo sprouts which are too old for eating; a sort of bamboo, very hard, with a whitish skin; the largest ones are used in building boats, and the smaller culms for files; a clump of bamboos.

【】 | a thick grove of bamboos.

蝗 | 1 | the migratory locust, which appears at times in the southern provinces.

蝗 | from place or ground and imperial; the second form is unusual.

蝗 | a dry moat or fosse under a city wall; a dry ditch.

城 | the wall and moat temple is the municipal temple in every walled city, where officials worship the tutelar or paladial god, who is called the 都城 | and in the Chinese Hades, answers somewhat to Rhadamantus of the Greeks.

城 | the walls were close to the moat.

蝗 | 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.

鈴 | a turbulent torrent.

鈴 | the cry of children weeping; clamor; the ringing of bells.

鈴 | the bells and drums rung out in concert.

鈴 | interchanged with the last.

Also a sort of triquetrons blade fastened at the end of a lance, and covered with tiger's skin when sheathed.

前儀 | the lances were borne before the chariot.
Originally composed of a field, and an old form of light, to denote that the earth is yellow, which in fact is the hue of the moss that forms the soil of half of the country north of the Yellow River; it forms the 20th radical of a small natural group of characters relating to that color; as a primitive used phonetically, and intersected 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 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 Manchu 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.

色 | yellow; the standard color is

牙 | a light ivory yellow.

口 | a suckling child, an infant under four years, to which age women often nurse their young.

大 | rhubarb; also a kind of cross-bow.

地 | a medicinal root grown in Honan, perhaps allied to cimbrum (Symphytum), and used as a febrifuge.

犬 | a Canton name for the earthworm; the mole-cricket is elsewhere so called.

道 | the ecliptic; but 一日 is a lucky day.

蛋 | yolk of an egg.

黄 | cadaverous, jaundiced.

中 | the emperor's private treasury or privy purse.

衣裳板 | yellow silk boards in which imperial orders are forwarded.

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.

門官 | palace servants or eunuchs in the Han dynasty.

馬褂 | a yellow tabard or jacket,—given to high officials as a mark of special honor.

髮 | a very old man, his hair being often tinted yellow.

皮 | the whampoe or yellow skin (Spondias puncata), a fruit of Canton province.

魚 | a kind of herring (Chatoessa maculata) at Canton.

蛇 | a medicinal name for nodular iron pyrites, thought to be vomited by snakes.

青 | green and the yellow have not yet joined, the new crop is not yet come in.

事情 | affairs; the affair has entirely miscarried; referring to the yellow color of the dying leaves.

倉 | so irresolute that he can undertake nothing.

綿綿 | the yellow cotton jacket— a poor man's name for the winter suit.

昏 | the eventide, twilight.

河 | the Yellow River, so called from the ochre color of its waters.

鈔 | three lucky papers hung on door lintels.

黄 | 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 Niu-chwang.

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 s in Auriga.

黄 | the vast expanse of water.

广 | 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.

 Guil | the yolk of an egg, which is the component parts of the character, yellow and 光, somewhat indicate.

黄 | 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.

越 | to exert one's self, to bustle about.

黄 | a brave, warlike appearance; to spread out things, to make a fine display, as in a shop.

黄 | the metallic tongue in tubes of the siby or reed-organ; the reed of a clarinet, trombone, or melodeon; a spring, a catch in a lock; anything very delicate in a machine.

黄 | the wards of a lock.

君子 | my lord is happy indeed, his left hand grasps his reed organ.
A green beetle which makes a noise with its wings.

From naphthen and bright.

A curiant; a shop-sign of wood or other things, which particularly indicates the nature of the goods sold or occupation, and not a mere painted board; a sort of ornamented cap.

A fibbledum or screen to shield from the sun.

A screen in a school-room.

A money-changer's sign, a carved woollen string of cash.

Take in the sign.

The first is commonest; the second occurs written 兄 in the Book of Odes.

Wild, mad; disturbed, fluttered, unable to collect one's thoughts; sorrowful.

In delirious; out of one's head.

Irresolute, undecided, as when one has missed or lost something.

Eagerly; half right, not certain; confused, as a witness, under cross-examination.

Confused; the mind unsettled.

Suddenly; at times.
From water and elder brothet; now mostly superseded by the next two.

A sort of five-stringed lute or lyre, placed in the temples of Confucius.

To come to a place to make a judicial examination; to pay a visit.

From two (or ten) and elder brother; used for the last.

An adjective of comparison; more, moreover; now; furthermore; to come to; to grow, as plants; a time, a period.

How much more!

Still more, in addition to.

Surprisingly and wrongly.

And or 復 still further, additionally.

It is just that.

How do times go with you? how do you like your work?

To give, to bestow; to confer, as a largess or bounty.

To give freely.

To grant to, to confer on.

天有德 virtue is the gift of heaven.

儀 a present; the recipient replies 荷 蒙 厚 I heartily thank you for your generous gift.

天節 the airing clothes' festival, on the 6th of the 6th moon.

To look at; it is used frequently in proper names.

The sound of bells.

The original form is composed of tree and pendent contracted, 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 paddy in the southern provinces, and wheat in the northern; grain, corn; crops; occurs used for the next.

未 growing rice.

割 to reap the grain.

嘉 a fine crop of grain.

米 unhulled rice, paddy.

看 to watch the fields. (Cantonese.)

易 長 畦 the grain grows well over the acres.

九穂 nine heads on one stalk — in a good year.

稽 the straw of grain.

早 the early or first crop at Canton; also, a grain that ripens early.

虫 a grub or worm like a Nereid, used for food at Canton.

A cord; to cord, to tie with a string.

halliards, with which to hoist a flag, a sign-board, or a sail.

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 huang and used for 撲 a screen.

The blaze of fire.

effulgent, blazing; a bright, dazzling light.

眼睛 dazzling to the eyes; it blinds my eyes.

A bright expanse of water illuminated by the sun.

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 | cordial and gratified feelings.

曲 | cordial harmony between them.

味 | well-flavored, delicately seasoned.

鈴 | the bells on the chariots tinkled merrily.

終 | harmony and peace will be lasting.

楽 | all the instruments perform in harmony.

大 | peace generally prevails.

風雨 | the wind and rain came in their time.

睦 | amicable relations.

做 | to be a peacemaker.

頭 | proper ingredients, as for a soup. (Shanghai.)

順 | complaisant, accordant.

他們不和 | they don't agree; incompatible.

顏 | 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.

免傷 | do not destroy the present harmony, do not wound good feelings.

人 | an even tempered man.

泥 | to work over the mud, as a bricklayer does.

他 | speak to him.

族 | the transcription of the Manchu title huo-shun, meaning the officer who stands at the corner; used only by the highest princes.

我 | you or we will both go.

私 | a partner in business.

何 | 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.

多 | bandits, fellow-thieves.

一 | a company of friends.

搭 | to join a company or partnership.

供這些 | to turn evidence, to tell of one's accomplices.

歸 | or | 連 | to start a company, to form a partnership.

案件 | the [criminal] cases are very numerous.

合 | all are together; the whole posse.

作 | two or three concerting to cheat one.

波 | to trade, or act for one's self, when agent for another; to make something privately.

狭

From man and fire; an unauthorized word, interchanged with the last and next, which seems to have been derived from the phrase 「火」 man make one fire or mess.

Goods; furniture, household property, gear; a comrade.

傢 | tools, articles, furniture; a set of things, a complete set out.

進 | to move into a house.

食 | stores, supplies; daily food for the table.

大 | denote the chief and second mates in foreign ships; | 長 mates.

好 | in Cantonese, well-pleasing; but ironically, mean, badly done.

火

The character is intended to represent an ascending flame, and in combination is contracted to four dots; it forms the 86th radical of a large and natural group of characters relating to heat; names of boys are often selected from it.
Fire, flame; to burn, to consume, to annihilate by fire; among physicians, exciting humors, full habit, fever; one of the five elements belonging to the south; one of the six magazines of nature; urgent full speed; lustful.

Talk a flame; [a] spark.

Stir to put out a conflagration.

Miss caught fire accidentally.

Close to cover or bank a fire, as with wet coal-dust.

Take fire-arms and ammunition.

Take a fire, a blaze, a tongue of flame.

Light it.

Stone chalk powdered.

White, burned, as a priest’s corpse; cremation.

Some those who burn corpses.

Stern, or dead; the fire is out; to put out the fire, as in a stove.

As fiercely, like a blazing fire.

To or on, or [i] or [o] or [u] to make or light a fire.

Bring an urgent dispatch.

Dreadful; febrile.

Evil; bad humors.

Fierce, heat, calorific; temper, anger.

Do not get angry.

Fierce, testy, irascible, furious.

Have no animation, as an opium smoker.

A scullion. (Cantonese.)

They light no cooking fires;—but get their meals outside.

Food; what are your table expenses?

Send in order the troops to advance quickly.

A comrade;—I was formerly the term for a mess of ten soldiers, whose cook was called [a] soldier's fire-boy.

Heart; or 警 [alarm] his temper is up, he is fired with rage.

Take a poker; [a] tongs.

Take a match, a sun-glass, or other thing to strike a fire.

Take a lucifer-match.

Evil; burning with lust.

The planet Mars; but the other star in the Shu King denoted a star then near the heart of Scorpion, the culminating star at dusk on the summer solstice, but now the star a Hydra.

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.

To avoid calamity, to escape impending wrath.

To bring on, or invite suffering.

Evil calamities, adversities.

Not a single misfortunes never come singly.

Who brought this calamity on me?—and all are destroyed by this burning.

Disgrace or promotion (sorrow or joy) will follow one of the two courses.

Heaven; blesses with goodness and chastises with evil.

Soldiers to implicate others in one's crimes.

To injure people deeply.

The horrors of civil war.

Trouble is not far off.

He has been long laying up for these troubles.

To meet an unlucky thing.

To run into mischief, to meddle to one's hurt.

Dropping, as of rain.

From pearls or property and to change; q. d. things for changing.

Goods, wares, merchandise, whatever can be changed or bartered; to deal in goods; to bribe or fee.

Goods, stock in trade; an article of merchandise.

Produce, goods.

To go with, or escort goods.

Bribes to officials; he bribed the attendants.

Each color all descriptions of goods.

To monopolize an article, by buying it up.

Goods brought in the same trip; and denotes their best quality.

Genuine goods from that place.

Do you fancy that these are first-rate goods?

To ship off and to land goods.

To take delivery of goods.

A remarkable man, a sort of wonder, an eccentric man.

Poorest kind of goods; the garblings.

Poor goods, cheaply made; [met. an adulteress.

To mix and season, as a cook; dishes for mixing food.
Old sounds, hak, kak, hiah, hwat, kwai, and gwak. In Canton, yok, wak, kait, &c., and wak; — in Swatow, 
Yak, wak, hu, wa, and hök; — in Amoy, hök, ho, hwat, hek, and hat; — in Foochow, hwok, wak, kwai, 
hek, and hök; — in Shanghai, hök and kwok; — in Chihin, hwoh.

To recall one thing with the hand; to move a thing back, or as when using a fan; to strike.

飛, huo To fly swiftly.

extravagant, wasteful; also frolicsome, gambolling, like birds or animals.

山 a lofty peak in Hunan, same as the 衛山, also called 天柱山 or Atlas of China.

山縣 a district in the west of Nganhwai on the River Pi.

州 an inferior prefecture in the south of Shensi on the River Fü; anciently the annapagen of Chi’u, the brother of Wu Wang.

白 a contemptuous look, a disdainful glance. (Cantonese)

The rapid disease, the Asiatic cholera or 之亂, described as attended with vomiting, spasms of the tendons, gripes, and depression of spirits.

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-phanthus rugosus), used in headache and colic; others apply the name to the Betonica officinalis.

食我場 [the colt] can eat the bean stalks on my fields.

淫羊 the spinous leaved aspen (Populus spinosa), found in Shantung.

豆 wild legumes, pea vines.

製之羹 a soup of simples.

From knife and to mark; it is nearly synonymous with the last.

To rive, to split open; to dig; to carve open flower work; to engrave; to cut glass; to mark off; to deface, as a writing; a catch or mark in writing; a burin, a stylus, a grafting-tool.

傷 to wound, to deface.

開 cut it open; mark it with a line or cut; to carve out; met. to digest one’s ideas and set them forth.

茲 to sharpen a reed — to write with.

破皮 just scratched open the skin.

地为字 to mark the spot for a prison.

補 to cut out and insert, as a patch in a garment, or a correction in a document.

指甲 了一下 made a cressure with the finger-nail.

不不 I’ve said it once, I’ve not two — prices for the thing.

謀為 策 to consider a matter; to see if the ends will meet.

From water and a measure.

To rain profusely; water pouring down after a rain; the dashing of water; to cook, to boil.

潑 dashing and rolling, as a torrent.

澤 an old name of Yang-ch’ing, bien in the southwest of Shansi.
Read *hu*. To diffuse, as rain spreads itself over the land.

**獲**

A kind of wild beast; to take in hunting; to catch, as a thief; to get, to obtain; to find opportunity; to receive; to hit, as the mark; an epithet for a slave.

1. 罪 to commit a crime; to sin.
2. 大有所 

A species; he has been very successful; gotten much.

拿 

arrested, apprehended.

1. 竺 he has seized the chief criminal.

1. 利 to make money.

遇犬之 

it is caught by the hound.

1. 恩 to obtain favor.

實 

I heart 

he just suits my wishes.

不願 

子貪賤 do not oppress and disharrange the poor and lowly.

先難後 

the attainment comes only after the toil; similar to per aspera ad astra.

**活**

From *water* and *tongue*; but the ancient form, instead of tongue, has 騂 to stop the mouth.

Name of one of the headwaters of the River Chang in the southeast of Shan-si in Hu-kwan 河南河之origins, running, bubbling, like water; living, lively, active; bright, cheerful; to live; to vivify; life, motion; the germs of life; open, as a thoroughfare; movable, not fastened; work, livelihood, occupation, a living; applied to some drugs to indicate their efficacy.

1. 竺 reviving, resuscitated.

2. 恢 to revive, to come to; a resurrection.

生 

alive; to be busy, employed; getting a living.

1. 神 the living God; a foreign term.

西天 

Buddha; *met. a merciful, generous man.

1. 字 a verb; it is also applied to movable types, and 1 板 is being printed with them.

1. 龍 現 I've just now seen a live dragon; — as an inventor of stories says.

快 

joyful, pleased, merry.

1. 計 an employment; *lit. an ever-changing plan; a calling.

紡 

he weaves for a living.

針線 

does needlework for a living.

1. 動 handy, loose, movable; spry, agile; good, as credit; active, as trade.

獨 

a kind of angelica root.

過 

daily expenses; bright, as prospects; constant outlay; one’s living.

1. 脫 a living, striking resemblance; life-like.

1. 便好 better to adapt yourself to circumstances; it will be best to do as exigencies demand.

1. 結話 ambiguous promises, slippery talk; double-tongued.

圈 

this matter; be tractable.
Dashing waves are 漩涡 | referring to the roaring of breaking billows.

激 | name of a stream issuing from a western valley.

Composed of dot, mouth, and one place, denoting a spot which needs to be guarded, or whose safety is in doubt; 區，域 has since been used for it, and this occurs interchanged with the next.

Doubtful, uncertain; a proposition of doubt; moreover, perhaps, if, may, perchance; a certain person; often occurs in classic writers for having, there is; when repeated, it forms contrasts, as either — or; now — then; here - there; some — others; this — that; when it follows negative adverbs it intimates a reservation in the assertion.

莫 | 不 | 難 never hesitate to admit the difficulty.

去抑 | 不 | 去 | 呢 | do you go or stay? | | 日 some one has said.

| 往 | 來 | comes and goes; to and fro; unsteady.

問 | 有 | 之 | see whether there are any?

| 人 | 有 | perhaps there is some one.

以其 | 酒 | if we serve them with wine.

時 | 子 | 乃 | 言 whatsoever I have said.

群 | 友 | here in groups, there in pairs.

即 | 如 | 此 | them perhaps it is so.

問 | 一些 | one made the inquiry.

| 者 | 或 | 是 | perhaps, probably.

然 | 然 | 不然 | it may be so or not.

無 | 不 | 善 | may there never fail to you some to succeed.

From heart and doubting as the phonetic.

| huo' | To lead into errors, to delude, to blind the mind; to excite doubt, to unsettle other's opinions; suspicion, doubt, unbelief; blinded, led astray.

疑 | 惟 | suspicious, in doubt of.

蔽 | 人心 to dishearten by suspicions, to beguile out of the right way.

收 | imposed upon, fooled.

| 世 | to deceive mankind.

迷 | befooled; to inveigle into; to lead into evil.

魔 | instigated or possessed by the devil.

無 | 手 | can you still doubt? there is no suspicion.

謗 | 言 | 謗 | wild rumors lead astray the multitude.

like the last.

Deluded.

| huo' | a deception; guiles, tricks; the noise or act of splitting.

This is described like a species of lizard, which frequents the bamboo.

| 魚 | or | 頭 | a common sort of perch at Canton (Cor-\textit{vina graptota}), which is dried like stockfish.

The ghost of an infant.

| huo' | a gust of wind propelled by demons, called 鬼旋风, which is supposed to wrench people's lips awry.

A curtain to screen from the wind.

| huo' | slapping and flapping, as a flag in the breeze.
Some of these characters are heard twi.

Old sounds, hwê, gwê, kwê, kêt, gê, and kek. In Canton, fù, û, fei, and wèi; in Amoy, hû, hû, ê, and kûi; in Fuhchau, hwê, hwê, hû, hû, and boî; in Shanghai, hwê, kwê, and wê; in Chifu, hwê.

灰色

Composed of 火 fire and 亚 the hand; q. d. fire which can be handled.

Ashes, embers; ashy, ash color, gray; soot; line; 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.

-mortar to plaster a wall.

赭 red betel-nut lime, eaten with the sori leaf; it is burned from shells.

生 quicklime.

盈成 or 成 reduced quite to ashes, burned to a coal.

不 a sort of bitumen.

骨扬 may his bones be ground and their ashes scattered! — to appease my hate.

土 kaolin or quartz powder used in porcelain or glass-making.

尘 or 颜 dust.

死 useless for making ashes.

朽木 or 朽 utterly dead; to no inclination for, like a decayed tree which will produce no ashes.

牙色 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.

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 denticife.

灰

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.

- brilliant, lustrous, illuminated.
- bright, luminous, splendid.
- distinguished virtue.

辉 From an army and bright; but one etymologist thinks the sound was derived from 厚 for motion; used with the last, and has rather superseded it.

Glorious, like the sun; refulgent, glistening.

然 very happy; spruced up.

耀 exceedingly glorious, very bright.

光 brilliant, refulgent.

散生 if you come, my mean abode will be made brilliant.

晖 Used with the last two.

Bright, splendid; a ray of the sun.

日 sunlight.

斜 slanting beams.

流 a ray or stream of sunshine.

遥遥 your pleasant face is far away.

晖 From hand and army.

To move, to shake; to rouse, toanimate; to move the hand briskly as in drawing; to wield with skill; to sprinkle, to scatter; to throw away, as dregs.

洗 to brush away the tears.

金如土 to spend money like dirt.
From hemp and hair.

A signal flag, a marker, a standard; to signalize, to beckon, to make motions with the hand, to wave off; quick, hasty.

Flag — a signal flag, that intimates orders; it often had a leopard's tail on the staff.

之使去 — he motioned to him to leave.

指 — to direct with a flag.

之以责 — motioned to him with his arm.

斥来使 — be waved off the messenger; refused to receive the order.

下聽令 — I hear your excellency's orders; — spoken to a high general or commander.

微 — From fane and silk.

A cord of three strands; a string; garments worn by queens; honorable, excellent; beautiful, adorned; to beautify, to set forth the goodness of; the stops on a lute; the tone of an instrument; a sort of pennant.

香 — sweet, plaintive music, as of a lute.

墨 — ink from Hwui-chen fu 1 province.

美 — excellent, as one's thoughts.

備 — good services, high reputation.

姪 — quick, urgent, as a horse ridden post.

1號 or 你 — what is your honorable style? said to old men; the 1號 was a sort of flag.

儀 — From 隋 indifferent to, heart in some of its senses.

To break or tear in pieces; to destroy, to overthrow, to throw down, as the defenses of a city; to dismantle; to raze.
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.

**从 disease or insect and turn**

The third form is the commonest.

A long, intestinal worm, the tape-worm, common in northern China, and named 寄生虫 and 尺 biopsy by the people; common intestinal worms seem to be also frequently referred to under this name, as they speak of 吐 vomiting worms.

The second form is also used for 尤 in the proper name of 崇 Chi-yiu, an ancient rebel in the days of Hwang-ti, probably a mythical being.

Who is your 肚子裏的 蠍 who is the tape-worm in your belly? why have you not told me of this affair?

**From heart and turning.**

Disordered; indistinct.

然 from 人 he is in doubt which side to take.

**Fennel or caraway.**

small x 香 a fragrant seed like dill (Fenicula dulcis).

大 x 香 the star-aniseed.

**An unauthorized character.**

A large tree found in Yunnan and Humin, 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 trigonous and pointed, containing many seeds shaped like orange seeds.

From earth and race broken in a mortar contracted; used with the next.

To break down; to level, as a house; to shed, as teeth; ruined, broken, dilapidated, fallen; abolished; cast down; to slander, to vilify, to defame, — for which the next is better; to put away, to dismiss; to depreciate calamities, as by prayer.

齿 to shed the teeth.

哀 sick and thin, as from grief.

折 or 杖 to pull down and clear away, as a building; to cast away.

滅 destroyed utterly.

溃 injured, defaced, worn out.

豈敢 | 傷 how can I injure and wound — this body, which came from my parents?

了罷 destroy them all!

哀 falling in strength, as at the age of sixty.

聖言 不 true doctrines are never lost.

**From words and broken; interchanged with the last.**

To slander, to vilify, to defame; to upbraid.

誣 to backbite, to blacken.

譽 to vituperate and praise; to curse and to bless.

由口 | 馬人 her mouth is always scolding and railing.

**From fire and to destroy.**

A fire, a blaze; flaming; blazing; bright, splendid.

烈 | a furious fire.

王室如 | the palace was splendid as a blaze.

燒 | or | 毀 burned up; quite consumed.

**Also read 'twi.**

To swell, to enlarge or bulge out.

聶 | 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.

老树叶 | an old tree produces knobs.

This and 维蛇 seem to be confounded with each other by some authorities.

A venomous serpent, which has a big head and small neck; to dream of it foretokens the birth of a daughter; jaded, ailing.

蛇 | a viper.

王 | a sort of boa found in Yunnan.

維維蛇 | my dreams were of cobras and of snakes.

水 | a sea-serpent.

| 雷 | the rumbling of distant thunder.

土 | a venomous snake in Kiangsu, which is said to have no eyes, and eject a web from the mouth to feel its way.

From plants and sprouting or growing about; it is usually contracted to the first form.

A general term for plants, herbs, &c., especially small ones.

花 | flowers and plants.

百 | all sorts of plants, the vegetable world.

木 | the plants and trees grow well.

為 | all plants strive to come out in spring; except the aster.

From riches and having.

Riches, wealth; cloths, silks, or whatever constitutes property; to give property, and thus bind people to do certain things; to bribe; hush-money.

受 | to take bribes.

或 | or | 贿 to bribe with money.

賂 | presents or ducours; advantages afforded, instead of direct bribes.

或 | or | 托 to bribe in order to get a thing through; to dictate or buy a favorable decision.

以 | 來 | 以 | 遠 come 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 Yangtsze' at Hankow; a place to which people converge 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.

| 源 | a fountain.

沙 | quicksands, like those near Hangchau Bay.

東 | 澤 | 彭蠡 on the east, the streams unite to make the Panh, — a part of Poyang Lake.

四書 | 品 an edition of the Four Books with all the comments.

或 | 單 | 票 an order for money; a bank check; a letter of credit.

茲 | 到 when this draft is presented.

有 | 來 | 省 if you have any way of drawing an order on the provincial city.

息 | discount for cashing an order.

我向你 | 一 | 千 | 錢 will draw you a draft for a thousand taels.

銀行 | or | 鋆局 a bank; a discount office.

From heart and each.

To repent, to change; to be dissatisfied with one's conduct; indignant, repentant; grieved with.

| 恨 | remorse, contrition; vexed at one's ill luck.

| 罪 | to repent of sin.

| 反 | to recall one's promise.

| 心 | compunction, regret.

| 德 | his virtue was not to be repented of.

| 追 | to acknowledge one's error.

| 改 | to reform, to amend.

追 | 無及 repentance will then be beyond your reach.

痛 | poignant sorrow.

| 后 | if your repentance is now too late; — a phrase sometimes placed over prisons.

宜 | 無 | 愧 they ought not to be thus angry.

From to divine and each; usually regarded as another form of the last.

To repent; a name for the 外卦 or upper three lines in any one of the diagrams; the under three or 内卦 are called 貞 or lucky.

The last day of the moon; night, obscure, dark; misty, as from fog; unpropositions; unusual.

| 明 | night and morning.

| 月 | dark nights, no moonlight.

| 昏 | obscure, dark; not clear, as a writing.

風雨 | 冥 obscured by the tempest.

| 時 | dark days; unprosperous times.

運 | unlucky; fortune is going against me.

| 福 | an ill-omened fellow.

| 氣 | 頭 how ill-starred that is! you are a bird of ill-luck.

(Cantonese)

| 氣 | 星 | 進 | 命 born under an unlucky star.
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 seam in a cap.

拜 | to visit and make up a quarr’d; also used for 入 to become a 未友 or member; to enter a society or organization.
客 | to receive and see a guest; to visit.
齊 | to assemble, to hold a meeting; the collective body.
僧 | a meeting of Buddhist priests.
遊 | I have seen him once.
文 | a literary club.
以文 | a literary club.
友 | friends uniting in some literary scheme.
兵 | to assemble troops; to muster the forces.
燕 | to give an entertainment.
出 | to get up a procession, usually idolatrous.
爾爾勝 | (or 尾 王 妹 from Sanskrit uhamba) a kind of All Souls’ day, a Buddhist festival held on the 15th of the 7th month for appeasing hungry ghosts; it was introduced into China about A.D. 733 by Amoghia from Ceylon.
三合 | the Triad Society existing in southern China.
開 | and 收 | to form a company and to wind it up.
In *Cantonese*. To simmer, to stew.

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Small stars which cannot be distinguished clearly; stardust; fine, minute, but distinct.

**慧**

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.

敏 | discerning, sagacious.

聪 | intelligent.

有 | he has a bright mind.

小 | dextrous, skillful, handy.

美 | beautiful and witty.

在 | in Buddhism, the organ of wisdom in the soul (*prajñā-nāḍyā*).

力 | denotes its power (*prajñā-bala*).

**Warnings**

Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; to be angry at; irritated, indignant, angry.

恨 | angry and hating one.

怒 | in a towering passion.

抵床而 | he beat the bed in his anger.

**峭**

A hill bare of trees and grass; a barren, rocky hill.

**溃**

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.

激 | dashing waves.

激 | the river banks are burst; mischance, unlucky; defeated.

激 | the disagreement is irreconcilable.

**音**

Soaked, so as to be spoiled.

**淹**

is | used not to result, it will not meet your expectations if you use it.

乱 | not in order; seditious; raging, as a mob.

**顔**

To wash the face; one adds, when dying.

王乃 | the prince then washed his face.

**聞**

From gate and honorable.

The outer gate of a market; the street leading to a bazaar.

通 | the thoroughfares through the market.
A woman, 嬪 of ancient times who bore six sons by the parts being divided and cut open, by the Cesarian operation; (1) she is said to have been the younger sister of 鬼方氏 of the Tsu country.

To open a sore; broken, as an ulcer.

Eyes nearly gone, dull sighted; scarcely able to see, as very old people.

A beak, a bill; a snout; to pant, to breathe hurriedly.

息 to rest and breathe.

因 it wearied, as a dog from running; panting, as from heat.

維其 它 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 inedible 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.

總 1 prohibit or shun the use of sacred names.

犯 1 to heedlessly use sacred names.

名不 婪 respect another's given name, but use his surname.

事 事 worship their manes by their posthumous titles.

葉 1 to cover a fault by not bruiting it.

不 1 not dead, still living.

法 1 rules for applying names to deceased persons; sometimes made in great families.

請 教 官 1 I beg to ask your official or honored name?

直 誼 不 1 don't deny, confess it all; make a full disclosure.

你 先 父 母 the emperor's personal name; this is strictly observed, and often extends even to characters where it occurs as the primitive; this practice during the course of Chinese history has modified only a few characters, and most of them unusual, but it has altered the meanings of many which were substituted for the sacred name; when the dynasty is changed, this respect is no longer observed.

The following are the personal names of the eight Manchu sovereigns, with their changed forms, or the words which have been substituted; the first was formed of characters so much in use that they were left unaltered.

Shunchi, 夏 水 was left unaltered.

Kanghi, 玄 晃 was altered to

Yungching, 元 憑 was altered to

Kienlung, 官 明 was altered to

Kik'ing, 鐮 璽 was altered to

Taokwang, 端 營 was altered to

Hienfung, 奕 謳 was altered to

Tungchi, 貝 潤 was altered to

From month or words and year; the first is usually read 貞, but is regarded as a synonym of the second when read 鬪.

A prolonged sound, as of an approaching carriage; the hum of many people; spacious and light, as a mansion; one says the beard or the jaw.

cries of plebeians, tinkling of horses' bells, rumbling of carriages, &c.

The sound of a phoenix; the noise of a flock of birds.

chapped its wings.
篬，

From bamboo and a square with lines, afterward altered to pennon.

篬，

A tablet nearly three feet long, made of ivory, gem, wood, or bamboo, held before the breast by courtiers at audiences, even down to the Ming dynasty; it was first designed for taking notes on.

篬，

In Fukchau. A cake or block of ink; 汝 — 1 one cake of ink.

穀文

Fine silk gauze or open-worked silk.

穀文

粟 a sort of woven gauze of corded thread, crossed and knotted, so as to resemble millet seeds on the surface.

穀文

春水紋生 the placid water ripples into silken lines.

穀文

紬 heavy gauze.

羅 thin, coarse law.

—

HWUNG.

Old sounds, hwun, kwun, and gwun. In Canton, wân and fân; — in Swatow, hân; — in Amoy, hân; — in Fukchau, hwang and hung; — in Shanghai, hwang and wâng; — in Chifu, hwun.

昏 From 畫 sun and 封 descending contracted to 封 a name; one old form is composed of 日 sun placed below 人 people, as if intimating cessation of a day's work.

Dusk, twilight, which is called 代明 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.

說話不明猶如 绦 indefinite talk is like a misty mirror.

暗 dark; late; cloudy, dull.

乱 in confusion, as from a multiplicity of affairs; dim, as the vision; disordered.

定 or 夜 night; very dark.

花 motes in the eyes; musca volitantes.

煩 a despot, a tyrant; a niggardly husband.

膩 arickled, dull; disliking, vexed at, but saying nothing.
| 頭 | 头 | 头 | muddled, forgetful. |
| 嘴 | 嘴 | 嘴 | growing dark; unintelligible, as talk. |
| 這 | 御 | 御 | very old, said of one who leans on a staff. |
| 不 | 不 | 不 | don't exert yourself beyond your strength. |
| 利 | 完 | 完 | 意 has blinded his better judgment. |
| 利 | 心 | 心 | avarice and passion blind the heart. |
| 餐 | 餐 | 餐 | I wish you joy on your marriage. |
| 晉 | 晉 | 晉 | 睡, sleeping soundly. |
| 终 | 终 | 终 | morning and evening inquire after — your parents' health. |
| 終 | 終 | 終 | drunk all day long. |

婚

From woman and dusk; because anciently the wedding took place in the evening, when the bride came to the house. A bridegroom, a husband; to marry a wife, the opposite of 姻; a wife's connections; relatives. 娘 marriage; matrimonial affairs. 合, and 完, denote successively to compare the horoscopes, to exchange the presents, and to consummate the nuptials. 近 to marry relatives. 皇上大 an emperor's marriage. 書 the marriage contract, said of a girl whose first betrothed died. 後 or 後, a second wife, who is herself a widow. 賣 | 賣 | 賣 | to purchase a marriage alliance; it is often merely to advance funds for the bride's trousseau. 結 | 結 | 結 | or 配 or 同 to contract a marriage. 拾 | 拾 | 拾 | an officer who arranges the Emperor's marriage and those of his immediate relatives. 批雨 | 批雨 | 批雨 | to betroth children before birth; the practice is known in southern China.

| 看 | 看 | 看 | from heart and obscure; the second form is preferred. |
| 心 | 心 | 心 | The perceptions confused; stupid, forgetful, dull. |
| 影 | 影 | 影 | lost his memory, old. |
| 醜 | 醜 | 醜 | ailed, vexed and vexed at, but unable to express one's self. |
| 途不 | 途不 | 途不 | dull-headed; incoherent. |

暗
dull eyes; mind set on one object and unable to appreciate others. 蓮 or 莲, dont dote on power and gain. From gate and dusk as the phonetic.

開
to shut the door at eventide; a porter of the palace. 舎 to knock at the gate; i.e. to present an urgent petition. 娃 or 娃, eunuchs who keep the palace hareem. 晨 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. From plant and army; see the next.

董

Strong smelling vegetables, as onions, leeks, rue, garlic, daffodils, 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 素 is the term for other kinds. 不茹 [when fasting] do not eat meat.

腥 strong odors, as of cooked meat. 食 small eating shops, little stalls for selling food. 也 a restaurant for selling spirits, meats, &c.

那隻貓兒不吃 II where's the cat that don't eat meat? — everybody seeks his own interest.

渾

Used with the preceding. Meat which must not be eaten on fast days; strong flesh. 犬五 the five kinds of meats, that of the horse, ox, dog, pigeon, and wild goose, which are regarded as strong.

渾

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. 油 turbid, foul; whence the Yung-ting B. near Peking gets its common name of 油 or Muddy River. 家 my wife; — a depreciating term. 厚人 one who feels his incompetency. 人 a stupid lout, an owl of a fellow. 身冷塞 my whole body is chilled through. 肾 undistinguishable, as of a fetus a month old; formless, undeveloped. 油 confused, disordered. 敦 simple and unlearned, as the peasantry. 之氣 confused vapors, as at the creation. 天下一 the empire was under one sway.
confused, mixed up, muddy.

然天理 he is quite muddled, his mind is imbecile.

然一言 all is now as if new; times will now prosper.

化 careless, not paying much attention to.

成 in the gross; lumping; no order or completeness.

Read kwan. To circulate, as goods; to roll on continuously.

富如泉源 riches flowed in on him like a running fountain.

家 my wife, my good woman.

細 a sort of marmot (Arctomys ammors) is also called 黃鼠, the yellow rat from its color, which sits before its burrow in warm weather; it rubs its neck on seeing people, and enters its hole, from which habit it is called 拱鼠, the bowing rat, and 祖鼠 the polite rat.

瑤 a fine stone, a pretty gem; this character is often used for given names. 瑤 a green serpentine.

錦 鋪 flat or round balls of pork called 饅 which are fried in a gravy of fat, soy, and onions, then rolled in flour and steamed; a sort of fritter cakes; the second also means provisions for soldiers on a march; to present a sheep to one.

百 吃過九十九 The mind full of sorrow; melancholy, vaporish, out of spirits.

魂 Completed, brought to an end. We certainly do not see why Our uncle was so finished.

From demon and vapor; the Tai-ping rebels changed this character into 仕 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. 魂 the manes, the departed soul, which then becomes a 鬼 仕 or 招 to invite the spirit to come; this is done when one dies abroad.

鈎生 to hook live ghosts, is to invoke demons; it also refers to a custom of placing a corked vase in a bridge when building to prevent it ever falling.

夢 I dreamed of seeing a ghost.

靈 the spiritual soul; — a foreign term.

不守舍 or 不在 it is out of his mind; he is terrified out of his wits.

神 he has lost his wits.

鬼不息 or 鬼不散 the unrevenged ghost will not be quiet; murder cries for vengeance.

回 the soul returns to the tablet — before the 49th day.

 ASIC you have scared me out of my senses; a bogie to frighten children.

萬物之 the vast variety of created things.

混 from water and confused; it is often synonymous with kwan 湖 and the next.

混 Turbid, rolled, as a torrent; a chaos of waters and sky; foul, mixed, ill-assorted; disorderly; heedlessly, promiscuously, dark, underhand.

混 confused clamor.

世 a troublesome world; this and 世 also mean a fellow who does nothing for his living, a ne'er-do-well.

男女 合 men and women mixed together.

名 a nickname, an alias.

混 or 混混 all confusion; unintelligible, irretrievably mixed up.

手子 or 星子 roughs, rowdies, loafer, street Arabs.

打 to-cuss; to do sightly, to slur over.

來 to do out of order, to intrude into another's duty or post.

賬東西 you foolish thing! you piece of stupidity!

說 a rascal; foolish talk.

剔 to remove; to trim; to déconfess anything from fear of torture.

剔 to implicate others by false statements.

或 or 充 to deceive, to throw dust in one's eyes; to simulate.

含 inconsiderate, careless.

堂 a bath-house where the great unwashed bathe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>世</th>
<th>漱</th>
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<th>漱</th>
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<th>漱</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>世</td>
<td>渍</td>
<td>the times are in confusion.</td>
<td>世</td>
<td>蠻</td>
<td>animals, as dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>世</td>
<td>蠐</td>
<td>unclean animals, as dogs</td>
<td>世</td>
<td>蠐</td>
<td>and hogs which eat garbage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搁</td>
<td>蠐</td>
<td>to roll; muddied.</td>
<td>搁</td>
<td>蠐</td>
<td>disordered, confounded;</td>
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<tr>
<td>搁</td>
<td>蠐</td>
<td>obscure, as one's perceptions.</td>
<td>搁</td>
<td>蠐</td>
<td>disordered, confounded;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>别</td>
<td>蠐</td>
<td>don't rudely interrupt</td>
<td>别</td>
<td>蠐</td>
<td>people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>落</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>a retiring-place, a spot fenced</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>of off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>From words and army; q.i. low</td>
<td>造</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>army talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>Vulgar mirth, low jests,</td>
<td>造</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>broad allusions, sportive trifling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>to joke, to dally with.</td>
<td>打</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>a harlequin dress, a robe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>with obscene drawings.</td>
<td>衣</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>a jester, a buffoon, a court fool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>副</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>副</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>inlay, inlay,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>连</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>connected throughout.</td>
<td>连</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>as a suite of buildings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The original form is designed to represent two men under a cover; it forms the 149th 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 12th radical.

Old sounds, i, it, ik, ngi, ngit, fp, ai, at, and ap. In Canton, i, ngei, wei, yel, yai, and ai; — in Swatow, i, p, o, ng, gi, goi, ngai, lia, and chi; — in Amoy, i, p, c, gi, ki, and ngaio; — in Fukian, i, c, k, ngi, ngie, ngi, mi, yó, and bó; — in Shanghai, i and ai; — in Chihua, i.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>冠</th>
<th>齋</th>
<th>冠</th>
<th>齁</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>冠</td>
<td>你</td>
<td>the clothes which do not hurt one</td>
<td>冠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冠</td>
<td>你</td>
<td>are the body's misfortune;</td>
<td>冠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冠</td>
<td>你</td>
<td>clothes cannot adorn a villain.</td>
<td>冠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穿</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>in full dress, cap and all;</td>
<td>穿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萬</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>i.e. well-dressed.</td>
<td>萬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成</td>
<td>萬</td>
<td>a tailor's shop.</td>
<td>成</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From mind and a sty as the phonetic.

To incommode, to excite, to disturb; to dishonor, to disgrace, to distress, to mortify; to bring reproach on one; to grieved, ashamed, mortified.

造 | 齁 | to incommode. | 齁 | 齁 |
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>齁</td>
<td>I dare not disobey</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>齁</td>
<td>his orders.</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>齁</td>
<td>the host must not</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>齁</td>
<td>mortify his guest.</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>齁</td>
<td>my grief is unbearable.</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>齁</td>
<td>one's ruler.</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>齁</td>
<td>common custom makes it to</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>齁</td>
<td>be regarded as not disgraceful.</td>
<td>造</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same as, similar; to make alike; to inlay, as with ivory; to combine; to root up.
Read *To dress; to wear; to cover another with garments.

解 1 之 take off your coat and put it on him.

绩帛绸 to dress in brocade and over it a plain dress.

From man and clothes; q. d. clothes lean on the man.

为 to rely on, to trust; to conform to; to accord to; as a preposition, according to, as; like; imagery, illustration.

遵 | compliant, willing.

不 | I cannot agree with you.

然 in the same way, as usual, as before.

故故 I am just in the same place; I am the same old fellow.

稀 similar; very nearly the same.

稀之間 shortly, in a little while; nearly exact.

稀彷彿 the resemblance is considerable.

無所 or 無 | nothing to depend on; no resource, as an orphan.

議 according to the consultation; let it be as it was discussed.

不 会 unable to part from; I cannot let you go.

.Popup fondly looking up to, as a child does to its mother.

能控 he did not care about complaining to the rulers.

生木下 its habitat is under trees, as a plant.

博 illustrations, metaphors.

唯德是 | he regards nothing but his virtue.

思慕 | fondly regard one.

楊柳 the swaying willows are young and green.

無憑 no evidence to go by, nothing to depend on.

實說 undoubtedly; the report can be relied on.

In Cantonese. An adverb, well, just.

伊 well then; supposing, if he likes.

From man and faithful; occurs used for the next two.

伊 A personal pronoun, he, she, it, that one.—mostly used along the valley of the Yangtze; occasionally used impersonally for the party speaking; an initial particle, because, that, only.

伊 is it he or not?

所謂 | 人 that very man of whom I speak.

誰云何 what was it that man said?

等 they, those.

伊地方 that place. (Shang-hai)

同 that year.

伊 相好 [I tell you] I am quite intimate with him.

伊 presently, soon.

尹 I Yin, a famous minister of the T'ang the Successful, u. c. 1760.

伊 the province of Ho or Chinese Turkestan.

伊 A stream, the 河 or 水 a branch of the River Loh, spoken of in the Shu King, which rises in Shen chen, and flows northeast about a hundred miles, joining the main stream at Yen-shi on the west of that province.

伊 The sow-bug (Oxicus) found under stones and in damp places.

伊 in the sow-bugs have got into the house.

伊 The sound of gaily laughter is, the first when read, is, means to moan.

伊 嘁 | forced laughter; dalliance, trifling with women.

噫 | The tone of regretful indication, surprise, or pain; groaning, meaning; for shame, alas! to belch.

噫 to eructate.

噫 admirable! used as a word of earnest exhortation, and also ironically.

噫气 the breathing of nature—is termed wind.

噫 | Similar to the last.

噫 To dislike; a cry of pain, grief, or anger.

噫 the name of a bird found in Hupeh, for which many synonyms are given, and whose brief description seems to denote a sort of goatsucker or night-hawk.

噫 Excellent; to admire a thing for its beauty; precious, rare, like a pearl.

噫 From earth and a screen as the phonetic.

噫 Dirt, dust; particles of earth.

噫 From feathers and a screen, denoting the purpose and material; it occurs interchanged with the next.

噫 A fan or screen made of peacock's or pheasant's feathers, a flabellum; to overshadow, to screen or intercept; a thing that intercepts, as an arbore; to seclude from observation; to keep close, to repress; to destroy; a dimness in the eyes, like that caused by pterygium; trees withering away; a gay colored bird like a phoex.

噫 a dense shade.

噫 to hide away.

噫 to screen off.

噫 a film over the eyes.

噫 a target for archery practice.
In *Cantonese*. Feverish, hot; sultry; hurried or asthmatic breathing; a stricture across the lungs.

I. 气 hard of breathing.

身子热 the body is hot and feverish.

From *suna* and *one*; it is also read *yohe*, and interchanged with the last.

The sun hidden by clouds; windy and cloudy; to obscure by clouds.

阴阴 a gusty night.

终风具 the wintry winds are blowing and the sky is dark.

风云日光 the windy clouds intercept the sunlight.

医医医医 a skilful physician.

神神神神 a fashionable doctor.

包包包包 to promise or assure a cure.

药药药药 healing medicines.

医医医医 killed by charlatans kill people.

太医院 the Medical Board; its head is the court physician, who is a medical grandeour.

治不治 the treatment produces no good results.

延延延延 to invite many doctors will effect no cure.

家家家家 門 the medical profession.

行行行行 to practice medicine.

施施施施 a hospital.

行行行行 to practice medicine.

行行行行 a family of physicians.

兽兽兽兽 a veterinary doctor.

無藥無藥 there’s no medicine to heal — such a runagate.

不治不治 incurable.

From silk and screen.

在 classical use, an interjection; a reddish black or blue-black color; a case for a spear’s head.

移 a child’s bib or apron.

耳有耳無 | 无耳 you have still a mother to nourish; alas! I have none left.

From bird and screen.

鶴 A bird resembling the tern, with blue and white plumage, that frequents the shore, and foretokens a storm by flying inland; a sort of duck, which flies in flocks; used with 調, denoting a fabulous bird of great size and beauty.

鷗 in the ducks and widgeons are on the River King.

The solitary wasp, the 蜜 or spex, probably so named from the hum of its wings; the Chinese have the idea that it rears its young from worms.

麴一名 of a plant.

麴 luxurious herbage, as plants growing in a jungle.

麴 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 喘, and the second form is unusual.

麴 一 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.

麴 一 behind the high barked chariot!

與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與與与
宜

宜（yí）This character was originally composed of 美 a covert over 一 one, with 木 many between them; the second is a common form, and retains most of the original shape.

那 which is of itself reasonable; fit and right; harmonious, accordant, compatible; proper, it meets the conditions, just suits; ought, should, and is often merely a form of the imperative mood; to order aright; to make fit; harmony, accord; name of a sacrifice to earth; occurs used for 諒 fit; frequent in proper names.

其家室 ordering well her house and home.

與予之之一言飲酒 I will dress them for you, and when well done, we will drink.

不有怒 let not angry passions rise.

便 | or 便 當 convenient, serviceable; according to circumstances; at will, as in 便 行事 to do as one pleases.

便 | cheap, low price.

資小便 | to covet little advantages, to want more than one’s part.

乎不 is it right or not? will this do?

此 | proper; fit for this use.

應 | 恭 敬 you ought to reverence him.

各得其 | each one in his place.

不相 | unsuitable, unfitting; not his place.

合 | well done; just; suitable, as a dish for an invalid.

不合時 | old fashioned; a fog; behind the age.

其事也 [the day] is a lucky one for that affair.

花柳 | the [green] willows and flowers delight people.

春 | may it always be spring weather, or genial times with you; a phrase before doors.

妻封 | his wife has been made a lady of the fifth rank.

覲

覲（jī）From carriage and child as the phonetic.

覲 The center of a yoke; a cross-bar to which the animals are fastened when drawing the carriage; this and the 車 were similar in use, but the latter was the smallest; they served for the whipple-tree.

大車無 if a wain be without its cross-bar,—how can it be drawn?

從 dog and child; in Puli-lan, this is used metaphorically for 諒 precise, excessively strict.

覲 A fabulous beast like a lion, the 車, which can devour even tigers, and go swiftly, 500 li at a jump; it has red eyes.

覲 An insect like the cicada, small, and of a greenish-black color; used for the next, because the rainbow is thought to be composed of insects, but strictly applied to the inner and secondary bow.

覲 an insect that lodges in the ears of deer.

覲 Colored clouds shaped like a dragon; i.e. the rainbow, especially the secondary one, called the female; variegated, colored.

覲 有雲 | 之望 [I long for your face.] as we hope for rain clouds in times of drought.

覲 彩 | variegated, as the clouds.

覲 現雨 止 the rain stops when the rainbow is seen.

覲 若大旱之望雲 | 也 [it is as hopeless] as looking for a rainbow in dry weather.
from door and many; occurs written like the last.

The bar of a gate, which is sometimes a great beam inserted into the walls.

A side door by which people conveniently went in and out of a large court or palace; it had a covered porch.

A fruit tree with whitish bark, the || or || (Aronia asiatica); it is allied to the apple or crab, and grows in Nganhwui.

A variety of the aspen or poplar; as 扶 || is the name of another kind, the Populus tremula; both are found in Hupel.

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.

A wash-basin with a tubular handle to let the water run off; a dish with a partition into which the dirty water runs.

A vessel contrived for heating spirits; it is a sort of portable urn with fire beneath; a wine heater.

He presented the wash-basin.

A large wash-bowl.

An arroutment self-sufficiency, like that of one who knows it all; shallow-minded; to look down on, to brag over, to insult; verbose.

Proud and mean.

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.

To present; gifts, as from the emperor.

To increase by steps or seriatim.

one grade; one strata.

封三代 ennobled his ancestors 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.

A name of a king of Wei about A. D. 530, who reigned in Shensi.

To go at the side; to walk awkwardly; extending, reaching, as a road.

Self-sufficient swagger.

To travel on, going along for thousands of acres.

South; towards the south.

A long and low ridge is 崤, applied to it as one sees it from a distance.

The course of the sun in the heavens, as it begins to go down.

The sun is now declining.

From wood and to change as the phonetic.

A clothes-horse or frame.

The sexes must not use the same clothes-rack.

To put the night-lamp on the stand.
A small tributary of the River Han in I-ching hien
宜城縣 in the northwest of Hupeh.

Read $e$ or $k$? A town, $j$ 郎 formerly in Yun-yang fu in Hupeh, now called Fang hien 房縣 lying on the River Fan, a branch of the River Han.

Read $e$la. A bank or dyke.

Composed of 子 a child placed above 止 to stop, and an old form of 矢 dart for the phonetic; q.d. children are often undecided.

To doubt, to suspect, to guess; to surmise; to fear; to dislike; doubtful of, hesitating; corrupt, perverse, tricky.

似 similar, perhaps the same; doubtful, unsettled.
狐 a fox's doublings, fearful; uncertain.
思 to suspect; suspicious, doubt.
避嫌 avoid suspicious acts.
感 to suspect; in doubt of.
無 plain, undoubted.
病 irresolute, hesitating.
懷上 to inform the authorities of one's suspicions about others.
因此致 it will therefore produce surmises.
難的事 a very mysterious and suspicious affair.
憂未解 his fears are not yet cleared up.
毫無 there is not the least ground for hesitation.

to decide doubts, as by throwing the divining-blocks.

在 the 大 my suspicious rest on him.

跡不決 my hesitation is not removed.

南方人 southerners are rather suspicious.

From hill and doubtful.

A name said to have been given to the 九山 on the west of Shensi, 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.

其德 his eminent virtue is lofty as mountain peaks.
克岐克 ability and wit like a mountain top; said of a smart child.

From precious and you; it is nearly synonymous with the next.

To hand down, to bequeath; to leave, to communicate to posterity; to give to; to induce, to bring on one's self; caused by.

贈 to leave to, as a legacy; to make a parting present.

孫謀 to plan what will benefit one's posterity.

累 to involve others.

後人 to mislead after ages, to propagate error.

送知己 to give to an intimate friend.

笑大方 it would make even an expert laugh — to see such bad work.

遷 to transfer to those who follow.

神之吊矣 the gods come; they confer many blessings on you.

Like the last, and used with it.

Also to deceive; to ridicule; to act so as to be despised.

傳 to hand down, as one's good name or property.

千里情 to send remembrances to friends from afar.

儀 to send a delicacy, to present food.

自伊威 be brought that evil on himself.

君子有穀 子孙 may our prince maintain his goodness, and transmit it to his posterity.

Read 'en. To defraud.

欺 to insult.

骨肉和 relatives cheating each other.

Read 'en. Weary of; remiss, negligent.

To look straight on, to gaze at fixedly.

目不避 to stare at without stopping.

From heart and you as the phonetic; not the same as t'ai. 有 idle.

Harmonious concord; mutual pleasure in each other, as among brothers or friends; joyful, satisfied.

悦 taking delight in, pleased at.

和 delightful harmony, true accord.

下氣色 to repress the feelings and appear happy, — as when a parent errs.

然自得 happy and satisfied.

如也 so delighted and cordial, as brothers.

甜言 Lang smooth words and pleasant counsel.

石 wild honey.

苦 sorrows and joys.

含養孫 feeding sugar-plums and playing with one's grandchild; — the pleasures of old age.
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<td>chén</td>
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The northeast corner of a house, where the food used to be stored; met. to nourish.

1 明 | míng | a hole in the lattice, where the sun shines in.

2 秧 | yāng | the seminal stimulus of spring.

From earth and self; it is not the same as yu; to destroy.

A bridge; some say it is rather the bank that supports the bridge.

[The text continues with a list of terms and their meanings, involving various cultural and natural phenomena, such as etiquette, history, and biology.]
out, as a shoot comes up; to cut, as grass; to class, to sort; good living; ample, contented, pacified, colorless, as the Taoists say reason is; enters into the appellatives of many gods; distant, remote, and therefore unacquainted with Chinese literature and decorum; a tribe on the east; name of a branch of the River Han in Huphe.

If a entail sign written send. the is deceased; my leave and a are nobles cart-wheels an long death; I neglected. I left elder one, the examination and an inferiors, lose him. tough, a it tribes at Mt. sort to in J^gradually I bark

Snivar, § If a entail sign written send. the is deceased; my leave and a are nobles cart-wheels an long death; I neglected. I left elder one, the examination and an inferiors, lose him. tough, a it tribes at Mt. sort to in J^gradually I bark

To sit on the heels, a common posture for all Asians; to crouch.

To squat down; it indicates contempt for one, if it be retained while another is speaking.

To sit and wait for one.

A noted hill, called 山岳, lying towards sunrise, to which the Great Yu sent his astronomers; also written 山岳, and said to be a peak in Tung-chin fù in Shantung, though others think it may be a mountain in Japan.

A wife's sister, distinguished as 大 for the elder and younger; maternal aunts are distinguished as 母 or 媳 or 妻 for the elder, and 母 for the younger; a maid-servant.

蘇州娘 a Siuchan girl, a handsome woman or maid-servant.

堂 a mother's female cousins.

父 or 夫 or 丈 an aunt's husband; 表 his daughters.

亞 不上姊夫門 a sister-in-law should not live at her sisters house.

A wound or bruise made by a stick; an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to wound.

痊 未癒 his bruises and sores are not healed.

Pleased, well satisfied. 我心則| my heart is now fully gratified.

From vent and gratified as the phonetic; it is also read 萬, and interchanged with 病.

Shivel, mucus from the nose.

不敢睡 don't blow your nose in company.

温  a name of a marshy lake in Shansi.

A class; sign of the plural; a corpse.

儒  the class of philosophers; the literary class.

遺 the pall or shroud which is placed over a corpse before it is coffined.

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.

臨 dying commands.

下 bequeathed; left to me.

忘 forgotten; long out of mind.

言 or 吾 his dying words, final orders.

落 it was left behind; lost or chopped, as when walking.

失 lost, gone, no trace of it.

書 a testament, a will.

體 the body given or handed down — by my parents.

臭 of infamous memory; detested, as a Nero.

念兒 a souvenir, a memento, a remembrance.

上古 the memory of its goodness has come down.

下 inferiors, attendants.

考才 to examine the scholars who entered once but did not pass.

遙 to hand up a father's dying or last memorial.

餘 the overplus, what is left.

acoros, as a road.

濕 to urinate when asleep.

小 a medical term for urine.

下子 he left one son behind him, a 子 posthumous son.

Read ăs and used for to give a present. To send a present.
To send presents to a friend; to exchange tokens of regard. 

A small species of pheasant, the dumpy. It is not clearly defined, and may perhaps denote a kind of jungle-fowl or grouse.

Yes; it will do; let it go.

In Cantonese. Poor, inferior, ungarbled, deteriorated; not to speak out, timid; dumpy. An inferior article.

To serve one's self with, to use; to aid; to place; occurs for having, 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, wherein, therefore, that by which, thereby; when followed by, being, considering, it by make; to judge; preceded by, can, could, can be so, how; it is a synonym of in no or else, if not so, but this phrase also sometimes means a negative; a common sign of the accusative, from, to, in; as he cherishes humanity in his heart; or of the infinitive, as to supply all the ceremonies; preceded by from, becomes a form of the pluperfect or denotes time past, as since his death.

This character like 但是, 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.

This is an adjective in past time; the writing is finished.

he has gone off.

can't help it; inevitable; obliged to do.

hereafter, subsequent to.

such an extreme, too much; as all that is far too overwritten.

he was badly maltreated him.

that's all, it's all said; much the same as; 末事 that's the end of it; all is that all?

he thrice rejected him.

this is it, but I don't know its nature.

at liberty to deny him — or to yield the post.

it's all over; gone by; you are too late, as to see the show.

it has come about just as you said it would.

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.

is it possible? is it so? well, but how can it be?

well then, try him, and that will be enough.
what to seat, includes J^1^, is great. To nothing unquiet.

The sobbing which follows a fit of weeping; the wail of condolence with mourners.

A final particle denoting that the sense has been fully expressed, or that the intention is very strong.

To walk awkwardly; awry, crooked; adjoining, connected; conterminous.

To hide in the dress; to conceal, to screen, as woods do a house.

From mad and unusual; it is also read けい.

A sort of wood suitable for cabinet-ware and furniture; the confusion in the synonyms of this tree is great, the conclusion being that the four names given denote the same tree, which is probably either a Catalpa or Rotthera; a chair, a seat, a couch, a fauteuil.

To trample underfoot, to crush, to grind, as to crush with one foot; to crush, to tread on.

To lead, as to lead in the dance; to lead against; to trust in, to depend on; to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a support, a fulcrum.

A chair without arms.

A tiger’s skin should cover a scholar’s seat; — a metaphor for office.

A grand state chair, one fit for a statesman.

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.

A silken screen anciently placed in the audience chamber between the door and window, called 杨, because it was ornamented with hatchets or axeheads.

A high peak, irregular and steep.

From insect and right, “ants,” as the Chinese say, “having the distinction of prince and minister.”

The ant; it includes all the genus Formica, and a few other insects resembling the ant; a de-meaning term used by the people when addressing their rulers, the
same as, "we, the petitioners;" or "I, the suppliant;" the commonly, the masses.

白 the white ant. (Termites)

看了一 an ant, a general term.

黄丝 a small red ant.

基 or 基, we, the people.

聚 collected like ants, as banditti.

浮 the scum of liquor, the spume on water.

麻冕 a hempen cap and a somber garment; in mourning dress.

頭或穴 or 丘, or 丘, or 塩 an ant-hill.

封穴 the ants close their hill, as when the rain threatens.

飛 flying or winged ants.

阵 the lines of ants.

居 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.

一 A still and respectful manner; decorous, joyous; pleased and quietly happy.

擬 To compare, to consider; to guess; to decide as a judge on a trial, after full examination and sifting; to estimate; to intend, to purpose; figure, form; similar to like.

相 resembling each other.

要 to think over, to form an opinion.

比 to compare in order to a decision.

军罪 to sentence to transportation.

定 to sentence and report — the case to the throne.

定 to sentence, to fix the punishment.

一 to determine; to decide, as a suit.

一 who had we better promote to the place?

本 the former trial, the original purpose.

擬 Interchanged with the last and with 疑 to doubt.

疑 To compare; to assort.

喻 an obstinate, stupid manner.

喻 Foolish, in the phrase 喻 a silly look.

喻 Flourishing, vigorous plants.

秀 growing luxuriantly.

秀稷 the millet and sorghum are growing finely.

喻 To consult, to deliberate; to impose on, to consider doubtful; to deduce one by pretending to consult; foolish, stupid.

喻 From eye and child as the phonetic.

喻 The glancing of the eye; to look askance, to glance the eye, as monkeys do; the slanting rays of the sun.

日 the sun's beams are streaming through the grove.

怒 an angry look.

持杖 to hold the baton to glance at the pillar — through the hole.

在 Fukucho. To examine closely; to scrutinize.

義 From 羊 sheep, which one says is a contraction of 羊, and 與, above the I; g. d. I am a good man; it is often synonymous with 正 correct.

義 The rule of self-dignity and respect, "that which enables the heart to rule itself, and things to be in their places;" right, equity, that which is proper and just per se; it is reckoned as the second greatest virtue; righteousness, up-

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 例如 patriotic volunteers; superior, surpassing, excellent, as 一士 an eminent scholar; 一犬 a faithful dog; — in place of, putative, as 一父 an adopted father; made up, compounded of, as 一使 a composition ink; meaning, intention, as 同 of the same meaning or synonymous; a cause which engages the aid of the people.

一戰 a fight for the right.

一倉 a public granary.

一僕 a faithful servant.

一者 honorable, right-minded; ever the same.

一塚 or 一山 a public or free burial-ground.

重如山 his integrity is firm as the hills.

懐利非師長之 a love of flue is incompatible with a master's rectitude.

不容許 justice admits of no excuses.

使 the be distributed (or used) his property in a good cause — or for worthy ends.

不惟君王 be deemed it unpatriotic to be king.

意如何 what can be mean by that?

髻 a false head-dress, a chignon.

女 an adopted daughter; the term is applied to female slaves.

義 From words and right; it is often synonymous with 擬 to decide.

義 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.
公 | a public debate, a free discussion.
應 | the people must not discuss — politics.
而 | a personal consultation.
論 | to deliberate on.
論 | not to speak and yet not criticise.
鴻 | to call in question, to discuss a decision.
會 | to meet for discussion.
事 | a council chamber; like the Senate House in Macao.
誰 | to seek to select the best men.
政 | a prince-regent — of the empire; it was applied to Prince Kung in 1862.
八 | eight honorary ranks or privileges conferred on distinguished men, answering to the medals and crosses in the West; members of these ranks, called 應 | have special privileges.
依 | to confirm a decision or opinion.
公 | the case be referred to the proper Board to consider upon and decide.
行 | 街談 street gossip, public rumor and notions.

from words and correct; interchanged with the last two and 宜 right.

That which is suitable; right, proper or fit, for the time or person; the relations of things; friendly, acquainted; putative, in place of; adopted, as by the exchange of cards; goodness; order.

行 | to act justly and right.
年 | the year's acquaintance, as officers or friends; to exchange cards of amity, as by persons who graduated the same year.
世 | sons of those persons who have thus adopted each other.
之 | a different surname.
之 | friends adopted as brothers; a fraternal regard.
親 | or 亲戚 relatives; kind regards paid to relatives.

医 | From a case and don't; this character is much used as a contraction of 医, medicine.

A case for arrows; a sort of quiver.

穢 | A species of pepper tree (Xanthoxylic), the seeds of which are used in cooking mutton or beef, and to give soup a relish.

三 | in cooking the three meats (pork, beef, or mutton), use wild pepper; the people of Sz'ch'uen flavored spirits with the seeds.

易 | From sun and 月, penmon, 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 蛇, 蛇 who.

To dress a field, to clear waste land; easy, the opposite of 難; not difficult, done without care or nicety; remiss, indifferent to, negligent; disrespectful, inattentive; to deal lightly with; easy, at ease; pleased; minute attention to.

容 | rather easier.

容 | easy and plain, as wisdom to sages.

容 | not hard to do, easy, facile.

容 | or 足 careless, disregardful, trifling with.

容 | easy to rid out of hand, as saleable goods.

容 | he will do it with help; it is not very hard.

容 | the prince-ly man is quiet and calm as he awaits his lot.

容 | 長 the grain is well tended over all the acres.

容 | 於變 changes in sentiment, fickle-minded.

容 | 田略 to clear up the fields and lots.

容 | 信 credulous, trustful.

命 | an [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 | to cast lots.

不 | immutable.

不 | change this for that.

因此 | to change and alter.

不 | a fair trade.

不 | 春秋 how easily the seasons slip by.

不 | to exchange commodities.

不 | a 种 I will not let them perpetuate their seed.

不 | the symbols of the changes in nature, which constitute the 一学 or the science of these combinations, which are given in the 一 or Book of Changes.

不 | 地則亦然 it will be just the same even if you change your location.

不 | to modify and better their manners.

敬 | To change, to speak lightly of; to treat irreverently.

敬 | to act rudely to one.

敬 | 轉瞬 changeable, vacillating, rapidly altering.

敬 | Composed of to confer on contracted, in combination with two hands; q.d. presents are ascertained according to the recipients, and superiors get theirs on a different day from inferiors.

敬 | To divide, to separate; different, diverse; not home-made, foreign; sundried; admirable, unusual, rare, extraordinary; perverse, bizarre, heterodox; to marvel at; in regard to foreign or strange; to oppose; a difference, the odds.

豈 | A how can they be strangers?

豈 | a different surname.

豈 | special or unusual news.

豈 | another day.

豈 | I will not be forced to change; I dare not differ.
I. rarities, curiosities.

II. monstrous, as a lusus nature.

III. foreign states.

IV. [but perhaps] very unlike what the Lord of the Roads should be.

V. what difference is there between them?

VI. sectarianism, heresy.

VII. strange as being superior on that account.

VIII. cherish hard feelings; to bear a grudge.

IX. From *bad* and *once*; another form is composed of *死* and *叠*, but it is unusual.

X. To kill by a single shot, to shoot dead at once; to exterminate; to prostrate, to overthrow; to overshadow, to overhang.

XI. the enemy was entirely cut off.

XII. they ran more than a hundred li.

XIII. he shot this great rhinoceros.

XIV. From *to eat* and *one*; it is interchanged with *之*.

XV. Cooked rice or other food which has become damp and moldy; a sour, harsh taste, such as spoiled food has; to gag with food; a sobbing; to catch the breath.

XVI. it is altogether spoiled.

XVII. moldy food, a sour dish.

XVIII. Lean, poor, cadaverous.

XIX. An old name for the fishing cormorant (*Phalacrocorax*); it is also known as the *老水鷗* or old water crow.

XX. The air full of dust; a dull, murky atmosphere, arising from clouds.
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 | 思 | what is the meaning of it?
没主 | 未 | undecided; no decision.
借 | 反 | metaphor and irony; comparison and double meaning.
曾是 | 不 | but this you have not thought of.
見 | a | a sentiment, a view.
風以 | to | to tell rumors about, to convey hints upon.
用 | I | I am thinking about it; you must bear it in mind.
外 | 未 | unexpected, not reckoned upon.
大 | 了 | careless, inconsiderate.
不 | 中 | unintentional.
得 | 他 | got his wish, gratified.
好 | 得 | curious, cunning, odd, extraordinary; also used as an exclamation of admiration.
寫 | a | a rough sketch.
因 | 了 | obstinate, willful, opinionated.
誠 | 正 | a fixed purpose and a guileless heart.
做生 | 走 | to follow a business.
過 | 不 | I can hardly take so much; I am vastly obliged to you.
專 | 或 | a fixed intention, a strong desire, singleness of purpose.
願 | 了 | exceeding my wishes.
思 | I | I prefer not, I am rather unwilling to do it.
加 | 多 | thoughtfully; special care about.
會 | or | combined or taken meanings, a term given to characters whose component parts somewhat indicate their meaning.
不可以 | 驗 | his design is inscrutable.
口 | purport of one’s remarks.

馬心裁 | his will is like a horse’s, and his heart like an ape’s; met. inconstant and strong.
假 | 腳 | he thinks of stealing on seeing the goods.
事事如 | 他 | may everything be as you wish.

薏 | 米 | pearl-barley from the Co’z; mug is sometimes so called.

種 | 一 | to plant it with horsebeans.

貪 | 無 | his ambition is boundless.

講 | 談 | acquainted with machinery, an engineer.

說 | 語 | to talk in one’s sleep; to talk behind a covert, or in a retired place.

燈 | 短 | to murmur or talk in one’s sleep.

歌 | 聲 | like the preceding.

談 | 聲 | talking and laughing; snoring and muttered in one’s sleep.

柔 | 韋 | the sleeves of a robe; those of a lady’s dress are wide and the cuff embroidered.

裳 | 服 | the sleeves of a garment.

寐 | 晚 | composed of a cover, a bed and a fum.

呼 | | to talk in one’s sleep.

寐 | | 話 | to speak when asleep.

黃 | 之 | the prince of K’ing, a famous rebel in the Hia dynasty, a mighty archer, who drove T’ai-k’ang beyond the Yellow River to T’ai-k’ang hien 太康縣 in Honan, about b. c. 2169, and kept the power till his death.
The surface of water roughened by the wind.

A Buddhist term for the Brahmins; it is a translation of Brahmanakari.

From garment and to stutter; or, as one says, from garment and a part to represent a skirt; the second form is obsolete.

The train or skirt of a robe; its lower hem; a border, a frontier; an extreme point; descendants, posterity.

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 cut grass, to mow; to reap; to kill, to cut off.

A law, a way.

To cut grass, to mow; to reap; to kill, to cut off.

To reach a place, to repair to; to go, as to a tryst; to meet at a place; to wait for.

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.

A name for the mole-cricket.

The character is intended to represent the blades of shears; it is interchanged with the next.
然

The original form was composed of 夫 dog and 火 fire to which 与 is afterwards added; it is interchanged with "yen."

To simmer, to burn, for which the next is now used; an adversial particle, implying yes, certainly, truly, it is so; when it comes after verbs or nouns, it turns them into an adversial phrase; as a disjunctive conjunction, but, if so, but then, thus, in this way; then; however; often used to add force to the sense by making a pause at a word.

未必 perhaps not so, very uncertain.

自 I, is of itself; easily, readily, naturally; underived, self-existent, as God.

卒 or 我 suddenly, unpremeditatedly.

果 truly, certainly; the name of the proboscis monkey; for which the next but one is better.

亦 thus, in like manner.

且 or 而 however, meanwhile.

也 just so; well then.

不 on the contrary.

谓 plaintive; mournfully.

後知其 we shall afterwards know that it is so.

所以 的话 an explanation of a thing; giving the reason.

其 資彼手 if that be so, how then can it be?

如若不 if he say it is not so.

惠肯來 he kindly consented to come.

當之理 its natural properties; such a course is what ought to be by all means.

以為 你 will you regard it so or not?


JAN.

Old sound, nien. In Canton, in and in; — in Swatow, jian and jiam; — in Asewy, jian, jiam, and lam; — in Fuhchow, yong, yeng, and nieng; — in Shanghai, zé and ni; — in Chinese, yen.
The character is intended to represent the hair just growing on the body; the first is the usual form and a little resembles tai. The second form is given as a primitive it impacts only its sound to the compounds.

Tender, weak.

a gradual, but imperceptible advance.

your suns are gradually going down, your years are passing away.

your favorite disciple of Confucius, who died before him.

From plants and tender; occurs used with the last.

Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns; successively, gradually.

From a twig or petal and water; others say it is formed of wood and nine, because the dipping must be repeated nine times.

To dye, to tinge; to steep or dip in dye-stuffs; to tint, to infect; to catch, as a disease; to soil, to spot; to imbue; to vitiate, to render vile; soft, pliant; dirtied.

or to dye; to dip in the dye.

to infect; infectious; to give a disease.

JAN.

Old sounds, nin and nim. In Canton, yün, yâm, ngân, nâm, and ying; — in Swatow, jin, jiu, and näng; — in Amoy, jin, jiu, and jiam; — in Fukhau, ing, nings, eng, and nong; — in Shanghai, zäng, niâng, and sing; — in Chi-fu, yin.

The character represents the toys when opened; the second is the form it takes in combination on the left side of a character; and the third, representing the lower limbs of the body, is placed under the primitive; they form the ninth and tenth radicals of two groups of characters, the first of which relates to man, his names, conditions, and functions.

A man; human beings, the human race; the third of the three powers in the universe, defined by the phrase 天地之性 the spirit of heaven and earth; human, belonging to mankind; to make a man of; to ascribe personal existence to a thing; following other nouns, often denotes a laborer, an artist, in that occupation, as 工 a laborer; 農 a farmer.

one person, whether a male or a female.

everybody; all mankind; the world.

my wife.

your wife.

a crowd, a group, a party; a knot of people.

a boy, a waiting lad; official menials.

does not understand the principles of human actions.

he is now of age, i.e. over sixteen years.

a prince who came to his sovereignty while yet a minor.

heaven produces people and finds food for them.

men of ability, the talent in the country.

a man's disposition.

the great thing is to be a man.

don't be partial to yourself over others; treat all fairly.

men, people; men of mark.

a family of cultivation and position.

man's life is like a dream.

venerable Sir; you, Sir.

your respected father or mother.

what can he do? why mind that man?

how can he look after another man?

the upper lip or rather its raphis; the Chinese say, if it curl up, the person is likely to be shortlived.

to be an emperor.
JAN.

正可驚 | is adapted to strike terror.
不畏性 | he does not fear men; it is without fear, as a docile bird.

思慕伊 | I always bear that man pleasantly in mind.

子 | my sons, referring to those grown up.

成 | an excellent deed, a worthy action.

不成 | to scold a man as a poor stick, a no’er-do-well.

子 | the Son of Man, Christ; — a foreign term.

在 Fuholeu, | is added to other characters to show that they are used phonetically, as 亜 nang, 亜 siah, or 亜 ng, in which the radical indicates a change in the sound; this usage is known as far south of that city as Ch’ao-chëu fu in Kwangtung.

仁 | From man and two, because one ought to love another, or two persons united as one from both loving. Humanit； 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.

慈 | compassionate, tender-hearted.

第 | 我省 the fulness (or vast reach) of humanity and justice. 瞳 | the pupil of the eye.

心 | kindness out of a pure heart.

不甚矣 | malevolent; no consideration for.

不也 | also denotes unkind, shortcoming; rude conduct; in medical use, palsied, stiff; no use of an organ, as 手足不 the limbs are insensible; stiff, paralyzed.

菜 | the pit of a fruit; the seed inside the nut.

花 | the seeds of a flower. (Cantonese.)

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.

材 | The rafters or laths on which the tiles are laid; one says, the spaces between them.

人 | The character is defined as a man standing on the earth, the earth denoting the business of life; others say it represents the germ in the womb; it resembles tīng 王 in form, and as a primitive is often interchanged with 任 sincere.

九 | The ninth of the ten stems; it is connected with the north and running water; great; full; to flatter, to adulate.

六 | a book of magic respecting lucky days.

扭 | to lay a plot. (Cantonese.)

百禮 | 百至 | 有 | 林 | when all the rites have been performed grandly and fully.

何畏手巧言令色 | why should he fear one of fair words, smooth face, and great artfulness?


dan | From woman and green; the second form is most in use.

妊娠 | 身懷 | to be with child.

坚韧 | enduring, unflinching fortitude.
The ancient name of a district called 肾 (Jian) in the present Kweichow in the eastern border of Sz'ch'un, now Yung-yang hien, was named from certain insects.

To season and cook meats very thoroughly.

失不願 he would not eat overdone meat.

熟 cleaned through, well roasted.

羹 rich soup and meats; met. a sumptuous entertainment.

像 very good-natured, placerable, easy to be intreated.

食 a kind affable person.

天時 humid, damp.

唔湏 not soaked through.

腎 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 肾 county in the west of Shantung.

熟 large beans.

桂 an oily seed of which ducks are fond, and gather in flocks to eat it when ripe.

至今 we have gradually come to this day.

色坚韧內 he was stern-looking, but had a kind heart.

柔 tough and elastie.

樑 the name for the Elaeococca verrucosa, whose seeds furnish a painter's oil.

染柔木君子樹之 wise men plant trees of soft wood, easily worked.

椏 A kind of jujube or date (Rhamnus), called 棗 whose taste is insipid and slightly acid.

In Cantonese. The carambola, called 三 and 番 is sometimes thus written.

Read '棗. A kind of tree, probably the Pride of India (Melia).

From heart and to sustain; it is also read 疾.

恆 To dwell upon with satisfaction; to consider, to think; delightful; as an adverb, thus, so, in this way.

既然 1 since it is so.

椏 Grain which is fully ripe; a harvest or season; a year; laid up, accumulated; maturated, practiced in; familiar with.

五 or 1 a good year.

積 hoarded up; great store, as of grain or provision.

惡 very bad, apt in wickedness.

熟 ripe and abundant harvest.

問之矣 much spoken of.

暗財主 a rich man who has secret hoards.

頭 a northern term for sorghum which has the mildew or ergot.

一切悉 I know the whole affair thoroughly.

刀 The character represents a sword with a stain on the blade; the second form is not usual.

双 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.

手其子 killed her own child with her hand.

迎面 [it will be as easy as to open (or kill) it with a blade.

兵 warlike weapons.

牛 to slaughter and skin beeves.

刀 the edge of a sword.

花錢花在刀 上 the outlay on a sword is at (or for) its edge; met. use your money chiefly for necessary things.

傷事主 wounded the chief man or leader.

仞 From man and weapon as the phonetic.

A measure of eight cubits or about ten English feet; to fasting; full; to fill.

亏 among filled quite full.

高 tall, as a tree.

壁立千 the precipice is of vast height.

軋 To block a wheel, to chuck a carriage; a catch, an impediment; a length of eight cubits; to embarrass.

發 to remove the stop, as to a wheel; to unlatch, to start, to begin a thing.

屈井九 he dug the well more than nine fathoms deep.

以頭乘輿 he blocked the wheel of his Majesty's chariot with his head.

斡 To stuff, to fill up; crammed full; the yellowish color of an old sword.

實 solid; stuffed hard.

於魚躍 oh! how full of fishes jumping about.

舷 Tough, not brittle; strong but flexible, like tendons; tenacious, like wire.

軼 flexible and tough.

鐵 iron is tenacious.

皮 a piece of tough skin or hide.

筋骨強 tough sinews and hard bones.

心膈 an obdurate unfeeling disposition.
In Cantonese. A sediment; silt.

清]{

水} | let the sediment settle.

勒}{

勒}{

zhan'ning'}

] Similar to the last, but especially referring to hide; the second form is commonest.

勒}{

勒}{

zhan'ning'}

| Soft but tough, like catgut.

勒}{

勒}{

zhan'ning'}

| Plant but strong; soft and firm, like fine parchment.

勒}{

勒}{

zhan'ning'}

| He is always just so crabbed and self-willed.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

] To thread, as a needle; to join fibres together, and make a thread; to sew; to stitch.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| One needle.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| Autumn lily; a string on the autumn orchids as a memento.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| To mend or sew a rip; to sew on or together.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| From words and a sharp sword as the phonetic.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| Slow of speech, unready; to hesitate, lest one speak unadvisedly; cautious, well-considered remarks; not glib of tongue; benevolent.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| Disjointed speech.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| The words of the humane man are carefully considered.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| It cannot be readily expressed.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| Slow of speech; stammering.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| From words and patient; the last is sometimes used for it.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| To know well, to discriminate between; to recognize, to know again; to acknowledge, to confess; a mark, a criterion; a recognition.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| To confess one's fault; to apologize; to own up to a crime.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| It has a mark to know it by.

紗}{

紗}{

zhan'}

| A surety; to enter into recognizances.

In Cantonese. To dip; to rinse.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| From man and a honorary character, which last gives its sound to all but one of the compounds, in which this primitive occurs.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| 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.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| To engage, to employ.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| From office and to enter on an office; to reach the post.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| To degrade and yet retain in a post;—sometimes done in order that the incumbent may repair his misdeeds.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| To take the seals of an office.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| To confide in one; close friendship.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| To be security for.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| The person now in office.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| The former incumbent.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| To give loose to one's passion, to act recklessly.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| To take upon one's self.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| Humanity is to fulfill one's duties.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| A man used to become the head of a family.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| There are very important duties.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| To allow to be done, either from confiding in or impotence.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| You are who cannot do, from I don't care if it is you, the thing cannot be done (or allowed).

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| To act recklessly in gratifying one's revenge.

任}{

任}{

zhân'}

| He is not fit for the post.
JANG.

从你 do as you please.
免 to dismiss from office.

Read, 令. To be able to bear; equal to a duty; to endure; artful; name of a district in Shun-teh fu in the south of Chihli; occurs used for 喜 pregnant.

众怒难 | no one could stand their wrath.
邦 a name for Corea.

不敢与诸 | I cannot equal myself to that man.
仲氏 | only enduringly faithful was the Lady Chung.
我 | I take care of my own folks (or people).
慎重 kind; sympathizing and charitable.
德允元而难 | I honor the virtuous, trust the good, and discontinue the artful.

JANG.

Old sound, niang. In Canton, 鄂ang and 鄂ang; — in Swatow, 嘉 and 烛; — in Amoy, 嘉 and 烛; — in Fuhchau, 嘉 and 烛; — in Shanghai, 嘉, 烛, and 朗; — in Chi-fu, 朗.

From grain and to effect as the phonetic.

The calm 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.

the ancient name of Tapp ching 鄂州, a small prefecture in the southwest of Honan.

To push to or from one with the hand; to appropriate, to seize without a clear right, to retain possession of; to reject, to expel; to bare, as the arms.

to seize and hold on to.

to bare the arms.

to seize a stray sheep.

月 — 鄂 [the only] poached one hen in a month.

to drive off evil, as by incantations.

to expel the barbarians from the country.

不敢与诸 I cannot equal myself to that man.
仲氏 只 enduringly faithful was the Lady Chung.
我 | I take care of my own folks (or people).
慎重 kind; sympathizing and charitable.
德允元而难 | I honor the virtuous, trust the good, and discontinue the artful.

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 戴胜 were of several varieties, and seem to have been made in imitation of a hoopoe's crest.

JANG.

Urgent; walking fast, 勅 | in haste, hurried; to assist one in need.

《从 me and to effect; also read nang.

The pulp of a squash or melon; the pith or whitish pulp of plants, as of the elder or pith-paper plant; the second film or coating; a corn-ooe; the fleshy kernel or pit of nuts; the nasal cartilage.

walnut meats.

瓜 the melon's pulp is poured out; emptied; exhausted, as one's energy.

[like] the pulp of a squash; said of a flaw in a gem.

a letter or dispatch, as distinguished from the 皮 or envelop.

the pellicle inside of the bamboo.

A plant found in Kwetchan, growing in the shade of trees, called 僞, whose stem and leaves resemble ginger (Zimiber mioga); its root is aromatic and crisp and removes worms; the drawings and description assimilate it to the common ginger.
The hair disheveled and uncombed.

The character is not authorized by the dictionaries.

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; mould, humus, soil; earth thrown up by moles; a place, a region; land; a country; a plat; productions; a mound, a hillock; good, lovable, as a fine child; an ancient game; disarranged; sometimes used by the Budhists, for 禪 ten billions.

蓋 | the cover and ground; — heaven and earth.

三 | are the three qualities of soil which regulate the amount of tax laid on land.

外 | and 内 | the outer and inner limit of the sun in an eclipse.

蟻 | an ant-hill.

葉 | manure, poudrette.

沃 | a rich soil.

子 | a healthy, fat child; one doted on.

同 | of the same place.

接 | or 階 | adjacent boundaries.

攀 | 而 爬 | to thump the cloths and sing; met. a time of general peace; a sort of game is here referred to by thumping cloths.

天下 | | the crowds of people in the empire.

敢 | 習 | we presume here to offer the production of our lands.

三年大 | a good harvest in three years.

From words and to effect; it occurs interchanged with 搂 to push.

To ecede, 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; complainant, retiring, courteous; polite.

謙 | humble, unassuming.

位 | each one yielding.

行 | 當 the travelers yielded the road.

責 | to blame one, to reprehend.

退 | retracting, refusing an honor.

揚 | to raise; he bowed and yielded the way, and then went in.

卑 | 德之基 | humility is the basis of virtue.

多少 | how much will you take off the price?

受 | 不 | don't decline to drink after receiving the cup.

爭 | 之不足 | 之有餘 | quarrel-some people are never satisfied, but the yielding have an overplus.

The pattering sound made by pests and beaters when rearing an adobe wall.

many, a crowd.

Happiness; to approach to.

祈 天 | to implore every blessing from heaven.

芳 | From 卐 plants and 仍 as contracted.

Old roots, stumps; plants cut down; shoots.

草 餘 | 復生 these old stumps will sprout again in the summer.
From eat and eminent as the phonetic.

Plenty to eat; abundant, satisfied; affluent, an overplus, what is left; exceeding liberal, indulgent; to throw in, as in a bargain; to favor in a sale; to excuse, to forbear, to spare; a region east of Poyang Lake where porcelain is made.

abounding in ample.

richly supplied.

to act leniently to criminals or prisoners.

I will intercede for your forgiveness.

one or two cheaters given to an opponent.

hold up, no more fighting; to let an adversary get the game.

to spare life.

the sun and moon never yield (or delay) for each other.

own one's offenses, to beg pardon.

superabundant.

liberal-tongued, wrangling, disputations.

I surely am unable to assent, how much less another one.

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!

give an extra act in a play.

Pleasing, fascinating, witty, graceful; said of females.

slender, airy, lady-like.

To make a disturbance; to play tricks with.

the shade of a murdered man; imps who haunt a place.

A short ear or paddle; to row; crooked, distorted; bigoted, prejudiced, unjust; to wrench, to pervert; weak, lithe, flexible, slim; to disperse, to disturb; to break.

a slender person, a graceful figure.

perverted, unjust, as a judgment.

your fine ear; i.e. a pleasant row.

Grass, rushes; stubble or thorns cut for fuel; to gather stubble.

those who collect stubble for fuel.

faggots and grass, brushwood.

a plant resembling the heath in habit, probably a *Puscina* or sparrow-wort.

the covering on a scabard; it is made of cloth or strips wrapped around.

the covering of a sword more commonly called; it is the sword's glove.

Short worms found in the intestines; a squirming motion.

worms like the tape-worm, which infest the bowels.

to wind around, to go about; to environ, to make the circuit of, to compass; to be entangled in.

to surround, as hills environ a town.

to cord up; to bind, as a vine does a tree.

the sea and hills surround the place.

a detour, to go round about.

to play hide and seek, to have many wiles and tricks.

From hand and pitiful.

To give or bring trouble to; to incommode, to embarrass; to confuse; to infest, as banditti do a region; to rear; to train to obedience, to pacify; mild, courteous, agreeable to.

trouble needlessly, to bother.

the peace of a country, as rebels do.

to make a region unsate; to unsettle people's minds.

the six domestic animals.

to disturb, to annoy.

mild and yet brave.

pacified the people.

I've given you much trouble for this meal; a polite phrase to a host.

tormented by a devil-seer; or inveigled by a wench.

docile, tractable, well-trained ox; yielding, obliging, accommodating.
JÉ.

Old sounds, nia and niuk. In Canton, yé and yai; — in Swatow, jia or jé; — in Amoy, jia and jiok; — in Fuchau, nieder; — in Shanghai, za; — in Chifu, yeh.

JÉH.

Old sounds, nio and nit. In Canton, it and yia; — in Swatow, jia or jie and jite; — in Amoy, jia and jite; —
in Fuchau, yek and nite; — in Shanghai, yit; — in Chifu, yed yeh.

JÉH.

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

The sun is a large, monstruous thing; the phrase is merely a phonetic one.

1 大車 what a big carriage!
今日（to-day).
昨昨（昨 yesterday, two or three days ago）
前前（前 three days ago）
前前（前 three days ago）
后后（后 day after to-morrow）
明明（明 to-morrow, i.e. the bright day）
往往（往 a day ago）
昔昔（昔 a day ago）
俗俗（俗 persons who divine for days）
用用（用 daily needs or expenses）
于于（于 the days are short now）
落落（落 or 落 or 落 to the west; sun going to the west; it is getting late in the day）
重重（重 heavy）
何何（何 when I forget them）
忘忘（忘 never can I forget）
千千（千 a thousand pieces of gold）
金金（金 time is priceless）
令令（令 before the day is over it clouds up again）
雨雨（雨 a halo round the sun indicates rain）

蝕蚀（蝕 a solar eclipse）
不不（不 not for days nor for months; indefinitely, no time fixed）
課課（課 a daily exercise or lesson）
補補（補 to cherish loyal feelings, referring to the clouds which appear to bear up the sun）
新新（新 daily renovated or improved）
瞻瞻（瞻 to look up to the clouds and approach the sun）
故故（故 to draw near to the palace）
度度（度 I have idled away my days; life has been vainly spent）
會會（會 we shall again meet another day）
角角（角 the high protuberance seen on the crowns of some Buddhist saints）
國国（國 Japan or Nippon）
國国（國 is sometimes used for 日日 or Spain）
黃黄（黃 a fortunate, lucky day；litr. an ecliptic day）
月月（月 the moon and moon gradually rise；litr. be diligent at your calling）

禱禱（禱 from fire and dead trees as the phonetic）
以以（以 burn it (the tortoise-shell) before a bright fire to divine by it）
山山（山 burn the underbrush to drive out the wolves）
茶茶（茶 tea heated a second time）

袍袍（袍 from clothes and daily）
則則（則 the clothes which are worn every day；common garments）

clothes and daily）

優優（優 to soak or dip in sauce or liquor；to sop, as in soy or vinegar）
子子（子 dip it in the sauce or pickle）

jew（jew to push；a synonym of jewel to move things）

柔柔（柔 from wood and spear；it occurs used for the next, and as a primitive exercises some influences on the compounds）

 Flexible, elastic；plant, like twigs；the opposite of 剛 stiff；tender, as budding plants；soft, yielding, as wool；fawning；mild, kind；soft, meek；limp；in music, a flat note；complaisant, condescending, bland to；to show kindness, to subdue by kindness, to act gently towards；to give rest to）

柔柔（柔 mild, as speech；soft, as a feather-bed）

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柔柔（柔 mild, as speech；soft, as a feather-bed）
To twist to pieces.

球

to roll a ball in the hand to keep the fingers supple; a common practice with elderly people.

此国邦 to subdue all these countries.

搔
to yield to any usage; craven, fawning, helpless.

Like the last.

木

To bend wood by fire or steaming.

木

From foot and plant as the phonetic.

踵

To tread out grain; to trample over, to tread down; to dampen grain in order to free it from chaff.

The felly of a wheel was once known in Shansi by this term.

行者
each for traveling in the hills, put hard wood into the fellies.

坎

in the second diagram kien, the straight and the crooked alternate.

Soft, well-dressed leather, like chamois or wash-leather.

The character is thought to resemble the shape of crooked peage, like the long curled hair of some lambs, represented by 多 doubled on a body; others say that the character depicts two 象 elephants contracted.

Pliable, slender, fragile; weak, feeble, languishing; infirm of purpose; weakness; ruined, decayed; frail, fading, dead; to despise.

冠

a young man of twenty.

衰

decrepit, no stamina.

志气

infirm of purpose.

软

having no strength.

瘦

much wasted away.

质 weak, thin in substance; a gentle disposition; met. a young lady delicately reared.

trodden under foot, as in a rush.

踋

the crowded trampling of animals; met. oppressive and harassing exactions; the devastations of troops.

去 残 續 to winnow away the chaff.

Occurs used for the last two.

软

in making carts for traveling in the hills, put hard wood into the fellies.

坎

in the second diagram kien, the straight and the crooked alternate.

Soft, well-dressed leather, like chamois or wash-leather.

are woven from the mature plants.

菅

a vegetable whose roots are eaten.

are woven from the mature plants.

A sort of water plant, the cat-tail rush (Typha), whose tender shoots, called 蒲 are good for food; mats are woven from the mature plants.

A small feudal state, situated within the present district of I-ch'ing hien 宜城 縣 in Shang-yang in the north of Hupel.
From plants and the right hand with which to select them.

To select plants, to pluck plants; to accord with, to follow; to arrive at; a conjunction, as, same as, like; followed by a noun or pronoun, then, as to; a conditional particle, if, perhaps, should it be, supposing; and; occurs used for the you, the second person or the person spoken of; this, the one; as that; when duplicated, it answers to either — or; a euphonic particle; name of a marine deity.

If, as, since, it seems; — used as an initial phrase.

然来 supposing he comes.

or, or not, or and, it will be best; the better way is; nothing better than.

a seasonal cold; it is the cold usual at the season.

有 with possessing as if not having.

仿 if so, if it be.

of such (or the same) sort.

似 similar to, probably.

as it still, it seems proper; he ought.

the people still have not enough.

as to the people, they were pleased.

if you delay, you will not be there in time.

how then? then what?

if it was reported; some one said.

old of the old and young — scores died.

where then did you come from?

you are then my grandson.

方 the character 眼 is read like ōng.

遵 吴天 reverently comply with Heaven's orders.

whether the princes were obedient or not, Chung-Shan fu understood them.

such a number, so many; indeterminate and yet large.

the finger is not worth the whole man; but a person also means a certain man, this fellow, such a one.

truly, just so; self-collected.

待於曲陵 Prince, wait in Kuib-chih.

the ends of the dispatch napkin hang down; it is wrapped in yellow silk and carried across the neck.

although sick, he is not yet dead.

a plant like turmeric.

彼 this can be either this way or that will do.

now then, if the clouds clear off, we shall see the sun.

if we speak of this, &c.

if it be not a good one, then don't buy it.

such a woman as this!

enjoying the fragrant flowers in the moonlight, and a cup of wine, surely ought to satisfy one's feelings.

Read (rect. Dried plants; hay; a Buddhist word meaning clever.

the eye of Buddha, which can see the heart and motives.

adroit; wise; imitation of the Sanscrit prajna or wisdom, the highest virtue, which is the means of attaining to nirvana.

the Pradnya Paramita, a classical work of the Mahayana school of Buddhist philosophers.

a retired still place, fit for meditation; a hermit's cell.

An old name for the cuticle of the bamboo; a slender variety of the bamboo about four feet high (Bambusa lotifolia), much cultivated for its broad leaves; they are used to weave into boat-sails, and hats called 靈; 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.

a sort of gypsy-boat in Kinhsing, whose inmates have a bad reputation for kidnapping and thieving.

a leaf hat and rush sandals; I am retired from office.

mat sails of bamboo leaves, woven between splints.

Many, how many; an interrogative of quantity.

A kind of fruit called 種, which resembles a plum or bullace; the unusual efficacy of all gigantic trees, which causes them to be worshiped.
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. 1 Thus; like this; also has 1 and this is its purport; 1 expressions closing an extract. 1 now, at this time.

二三一六 two into three make six.

上 an old term for the second moon.

不 nothing like; 'tis the best way, it will be better; and cases occur where the negative being involved, 如 alone is used; — 2 as 愛其二毛則 服焉 if you like graybeards you had better follow them.

茹 From plants and like as the phonetic.

茹 Intertwisted as roots; interlaced or entangled, as roots are with the stem; to receive, to take; to eat much, to ghermandise; 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.

食 a great appetite.

拔 to pull the roots up with the grass.

駝 to quaff greedily.

不可以 I cannot guess what it is.

毛絨血 to eat the hair and drink the blood, as savages do.

香 a fragrant plant (Exchinthia cristata), allied to the vervain.

魚驅蠻 stinking fish brings flies.

蠻 a sort of madder (Rubia), grown for its dye.

不輩 don't eat gross food.

素念語 fasting and praying, as a good Buddhist.

來杏來 consult about [the rules] and consider.

箇 A bird resembling a quail, which is thought to be produced by transformation from a mole; it is also defined a pigeon, but it is probably allied to the quail, godwit, or stone-curlew.

箇 The tender epidermis or scurf skin of the bamboo; it is sometimes gathered to use as oakum in calking, and occasionally exhibited as a sudorific.

箋 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 Buddhists and Taoists; mild, accomplished, as a scholar should be.

教 Confucianists; the literary class.

讀 or 士 or 生 a scholar, a man of letters.

僧 an indigent scholar.

大 or 名 or 宿 a celebrated scholar.

學 an officer, analogous to a director of graduates; there are two in each district over the siuts'ai.

腐 a made-up scholar, a pretentious pedant, a scholasticus.

醫 a learned physician.

小人 a hypocritical man, one who stickles at trifles in doctrine.

雅 elegant, stylish; lady-like.
From water and necessary; it is also read 'ruh, 'siu, no, 'mewen', and 'jyu'en, 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.

1 鵞 to scald a fowl to remove feathers.

羔 如 1 soft as a lamb's wool coat.

合 1 patience; enduring.

無 忍之心 I have no patience with him.

沾 1 soaked; to macerate, to immerse.

澆 1 obstructed, flowing slowly; embarrassed, undecided.

澆 immersed in; to dip, to souse in.

濟盈不 1 軋 the ford through high will not wet the axle.

耳 1 目集 he has soaked ears and tinted eyes; he is an expert, he knows all about it; a mellow scholar.

河 1 old name of a river in Yih-chen, Chihli, and another in the east of Kwangsi.

嘰 1 Chattering; the indistinct hum of conversation.

嘰 1 much talking; querulous, a hesitating speech, as when one is afraid to tell out his sentiments.

襦 1 From garment and necessary as the phonetic.

A short coat; a soft, close fitting Spencer; a Jerkin.

單 1 an unquilted jacket, one without wadding.

汗 1 an under-shirt, an absorbing garment.

腰 1 a sort of round-about.

祿 1 袖 jacket and trousers.

酒 1 Generous, rich spirit.

酔 1 酒醴 維 1 new wine (or must) is rich and well tasted.

薦 1 A sort of Boletus, or similar kind of fungus, known as 香茹 (or sometimes written 香菇草); the decoction is used in dog-days as a cooling drink, and a remedy in cholera; this medicine has been identified in northern China as the Eoocholtzio cristata, but probably two dissimilar plants are referred to by confounding two homophonous characters.

乳 1 Composed of 学 to incubate and 乳 a period; the explanation given is that the 立鳥 blackbird or swallow, as soon as it comes to its nesting ground in spring, prays to the plum flower for young.

Milk; milky; the breasts; the nipple. — Wên Wang is said to have had four; to suck; to nurse; to brood upon eggs; to grind fine as paints; suckling; shaped like nipples.

汁 1 the milk.

母 1 a wet-nurse.

鉄 1 to triturate in a mortar.

金 1 liquid gold, used in painting.

羊羔歲 1 the lamb kneels to suck; quoted as a proof that nature herself teaches filial piety.

竹 1 tabasheer.

石 1 石凳 stone-bell teats; i.e. stalactites, from their shape.

斷 1 to wean a babe.

牛 1 餋 a cake of curd, a cheese-cake.

子 or 哺 to suckle; the first is an infant at the breast.

馬 1 馬肉's teat grape, the long white Isabella grape.

蠕於蝸身 1 子 the fly lays her eggs in the caterpillar's body.

天 1 星 the stars a ω in Serpens.

香 1 olibanum or incense; the gum resin obtained from the Boswellia papyrifera, and gum sandarak; the name alludes to the drops resembling nipples; both these gums are included under it, and both are often contained in the same mass.

汝 1 From water and woman; it is interchanged with 女 女 you.

The personal pronoun, your, you; name of two tributaries of the H. Hwai; one joins it above Ch'ān-ch'en fu; the small feudal state of this name is retained in the inferior department of Jü ch'ên 1 省 situated on the river near the center of Honan; the other and larger stream, whose basin includes the department of Jü nüng fu 1 省府 flows south-east of it, and joins the River Hwai below Sin-tai bien 新泰縣 near the border of the province.

是非 1 所知也 you do not understand this thing.

其于子治 do you try to govern them for me.

致意 1 主人 do you tell what I say to your master.

糥 1 Cakes baked of rice flour and honey, used for desserts, and made in many forms.

靕 1 Shoes.

孺 1 From child and necessary as the phonetic.

A child still at the breast, a suckling; a tender or weaned child; attached to or dependent, as a child; intimate with.

口子 1 一 a child still nursing; used in reference to King Ching in the Book of Records.

子其朋 my young son, can you be partial?

和樂 1 a pleasant friendship and attachment — as the infant with its mother's breast.

人 1 wives of officials of the 7th rank; when a commoner's wife dies, her son worships her as if this rank had been conferred on her.

慕之私 these are my humble opinions; — used in letters.
To stain, to dye; to dip, as into sauce; to put in brine; to hold up a thing in the hands as when worshipping; to raise; to rub the hands.

1 When the heart is imbued with a subject the speech is sincere.

Read new' in 擡 not to understand an affair.

From water and like as the phonetic.

1 To become moist, to soak in; to dampen.

1 河 old name of a river in King- cheu fu 荊州府 joining the Yangtse'.

彼 河 The wrapping which is wound on the ends of a bow to strengthen it; a large napkin; an ornamented streamer hung in houses.

1 綢 Poor, worn-out garments, fit only for padding.

1 綢 They used the silk selvage — to stop the leaks in the boat.

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 ube, 八 eight and 人 man, but their similarity causes more care in writing each.

To enter, to go into; to enter upon; to penetrate; to become a member of, as a sect; to enter a family; to incroach on, to usurp; to recede from view; to take in, to receive, as fees; to progress, as in a course of action; to put into; income, receipts; according to, in which sense it becomes an adjective; an entrance.

1 污 imports, goods arriving from sea.

1 色 the eye takes in objects.

1 收 to have in hand, to receive.

1 無 not making anything; no revenue or interest from it.

1 你 he wishes to make your acquaintance.

1 出 outlay and expenditure; out and in; here and there; going and coming.

1 角 the six organs of sensation (chüa-patana), the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body and mind; a Buddhist term.

1 章 to try for the kū-jin degree.
| 热 | Damp, muggy; vaporish; steaming, close; hot and reeking; rich, savory; name of a river where Mah wang 穆王 drank (n. c. 1000). |
| 烦 | poor fare, meager living. |
| 饥食不 | don't eat or drink what is very rich. |
| 湿 | humid, hot weather, as near the summer solstice. |
| 气蒸蒸 | the muggy vapor steams upward. |
| 林无不 | the woods are always damp. |
| 憐, zhu' | To pity; name of a tribe of Scythians in the Handbook. |
| 妄, zhu' | a kind, compassionate look. |
| 纶, zhu' | Adorned, beautified with colors; gay, pretty; lustrous, as a gem; elegant, ornate; to reckon with, to collect together. |
| 密采采 | thickly studded with precious things. |
| 繇 | gaily variegated, as a robe. |
| 油 | slick, smooth. |
| 油 | soft and fine, as fur. |
| 被 | a coverlet and bed. |
| 馬 | a saddle-cloth to protect the horse's back. |
| 袖 | a carriage-cushion. |
| 床 | a bed mattress. |
| 读 no' | A child's dress. |

**June**

| 赘, zhu' | Occurs used for the last. Snickers, shoots; sprouts springing from an old root; rushes for making mats; a silky worm frame; name of an ancient state somewhere in the present Shantung. |
| 竹 | a fungus growing on the bamboo. |
| 食 | to eat while lying in bed. |
| 稠物months and can be used for harvest. |
| 翼 | a thick greenward, a cushion of grass, a green lawn. |

The original shape of this character is thought to represent a slice of meat; in combination it is usually contracted like yueh, a boat, and resembles cheu.

Flesh; meat; in the southern provinces it usually denotes pork when used alone; the pulp or edible part of fruits; the rim of a cash; fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshy.

| 牛 | beef; 羊 | mutton. |
| 羊 | poultry, birds, game. |
| 片 | slices of meat. |
| 菜子 | a butcher's stall. |
| 长 | or 生 | fleshy; in season, as fruit or fish. |

| 風入 | the wind chills me through. |
| 肉 | 意 | the strokes are vigorous and their lines broad,—said of well-formed characters. |

| 剪 | 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 | a glutton 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. |
| 嗑 |打 | your flesh itches for me to thrash you, — as an irate teacher exclaims. |
| 甲 | a marine animal like the Medusa or sea-anemone. |

作爲 | 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. |
| 疮 | lean and fleshy. |
| 眼不識英雄 | his fleshy (sordid) eyes cannot appreciate a real hero. |
| 唐 | shuffling flesh; proud flesh. |
| 骨囊 | and 槊 | tender-loin; the last is used at Canton, because it is tender like new willow leaves. |

| 古 | Also read nien; the second form is used in books. |
| 古 | Two tens combined making twenty; a score. |
| 古 | 打 | beat him twenty strokes. |
| 多人 | more than a score of people. |
| 勿管三七 | — he does not know that 3 times 7 make 21; — the silly fellow. |
Old sounds, nui, nai, nù, and nàp. In Canton, yui; — in Swatow, lui, jüé, and jui; — in Amoy, jui, sui, lui, and jöö; — in Fuchien, yô, wi, and tui; — in Shanghai, djió and sùé; — in Chihsia, yôh and tâh.

From silk and to depurate; some regard it as a synonym of sui. 綠 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. 綠 a pair of throat-bands.

A low, thorny bush, called 萄 sui and yuh, 粤 whose fruit is edible, and likened in shape to an ear-pendent; it seems to be a kind of scrubby date like the Rhamnus utilis. 粤 sui

Prolific like swine; luxuriant, as flowers bearing much fruit. 粤 sui

Pendent twigs of trees, dropping leaves or flowers, as of air-plants; ends of a fringe or band hanging down; soft, delicate. 粤 sui

A red flag or scroll hung among flowers on the 3d day of the 3d moon to encourage them to open. 粤 sui

A cloth cap has no fringe. 粤 sui

A metaphorical name for the fifth moon, meaning prolific guests, in allusion to its flowers. 粤 sui

The fragrant spikes of flowers. 粤 sui

Small plants budding; springing; a bank or brink; the thongs of a shield. 粤 sui

A district in the department of K'ai chên in the southwest of Shansi, the ancient feudal state of jui; there was a Baron of jui 在 the Chên dynasty, whose fief is referred to Chao-yîh hien 雍邑縣 near the capital of Shensi. 粤 sui

soft, small leaves, like those of some rocky plants, as the saxifrage. 粤 sui

A branch of the River jui, — a branch of the River King in Shensi. 粤 sui

A musquito, a gnat; a kind of venomous snake. 粤 sui

flies that swarm upon corpses or sour things. 粤 sui

Composed of the eye, a hollow in a bone, and a valley contracted place 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. 粤 sui

Perspicacious, clever, bright and quick of perception; shrewd, discreet, astute; able to detect subtle causes; the divine sagacity of sages; profound.
From metal to change.

zhù Sharp-pointed, acute; peaked, piercing, lance-like; zealous, ardent; valiant; quickwitted, subtle, keen, shrewd; resolute, earnest in; small, insignificant, as a spear's point or a peccadillo.

From eye and leap-moon as the phenocic.

zhun The eyes twitching from a nervous or muscular affection, which physiognomists carefully notice; a palpitation of the flesh.

Read zhun To wink; to blink frequently.

To move; to wriggle as a worm; to squirm.

zhù The tortuous motion of insects.

蛇 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.

[1] The intercalary day in leap year; — a foreign term.

五歳再 in five years there are two intercalations.

JUL

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<tr>
<td>鑫 intuitive wisdom.</td>
<td>赤 divine perception of things.</td>
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<tr>
<td>思 a</td>
<td>作聖 reflection can be called wisdom, and this wisdom leads to an intuitive knowledge of things.</td>
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<td>仁宗</td>
<td>皇帝 our Humane Ancestor, the Emperor Discreet; his reign was called Kiak’ing; A.D. 1796-1820.</td>
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JUN

From words and to bend; it is also read seì and soï.

zhui To implicate others, to lay blame on one; to shirk one's work; to give over one's duty to another; to apologize and decline.

推 to evade and shelve off; to retract, to draw back.

謝 to ceremoniously decline.

累 to implicate others.

何 | 之 | 拘 why do you demur at it so?

託 to intrust a thing to-one; to devolve on another.

JUN.

Old sounds, non and nien. In Canton, yun; — in Swatow, jün; — in Amoy, jyun, lun, and jin; — in Fuhchow, nong and kung; — in Shanghai, zhăng; — in Chifu, yuen.

鴻 To moisten, to bedew; to enrich, to fatten; to benefit, to increase; the increase, the fat of, as the profits of a business; moist, rich, shining, sleek, in good liking; to imitate, to follow; name of two rivers.

澤 | 輔生 to benefit or do good to the people.

透 smooth, shining; slippery.

富 | 位德 | 身 wealth benefits the house, virtue the person.

心 | 發眼 | 視 comfort and fatten one,— as with good cheer.

筆 a doncuer for writing; a cup or feast given to wish a candidate success at the examination.

分 | 贊 to share good things.

翻 | [the weather has] turned to be moist.

珠 | 圓玉 | 圆 as a pearl and polished as a gem; — a finished composition, a perfect article.

泡 | soak it through.

水 | 口 | 下 water is that which soak or flows off.

股 | 股分 | divided the profits according to the shares.

州 | 一个 old name for Chin-kiang fu in Kiangsu.

着 | 步見 | follow me a little behind; also, to pattern after.

容 | 顏滋 | his complexion is fresh and florid.

士 | 成 | 景 when the earth is soaked, hot weather is on us

胸 A kind of wingless insect or grub, called | 作 which once was found in such quantities in the present district of Yun-yang 雲陽縣 in the east of Sæ'ch'un, as to give its name to the region in the Han dynasty.
JUNG.

From 甲 a spear and 甲 armor contracted; as a primitive, it is mostly merged in its next compound.

A weapon, arms; soldiers; military, warlike; brutal, violent, like those who use weapons; great, respectable,— and used as an appellation of military officials; a war chariot; a personal pronoun, you or thou; to assist or pull out; ancient name of a region in the northwest of Yunnan and farther west.

行 the troops drawn out in line.

衣 [it is as easy as putting on] a military dress or arming one's self.

辟不辟 even if he could not prevent some great disasters.

五 or 軍 the army, the ranks.

各种 all kinds of weapons.

每有 眾明意也無 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 既 the war-chariot is newly yoked for going.

起 [or 起] to begin hostilities.

成不世 war has done its work, yet he stays not—his hand from evil.

從 [to join the army, to volunteer.

装打扮 like troops drawn out for battle; martial array.

從 小子 至 弘大 though you are as small children, your work is exceeding by great.

俄 or 西 the wild tribes in Turfan and west of China generally.

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.

线 纹 a floss and thread shop.

条 velvet, velveteen.

条 [or] twilled cloth, kerseymere.

毛 a silk reel.

软 tender, punk.

字 characters of velvet put on scrolls.

絹 to make artificial flowers of velvet.

小 narrow flannel; Spanish stripes; habit-cloth.

大 [or] or 呢 broadcloth.

洋 foreign velvet.

打 [to work chain embroidery or the mandarin stitch.

絹 narrow native flannel.

絹 嚢 heavy woolen cloth.

花 one of the names of the Centaurea jutihirsina, or silk tree.

香 flowers.

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.

From dog and weapon; but others say from dog and floss contracted, from its soft fur; occurs used for war-like.

俄 [a chicken just hatched.

羽 down; pin feathers.

毛不自 姿 弾 弱 so heavy; but though I flap my wings, what good will it do? met. your skill or knowledge cannot serve me-

A horse described as eight chih in height; martial like a war-horse; valiant.

辟 有 力 truly he had great prowess.

Read 桶. Fine fur.

A malvaceous plant resembling the Hibiscus; also a sort of pulse, called 蔗, that tastes like millet.

辟 錦 thick, abundant.

From hand and weapon; like its primitive, and interchanged with 絹 as.

To aid; to help and counterenence; to oppose; to push away.

辟 绢 Fine, soft fur; the downy or short hair next to the skin; felt or felted; things woven of camel's hair.

鞋 felt shoes.

絹 felt rugs; hair rugs.

The fine down on birds, or the close hair on animals; downy; full of feathers.

鵝 the down of storks, used to stanch blood.

鵝 a chicken just hatched.

羽 down; pin feathers.

毛 the fine, soft hair below the coarse.

毛不自 姿 弾 弱 so heavy; but though I flap my wings, what good will it do? met. your skill or knowledge cannot serve me-
**Jung.**

- From  
  - plants and intelligent contracted.
  
- **zhung**  
  - The luxuriant growth of plants; collected thick together; to push, a deer's horns; soft, plumy, downy, like young antlers.
  
- 草 | | thick rank grass.
  
- 無 | degenerate, base; not fit to hold an office.
  
- * 新蒲合紫 | the new sweet-flag shows its rosy shoots.
  
- 棗 | | a rocky herb, like the *Utricularia,* with quadrifoliate petals.
  
- 龍 | crowded thickly, as plants.
  
- * 萧藜 | the fox-skin robe is disordered or rumpled.
  
- 紫 | | a purplish fur robe.
  
- 庇 | | the young antlers of deer.
  
- 膠 | horn jelly or glue.
  
- 片 horn shavings; — are more valuable than the base of the horn.
  
- 崩 | | a roe's horns.
  
- **zhung**  
  - Disheveled, unkempt hair; in Canton, the people apply it to the lank, slovenly hair of Manila men.
  
- 髭 | | fragrant, the aroma of rice; others say, the tops of grain.
  
- **zheng**  
  - 春, a tree resembling the locust, * (Sophora,) found
  
  in north of Homan, having leaves like the *Equisetum,* it bears small white flowers, and a green fruit; people scald and eat the leaves.
  
  From heart and ordinary; it is often read *zhung.*
  
- **zhung**  
  - Indolent, easy-going, careless.
  
- 蘭 | | heedless and lazy.
  
- 懶 | lazy, good for nothing; self-indulgent.
  
- 而 | | scathing, slovenly country-woman.
  
- 懶安 seeking one's ease; idle, and without energy.
  
- 壯 | | a disheveled and frowzy head-dress; slatternly hair.
  
  From clothes and to cultivate; also read *zhung.*

**JWA.**

- Also read *fu;* and sometimes written with the same sense.
  
- To push; to beat, to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff, to fill; to receive.

**Old sound, na.**  

- **zhua**  
  - from grain and deputed; it is like the next, and is also read *jui.*
  
  Four handfuls of grain; in Shensi, to push, to crowd on one.

- **sai**  
  - Like the preceding; it is also interchanged with *lo*稻 which has also means grain heaped up.

  In Homan, a name for four handfuls of grain.
JWAN.

Old sounds, wwan and wloon. In Canton, s-and t ; in Swatow, ng; — in Amoy, plan, joan, and eng; — in Fuchau, niong; — in Shanghai, nie; — in Chifu, yung.

To rumple a thing; to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push back.

Read no, and used with 接 to rub the palms.

接  chwan

The seam of a garment; the selvage or binding on the border of a skirt; coarse cloth; to plait; broan.

Read  chwan. Short drawers or skirts.

從  chwan

From earth or field and increasing; the first is most common.

Land near a river's bank; the vacant space inside the wall of a city; an interval between a high inclosing wall, and next to an inner fence or lower wall; the space between a temple and its inclosing wall.

坦  the spare ground between walls at the side entrance of a temple.

From whiter and large; its meanings appear in several of its compounds.

厚  chwan

To increase from small beginnings, as growing hair; soft, weak; to withdraw and then increase.

以  虚之體 it is owing to my weak decrepit body; said by Sz' ma Ts' ien.

臂 A palted leg, a diseased foot; upper bone of the arm  chwan or the humerus.

肉 Pickled meat with the bones.

惧  Timidly; fearful, cowardly.

畏  timorous, apprehensive.

慵  disheartened and weak. 慵 hesitating; nervously timid; having no energy.

From cort and to one or soft; the first is mostly used.

Muffled wheels, such as are hung to go easily; soft, delicate, weak, tender; ductile, the opposite of 硅 stiff; pliable, yielding; limp, litle; no fixed principles, infirm of purpose; to limber, to stretch.

一 腿 a soft leg; i. e. a ninny, a rich simpleton.

一 牙 teeth set on edge.

柔 flexible, pliant; kind-hearted; no grit, no energy.

懒 or so or 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.

飽 light refreshment, as congee; soup, gruel.

片 silk robe.

耳  mind perplexed at the different stories one has heard.

身 lissome, supple, as an acrobat; having a jointed body, like a puppet or doll.

遍身 richly dressed.

伸 手 免 因 to stretch one's self, and get out the cramps, as after a ride.

軟  a species of the date plum or Ziziphus, called 黑棗 or black date; it is small and dried for use.

Read  rh. A synonym of 檒 the boletus or fungus on trees.

蠕  A synonym of 蠕 to squirm.

The crawling or wriggling of worms.

動 just able to move, as a worm; squirming, wriggling.

不  name of a horde of Huns, given them in contempt.

瑿  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 组 番 the literati wore crystal at their girdles on silken cords.

琢  琥珀 carve the quartz into a cup.

錫  Soft, ductile silver.

色九成 bullion with ten percentage of alloy in it.
KAI.

Old sounds, kai, kak, kap, and kat. In Canton, ko, ho and k’oü; in Swatow, kai, k’ou, and koü; in Amoy, kai and k’ai; in Fukien, kai and k’ai; in Shanghai, ko and yo; in Chi Fu, kai.

From words and a horary character; it is interchanged with it and the next.

Rules established in the army, a military code; an engagement made at enlistment; to connect, to belong to; and thus is used as a euphemism for to owe money; to prepare; fit, just; what ought to be, or is right; deserving; necessary, permissible, or convenient; proper, that which it has to do; what was spoken of, the aforesaid, the aforementioned, that thing, the one; belonging; deserving; all; the whole; abundant.

1. Prepared, ready.
2. Of how much should he pay?
3. It belongs to his functions; he has the control of it.
4. It belongs to me; it is incumbent on me (or him).
5. It ought to be; it is proper, it behooves.
6. It must be; doubtless; really should be.
7. He ought to die; he is to die; an exclamation, alas! dreadful!
8. is an epithet, like You escape-gallows!
9. or a debt; to owe.
10. I am sorry for what I did.
11. It is not proper; like at Canton used for I beg pardon; I ought not to have done so.
12. The said man, that person, used of inferiors; the said magnate, would be used by the Emperor.
13. Everything was ready.
14. It should not be so.
15. Unlucky, blundering.
16. The proper Board, the one to take cognizance of this case.
17. You ran a narrow chance; what a rare death you would have had!

From own and a horary term; it is also regarded as an unusual form of the last.

The bright light overspreading the world; all, the whole, prepared.

1. Thorough meditate on.
2. All is well done; all prepared.

Like the next, when denoting the name of an ancient time, 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.

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.

A. an altar of three terraces.
2. Above the nine ascents; i.e. in the highest heaven, even above the 九 or imperial palace grounds or domain.
3. An altar of an ancient ode, setting forth the duties of filial obedience.

Also read kiai; it is interchanged with the last.

A boundary, a circuit; a step, a terrace; to strengthen the limits or frontier; a cardinal number denoting a hundred millions.

1. A degree; a step or ledge.
2. All the limits; i.e. the whole world.
3. A limit, a frontier.
4. A place in the present Pei-hien, just north of the Yellow River in Kiangan, where Liu Pang obtained the victory.

A hill without grass or trees.

Ancient name of a place among the Huns in ancient times.

Roots of plants.

The roots of grass.

Pervasive roots; i.e. evil principles or doctrines.

Floating plants, like the Hip-paris.

The great toe; the hair on it; the articulation of the jaw; the jowl; occurs used for 諸 to prepare; an enlisting contract.

The cheeks.

A book of tactics; a military code.

From bone and a horary term; it is also written kai and read kijö.

The shin-bone or knee; the bones of the body.

The four limbs and all parts of the body.

The head, trunk, and four limbs.

A corpse.

To beg the bodies, as of the victors after a battle; but alone, it means a skeleton.

Forgetful of self; devoted friendship, self-abnegation.

From pearl or men and a horary term; the first is most used,

To give, to present; unusual, rare, uncommon.

Extraordinary.

A rarity, a curiosity.

An unusual affair.

It is also written in.

It involves several meanings or references.

He laid the basis of this great prosperity.
The first form is now most used; and must not be confounded with 钝 [to make dull]. The second is composed of 削 [to rub or sharpen] and 口 [the mouth], intimating that the man is utterly destitute; and is very similar to 湮 [to hide the breast].

The original form is 乞 [a mendicant].

1. To ask alms, to beg; to request; to give; a mendicant.
2. 卓足 [a beggar, a suppliant].
3. 吹箏 to play the flute and beg for food; as was done by Wu Tsz-su 伍子胥 of the Chen, after whom one of the gates of Su-chau is named.
4. 應付 distributed some to the poor people.
5. The chief of the beggars, one who is held somewhat responsible for them; each ward of a town has one.

From wood and finished; occurs used for 乞丐 [a mendicant]. The two forms are the same.

A striker to level off grain; to even, to adjust; afflicted by; a summing up, a resumed; a sacrificial wine-cup, for which the first alone is used.

- a striker, usually called 斗刮 a bushel-scraper.
- every sort, the whole, altogether.

行穡 and 食 are all forgiven and set free, as by the emperor.

大 on the whole, generally speaking, most probably.

手不論 or 面 the whole are included in it; we speak of the whole.

退 profound, dark, as a place. 恬 all is settled.

百折不回 [he will not reform (or change) for any alternative.

風 a courteous manner, an easy way of doing things.

無慮意 thoroughly ingenious.

總 resolute; for which 志 is nearly synonymous.

不唯 it will no longer be allowed, as the sale of poor salt without paying the excise.

統百人 the whole were about a hundred men.
K'AI.

Old sounds, k'ai, k'ak, and k'at. In Canton, ho and k'oi; in Swatow, k'ai and k'ei; in Amoy, k'ai; in Fukien, k'ai and kw'i; in Shanghai, k'6; in Ch'i-fu, k'ai.

From 门 door and 并 併.

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.

件 to screen, to hide from.

走 get out of the way! — as to a crowd stopping the road.

一 I have no time to get away.

而勿遂 explained indeed, but not fully comprehended.

士 an appellation for a priest; who explains and enforces the tenets of Budha.

口不如口 it is safer to keep silence than to speak.

名 to state the items; and to pay them — said of accounts.

水 bubbling, boiling hot water.

鍋 the pan is ready heated, as for the rice.

陽 to open out; to free from; name of the star ζ Mizar in the Great Bear.

科 to open the tripods for kajin degrees; to begin to assess taxes.

推 to digress and explain a point, fully; to adduce an illustration.

發 to assort, to place each kind by itself.

導 one who instructs others in morality.

打着 open and let me see it.

勸 to instruct.

封府 the capital of Honan province; it was the metropolis of China in A.D. 907; and again in the Sung dynasty, A.D. 1000 to about 1120.

開 now I have heard.

翠 the emerald cover, — a name for the lotus leaf.

有之矣 it is on this account.

襯 Outer garments like dusters, which may be used to protect the dress.

開 Many; numerous.

鎧 Armor; mailed armor, as a cuirass, a hauberk; a defense.

首 | or 盔 a helmet.

(argon) a kind of mail armor.

請 for the priest's surplice is a defense against insult and wrong.

憐 joyful, contented; gentle, balmy; good, kind.

澤 benevolent, kind towards one; happy.

處君子 a kind and urbane official.

八元八 | the eight ministers and eight secretaries of Shun.

開 From stand and how; it is interchanged with the next.

開 A victory; the triumphant return of an army; the joy of peace; gentle, soothing; excellent, balmy, as the wind.

奏 to celebrate a victory.

施 to return in triumph.

鼓敲金鑼響人唱 | 歌還 the rapping of the whips on the golden stirrups was heard with the people's yawns of victory, as they returned.
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The ten stems are used in geometry to denote angles, sides, and figures; and enter into many geometric and astronomical calculations.

戈 (kò) arms, munitions; troops.

戈 (kò) to take up arms, to go to war; strife, hostilities.

戈 (kò) to commit the laws intentionally, to sin boldly.

人 (rén) a witness.

不 (bù) of no serious moment, no matter to either of us.

係 (xì) consequence.

或 (huò) or; 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.

之河之 (zhī hé zhī) he puts it on the river's bank.

何 (hé) hence; how can you attribute such a crime to me?

不 (bù) not; or; it is (what). He is my heart and liver; — as myself.

腸 (cháng) blood; bowels are cut into inches; — I am greatly afflicted.

他心 (tā xīn) he has a bad disposition.

膽 (dǎn) his entire energies were exhausted, — in the service of his country.

氣 (qì) a fullness of the liver produces anger.

種 (zhǒng) a dark brown color, like pig's liver.

作事 (zuò shì) he is very audacious and brave.

木 (mù) the woody liver neutralizes the earthy stomach, — therefore I have no appetite.

鵝 (é) from bird and stem; it is sometimes used for the wild goose.

肝 (gān) from flesh and stem, because the liver is the viscera of wood, and therefore rules the system.

The liver, which is described as having three lobes on the left and four on the right, and to contain the feelings; an usher or liver color; intimate: nct. passionate, irritable.

氣 (qì) a pain in the liver.

火 (huǒ) plenty of liver-fire; i.e. apt to get angry.

心 (xīn) he is as my heart and liver; — as myself.

腸 (cháng) my liver and bowels are cut into inches; — I am greatly afflicted.

部 (bù) a dark brown color, like pig's liver.

作事 (zuò shì) he is very audacious and brave.

木 (mù) the woody liver neutralizes the earthy stomach, — therefore I have no appetite.

鵝 (é) a name for the magpie is; — it is reputed to know what is coming, and its cry indicates that a stranger has come.

肝 (gān) from mouth and — one inside; q. d. the mouth has one taste; it forms the 99th radical of a few characters relating to sweetness.

Sweet; sweetness, one of the five tastes; grateful, delicious; pleasant; agreeable to the taste or feelings; to esteem to be sweet; happy, delightful; winsome; voluntary; refreshing, as sleep; name of a place in Hu lien 鄧縣 in Si-ning fu in Shensi, where the
great battle of K'hi with the prince of Hu took place B.C. 2194.

—said of a kind ruler.

Kam also. also.

the remembrance of his love;

—kinds of berries and plants.

Kam also. also.

The loose jacket (Citrus margarita), called also the mellow mandarin orange, is 食; at the North, this name denotes the bitter orange, and in some places is even applied to the Buddha's hand.

皮 orange peel.

皮票 to bet on orange seeds, by guessing their number.

分同味 to have one taste after dividing an orange, — i.e. to share a pleasure or delicacy with another.

Water in which rice has been scoured, called 米水 and used for washing sores; to boil thick, as gruel.

淡 watery; full.

A disease of children, arising from bad treatment or indoctined food; atrophy.

疮 a gum-boil; canker-sores; infants have the 马牙 or galloping canker, or cancrum oris.

黄 an infantile marasmus; pot-bellied; it is applied to several forms of disease.

A bait; others say, a sweet cake or dumpling.

Hoarfrost, or as the character indicates, sweet rain; it is also used for dew in the petition 湫 may we be favored with copious showers and dews.

From tree and sweet; it is also interchanged with Eien 食 a bit.

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.

clean, limpid.

all are sold; cleaned out.

dried apricots.

clean, airy, dry.

to drain the glass, to see the bottom of it.

a sinner.

to dry at a fire.

a defalcation, use of another's goods; peculation, underhand gain.

to report falsely, to make up a story.

I sent him a present of dried fruits, cakes, &c.

the heat has dried it up.

lever, heated, dry, parched.

persons who have bound themselves fraternally, as Jonathan and David.

an adopted child, but one who cannot succeed to the inheritance, and does not change his name.

so the child calls its adopted mother.

Read Eien. 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; untriring, diligent; superior; on the compass-card, denotes northwest.

heaven.

heaven and earth; the cosmos; wet. male and female.
The Chinese olive or 赤 of a species of Cane-
riam, a fine tree of the Tere-
birth family, which is common in the southern provinces;
there is a white and a black sort; it
is also called 青 from its green
color, and 患 the loyal
fruit, or 蘭 the remnant fruit,
because like expostulation, its
taste at first is harsh; another
name is 檀 returning flavor,
referring to the after relish.

漱泥 a condiment made from
salted olives.

漱 Insipid, no flavor; to wash,
to clean.

凡 | 手足 to wash the
hands and feet.

浦 Kanpu, the old Canfu,
the port of Hangchau in Che-
kiang, during the Sung dynasty
and earlier.

To unfold or spread out gar-
ments; to smooth clothes by
the hand.

感 From heart and all.

To move the feelings, to ex-
cite; affected by, acted on;
influenced either physically
or mentally; indignant, moved; to
touch.

感恩 grateful, filled with a sense
of kindness.

激之至 exceedingly grateful.

嘞 sorry, mournful.

無 | 今 do not take my
kerchief.

柺 moved by another's earnestness
the response of the gods to
a prayer of faith.

化人心 to move the heart;
to reform; to convert; regener-
ated.

動 to move, to influence; the
emotions acted on.

昌風寒 affected by the wea-
ther.

交 reciprocal influences, as of
the dual powers; conception.

I am deeply thankful for
your goodness.

From fish and daring, alluding
to its ferocity and gluttony.

瀛 A kind of mud-fish.

From fish and all; said to be a
contracted form of the last.

From grain and dry or staff;
the first form is commonest; it
is interchanged with 乾 a
staff, and the next.

The calm of grain; straw;
stubble; used as a classifier of
spears, guns, d&c., but not
properly.

人 an effigy, a figure made of
raw.

帚 a rice broom.

禾 paddy straw.

頭 roots of grain, stubble.

一乘 a sheaf of straw.

柺 In the dictionary read 乾, but
usually used as a synonym of 乾
a pole; and sometimes of
the last.

A staff, a handle, as of a
spear; a lever; a classifier of
spears, guns, steeldyards.

一 | 一 one spear; one musket.

一 | 一 one steeldyard or dotechin.
'赶' From to go and a stick, as the phonetic.
To cock the tail and run; to cluse; to pursue; to hasten to a place; to hurry, to do quickly; to drive, as sheep; to expel; to strive for, to emulate; urged by, in a hurry, busy, punctual; hastened, stimulated.
1 路 to hurry on; to go faster.
2 快 in a hurry.
3 出 to drive out; to expel; to dismiss, to turn away.
4 聚 do it as quick as you can.
5 逐 to expel, to eject.
6 腳 of a donkey-boy, one who runs after the carriage or horse; a betto, a syce.
我 到 you I'll catch up with you.
順水 avail one's self of the tide.
工生活 to hurry through a job, and slight it.
站 to hurry on to the post-house, as when traveling.
市 to display goods at a fair.
到無路 driven to a corner; no shift, no resource.
不 I cannot catch up to him.
赴 to repair to a post immediately.
早起起来 you must get up early.
纔得上 we shall get there in time.
着拿出来 be spry and take them out; to dry in the sun.
1 到那時候 try to be there at the time; be punctual.

'纜' To stretch out anything with the hand; to open out, as a scroll.
A slender variety of bamboo, fit for arrows.
箭 the shaft of an arrow.
箘 a kind of pearl-barley.
北 a mountain in Tsing-pu-hien, about 80 miles from Shanghai.

'幹' A cheap box or trunk woven of bamboo splints, called 乾箱, and much used in traveling; a lid; to cover with a lid.
Read kung. A cup.
蓋 收藏 shut down the lid, and keep it securely.

'斡' From 干 a shield and 面 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; skillful, capable; to give money for, to intrigue for a post; to attend to business; affairs, business; to follow a calling; a well-curb.
公 1 public affairs.
父之 立 to follow a father's occupation.
事 1 or 1 事情 to do business; to manage affairs.
可以 1 任大事 capable of doing great things.
能 1 or 1 能 ability, talent.
打 1 to bespeak aid in order to obtain a situation.
頭 1 人 to seek to be made a headman.
有 1 何 1 1 what is your business with me?
員 1 an able officer.
不 1 1 1 1 nothing can be done; no resources; no one helps me.
局 1 a clever player; a man of ability.
骨 1 the style of a man, his size or strength.
你 1 1 1 if you cannot (or will not) do it, I can.
鑣 1 資 資 collect together in pursuit of trade.
取 1 1 材 I must select the best timber — or talent.
無天大 惡 wicked deeds done without a thought of Heaven; reckless villainy.

'絞' A violet or purple color, called 面紫, which it is said the good man does not wear, as it is appropriate to women's apparel.

'颬' To shut one's mouth; to bridle one's speech, to restrain one's anger.

'渾' Water leaking into a boat; mud; to sink; a superlative, very; name of a small stream in Sin-kan bien 新 a district in the central part of Kiangsi on the River Han, just south of Lin-kiang fu; also used as another form of the next.
Interchanged with the next, and sometimes contracted like the last; the second form is also a common contraction.

The name of the central river of Kiangsi, the River Kan, which flows from the Mei-ling range north into the Poyang Lake, and with its branches drains the province; it is navigable for boats to Nan-nan fu, about 300 miles from the lake.

**K'AN.**

Old sounds, K'an and k'an. In Canton, hon and bûn; in Swatow, k'ân, kâm, han, teol, and k'ang; in Amoy, k'ân and k'ûn; in Fuchou, k'ang and lung; in Shanghai, k'în, kén, bûn, tsien, and kûn; in Chihsü, k'ân.

From sword and obstinate; the second form is now synonymous, though it was once read tsien.

To cut, to carve; to engrave blocks for printing; to erase or cut out from blocks; used with the next, to hew, to chop.

1. **板** to cut blocks.
2. **刻** to prepare blocks and carve characters.
3. **不** 之書 an original multiplied (or unaltered) edition.
4. **礎** 立石 to carve and set up stone tablets.
5. **不** 之論 his talk is insipid and senseless; i.e. it is not worth carvings.

K'AN.

Used with the preceding.

**葉** to blaze the trees in order to know the road in a forest; to notch trees.

**築山** 木 to go over the hills marking or blazing the trees.

From earth and very; occurs used with the next.

**堪** 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.

1. 不 unnit for; intolerable, cannot not be borne.
2. **用** useful, serviceable.
3. **任** fit for a post; able to sustain.
4. **興** heaven and earth, one covering the other; **賽** the chariot which bears man and his fates.
5. **與** a geometer, one who chooses graves.
6. **議** satisfactory, suitable.

**情何以** how can I ever repay your kindness?

**受苦難** how can I bear this suffering?

**勝重任** he is fit for any responsibility or station.

**下賤不** a vile wretch; I can't bear him!

**未** family many I am unequal to the many troubles in the state.

**映** To pierce, to stab; to conquer; to kill; fully to sustain; equal to, in which it is like the last, and seldom used.

1. **亂** to suppress a riot, to put down an insurrection.
2. **敗** to win and lose; victory and defeat.
3. **己** self-mortification.
4. **定** properly estimated (or settled) their achievements.

K'AN.

**得** An earthen vessel; a sort of crucible which holds five or pints.

**山** A rocky bank, precipitous ledges; irregular.

**龍** A cliff, a steep ledge.

**峰** mountain ridges.

**屋** uneven, as a mountain defile; a rugged summit.

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 Kiangsu, a drying priest is placed in it, and the cover closed on him; in this condition he is called 坐 and 尚 a priest waiting for death, and is buried in it; to overcome; a sound.

1. **受** to contain, as a shrine does.

**香** an incense-box.

**祀** a priest's tomb.

**聖** a binnacle in a junk; it usually holds an idol.
K’AN.

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 unfilled.

To take things by the hand; to bring or take.

Composed of 真 or 真 truth and 川 flowing streams.

Plain, unvarnished speech; faithful, upright, plain-spoken, as Confucius is said to have been.

From earth and to once 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 hout to support the strings; a small vase; the second of the eight diagrams, and refers to water.

穴 or 捷 1 to dig a pit.

穴心 the pit of the stomach.

穴 伐 構 chop! chop! the ax sounds, as the task comes down.

穴或 捷 翡 I rub-a-dub go my drums.

穴 其 捷 吟 rapping so on your earthen jar.

穴 refuse; irksome to do; difficulties in life.

穴去 to set a pit, as for beasts; to involve a person maliciously.

是 個 1 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.

— 破頭 one head of taro.

In Pekingese. An immovable, an enigma, a double-entendre; often used for 破 an enigma.

謂 1 光 he was making a pun.

砍

From stone and to once; 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 1 傷 to wound by a stone.

刀 1 割 open.

灰 1 a mortar for mixing lime.

灰堆 cut off his head.

灰 1 伐 felled trees.

灰 1 下 it is cut down.

灰 1 得 a waistcoat, a vest.

春 1 a large mortar, like those used for hulling rice.

From land and to once; the second and unauthorized form is used at Canton.

To strike, to knock; to run against; to throw down; to stone one.

灰 不 成 porcelain may not batter pottery; — I’ll not contend with him.

或 1 破 or to smash; to throw down and break.

拿 石 頭 1 狗 throw a stone at the dog.

Read ‘te’. To comb, to dress the hair.

欲

Discontented with one’s self; dissatisfied because of imperfection; humble, but energetic; a sour look, sorrowful; to strive for.

自視 1 然 he felt that he was imperfect.
K'AN.

磨 | to criticise closely; to ferret out the facts.
踏 | 跟 to walk over and examine the boundaries of fields; as in a litigation.
| 二 or 佳 to compare, as papers or texts.

In Cantonese. To straighten out; to replace.
床 | to put up a bedstead.
| 好 put it back properly.

勘 磐
k'an
From earth or stone and adequate; it is often wrongly written like 踏 in a block, or 块 in a line.

A dangerous bank; a precipitous ledge on a river's shore; a cliff; the shelter under a high bank; a diked bank.

砌石 | to build a stone bund or sea-wall.
| 邊 the edge of the cliff.
山 | 將崩 that cliff will soon fall.
| 井 | edge or brink of a well.
| 窗 | 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.

衔
k'an
From to go and obstinate.

Pleased; contented; to go joyfully, to be happy; sincere, truthful.
| 定 settled, at ease.
式燕以 | to feel happy after a feast.
| 然而 | he sat down contentedly.

鵠
k'an
Name of a bird, the 鳥 which is probably akin to the robin; it is said to resemble a fowl, and to sing night and day.

覓
chien
A small covered tub for holding ice, in order to preserve sacrificial meats from becoming tainted during the hot weather.

From 眼 under 手 a hand; the second antique form has gone out of use; this character somewhat resembles choh, etc. 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.
| 不要 | 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 | to watch for a good opportunity.
| 不出 | I cannot perceive it; illegible; not recognizable.

聞聞 | smell it; 試試 | try to do it. (Shanghau.)
| 在友人面前 | I see my friend in your face,—and will say nothing.

| 見 | look at it.
| 難 | ugly looking, repulsive.
| 視 | acquainted with life; worldly wise.
| 得出 | I saw it; I knew it.
| 輕 | to regard with contempt.

念起來 | read it and let me hear.

其 | consider all the circumstances.
問一問他可 | ask him once, and see (or find out).
作 | it has the meaning of the character 光 man.
人 | have the same look; identical in object.
法 | must see how he is doing that business.
茶 | bring in the tea.
探 | to make a visit.
病的先生要 | a doctor must first feel the pulse.
善 | 馬應 | a skilful groom ought to know how to tell a horse.

Read K'AN. 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.

相 | a mutual look or watch.
牛 | to watch cattle.
待 | to behave to one; manner towards a person.
門 | a doorkeeper, a porter.
讓我 | please let me have a look at it.
| 更 | a night watch.
獨 | to look at alone, as an emperor does from his seclusion.
財奴 | an avaricious fellow; an old niggard.
| 人盡 | 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 substruction 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 hawsers; among the Buddhists, an organ or faculty of the mind, and also of the body.

一 | 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.
説 | 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 | 之草 [he is no better than] grass without a root; — unreliable.

別 | a don't tag after me.
話 | an assenting word.
我是 | my own child.
栽 | to slip and fall down.
誰 | 洛一under what teacher did you study?
緊 | very near, familiar with; to be next to one.
輪 | a runner to a sedan.

諺
To speak with difficulty; to wrangle; to act perversely.

Read 'hān. Disobedient; unwilling to listen.

艮
This character was originally formed of 目 eye and 木 to compare; q. d. disobedient ones will not meet your eye; it is the 138th radical of only five characters; it resembles 鐮, good, and is much used as a contraction of 錦 silver.

The third of the eight diagrams, corresponds to mountains; a limit or bound; to stop; hard, perverse, obstinate.

艮 | a kind of hard stone; stony, obstinate.

 Esto the diagram 三 resembles an inverted cup.

艮
From plant and perverse, alluding to its virulence.

A wild plant, the毛 a sort of butter-cup or crow-foot, the Ranunculus auricorns, which is regarded as poisonous.
**K'AN.**

*Old sound, k'en. In Canton, hän and ngân; — in Swatow, k'än; — in Amoy, kän and gán; — in Fuhchau, k'äng, ngång, and kaung; — in Shanghai, k'än; — in Chifu, k'än.*

| 愍 | To beg, to ask earnestly; important, truly, earnestly. |
| 薄 | To beg; to ask earnestly; important, truly, earnestly. |
| 然 | To root up ground, as hogs do; to bite at, to gnaw. |

**KANG.**

*Old sounds, kong and kung. In Canton, kong; — in Swatow, kang, käng, and kung; — in Amoy, kong; — in Fuhchau, kong and kaung; — in Shanghai, kong; — in Chifu, käng.*

| 臥龍 | Wo-lung Mountain in Sz'ch'uen where 諸葛亮 was born. |
| 畫 | From knife and hill. |

**KANG.**

*characters are often wrongly used for 桂 in 銀 桂 verification.*

A stone with a crack, flaw, or seam in it; the rumbling noise of stones; loud noise of bells.

**KANG.**

A stone or gem marked with veins.

**KANG.**

An unauthorized character.

**KANG.**

A seam like a garment.
KANG.

A large star; the god who lives in it; the Buddhists reckon thirty-six 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.

earthen-ware vessels.

水 jar or water jars; the squat shaped ones are called 金胯, referring to the thighs of the temple guardians.

金鱼 one gold-fish jar.

缸 or jar public retiring shed.

七石 a seven picul jar, a very large sized one, big enough for a cistern.

A trailing plant, the 草 or Vitis jectiguida, which bears white flowers and small grapes that are said to remove stupidity.

茎 said to be a variety of squash.

A red bull.

野 a bullock which was used by a king of Lu in sacrifice.

KANG.

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.

竿 to carry a sedan.

竿 to carry with or on poles.

竿 to vigorously throw off an essay or sketch.

這事 I 起来 I can manage or bring about that affair.

力能 他 is able to lift a tripod in his hands.

The large intestine or colon.

門 the rectum.

肪 fat, bloated.

腸 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.

排 to trim the lamp.

金 an ornamental ring carried on the griddle, which jingled.

金 or金鱼 a globular jar in which lamps are suspended; used also for gold fish; the Cantonese make large ones.

From 金 metal and 剛 hard contracted.

Iron hardened by the fire,  i. e. steel; hard, as steel; strong; able; to sharpen.

鋼 steel; and純 pure steel.

刀 to strip a razor; also, a well tempered sword, which can cut clay.

KANG.

A large kind of bean, the 精 shaped like a kidney, and used in renal complaints; it has red and white flowers, and the pod is two feet long, round, and contains many seeds, with a red hilum or eye.

The large rope which binds the meshes of a net; a restraining bond or institution of society, a great principle, to which human affairs are responsible; control; a controller.

三 the "three net-ropes," are the personal and relative duties of a prince, father, and husband; the bands of human society.

常 constant obligations of morality.

提 to deduce a principle; to sum up the matter.

目 a general outline; the subject and predicate of a sentence.

維默 运 to have the entire control.

四 方 爲 happy prince, whom the four quarters of the realm take for their regulator.

鎮 a chronological view of history, a narrative; annals.

紀 principles, as of government; fundamental; to control; to spread.

的 a little.

的 the leading points, the scope, the argument.

A hard, well tempered blade; to harden iron by passing it through the fire.
K'ANG.

Old sounds, k'ang and k'ung. In Canton, k'ang and hung; — in Swatow, k'ang and k'ung; — in Amoy, k'ong; —
in Fukien, k'ang and k'ung; — in Shanghai, k'ong; — in Chin, k'ang.

This character seems to be derived from 秦 the year and 糉 rice combined, in allusion to the harvest.

Joy, peace, case, repose; the feeling of vigor, a healthy body and quiet mind; delightful, excellent; broad, as an avenue; to quiet, to secure the repose of; stability, repose; a name for Sogdiana.

Empty, unoccupied, vacant. | 空 a vacant house.

Tall, above the usual stature.  | 高 tall in person; it is also applied to garments which are too long, or which do not fit the person.

Firm, decided in a good cause; generous, magnanimous, public-spirited.  | 烦从 heart and peace.

Excited by disappointment, grieved at; roused, disquieted; in high spirits.  | 烦然 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 κ λ μ ρ in Virgo, also called 金在 an idea that they cause drought.

Domineering, violent in temper.

Not obsequious nor arrogant; well done; discreet.

These small stars near Arcurus.

Read k'ang The neck or throat of a man.

From fire and neck, as the phonetic; used with the next.

To dry; to toast; to bake; to roast on a spit; dry; a drought; to spread out to dry before a fire; a brick bed or divan.

To dry at the fire; a fire of coals; embers.

The brick bed used in Northern China to warm rooms.

The fine of the k'ang; also the baking furnaces of traveling cake-peddlers.

A warm k'ang; to light the fire under a k'ang.

The flue for the smoke under the tiles.

In Cantonese. To run a boat ashore.

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 几 or 星 the divan table.

To hide away, to conceal an article. (Shanghai.)

To compare; to match, to pair; a married pair; to compete with, to oppose; to dislike; to store; straight, blunt, sincere.

The pairs are well matched and harmonious, — as a husband and wife.

The courtesies of equals.

To pit against, to compete.
抗
To raise with the hand; to oppose, to resist, to rebel against; to screen, to protect; to rescue; to set up; steep cliffs on the east and west of a hill.

旨
To disobey the Emperor.

官
To oppose the government.

性
Still-necked; sedulous.

大侯
The great target was set up.

拒
To stand in opposition.

舉
To enliven one's spirits, as by music.

顙之
An obstinate, stiff-necked fellow.

糧
To refuse to pay the land tax.

斷
To resist strongly.

违
To rebel, to resist lawful rule.

分庭
To settle precedence—without strife.

口袋
A barrow-man, a coolie. (Pekingese.)

價
To keep up the market-price.

闗
From gate and set; occurs used with 伉 to match.

A high gate is 闗, like that at the entrance of a palace.

The sound of stones striking against each other.

狼
The thundering sound which struck a chill of terror.

狼
A fierce strong dog; a hedgehog; in Siam is found the 1, a short and small animal living on trees, resembling a gibbon, of a fierce disposition, with round yellow eyes; it is said that people there train it to catch the hornbill, get elephants' tusks and rhinoceros' horns for them, and reward its success by giving it fish and arrack.

庚
Old sounds, kang. In Canton, kāng and kang; — in Swatow, k'āng and kwāng; — in Amoy, keng; — in Fuzhou, kāng, kaung, and kang; — in Shanghai, kāng and kang; — in Chifu, kāng.

The original form represents two hands receiving a thing, as at autumn when all things are full.

庚
The seventh of the ten stems, answers to metal in the form of swords, and to north-east on the compass; to change, to alter; the reason or cause of; age, years; to restore; to bestow or reward; a path or course, as of the stars.

同
Of the same age.

柬
Or 1 帳 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.

長
Venus or Hesperus, the evening star; old, aged.

呼
To beg for aid, as in extremity; 々 to bow north and west.

更
One name for the mango, bird, or oriole, is 翼; it refers probably to its yellow plumage and black stripes; it is also known as 黃雀 and 黃鶴, by southern people; it is also written without the radical.

更
To carry on a song; to encore; to connect in parts, to join the harmony.

更
方 1 隻歌 ho then took up the song.

 siècle
Composed of 丙 a horary character and 交 a boat, 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; emendation; a night watch, of which there are five from 7 o'clock P.M. to 5 o'clock A.M., or twilight to dawn, each of them two hours in duration, and divided into five 交唱°, or beats.

夫或 1 經 a watchman.

鼓 a watchman's drum or bamboo.

落
Or 1 落 to set the watch.

看
Or 1 看 to keep watch.

點 1 one-fifth of a watch, or 24 minutes.

轉
To relieve the watch.

衣
To change the dress.

更 or 1 to alternate.

更 entirely different; all are changed.

習 many times, repeatedly.

習 not 1 移 my words do not change.

五 1 善 a courier, one who stands in waiting at dawn.

改 to change, to make proper.

換 to replace by a better one.

少 1 事 this youth cannot act in the affair, — or attend to it.
Read kāng. An adjective of comparison; more, better, still; moreover, again.
1 好 better; that is preferable.
2 是 still more proper.
3 甚妙 still more so and more remarkable.
4 有一件 there remains one more thing or point.

From rice or grain and to alter the first is the common form.

Rice which is not glutinous; the kernel is white and long; it is known as 稻米 and is somewhat fragrant when boiled.

rice | 米 | upland rice, thus distinguished from the 水稻 | 米 or water grown rice.

Composed of 畦 a lamb and 美 beautiful contracted; another origin is from 畦 a lamb and 难 great altered.

A thick broth, soup; a savory porridge with flesh; a spoon; a small ladle.

送 | 被 | dainties offered to hungry ghosts.

魚 | fish-chowder.

和 | a delicious soup; met. harmony between states.

亦有和 | 既 | 戒 | 戒 is half; there are also well-seasoned soups, already mixed in the proportion.

梅 | broth made of plums boiled with sugar.

一碗 | 搭 a bowl of good soup.

茶 | a teaspool.

詞 | or 挑 | or | 匙 spoons; often made of porcelain.

塵 | 土飯 | nothing better than| dust-soup and mud-rations; said of a pretentious appearance; a plagiarist.

若作和 | 使惟酸梅 as if I was making a well-seasoned soup, be you to me as the salt and prunes.

耕

From plow or field and a well.

To cultivate, to till; to plow; a plowing, the time for plowing; to be diligent, to follow up fully; to labor at.

夫 | or | 田人 | a farmer, a plowman.

舌 | a teacher; to teach for a living.

亦服 | 服 | 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.

種 | 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.

A spiny 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 stem, a petiole; the midrib of a leaf.

梗 | on the whole, generally speaking.

粗陳 | 附 it is a succinct view of the matter.

直 | upright, honest, unsophisticated.

頑 | obstinate, perverse.

強 | fierce, violent, imperious.

士 | apparent, counterfeit.

脖 | the neck; i.e. the stem of the shoulder.

性 | sex of an obstinate, cruel nature.

維生處階至今 為 | and who reared these evil stair-steps which have led to the present distress.
From H. ear and 炎 bright contracted; another says it is composed of 未 and 火.

The ears reaching to the jaw, which is thought to be indicative of nobility or long life; bright; constant, sincere, ingenuous; something that saddens the mind, restless, melancholy.

| 身 | upright, high-minded. |
| 不 | not so disquieted that I could not sleep. |
| 光 | dazzling bright; to illumine. |

| 以 | the young stalks of the Euryale ferox. |

From 之 two with 舟 a boat or 月 moon inside, referring to the crescent shape of the moon at her quarterings; it must not be confounded either with 耳 or 口, or G., revolving.

From 之 ear and 炎 bright contracted; another says it is composed of 未 and 火.

The path leading up to a spelunker; 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.

From stone and path or firm.

The tinkling of stones; stones dashing against each other.

From hand and firm; also read 銅, and used for 擊 to drag.

From metal and firm.

The ringing of metals; a metallic sound; a hacking sound, as in coughing; to knock on.

1. 銮 銮 銮 銮 金属 the jingle of bangles and gongs, thumping and filing; all kinds of noises, a din.
to levy blackmail; to extort.

1 手 (shou) to catch the hand, as when rubbing a thing.

1 强 (qiang) to force from.

1 口 說話 (kou shuo) vile, abusive talk.

1 贏 (yin) to interfere and prevent the redemption, as of a property mortgaged.

1 優 (you) 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.

1 腳子 (jiao zi) without shoes.

1 膠子 (jiao zi) the boot can wear out the sock, but the sock can never gnaw the boot; — I cannot contend with him at all.

KAO.

Old sounds, ko and kok. In Canton, ko; — in Swatow, kao and ko; — in Amoy, kb; —
in Fuhchau, ko; — in Shanghai, ko; — in Chifu, kao.

The original form is thought to represent one looking from a high terrace; it forms the 189th radical of a few miscellaneous characters.

High, lofty; elevated, as a place or condition; height, elevation; loud; eminent, exalted; excellent, noble, a high degree of; old, advanced; high priced, good quality; answers to the personal pronoun "your" in direct address.

1 姓 (xing) what is your surname?
1 見 (jian) your opinion.
1 大 (da) lofty, high, as a house; in good proportion.
1 不 (bu) not; cannot; there is much difference.
1 情 (qing) pleased, elated; a show, a festival.
1 志 (zhi) aspiring, ambitious; has lofty views.
1 價 (jia) high-priced.

From flesh and high as the phonetic.

KAO.

Its taste is the most delicious of viands.

1 矮 (dai) not to be distinguished well together.
1 學 (xue) learned and talented.
1 眼 (yan) supercilious, disdainful.
1 高 (gao) you must begin at the bottom when rising.
1 手 (shou) forgiving; skilled; able.
1 劍 (jian) ambitious; setting one's self a high aim.
1 年 (nian) aged; and what is your age? are said of and to people over fifty years old.
1 名 (ming) a great name; also, your name.
1 枝 (zhi) a great-grandfather.
1 高 (gao) how many poles high is it?
1 高 (gao) a great reputation and influence.
KAO.

1. 桃 | or | 油 | clarified fat or land.
2. 药 | a plaster; but 藥 | is prepared opium.
3. 吴 | rich fare; sumptuous living.
4. 辞 | green fare; wafers prepared in Chekiang.
5. 火 | fat and fire, a term for a scholar's stipend.
6. 露 | fertilizing dew.
7. 湖 | sleek, fat.
8. 息 | rich favors.
9. 肥 | fat; fatty, greasy.
10. 以 | with or fat.

KAO.

1. 禄 | a rich man's son, a useless spendthrift.

From Wht and 十 ten men: the second form is now more common than the original.

To stand on a high place and praise or bless; to announce, to harangue; to white, to draw out; high, eminent; a march band.

江 | a river's bank.
江 | a palace gate.
月 | a term for the fifth moon.
此 | disorderly, stupid; insolent; plain diet.
子 | a tiger's skin.

From tree and 董 eminent or fault; the second form is unusual, and also used as a synonym of 肥.

括 a well-sweep; they are much used in irrigating lands near rivers in the northern provinces; also a water-wheel worked by the feet.

Anise

From bag and 纲 error as the phonetic; it resembles 而, among and meaning.

A case or sack for arrows, or for armor, attached to a chariot, similar to the drawings found at Nineveh; a wrapper for a bow; to put up a bow.

KAO.

1. 禄 | cases for bow and arrows.
2. 颜 | 面入 he put down his quiver and came in.
3. 弓矢 he has returned the bows and arrows to their cases.

From 羊 a sheep and 纲 to show contracted.

* | A lamb.
2. 于 | or 羊 | a kid.
3. 财 | tiny, unclean, lambkins.
4. 珍珠 | curly-haired lambskin or astrakhan.
5. 黑 | black lambskin.
6. 羊 | 美 | stewed lamb and delicate wine; — a feast.

From rice and 羔 as the phonetic; often written like the next.

糕 | cakes, pasty; a dumpling made of rice or wheat flour and raised very light; it is cooked by steaming or baking, according to the kind of flour.

百果 | fruit dumplings.
年余 | leavened cakes of rice flour.
年 | dumplings of glutinous rice made for new-year.
蛋 | sponge cake.
点 | cakes; a dessert.
饼 | a cake, a bolo.
神 | 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.

These are exchanged and nearly synonymous with the last.

糯 | steamed cakes; a bit, a bait, a nice morsel.
粉 | rice flour.

From drum and fault.

A large drum, twelve feet long; it was in olden times put on a cart, and struck to arouse workmen to resume their labor.

1. 矛 | the roll of the great drum did not drown the hum of their labors.

From grain and high; the second form is commonest.

禾 | rice straw.
起 | to prepare a statement, to make a draft.
居 | to have the whole subject in one's mind.
草 | a first draft; the rough copy.
打 | to take a proof, as from a block.
公 | or | 纲 | the head clerk, who keeps the record of cases.
文 | a theme, as for a composition.
文 | a draft of a paper.

若 | 留 | the head clerk, who keeps the record of cases.
文 | a mattress or bed made of rice straw rolled in wisps.
肚皮 | 打 | 纲 | to think over a composition before writing it out.

稿 | Dry, rotten, as wood; withered, as grain; a tree resembling the chestnut, though others describe it like the tallow tree; desire gone; no resource; to accumulate.

鱼 | dried fish; stockfish.

形容 | 卜 | attenuated, thin; forlorn-looking.

本 | 朽 | a dry and useless stick; met. a shiftless fellow.

本 | a plant like water-hemlock or cowbane (Cicuta), whose seeds are used as medicine.

藁 | Straw good for thatching; decayed wood; a draft, a first copy.
席 | a straw mat; a bed of straw.
卷 | the original documents.
空 | blasted straw.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>痿</th>
<th>A scabby itching disease.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>痿</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>痿</td>
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<td>痿</td>
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<td>告</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>告</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 君子作歌維以 | 哀 | I, an officer have made this song to let my complaint be known. |
| 君子作歌維以 | 哀 | 1 | 假 | to get leave of absence. |
| 君子作歌維以 | 哀 | 2 | 辭 | I am about to take my leave, said by a visitor. |
| 君子作歌維以 | 哀 | 3 | 身 | to give an officer his seals. |
| 君子作歌維以 | 哀 | 4 | 休 | to renounce office. |
| 君子作歌維以 | 哀 | 5 | 終 | to resign and go home to wait on one's parents. |

Read koh, To tell one's parents. 必 | 父母 | he must inform his parents. |

| 訴 | From words and to announce. |
| 訴 | 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. |
| 訴 | 命 | credentials, a commission. |
| 訴 | 命 | 夫 | a patent ennobling an officer's mother. |
| 訴 | 封 | three generations of his ancestors. |
| 訴 | 花 | the patent given to an officer's wife. |
| 訴 | 书 | a scroll from the Emperor. |
| 訴 | 事 | orders given to combatants. |
| 訴 | 魁 | his Majesty of the T'ung dynasty conferred these honors; a phrase in epitaphs. |

| 証 | An appanage conferred on Wan Wang's son, now comprising most of the department of T'ung-ch'ang in Shantung. |
From body and wine, or with bone added.
The end bone of the spine, the os coccygis; the second extremity; the rump of an animal.

From old eld and 7 ingenious contracted; the second ancient form is painiitile.

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 certifling; to question, as candidates at a competitive examination; to strike on.

1 講 a triennial examination of officials.
1 柴 to examine for degrees.
1 例 or 法 triennial examination for sinfiai, to see if they maintain their scholarship.
1 小 or 小 the annual prefectural examination for sinfiai.
1 大 the triennial examination for koja.
1 演 he first on the list of sinfiai.
1 中 or 半 passed his examination.
1 察 or 取 to search into officially; to ferreit out a matter.
1 成 to finish a work.

H. 担 I will see that the matter is accomplished.
無可 担 there is no good evidence for it.
出 了 請 to give an opinion as to one's fitness for a place.
1 鼓 to beat a drum.
1 下 to search out by divination.
1 先 my deceased father.
1 命 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.
1 說 to examine by torture.
1 腳 to beat one's ankles.

私 1 打 to bamboo or torture one without a warrant.
1 打 to bamboo and force a confession; to torture for robbery.
1 腿骨 to rob like a footpad.
(Continued.)

三 1 番供 after the third confession, endorses the evidence.

A tree producing a kind of varnish sap; it seems to refer to the Ailantus glandulosus by the synonyms, but may also denote a kind of Rhus, (Rhus colunus?) whose sap is useful in making wood paints, for which the Ailantus is not employed.
1 皮 mangrove bark (Rhizophora), used to dye canvas and cotton a brown color; it comes from Siam.
1 紅 pongee dyed amber, — with this bark.
1 老 a well-bucket made of osier, rattan, or other twigs.

From fire and dried; apparently the original forms of the last, which has supplanted them; the first is also read hao and shao, fiery; and hao, hot.
To dry at the fire; to grill; to toast; hot, stifling; radiation of heat; burning.

多 1 the heat is oppressive, and there is no way of relief.
1 肉 to roast meat.
微 1 于 dry (or warm) it over a gentle fire.

Interchanged with the last.

Hot air; a dry, burning atmosphere.

From ox and high, perhaps referring to the entertainment.
To feast victorious soldiers on their return; bounty money; to reward workmen with a treat.
1 賞 to confer bounties; bounty money.
1 工 to entertain the workmen, as on a building.
1 畜 official largesse to farmers.
1 牛三軍 a great largess to the army.
1 吃 労 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 kah, hook.

倚 or 着 to lean against, literally and figuratively; to depend on, to trust to.
1 枕 to rest on a pillow.
1 火 warmed; looking to the fire.
1 背 椅 a high-backed armchair.
山吃山 水吃水 a mountainer must depend on the hills for his living; and a waterman on his fish; - i.e. every man must look to his own calling for a living.

此生意 dependent on this for a living.

终身之 a continual reliance, as a widow on her son, a wife on her husband.

赖 to confide in, to rely on.

不依 unreliable; not to be depended on.

山 abutting on a hill, as a grave or a fort; met. a dernier resort, a resource.

妥 trustworthy; reliable.

### KEU.


勾 Originally a contracted form of ku [ŋ] a sentence; and sometimes used for the next two.

To mark off and reject, as items in a list; to divide off a composition into sentences, to entice, to invite; to entice, to entice; to hook on, to connect; a hook; in geometry, the short sides of a triangle.

决 to mark off the names of criminals to be executed.

笨 1 終 to cancel an account.

除 to reject, to mark out.

引 to entice, to lead astray.

当 a scheme; a job; underhand doings; illicit connection.

谁知你的 1 等 who can tell what job you are hunting now?

背 纷 lewd dalliance.

生意 fishing for custom.

通 to join in a plot; privy to; drawn into a scheme, in league with; secretly connected.

股 a hook to indicate a paragraph; the two short legs of a triangle; met. trigonometry.

止 我的心事来 you have anticipated my idea.

人 1 搭 1 上了 the two are engaged in an illicit intrigue.

芒 神 to invoke the Dhade God, i.e. to worship an agricultural deity, whose image is broken to pieces about new-year’s day with the clay ox.

### 钩

钩 1 from metal and hook or sentence; used with the last.

To collect, to get; to join together, to clasp; to grasp; to restrain.

连 to unite, like a chain; to rub in together.

账 to check an account as balanced.

拿 to nub; to seize; to lug along.

In Pekingese. To point bricks.

抹 墙子 point the bricks in the wall.

### 钉

钉 1 a crooked blade used by grass and faggot-cutters.

钉 1 a crooked blade used by grass and faggot-cutters.

### 刺

刺 1 to hook up by feeling for.

刺 1 to hook up by feeling for.

### 韭

韭 1 Cord used to wrap the hilt of a sword in order to grasp it better.

### 沟

沟 1 a hilt wrapped with grass.

### 钩

钓 1 a fish-hook.

出 来 hook it up or out.

帐 1 a best-curtain hook.

格 a hook for hanging things on.

住了 hooked or linked together; detained, as by force.

诱致 诡所 beguile him to come here by some means.

Entice, to entice, to entice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEU</th>
<th>KEU</th>
<th>KEU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>田</td>
<td>field drains.</td>
<td>作事不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘴</td>
<td>a filthy sewer.</td>
<td>作</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陽</td>
<td>a duck in a gutter, the cook eats a little of everything.</td>
<td>能如此</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>a sewer, a gutter.</td>
<td>把</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>the dry ditch, a name for the hollow in a horse's back.</td>
<td>除</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炸</td>
<td>to open sewers and drains.</td>
<td>砾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>死子</td>
<td>[the people] died in the ditches.</td>
<td>捕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓦</td>
<td>gutters between the tiles.</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黑</td>
<td>the black current or sewer, a name for the kuro-sui, or gulf-stream along the Chinese and Japanese coasts.</td>
<td>从</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筷</td>
<td>a bamboo frame or hamper for drying clothes over a fire; a chouffe-lit, a sort of basket.</td>
<td>筷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筷</td>
<td>a lamp shade or screen.</td>
<td>筷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筷</td>
<td>a bamboo drying frame, used by washermen.</td>
<td>蝦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>靴</td>
<td>single garments with narrow straight sleeves; plaits in a dress.</td>
<td>蝦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>票</td>
<td>a sort of gauntlet or cuff drawn over the sleeve.</td>
<td>枚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>票</td>
<td>a kind of leathern vambrace or vauntbrace, called being, used by archers to strengthen the arm.</td>
<td>枚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>票</td>
<td>from plant and a hook.</td>
<td>枚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>票</td>
<td>plants, herbage; wayward, to the right or left; im- promptu, inconsiderate, off-hand; illicit, adulterous; as an adverb, carelessly, improperly; as a conjunction, if, if so; but, nevertheless.</td>
<td>枚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>票</td>
<td>illicit intercourse, fornication.</td>
<td>狗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>票</td>
<td>to get unfairly.</td>
<td>为</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>票</td>
<td>careless in doing; to finish off a matter anyhow; to huddle up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**K'EU.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEU.</th>
<th>KEU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>从 bow and a shell or husk; used with next.</td>
<td>从 bow and a shell or husk; used with next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To draw a bow to its full stretch; bowmen, archers; full; enough, adequate, for which the next is more common.</td>
<td>To draw a bow to its full stretch; bowmen, archers; full; enough, adequate, for which the next is more common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>者能 archers can draw the arrow to its head.</td>
<td>不 not enough, inadequate, unable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>学者必志於 scholars should exert their faculties to the utmost.</td>
<td>你 能 你 能 are you able to do that?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K'EU.**

Old sounds, k'6u, k'6up, and k'6ut. In Canton, k'6au and ban; — in Szechou, k'6ao, k'6u, k'6o and k'6bo; — in Amoy, k'6o and k'6o; — in Fuchau, k'6au, k'6u, and k'6o; — in Shanghai, k'6u and hio; — in Chifu, k'6o.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEU.</th>
<th>KEU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>从 hand and a store-room.</td>
<td>从 hand and a store-room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To raise, as the skirt; to feel for with the hand; to lay away, to store.</td>
<td>To raise, as the skirt; to feel for with the hand; to lay away, to store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>你亦 年 old game common in Hupeh, of hiding the ring about newyear's time.</td>
<td>You are old game common in Hupeh, of hiding the ring about newyear's time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A species of onion; its hollow culm.</td>
<td>A species of onion; its hollow culm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The character is designed to represent the month; 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.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mouth, defined to be &quot; that from which words proceed, and at which food enters; &quot; an entrance, an opening, a hole; a rip or tear; a gorge, a pass, a gap or notch in mountains; end of a street; a port for trade; a gate in the Great Wall; to mouth, to reiterate; speech, utterance; a classifier of swords, persons, cannon balls, bags, hatches, screws, boxes, a fill of a pipe or a draught of water, &amp;c.; verbally; by word; pronunciation.</td>
<td>The mouth, defined to be &quot; that from which words proceed, and at which food enters; &quot; an entrance, an opening, a hole; a rip or tear; a gorge, a pass, a gap or notch in mountains; end of a street; a port for trade; a gate in the Great Wall; to mouth, to reiterate; speech, utterance; a classifier of swords, persons, cannon balls, bags, hatches, screws, boxes, a fill of a pipe or a draught of water, &amp;c.; verbally; by word; pronunciation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吃 露 烟 smoke two pipes.</td>
<td>吃 露 烟 smoke two pipes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼 a dose of physic.</td>
<td>眼 a dose of physic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羊 sheep-skins or lamb-skins from Mongolia.</td>
<td>羊 sheep-skins or lamb-skins from Mongolia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狸子 denote husband and wife.</td>
<td>狸子 denote husband and wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>張 or 開 open your mouth.</td>
<td>張 or 開 open your mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海 an estuary, a firth.</td>
<td>海 an estuary, a firth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>講海 a great brag; to vapor and boast greatly.</td>
<td>講海 a great brag; to vapor and boast greatly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船 or 岸 a port for trade.</td>
<td>船 or 岸 a port for trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人家 a family of eight persons.</td>
<td>人家 a family of eight persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KE'U.</td>
<td>KE'U.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>害</strong></td>
<td>a vicious appetite, a pregnant woman's longing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>是心非</strong></td>
<td>his heart is wrong though he speaks well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>輩人以</strong></td>
<td>to confute another for his loquacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>收了</strong></td>
<td>the sore has healed up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>占</strong></td>
<td>to dictate to a writer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>歎</strong></td>
<td>a mimic, a ventriloquist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>號</strong></td>
<td>a vocal signal; a cry as a signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>撕個</strong></td>
<td>one ripped open a hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>數</strong></td>
<td>several persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>實</strong></td>
<td>that which fills the mouth, matter for remark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>角</strong></td>
<td>a phraseology; a dispute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>糧</strong></td>
<td>rations, allowances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>腹之奉</strong></td>
<td>living to gratify his palate and belly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>半邊</strong></td>
<td>an old horse or mule, alluding to the difference in the teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>劾</strong></td>
<td>The first form is most common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>幐</strong></td>
<td>A domesticated animal, especially equine ones; an ox with its head awry, for which the second is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>牲</strong></td>
<td>an animal fit for work or sacrifice, as the camel, mule, ass, horse, dog, &amp;c.; they are also called 六畜 or the six animals which are reared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>扣</strong></td>
<td>From hand and mouth; the second form is rarely used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>敏</strong></td>
<td>To strike, to knock against, to rap on, — in which sense only the second form is used; to deduct, to discount; to hook on, to link in; to buckle; to rein up a horse; a skein; a deduction, a discount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>九五</strong></td>
<td>to take off one-fifth per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>九五</strong></td>
<td>to take off one-fifth per cent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### K'I.

**KI.**

Old sounds, kí, kit, gí, git, kó, and kö. *In Canton, kí, kei, kö, and kwéi;— in Swatow, ki, ko, and kö;— in Amoy, ki, kó, kí, kú, kö, and kú;— in Fuhchun, kí, kí, kú, hí, hi, and kó;— in Shanghai, ki and jí;— in Chífu, ki.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th align="left">剃片九不開</th>
<th align="left">Thrice kneeling and nine times knocking the head; it is paid to the Emperor, to Confucius, and to ancestors.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td align="left">篤</td>
<td align="left">Use a little ]] probably, mind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### K'I.

**KI.**

*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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th align="left">與</th>
<th align="left">A name for the star Vega.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td align="left">用</td>
<td align="left">Using every power of the mind to accomplish it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The bit on a bridle; to restrain or check a horse.

是猶以一而御騾突, it was like a man trying to rein in a horse which shied and run.

From bird and why; both forms are authorized, but the first is most used.

The bird which knows place and time; the cock; gallinaceous birds generally; a symbol of the hour 雞, from 5 to 7 o'clock p.m.

公 or 公 1 a cock, a rooster.

母 or 雉 1 a hen.

子 or 一隻 1 a fowl.

山 or 塞 1 a pheasant. (Phasianus)

划 1 a capon.

鷄 or 仔 chickens, pullets.

鳴 or 啼 cock-crowing; early dawn.

闘 or 闘 cock-fighting.

風 1 dead fowls preserved in winter with their feathers.

錦 1 the golden pheasant (T. m. phasianus) pictus); it is embroidered on civilian's robes of the second rank.

木 or 田 1 the frog.

竹 1 a species of partridge. (Bamboicola.)

肌 From flesh and seat.

From to cut and moderately; a distinction is often made between these forms, the latter being confined to bodily hunger. Dearth, scarcity; failure of the harvest; famine; hungry, famished; necessitous; to starve. A time of death. 1 a starved, cadaverous look. 1 a starved, famished look. 1 a starved, famished one. 1 a starved to death. 1 a time of great need, at the last extremity. 1 the middle of a field.

揹 A sound.

A sound from a machine shop.

Strain or tension in machinery; the motive power.

A barb on a hook, a fluke.

An auspicious or unlucky omen; also an omen of evil; felicitous, opportune.

Read to bathe, and then drink as a precaution.

To take the bath cup.

Stones or ledges in a stream producing a ripple; a pier or jetty to protect a bank, which is a good place for fishing; shallows; an eddy; an obstacle, an obstruction; to rub; to impede, to grate.

A breakwater, a jetty, a mole; a headland jutting into the ocean.

A pearl not quite globular; a large mirror.

A bed of pearls; — his knowledge is extensive and useful.

The star Phad in Ursa Major.

The demesne which in ancient times pertained to the Emperor; it measured a thousand li on each side, the court being in the center; the court; a limit or border; a high threshold, shielding the inside of the door.

The imperial domains; the court.

The nine tenures of appanages lying beyond the demesnes. 1 the capital, the region near the palace.

不遠伊邇河送我 only a little way did he go with me from the doorway.
KI. | KI. | KI. 335
---|---|---
火 | Pallas' eared pheasant, the *Callipogon Pekinense*; also the Canton name of the turkey; and given too to the moor-hen (*Gallinula chloropus*).  
沙 | the sand-grouse of Chihli (*Tetrao Syrphiacus paradoxus*), a bird like the dotterel.  
定 | the medallion pheasant. (*Lophophorus Impeyanus*)  
金 | the peacock pheasant or *Phasianus torquatus*.  
วาด | a francolin pheasant in Chihli.  
烏骨 | or *Ringus*; the silken cock with black bones.  
留 | Formosan silver pheasant (*Euplocoma [Phasianus] Swinhoei*).  
海 | the albatross (*Diomedea nigripes*), found near Formosa.  
暴 | the goura or crowned pigeon (*Lopholus*) of Ambonya, or Papua, as the name tries to indicate.  
衣 | the Nicobar ground pigeon. (*Columba Nicobarica*).  
銀 | a boatswain's whistle.  
樹 | mushrooms.  
生 | to have corns on the feet.  
彰 | the whimbrel or curlew (*Numenius*), common in Chihli.  
翅 | the cockcomb flower or *Celosia*.  
冠 | a cook's name for the omentum of a sheep.  
鈍 | a northern name for a skin-flint, a stingy fellow, from whom nothing is to be got.  
北 | the hen governs the hour; i.e. the wife bears rule.  
引魂 | 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.  
叫天 | only — a wives the meadow lark has nothing but its long bill, and no meat on its body; so is a talkative fool who can do nothing.

外 | From a lot and mouth; analogous to *chien* to divine.  
外 | To ask the spirits to decide doubts by some token; to divine by lots.

从 | From *primal* and *to cast lots*; similar to the preceding.  
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.

表 | to ask the spirits.

降 | the spirits have come to the table.

从 | to write a charm on a table covered with dust or ashes by allowing the hand to move itself.  
从 | to consult the fairy, which is done on the *壇* or divineing altar; the one consulted is usually Lii Shun-yang 呂純陽 one of the eight genii.

劏 | A crooked burin or chisel, called *劏*, used to gouge out the deeper parts of the block.

劏氏 | the guild or calling of block-enters.

相 | From *grain* and *more*. combined with *旨* the will.  
相 | To examine into by comparing documents, facts, or circumstances; to hunt up, as a quotation; to study out; to investigate, to deliberate and arrange; to agree with; to detain, to embarrass; to reach to; to cultivate.

禮 | to hinder greatly; to defer.

查 | to search, as custom-house officers do; to investigate.

無 | unfounded talk; idle assertions.

反 | mutual bickerings and envies.

滑 | crafty, specious; one who can gloss or lie.

有 | 時日 to procrastinate.

留 | to detain; to make one wait.

無 | 之言勿聽 do not receive doctrines for which there is no proof.

栠 | From wood and level; often contracted to the second form.

斧 | 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.

簪 | From bamboo and level; often contracted to the second form.

栉 | 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.

禮 | the ceremony of putting up the hair; the presents sent by relatives on the occasion.

年及 | she is now marriageable.

副 | a complete head-dress and ornament — for an empress.

十五面 | [girls] can be married at fifteen.

 spécialisé | Composed of a net over 難 to tie contracted, and 草 hide showing the material; used for the next.

糊 | 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 | or 外 | a lockup attached to a yamun.
An inn, a hospice, a caravan-sary, a tavern; to lodge.

A corn-fan or winnowing basket; a sieve; a refuse-basket; to spread out like a fan; a tough wood used for quivers; the seventh zodiacal constellation of the stars γ and δ in Sagittarius; met. rain, because it forebodes rain; the strife on the fingers' ends, which are fancied to resemble a corn-fan; an old name of Liao chen, a town in the east of Shansi.

A corn-fan; a winnower.

To take up anything with chopsticks or pincers; inclined, uneven, not upright, a sense confined to the first.

Irregular and distorted.

Take up some of it and eat.

From woman and the neck.

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 Chou dynasty.

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.

A year of mourning.

Read i. A handsome girl or woman, a Hebe, a houri; a queen; an imperial concubine.

An attractive and chaste lady can respond to you in a song.

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 policy, a possession; founding; to found, to establish; farming utensils; a waiting-place inside the door, an ante-room.

To lay the foundation, as of a family.

To fix the rules for, or basis of action.

To ascend the throne, sometimes termed 丕 or the great patrimony.

The foundation of a wall.

A dyke, an embankment.

A family possession; inherited honors.

New land, as that gained from a river.

A burial-place, which one prepares for himself.

A basis, material of; the quality of a thing. (Cantonese.)

To prepare a little house over the coffin, in which it is raised from the ground, and filled in solid up to the roof.

This stalks of pulse; the tendrils of vines.

Grass a kind of aquatic grass, which is woven into quivers and other things.

A species of edible fern; perhaps a variety of Pteris.

An iron implement of husbandry, called 鉬, which resembles a large hoe, with a long blade.
KI.

This character is connected with the center of a thing, as it is considered to be altered from 中, and because it is the sixth of the ten stems, and with 亖 belongs to earth, and to central, and to the belly; it forms the 48th radical of a few insignificant characters, and is to be distinguished from 具 by its open mouth.

A personal pronoun, one's self; I, my myself; it is placed before the verb when it is the subject, and after when it is the complement; self, added to pronouns; selfish, private, personal; special; used for the next, to record.

我自 (or 余) went in Peking; 余 is used in the same sense.

你我知 (or you and I) know each other.

被 or 为 he and I; that man or thing and I.

私 selves; to appropriate to one's self.

守 self-respect; personal welfare.

让 to mind one's own special duties.

从 to yield one's wishes for another's good, or to his judgment.

先人而後 (or to one's self.) to prefer others to one's self.

克 (or to oneself) to deny or conquer self and return to rectitude.

人之有技若 (or if) others have talents, they can serve him as if he had himself.

不由 (or I) am not the one to decide; I am not my own master.

几 used for the preceding, but more frequently as a contracted form of 机.
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 | 一百百正 it all amounts to just a hundred taels.
生 | 多 | fertile in expediency, shrewd and rather unscrupulous.
账 | or | a book of estimates or accounts; a balance-book; an account opens with the reckoning begins thus:
家 | means of livelihood, domestic outlay.
第 | a plan, a stratagem, as in military movements.
到 | 遠 | to forecast contingencies.
良 | 農 | what plan have you to propose to meet this?
辦不出 | it cannot be effected; you can't raise the loan.
中 | 不 | the fine or cute scheme did not succeed.
暗 | a dark plot, an underhand practice.
口 | 面 | he cultivated as much land as he had mouths to provide for.
百 | 的 | a hundred ways to get a living; many schemes to press a business.
詭 | 多| he is full of underhand schemes.

除已往之不 | let the past go, let bygones be bygones.
| 和 | an ancient officer like a lord of the treasury.
| 反 | noted at the great reckoning, which is made triennially of the standing of all officials.

薊 | From plants and to cut open.
| 一 | A general name for thistles, as the Cnicus, Cordius, 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.

繼 | From silk and continuous.
| 公 | 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 brought afterwords into the house.
| 子 | to adopt a son.
| 志 | to carry out a father's plans.
| 重 | to pass over a son to a brother or clusman.
| 食 | 能 | inadequate supplies.
| 累 | 累 | to continue; following on.
| 累 | 而 | they came one after the other.
| 始 | 而 | from the first and ever after; at the beginning and so on.
| 善 | 會 | a benevolent association.

棘 | 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.

棘 | Violent, crafty, overbearing, proud, like a truculent, villainous officer.

鬢 | From hair and lucky; the second and unauthorised form is common at the south.
| 的 | The tuft or coiffure of a Chinese woman's hair; it has many names and fashions among females of different places and ranks in the country; that at Tientsin, for instance, is called 美人 the beauty's head-dress; but it is often named from the town.
| 梳 | to do up the hair.
| 角 | a term for children under five years old, when their hair is trimmed like two horns.
| 山 | 如 | these hills look like a spiral head of hair.
| 竹 | 笙 | the bamboo-sprout tuft; — a nickname in Canton for a procuress.
| 担 | or | a back hair-pin.
| 先 | the first time of shaving a boy's head when a month old.
| 肉 | 腼 | the fleshy tuft, — a protuberance on the cranium (ushe'shel), a distinguishing mark of a Buddha.

翼 | From north and 背 another.
| 功 | To hope, to desire; eager for, desirous; to expect; one of the nine divisions of Yu in ancient China, comprising the present Shansi and the part of Chihli north of the River Wei, reaching east to the River Yalu near Nanchang, the capital of Yau 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.
| 希 | to wish for.
| 幸 | to wish one a good luck, to hope that he will succeed.

骥 | A steed of noble blood, great speed and good points, perfect in all respects.
| 骥 | the bay Bucephalus, one of Muh-wang's eight famous steeds.
| 晚 | the white steed, a name for the car in Shantung. |
| 坳 | to follow like a fly at a steed's tail; i.e. to tag to a great man's train to get on; to beg to accompany one. |
| 養 | A fine steed is not reckoned by his strength alone. |

From water and self; it resembles tepid tears. The broth of boiled meats; thick soup of meats; fertile; to reach to; name of a river.

寄

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.

居

To visit, to lodge at; a name for the hermit crab.

信

To send a letter.

來

To receive from.

生

An epiphyte, a parasitic growth.

貞

To send for sale, to put on commission.

語

Or 也 信 to send a verbal message.

寓

A rented or temporary residence.

情

To convey one's feelmg, 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.

我身如 | I am like a wanderer.

箱

To send on [paper] trunks — to the dead, by burning them.

A hog turning up his snout.

珀

Hard soil, or the clay which is used in making pottery.

從

From to see and know.

朧

To covet; to long for inordinately; lucky.

幸

To wish for ardently.

無

Composed of 反 revert and 氣 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.

既

From 无 digestion 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.

往

Passed away; gone, ended.

是

Such or such; there being so, since it is so, whereas.

月

The end of the month.

雨

'雨' seeing that the rain then had past.

予

Product food. I had cooked and eaten it.

女王

Wang has labored earnestly.

國

The state is even now approaching destruction.

亦

亦止亦 | 飲止 let me have seen him and have met him.

日有食之 | A total eclipse of the sun.

沾恩無 | I shall be infinitely obliged to you.

概

To plough deep for sowing; plants set out close; rice or grain thickset; ancient name of a place near Nanking.

時

From 火 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.

今

Up to this time, just now.

時

To send respects to one.

始

The whole (or rest) cannot be told; — this phrase and the last occur in letters.

不

Without end.

如

If do you Hi and Hwo.

及

Together with, and.

您

You do you consult one with another.

鳥獸魚龍蛙成若 birds, beasts, fishes and turtles, all and each where so happy.

壁

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.

之

A short resting time.

築

In this shallow basket gather them.

勿

Forget the olden times, and are now angry with me.

塗

To plaster; as a wall; to fill in the holes with mud.

民

The people found their rest — in him.

穂

Grass growing thickly; to reach, to arrive at; name of an ancient place in Shantung, where a compact was made.

恐

It is to be feared that he will not come at all.

季

Composed of 子 child and 雅 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

下} the four seasons.

下 | the second crop; the last half of the year.

春 | the third moon of spring.

孟仲 | a series of three, applied to the three months of a season, three brothers, three qualities of goods, etc.

世 | the last generation; a waning age or dynasty.

指 | the little finger.

幾 | how many brothers are there of you?

細 | small, junior.

父 | an elder-born uncle.

女 | this young lady is suffering from hunger.

毎日 | my mother says, Alas! my child is now away on public duty.

一 | a thing used during only a part of the year, as a fur pelisse or a straw hat.

不 | from heart and self.

Ueasy, perturbed; a sudden start; shaking, like the loose ends of the girdle.

驚 | a great fright.

垂帶 | his girdle ends hanging so jauntily!

如 | like the preceding.

烏 | frightened, nervous, uneasy; starting, as in sleep.

蜥 | regarded by some as the same fish as the kwai.

蜥 | a delicate fish, common in the Yangts' Ri, about a foot long, with a pointed nose and small scales, beautifully marbled like the garoupa; it is called 蜥蜴 at Nanking, and 蜥蜴 at Shanghai; it resembles a perch, and is probably allied to a Sciaena.

安 | a small kind of silk about a foot long with formidable jagged dorsal and pectoral spines, with which it is believed to make a noise; the back is dark marbled, and the belly yellow.

篳 | a kind of fishing-net or seine made of hair.

編 | a small felt rug made of hair, probably from the yak.

記 | similar to the last.

A coarse carpet or felt rug made of camel's hair; it is like shag, and comes from the Si Hsai 西胡 or Western Tartars, probably the Turfan tribes.

從 | 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 employ it in the sense of prophecy, or an account of the future fate of saints.

有 | a remembrance of.

好 | a good memory.

你 | do you remember it?

忘 | forgetful; to forget.

牢住 forget it. (Shanghai)

號 | a mark, a sign; the name or style of a shop.

號 | make a note or memorandum of it.

印 | to stamp a mark on; but 打了三十 means he got thirty blows.

載 | placed on the record.

記 | charge it in account.

憶 | to remember fondly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KI.</th>
<th>K'I.</th>
<th>K'I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>嬉</td>
<td>From woman and to avoid; used with the last.</td>
<td>嬉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嬉</td>
<td>To envy; angry with; the rage of a woman, because of the conduct of her husband.</td>
<td>嬉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嬉</td>
<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, discom- posed.</td>
<td>嬉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嬉</td>
<td>A variety of the water-cal-trots (Trapa incisa), having three or four prongs on the fruit; it is not so much cultivated as the 矢菱 or common sort, but the two characters are applied to both plants.</td>
<td>嬉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嬉</td>
<td>From man and a branch; it is similar to 矢技 clever.</td>
<td>嬉</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### K'I.

**溪**

From water and why as the phonetic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>溪</th>
<th>A rivulet running into a river, the headwaters of a stream; a mountain streamlet; it is much used in Fuhkien and Chebkiang; a creek, a side runlet; met. what has been handed down.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>清</td>
<td>a clear brook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钓</td>
<td>to fish in rivulets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尤</td>
<td>a district in Yenping fu in the north of Fuhkien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬣</td>
<td>a large beetle found in rivulets; it resembles the stag-beetle, and is probably a Dytiscus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>姜</td>
<td>無</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**鵝**

From bird and violekt; i.e. the bird which frequents streams.

| 鵝 | A bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes, whose high tail is likened to a rudder; it is called 犀 | [no translation] |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------|
### K'."\n
**K'."**

**From fact and odd as the phonetic.**

Having only one good leg; crippled, halt; an incomplete thing; a defect; single, alone, as the thread on which a spider lets itself down; the shin-bone.

1. 足 lame, halting.
2. 頭 a gate ajar, and a person within talking with one outside.

**An insect, 長 1 the long legged spider which runs over the house, a *Myrmecia*; a kind of cicada.**

1. 長 a variety of the leech.

From *horn* and *odd*; it occurs with its primitive.

**One horn, as of an ox, elevated; and the other depressed; single, without a match; to obtain.**

1. 角 an inner or recentering corner.
2. 梦 a dream which comes to pass.
3. 偶 single and paired; unequal and equal.
4. 轮无反者 not a single car returned; — an utter defeat.

**A stiff bow, too stiff to bend easily.**

**A bow, 弓 劑 a bow and springy arrow.**

Uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo, which the character is intended to represent.

**From *tree* and 惕 pleased contracted.**

A tree whose habitat is near the streams, and flourishes in damp grounds; it grows up in three years, and people find it a useful tree around their villages; it may be a species of the willow.

**To act as when tipsy and boisterous; to walk instedily, to reel like a sot.**

**From men and to cheat.**

**K'L.**

A demon of an ugly shape, the 1 頭, which has two heads and four eyes; in olden time it was personated by men to drive off pestilence.

This is considered to be a contraction of 船 芯 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's; the, that, the one, the thing; wherever, whoever; an *adverb* of place, there, the spot; a final or auxiliary expletive; it is sometimes put between a noun and a verb to emphasize the former, as 天 1 遠 the heavens, do they revolve? also a sign of the vocative and imperative, as 王 1 諾 忘 O Prince! I never forget; as a *conjunction*, if, promising; then, therefore; stands for 船 之 as a relative or sign of the genitive, — a use common in Fuhchun and northerly towards Ningpo; it sometimes has a future sense, as 予 太營矢 I will thus greatly reward you; — or a hortatory sense, as 帝曰我 1 试使 the emperor said, I will then try him; let me try him.

1. 人 1 言均不足信 this man and these words are alike unworthy of credence.
2. 理 the rest, what is over; furth: more.
3. 否 is it he? is 1 also it is.
4. 否 is this thing his? is 1 some yes, it is.
5. 次 the next.
6. 如 as if.
7. 然 if it be so; supposing that to be the case.
8. 中 in the center; the center; therein; among them.
9. 愈 how exuberant are these flowers!
10. 只知 1 — 不知 1 二 I only know one of them, but not the other.
A napkin; a bandage.

From wood or stone, and this as the phonetic; occurs used for  a base.

The game of chess, called 1, played with thirty-two men, of which Wu Wang is said to have been the inventor, n. c. 1120; another one, called 1, played with 500 black and white pieces, to represent a year of day and nights, on a board of 361 squares, is ascribed to Yao; fox-and-geese, checkers or draughts, and other similar foreign games; checker-wise, in squares, starred.

着 1 a move in the game.

或  or  a chess-board.

一子  a set of chess-men.

着 1, or 1, or 1, or 1, or 1, to play chess.

世事纷纷一局  the affairs of life are as changing as a game of chess, — bringing mankind into many relations.

敲 1 to take a man.

一盘  or  a game of chess or draughts.

子量  triangular pieces, as of wood, meat, &c.

打 1 to try to solve a chess problem.

一步  a move on a board.

根 1 a good foundation.

布  very thick together, as villages; a kind of wafer cakes.

布  the squads are scattered over the plain.

谱  a book of chess problems.

A tributary of the River Wei in the north-east of Honan; near their junction lies the old town of K'ihien in the department of Wei-hwui; name of an affluent of the River Han in Siang-yang fuh in Hupeh.

Kee-ow the island of Kee-ow off Kumsing-moon, north of Macao.

From silk and this; occurs interchanged with its primitive.

A dark gray color, the natural hue of some silks, worn only by women; variegated, shoe-latches or ties; strict; an adverb of comparison, very, the highest, the utmost.

大面王 1 small and so the great reigned and the small died, — in the contest.

A variety of edible fern, the  or  which grows in Kiangsi; the drawing resembles that of an  where the seeds are arranged in a spike.

Fortunate, lucky; felicitous, composed, tranquil.

安 1 happy contentment.

陛 1 increasing prosperity and peace; may you soon be promoted.

寿考维 1 may your old age be very happy.

Used with the next.

A valuable stone of a white color.

打  an inferior gem; it is also applied to a kind of coralline tree in fairy land.

The stalks of beans; the stems of pulse; cænas are fed on them.

The tracks of a horse; a footstep; to cross the legs.
From noon and this; it is not exactly the same as 福難 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 its as a final particle.

日 the day.

主 the time is up, the set period has come.

到 or 局 the day has come.

上 in advance of the date.

過 beyond the time.

無定 uncertain, no fixed time.

不而言 an unexpected interview, to meet without previous arrangement.

實維何 really, who are those people?

許 highly probable; I may venture to promise.

總 during the whole period, till the completion.

約 to make an engagement.

於 at the time.

限 to limit the time.

其 必往 I think he will go.

當 to aim at what is suitable.

昌 flourishing times.

帝是一不 I dare not look up to the Court.

刑 于無刑 to punish in order that there may be no [need of] punishments.

票 a promissory note, payable at sight.

銀子 a note of hand, payable in two or three days.

A thin and sweet kind of cake.

麒麟 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.

麒麟 A fabulous, auspicious animal, which appears when sages are born; the male of the Chinese unicorn; it is drawn like a pibald, scaly horse, with one horn and a cow's tail, and may have had a living original in some extinct equine animal.

麒麟 The Eight Banners, under which the Manchus are marshaled; they are distinguished by four plain banners, 正 one, the yellow, red, white, and blue; and by the 辟 or bordered banners, which are the same colors with a margin of another color.

1 下 or 人 Bannermen, either Manchus, Mongols, or registered Chinese.

1 號 a signal flag, a marker, a flagstaff.

創除 招 to cashier a man from his flag — for misconduct.

掛 a flagstaff; the 旗 is the frame near the top.

各 率 1 each of them led his company or division.

掛 或 升 hoist the flag.

下 furl the colors; lower the flag.

清道 a banner carried to clear the way in processions.

花國 a common name for the United States along the coast, derived from the spangled appearance of the flag.

打着人家的 旗 to fight under a man's flag, to take another's banners, to fight under false colors.

麒麟 From banner and this as the phonetic; the second form is a common contraction, and is also defined as a pennon with bells or jingles hung to it.

麒麟 Extraordinary, rare; surprising, monstrous, remarkable, out of the common way, unnatural; new, strange, unexpected.

怪 wonderful, startling.

出 unusual; it excites surprise.

才 remarkably clever.

逢 an unusual good chance.

毂 puerile, crotchety, unphilis.

三 or three essentials, are the semen, 鳥 vital energy, and the 精 animal spirits.

特 unequalled, unique.

倫 a pleasant meeting; unusual fortune.

功 distinguished merit.

像 a strange or unpromising countenance.

書 rare books, or fine editions.

兵 a reserve; lies in wait.

異 extraordinary, as a hasas nature; amazing, bizarre.

男子 a smart lad, a clever boy.

門 rare skill or art, as of a geomancer.

讀諺 Odd, a single one; a surplus, a remainder.

三有 there are over thirty of them.

數 or 零 odd numbers.

幾 an odd, few tenths.

日 the odd days in a month.

麒麟 A valuable stone; a curiosity, a rarity, a plaything; large.

麒麟 valuable, as a stone.

麒麟 a valuable or unusual article.

玩具 a toy, an article of vertu.
| 庆 | To stride a horse; to ride on; to sit astride; cavalry, horsemen; a rider; an animal to ride. |
| 飞 | light-horse; horsemen for scouting, or a body-guard. |
| 飞 | or cavalry; horsemen; lancers. |
| 善 | mounted archers. |
| 骑 | a good horseman. |
| 骑 | the tiger has need of great skill to dismount. |
| 骑 | I shall get to Chang-nan (i.e. Peking, or the metropolis), referring to the capital in the T'ang dynasty. |

**岐** (chi)

The state or appanage where the ancestors of the Cheu dynasty lived, in the present T'ung-te-shiang fu 翼翔府 in the southwest of Shensi, not far from the River Wei, and so called after the mountain or 天柱 Heaven’s Pillar in K'i-shan bien 巩山縣; an independent state existed here c. 904-924; a hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; a headland; high, as a peak; to diverge; ambiguous, double dealing.

岐 | two modes of action, two views of; whence 雨 | a double entendre.

克 | 克 | the hill is both prominent and rich in foliage.

通 | 黄 | he is a good physician; i.e. he understands the 黄篇 a vade-mecum of repute.

From to stop and branch; similar to the last.

**岐** (chi)

Forked, bicuspidate; a spike with two heads, as wheat sometimes has; diverging; schismatic, different; unlike; a discrepancy.

岐 | rapid running, of a man.

岐 | a fork in a road; a diverging path; erroneous conduct.

心無他 | the mind fixed on one object.

原無 | there should be no divergence, — as of opinion.

話兩 | those differing views are both exaggerated; that expression has two meanings.

為他 | I have been deceived by his vacillation.

From foot and branch.

岐 | A foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, the progress of an animal.

Read k'i and used for 企.

To stand on tiptoe; to sit with the legs hanging down for you.

往 | to crawl; to walk.

往 | to follow and overtake.

Also read 企 and 岐.

To respect; to esteem.

从 worship and name; it was originally the same as 岐祇, but is now written without the dot.

Rest, repose; great; the god or spirit which animates the earth.

地 | Terra, the earth as a divinity; the productive energy, in which it is used like Cybele or Hecate among the Greeks.

壹者之來使我 | if you would come here once, it would make me at rest.

無 | 但 | no great regret.

天曰神地曰 | heaven is God, earth is Goddess.

神 | a term for the gods of the land.

樹園 | or 桓 a monastery; any place where Budha stopped; the term is derived from Jeta-rama, his residence at Sewet.

From worship and hatchet, but some regard the primitive as a contraction of the next.

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.

祈 | to pray for rain.

来假 | they come in crowds.

以 | 以 | pray you drink that cup.

望 | I beg [the gods, and] hope for your happiness.

祈 | I urgently beg of you.

祈 | to beseech.

天永命 | to ask for eternal life.

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.

祈天主 | to pray to the Lord of Heaven.
To seek for; to beg; to try; aridle.
1  a district in the north-east of
Hupch on the Yangtsiz' River,
below Hankow; it produces a
yellow venomous snake, called
the |  which has short
horns.
1  a species of Artemisia found
in K'iu cheu, from which the
Chinese moxa, used in cautery,
is obtained; it is also applied to
cure ulcers, and used as a tonic.
1  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; per-
haps a Tabanus, though one
name given is applied to the
rice-ceed.
1  a species of mantis.
1  a green grasshopper or Truza-
alia.

Tall; personality; elegant; er-
cut.
1  tall, as a tall man.
1  how tall and graceful!
Read |. Extreme; to feel
kind to another; hard; a few of;
small.
1  enduring; hardened and set
for bearing.

From earth and hatchet; it was
regarded as another form of  a dyke,
and is now inter-
changed with  a domain.

A border, a limit; confines;
the frontier; imperial lands.
1  illimitable, boundless.
1  a term in the Chou dynasty
for a master of the household
troops, the minister of war.

This character seems to be con-
found with  and  in some names.

A medicinal plant, a kind of
lungwort, of which three or four
sorts are spoken of.

1  a yellowish root, with a
thick rind and pith inside, used
in asthma, supposed to be deriv-
ed from the Phasmea Siatica;
the flexible roots of the Sophora
tomentosa are referred to under
the same name; they resemble
liquorice.

From hair and old man.

A horse's foretop or mane;
the dorsal fin of a fish.

Like the last.
The spines in the dorsal fin
of a fish; a spurious dorsal
fish; a species of sea-blubber
which furnishes a condiment.

it bristled its dorsal
and held with glancing scales;
said of a passionate man.

From  old and  divine will
contracted.

A man of sixty, one who
should advise others; old,
aged, superior; strong, to bring
about, to direct, to adjust; to pro-
mote; a ear.

the gentry and elders.

old people; the elders, the
seniors.

an instructor or professor.

when you become
old in the service, your merit
will be rewarded.

ear on a horse's back.

The wooden platter on which
the tongue and heart of the
sacrificed ox or sheep was
placed; to reverence.

to present the
sacrificial tray with all the ac-
companiments for the feast.

the sense of  is to reverence.

A craggy shore; winding
and stony banks; a stone
bridge or jetty.

The long axle end which
projects from the hub; in Pe-
king it is eight inches long, and
called 壬頭 hc?h head.

the leather-bound ax-
les and ornamented yokes.

An interrogative particle,
how? what? — implying a
mere negative, but usually with a
stronger meaning than  or ;
can it be? how can it?

how dare I? — a polite
expression for I cannot, I beg
you not to say so.

if it is better, it is preferable.

how can he be more worthy than you?

am I only a
bitter gaard?

is it so, it is nothing else.

is it not? i.e. it surely is.

how can it be this
way?

will it be so? — No.

how can it be so?

why are they not the
same? i.e. they are identical.

how can he alone
regard?

whence such a rule?
.i.e. there's no such principle.

[the rulers] not only taught [the people]
courtesy, but further
they promoted humanity.

Delighted; joyous; to sing songs of victory; to ad-
advance, to ascend.
From walk and self as the phonetic.

起 'ch'i To rise, to stand up; to begin, to originate; to raise up; to take the first step; to undertake; to build; to produce; to give occasion to; to open the meaning of; to aid; the beginning, origin; in rhetoric, an exordium, a proposition; in colloquial, it shows the beginning of an action or the present tense; after a verb, it is an auxiliary, like going or being, denoting that the action is going on; a classifier of cases in court, a number of people, vessels, carts, animals, &c.

1. 身 to rise, as from bed; to start, as on a journey.
2. 馬 let us start; to get up the horses.
3. 立 stand up; standing.
4. 手 to put hand to a work.

幾時 | 關 when does the bride start?
火 to catch fire; this in Hang-chin denotes a rocket, which in Peking is termed 花 to raise a flower.

來 to rise; it expresses an action going on, as 愛來 he became angry.

笑 to burst out laughing.

題 I just remembered it.

陡 | 風波 to suddenly raise the wind and waves; — to make an excitement by false rumors.

1. 頭 the commencement, first; to begin.
2. 心 to long for; covetous.
3. 意 the idea of, the notion.
4. 居 rising and sitting, i.e. under all circumstances.

一 | 的 a company, a crowd; a party of not less than three.
一 | 兒來看 come in all at once and see it.
一 | 兒 thus set ageing, begun on this account; a motive, the mental view of.
一 | 事 cause of strife.

子者商也 lie who can bring out my meaning is Shang.

倒 from beginning to end; the rise and fall or finish of.

元 | 元 | 元 to prospering starting well.

元首 | 元 | 元 let the prince be zealous in his duties.

兵 to raise troops.

我是當不 | 的 I am quite unfit or unworthy of it; inadequate to.

想 | 想 to remember.

發 to prosper, to get rich; to send off, as goods.

坐不安 to behave strangely or unreasonably.

貨單 a permit to clear cargo.

In Cantonese. A sign of the past tense, equivalent to 之 ended.

寫 | written; do | done.

郎 An old name for L-ch'ing hien 宜城縣 on the River Han in the northern part of Hupeh near K'i hien | 縣 over which there was a prince of K'i.

杞 An acid fruit, the 梨 | or seeds of the barberry (Berberis lyrata), used in diseases of the eyes, atree which the Chinese liken to the willow, but is more probably an alder.

柳 a tree out of whose wood bowls can be cut; it is perhaps a large alder or birch.

國 a small feudal state, now K'i hien | 縣 in Honan, lying southeast of K'ai-fung, of whose people it was said | 其人 | 天 the men of K'i grieved lest the sky should fail on them.

無折我樹 | do not break and trample down my osiers.

玳 A stone ornament, intended to be hung at the girdle, as a chatelaine.

玳 | 瑄 A plant with a bitter taste, good to cure gunshot wounds and cuts.

爬 A hill without trees or grass; a bare, bleak mountain, such as a hermit chooses.

登山而增益 he ascended the hills K'i and Hu (in Shantung), increasing his regrets; i.e. his sorrow at not seeing his parents was added to the toil of travel.

技 Skilled; ingenious at making or contriving; art, dexterity; talent, ability.

1. 酎 mechanical arts.
2. 異 very clever; wonderful.
3. 巧 ingenious, quick; having a gift for mechanics.
4. 肖 apt at imitating sounds, a good singer or mimic.
5. 勇 military talent.

手 | 技 slight of hand; dexterity.

芭 A variety of succory (Cichorium), the | 菊 whose leaves are milky and can be eaten; also a kind of white millet or panic seed; grass; a kind of prickly tree.

啟 | 佈 | 佈 From 启 to open and 支 to strīce; the first is correct, but both forms are common.

啟 | 佈 | 佈 To explain, to make clear; to open, as a door; to tell another, to report to, to make known; to state, to inform; to reveal; to instruct; to publish, as a book; to divide, to separate or distinguish; to uncover; the van or left wing of an army; a clear sky after a rain; to begin, as the spining.

啟 | 佈 | 佈 or 佈 I beg to state; — an opening phrase in a letter; the first is most respectful.

啟 | 佈 | 佈 to teach the ignorant or young.

服 a horse with a white forefoot.

不 | 服 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 /th radical of a dozen characters, mostly relating to vapors, and 乞 to beg, because prayers ascend to the gods.

Cloudy vapor, aura, effluence.

Fume or vapor ascending from heat acting on moisture; steam, exhalation; ether, the aerial fluid; breath, air; a halo or cloudy vapor; the vital force or fluid, the primordial aura, nervous matter or the stamina of a being; spirit, courage, temper, or feelings of men or animals; aspect, air, influence, attraction; a convenient and mobile term in Chinese philosophy for explaining and denoting whatever is supposed to be the source or primary agent in producing and modifying motion, as if it was animated air; it is more material than ①理 and tao道, more external than ①心, and is restrained by the ①形 which confines it, so that it is said ①有限 the vital fluid has limits; chih, 質 is opposed to it, as ①無 or spirit is to the body it animates; to smell; to irritate; an apparition; a semi-lunar period; after some nouns it has the force of like, or makes the noun adverbal.

莫生 | 不 get angry.

好 | plump, healthy, fresh.

好色 | a pleasant countenance.

象 | air, bearing, carriage.

天 | weather, temperature.

二 | the dual powers, or ①阴 and ①阳.

五 | the five agencies or vapor

to rain; ①阳 吁 sunshine,

①阴 媚 heat, ①陰 噴 cold, and

风 | wind; these proceed from the five elements.

六 | the dual powers, wind and rain, light and darkness.

風 | or ①土 climate, miasma, air.

①気 spirited; high toned; sensitive.

不良 | ①口 (or ①齿) it is not easy to speak of it, I am embarrassed about mentioning it.

天示人 Heaven revealed it to me.

子曰 不憚不亂 Confucius said, I do not explain to one who is not eager for knowledge.

安 | may you open it in peace; — a superscription on letters.

顏 | to look pleasantly, to smile.

開 | to open and to shut.

告 | it is hard to awaken the sympathy of people.

附 | an enclosure in a letter.

後人 to deceive or to point out to others the true way, to disseminate truth.

明是 the morning star, Lucifer, the harbinger of brightness.

奏 | to memorialize the Throne.

封 | to remove the seals.

書 | a century’s clerk, who writes his letter, &c.

旗 | A signal flag or board like a semaphore or marine signals.

旗 | an embroidered streamer on a lance, sent by way of evidence or borne in state.

艷 | A scolloped or embroidered banner borne by an aid or escort; cover of a lance-head; to fold silk.

傳 | see the banners coming in the distance.

Read 旗. The articulation of the tendons and bones.

背 | the place where flesh and bones unite.

綾 | From silk and ①丑 as the phonetic. An open worked, variegated kind of silk, with criss-cross figures, called ①繩, used for summer dresses; its wear was once regulated by sumptuary laws.

緞 | a late, from its silk cover.

親 | fine silk garments; met. cl. gown apparel.

有 | 度 vernal, honest.

温 | a damp, musty smell.

志 | energy, nerve, vigor.

望 | a fortune-teller.

死人 to vex one, to exasperate.

受 | or ①着 to be scolded; I have been blamed.

舒 | to ease off one’s bad feelings.

出 | to vent one’s spite.

絕 | exhausted, no recuperative power left; dead.

下 | 若 to abate your anger, don’t you get excited.

候 | or ①時 times, seasons; 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.

録 | to imbibe energy, as by gulping morning air according to the Taoists.

占 | to divine by the clouds.

勿 | don’t smell things rudely; don’t sniff at it, don’t get cross.

浩 | elevation of mind.

你 | you are in good luck.

正 | ①滿乾坤 his (Kwanti’s) rectitude filled the universe.

冤 | a revengeful spirit, as a sense of injustice seeking redress.

倒 | to impede the expiration.

賜紫青雲 ①帳 present him with a soft purplish curtain, light as a cloud.

一鼻孔出 [the brothers] are all of the same sentiment.

元 | original or inherited constitution.

殷 | to vapor about, to dress fine, to put on airs.

習 | to imitate another, to ape his dress or gait.
Another form of the last; used by the Taoists in writing charms, to denote the powers of nature.

Kl' bamboo

Kl' and 吉 noxious and fortunate influences.

化 at one aullethe he transformed the Three Pure Ones; — done by the Taoist creator.

To unloosen the collar of a coat.

性 | to march or stride with regular steps.

性 栋 an open bosom and rolling collar.

The original form is composed of plants and flowers modified in combination, meaning to pluck and throw away flowers.

To push aside, to reject; to break or throw off; to relinquish, to renounce; to forget, to abandon, to discard.

百 | to leave the world, to die.

正 | to disdain, to dislike much.

業 waste a patrimony.

之 | cast it aside.

自 | to abandon good, to throw one's self away.

友 | to forsake, as a friend.

為 | 於 to feel despised by men.

拋 | or 手 to throw a thing away; to sling off, as a good name.

不 | 我 do not discard me because I am far away.

儒 to leave a literary course and become a trader.

邪 to leave the heretical and embrace the orthodox; to reform, to mend one's ways.

市 to abandon business, to retire to one's home.

From man and to stop.

To rise on the heels and look for; to stand erect, to stand and look at; erect, perpendicular; steep, precipitous.

不 | 立 it does not stand firm.

高 | to stand higher.

高 | high and steep, as a hill.

望 to expect eagerly, to look for anxiously.

行 | 不 | uncertain in all his ways.

候 | 回 | I shall look for a reply.

及 | 見 | I have been to your house, but did not see your face.

倦 | 倦 tired from standing.

仰 to look up to.

立 | 起 to stand erect; stand up.

From knife and elegant, referring to the fine work of the carver when making records on bamboo or wood; it is now used only as a primitive, the next two having superseded it.

To cut a notch in a stick.

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 spigot used in scouring hand tortoise-shells for divination.

約 a written contract, of which the 紙 has an official seal, and the 白 has only the signatures; the former pay the 税 official fee, and are more binding and legal.

書 | documents, deeds, contracts.

田 | or 房 a deed of a lot or house; a bill of sale; a register.

合 bound together, unified, sworn.

神 | devot ed to a particular god.

拜 | to exchange cards and become sworn friends.

父 | one who is served as a father; he answers somewhat to a godfather.

立 | 援 to draw up a bond in evidence.

立 | 我 | I watch mournfully.

刀 | coins of the Han dynasty, n. c. 190, shaped like a sword.

賢 | a pupil or adherent of a great scholar; also my worthy friend, used in direct address.

女 | an adopted daughter.

子 | an adopted or devoted child, especially so consecrated by parents when sick; the Buddhist priesthood is chiefly recruited by such children.

梧 to ask the protection of the [yung榕 baiian] tree, a common custom in Canton, from its long life.
charge, he noted a nominal fee.

In addition, another supposition has been given him from their tattooing; it is the original of the Persian word *Cutbey* applied to China.

Read *lich*, To sunder; separated; unlike; uneven.

生死 闇 as far apart as life and death.

Read *sich*, One of the five celebrated statesmen of Shu, the progenitor of Ch'ing T'ang. He was the minister of instruction, and ruler of Shang, as his own state.

KIA.

Old sounds, ka, kap, and kat.

加 *chüa*

From strength and mouth; explained by the continual addition of words when conversing.

To add to, to place upon, to superadd; to confer upon; to advance, to promote; to increase; to inflict; to charge, as interest; accelerated; that which hastens motion; impulse; addition; over and above, extra.

增 to add to; to superimpose.

刑 to punish, to inflict punishment.

冠 to put on the cap, i.e. to come of age, like wearing the *toga viriliti*; marriageable.

封 to doubly envelop a letter.

意 beyond expectation.

官 to rise in office.

恩 to confer favor; increased kindness.

弋 to shoot birds.

于 我又何 焉 what more should I have to do with him?

往 无 已 there is no limit to the increase.

一条 to take out a tenth; to charge ten per cent. a month.

息 六厘 six per cent. interest per mensem.

减 to add and subtract; to increase and diminish.

法 the rules of addition.

無以復 有 there will be no such [good luck] again.

衙 a nominal rank, a titular dignity.

較去年價錢 倍 the price is double what it was last year.

A flail, in which it is used with the last.

連 a flail; the fly is usually a bamboo stick.

珊瑚 a marriage head-dress.

箭 a small whistle made of reed, without holes for the fingers, used among the nomads; some descriptions make it more like a flageolet.

鳴 a whistle to aid in singing the stanzas.

十八拍 the Mongol whistle has eighteen sounds.

袋 a coarse description of sleasy canvas.

絃 (in Sanskrit *trahama*, i.e. a colored garment), the clerical dress, a gray, black, or leaden colored stole or surplice worn by Buddhist priests when officiating, called 貪華或 poor jacket by themselves, and 瘂色衣 or spoiled color garment by others; it is made of thin cotton.

布 muslins.
The scar or skin which grows over a sore.

To plow.

To sit with the feet under one; to sit cross-legged.

A word used for Sanscrit la or kia, as karanda, Tibetan, the eukoe.

Sakya-Mani, the founder of Buddhism; it is defined as meaning the solitary one (to mean μόνος the lonesome) of Sakya, the family name of Sud-Dhodana his father, the king of Kapila-rvastu, his birth-place near the present Gorkhpur in Northern India; this name is defined by the Chedi city of wonderful virtue.

From 風 to add and a land of music standing; a character much used in names.

Good, excellent; fine, delicious; what is happy, especially a marriage; to commend, to eulogize, to praise; pleased; to please; to rejoice in; to bring about what is admirable, to take a wife.

An excellent idea, a good object or suggestion; your proper remark.

commendable, praiseworthy.

First rate, exceeding good.

Not very elegant, common, not in good taste; dowdy.

Elegant penmanship.

I don't like it; it is not very attractive.

I gradually see the beauties of this region; met. to learn the delights of a study or art.

A good time; met. a wedding day; an assignation, as would be the time for the meeting.

A bulrush or reed like a Phragmites or Arundo, before it has flowered; a musical pipe can be made of it; old name of a stream in the south of Chihli.

A simple reed or pipe, used by herdmen in leading flocks.

Water grasses, rushes.

The seventh month, when this plant is in seed.

The shrill pipe.

The ashy reed, the ashy reed down is flying about; met. winter has come.

A district on the Yellow River in the extreme north of Shensi.

Wrongly used for the nemebium leaf.

A boar.

A black young boar, an old term used in Corea and Chihli.

At first this was formed of a shelter and three persons under it; now the primitive is attached to a pig, which one says is a contraction of the preceding, and imports the sound.

What is within the doors, a household, a family, a dwelling;
KIA.

大 | the whole, all of us (or you) | concretions; a disease of the lungs, difficulty of breathing; croupy; a flaw, a defect.
| 大行選 may you all be prosperous.

大 | 小户 | rich, and poor together, as the houses in a village.

二十 | more than twenty dwellings.

在 | at home, in the house.

天 | or 国 | the emperor; our sovereign.

世 | an ancient and honorable family.

削发 | to become a priest.

老 | 兒或管 | your retainers, your household; the clerks.

祝天下為 | regard all mankind as one family.

因 | 畏 because I wish (or am) dwelling here.

其人諸子百 | this man understands everything; he is a universal genius.

假 | An unauthorized character, formed from the last; q.d. what the man supports his family with.

 Tools, furniture, family things.

一副 | a complete set of tools. (Shanghai.)

伙 | or 具 | household gear, fixtured, furniture; all things belonging to a craft.

慶齋 | A buck, a male deer, which sheds his horns in summer.

特 | 興彭 | [in winter] the stag's hair becomes bushy


从 old and to borrow; it is also read 'kia.'

假 | Great felicity or prosperity; propitious; distant; large and strong; stable, to bless; he who blesses.

祝 | to implore blessings.

降 | the blessings of heaven.

純 | unalloyed happiness.


From disease and to borrow as the phonetic

A disease of the bowels, arising from cancer, worms, or


bome; 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 denote persons, as 兒 children; or sometimes as an expletive.

人 | all are connected, only one family.

人 a domestic; retainers, hang-ers-on; the 37th diagram.

身子 | a slave, one bought with money.

自 | I myself.

兩 | or 二者 | both of us.

寛 | an opponent, an enemy.

肺 | the lungs.

五 | 生火 | I am all out of sorts; feverish and sick.

五 | 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 kind.

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 | or 間 | the entire family.

用 | for family use, usually denotes a better quality of goods.

八 | eight persons having no home—nothing to eat, destitute.

固 | 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 | 有 | I have a family.

臣 | courtiers; persons who follow the fortunes of an officer; clan aids.
Read kia. Leave of absence, usually for a brief period; a furlough.

告 to apply for leave.

放 to give a vacation.

放假 a leisure time, a vacation

From 斗 a measure placed under 叫 to call out as when invoking, with 界 border between to represent the object.

chua A small gem or metallic cup or tripod with ears, of a graceful shape, used in the Yin dynasty to receive libations before the gods, and drink out of it contained six 升 or gills, and was ornamented with carved stalks of grain.

洗他 he washed his cup, and [the guests] put theirs down.

候 I have washed the goblet and await your coming; — a phrase on an invitation card.

桿 A tree of price; a small evergreen shrub like a Gardenia in size and appearance, whose leaves furnished a bitter infusion, and without much doubt denoted the tea shrub; the second character, is by some taken to be another name for the ts'iu 椿 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.

駕 A horse in the harness; to prepare the carriage; to harness a horse; to yoke; to drive or sit in a carriage; a charioteer; who sits in it; to ride; to mount; to ascend, as on a cloud; to go in, as a ship; to embrace, to avail of; a title of respect, you, Sir.

大 pompous, lofty, arrogant, assuming.

上 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.
書 | a book-rack, a book-case without doors.

画 | a framed picture.

擺 | a foppish fellow, one who puts on airs; proud.

橋 | a bridge for him to pass, help him out of his trouble.

之 | place it on the high loft.

爾 | the truss which supports the roof.

計 | to heap up calamitous charges.

支 | a family with more show than substance; a pretensions, unreal man.

支 | he has nothing but a frame, said of a miserable, paltry shop-keeper.

若 | to make a cat's paw of another.

拿 | a frame-wearer — a swaggering ignoramus, one on his high horse.

人 | a row involving life.

(blank)

嫁 | From woman and household; qtd. the woman goes to her family. To marry a husband, to send a bride to her husband's house; to impute to, to impute.

送 | to escort the bride.

夫 | or out | to wed a husband.

女 | to give one's daughter in marriage.

債 | or | a dower, a dot.

女大 | when a girl is of age, she should be wedded.

改 | or | to take a second husband.

禍 | to bring evil on another maliciously.

怨 | to feel a grudge.

隨 | a waiting-maid given at marriage; also called 從 | bride's follower.

鶏 | if you marry a cock follow a cock; — a woman must follow her husband's lot and position.

任 | 且周 | Jin came to be married to the prince of Chen.

煥 | to prepare a bridal outfit; to do others' work.

從 | to follow, to walk; to step.

似 | the motion of walking, but making no progress, as when drilling soldiers; it is also used to intimate reluctance to act.

From grain and household; qtd. 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.

穀 | the full grown grain.

穀 | to sow corn or wheat; done by dibbling.

學 | to learn husbandry.

不知 | 舊艱難 you don't know the hardships of sowing and reaping, — i.e. of getting a living; said to a spendthrift son.

耕 | growing grain; the crops, harvested by 耕 烏 staid farmer-harvest-men.

三月 | in November the sheaves are all gathered.

樹 | A tree, whose fruit resembles a shaddock, with a very thick skin, and furnishes a wood useful in cabinet-work; a lover; manacles or hand-cuffs.

為 | to raise a thing with a pry.

書 | a book-rack, a book-case without doors.

画 | a framed picture.

擺 | a foppish fellow, one who puts on airs; proud.

橋 | a bridge for him to pass, help him out of his trouble.

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(blank)
The original character is described as composed of 木, a wood with a cup over it, representing the first motions of the sprout in spring; others say it is a man's head which ought to have a cover on it.

The plume or scaly covering of a growing seed just bursting; cover of a sprout, a bud; the first of the ten stems, belonging to wood, — hence, the first, the head, the best; number one, from its common use in ordinal numbers; to begin, to excel, to get the start of; armor, a cuirass, a corselet; a soldier; military, and hence at Peking, in the main city, it denotes a ward or beat, which the troops guard and keep watch in; hard coverings, as the carapace of turtles, elytra of beetles, scaly plates on crocodiles, gurnards, etc.; the finger nails. 保 | a tithing, a hamlet; its elder.

**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>
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<tr>
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<td>1871</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<td>1874</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 毛帝, in the 61st year of his reign, to examine the relations of the five elements, and form a cycle to name the years; he did so by taking kiah, the first of the ten stems, and joining it to ts'ai, 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-chen, and so on, going through the ten stems six times, and the twelve branches five times, as shown in this table. This is supposed to have been in the year b.c. 2637, which according to Hale's 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.

From flesh and scale.

From great supported by two men; others consider it to be formed of two men holding up one by the elbows; it much resembles chen, and is interchanged with its next three compounds, as also with kiah, kite, and chi, to shears.

To send, to direct.

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.

small light coins used in the Han dynasty.

A felicitous plant found in Yao's courtyard; also called from its curious growth.

A district in Ju chen in the center of Honan on a branch of the River Hwai.

An ancient place in the north of Hupeh, where Ch'ing Wang established the Chen dynasty, about B.C. 1100.

A lodge over the city gate.

The jaws, the sides of the face; the cheeks; utterance, articulation; a side.

A pair of pincers, the chow.

peach-bloom or rosy cheeks.

One or the jaw-bone.

A Peking term for the chin.

To guard, to be at the side of.

To use metaphors to bring far-fetched insinuations.

The red jowl; a poetical name for the stork.

A pair of pincers or prongs to hold a crucible over the fire; to take up with tongs; a double-edged sword.

A pair of tongs.

[Chung Hwang] went about thrumming on his sword and singing.
KIAH.

KIAH.

KIAH.

KIAH.

From clothes and joined; occurs interchanged with kiah, 吳, to assist.

A lined dress without wadding; lined, doubled.

A kind of cake or bait.

A kind of collar; a lappel.

Read kiah, 吳, a kind of collar; a lappel.

Not to look at people above the collar, nor below the girdle.

The second chariot.

Eyes dim and tired; eyes blinking and dull; sleepy.

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.

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.

From grain and altogether or happy; it is also read ch'ia, and occurs interchanged with the next.

The straw or stalks of corn or hemp; grain still in the straw, but with the outer sheaths removed; clean; to weave into hassocks to worship heaven; usual, customary.

Three hundred servant to pay the usual taxes on 300 li.

Said to be composed of hundred and double spears.

A lance, a long spear; to spear; uneven, jagged; usual, as rules or ceremonies.

His spear struck the sounding ball.

Usual rites, accepted usages.

Ancient sounds, kap and gap. In Canton, kap and k'ap; — in Swatow, k'ap and kip; — in Amoy, k'ap and kip; — in Fukoh, k'ak; — in Shanghai, hah and kah; — in Chia, kia.

From heart and joined.

Seasonably, in good time, luckily, opportunely, fitly; to the purpose; just, exactly; to apply the mind to.

Happy, content.

Just the thing, fitting, all right, fortunately.

Just so, much alike, nearly.

The rude boat would just hold two or three persons.

To be very suitable.

It is just in the nick of time, not too early or too late.

The parrots are crying ch'ia kiah.

A synonymous form of koh, 吳, to cut.

To pierce, stab; to cut.

From to breathe and gust.

To omit vapor; to send forth breath.

A scholar’s cap, used about A.D. 300, like a military cap without corners, to distinguish the literati of Wei.

To stumble; to fall or jump back; to stammer in speaking.

To stumble or slip down backwards.

Not to consider well what you are to say, and you will not hesitate.

Read kiah, 吳, for, instead of.
From hand and pitfall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K'IAI</th>
<th>KIAI</th>
<th>KIAI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To dig the nails into; to lacerate, to claw; to grab, to pinch, to twist; to tear up.</td>
<td>出血</td>
<td>出血</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 鼻头 clawed his nose and burned his eyebrows and head.</td>
<td>至風</td>
<td>至風</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指算来 reckon them up on the fingers.</td>
<td>不齊</td>
<td>不齊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聯眉 to twist braid for straw hats.</td>
<td>致子</td>
<td>致子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>促 見識 a mischievous disposition, liking to play jokes.</td>
<td>科</td>
<td>科</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**KIAI.**

Old-sounds, ka, ha, ga, kai, and kap. In Canton, kai; — in Swatow, kai and koi; — in Amoy, kai and ke; — in Fuchau, kai and ka; — in Shanghai, ka and kin; — in Ch'iu, kini.

**From white and to compare.**

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.

### 百年

The couple have grown old together.

### 魚水

[as amicable as] the fish and the water.

### 士子

An able vigorous officer.

### 與子

I will go with you.

### 運夜亦

Morning and night he must consort with them.

**To act badly is 役;** — the manner and reason for it to be determined by the context.

**From mouth and all.**

The harmony of birds; distant music or melody, as the sound of bells or drums; the songling of the wind.

### 鳥鳴

Their sweet concert was heard afar.

### 北風

The whistling of the northern wind.

**The rippling sound of water; incessant rain and wind.**

### 湖水

The murmuring waters of the River Hwai.

### 步

Occurs used for the last.

To dig the nails into; to pinch; to enter, to go into.

### 花兒

To pluck a flower; to tear into strips, as the edges of paper; to pull to bits.

### 憔

A felicitous plant, the 萍 which appears to denote a fern resembling the common brake, but not yet fully expanded.

### 斯石

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.

### 梯四或五step, which lead up a landing.

### 用 a parapet or balustrade on the sides of steps, to put flowers.

### 級 an official grade.

### 遊金
to walk the golden steps — or palace, the privilege of the three highest Hanlin graduates; also called 玉 and 天 the gemmed or heavenly steps.

### 台 your house or mansion.

### 至 at the top of the steps, high in office.

### 次 literary office or degree.

**孔步亦步以 聖 for** Con-tentius reached the summit of excellence only step by step.
天 | the stars κυ in Taurus; the phrase is also used for the Milky Way in 天 | 夜色凉如水 [in the seventh 月] the Galaxy at night is clear as water, — so that the Herdboy and Weaver can be seen.

在 Cantonese. The town; a row of houses.

去 | to go into town, as from the country; to go abroad.

或 | or; to go ashore.

解 | 解针治 | sharpen the needle to mend the old clothes.

解 | 旧 | Old garments.

解 | 解 | 荷针治 | sharpen the needle to mend the old clothes.

解 | 旧 | Old garments.

从 | From horn, knife, and oz.; q. d.; cutting open a horn; the second form is common; it is interchanged with some of its compounds.

老 | To open, to take off or apart; to extricate; to disconnect, to sever; to dissipate, to scatter; to dispel, as sorrow; to explain, to understand, to make clear; to stop; to do away with the effects of; to release, as from bonds; an explanation, a commentary; a trace of.

老 | 带 | to unloosen the girdle.

除 | 除 | to neutralize, as the effects of a poison; to propitiate or exercise novices influences.

说 | 说 | to make clear.

释 | 註 | an explanation, a comment.

释 | 言 | to preach on, to expound.

释 | 無 | there's no way of escape from it.

释 | 錯 | the explanation is wrong.

释 | 應 | to alleviate sorrow, to dispel grief.

释 | 手 | to urinate.

释 | 窮 | to raise a siege; to settle a quarrel.

释 | 罪 | let me explain my error; I beg your pardon.

释 | 罪 | to allay heat, as by cooling drinks.

释 | 飢 | to quench thirst.

任 | to retire from office.

唱 | 心 | to sing a cheerful ballad.

解 | 難 | to succor, as in extremity; to relieve one in straits.

制 | to set at variance; annoying interference.

放 | to explain away, as a difficulty; scattered, as a crowd.

舍 | to discriminate.

殊不可 | I really can't understand what it means.

息, 或 | 私, 或 拆 | 給 to make up a quarrel, to settle amicably; to explain the difficulty and become friends.

属 | to take off the shoes.

尸 | magic arts of the Taoists, who pretend to vivify a corpse.

脱 | 脱 | to let go; to free, as a grasp; to let off; to escape, as from punishment.

脱 | 脱 | 脱 | 脫 or 脫 | a Buddhist term for self-liberation, or the state of liberation (vimokscha), of which 脫 eight enfranchisements (ashtau vimokshas) are enumerated, being as many intellectual states through which their writers say every arhan 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 | 送 | to forward, as a culprit.

發 | 發 | to forward on, as boxes.

贻 | 贻 | to send on the duties — to Peking.

押 | or | 差 | escort the escort or guard of a prisoner.

案 | 案 | to remit a case to a higher court.

報 | 報 | to forward with a report.

元 | 元 | the first of the kujin graduates at a tripes.

Read kiai in the sense of 聰. Idle, remiss.

不 | 不 | 千 | 千 not carelessly occupying his post.
From shelter and to forward as the phonetic.

chüi An apartment adjoining or in a yangmum where persons can stay, or visitors be received; a sort of hospice; a lodging for subordinate officers.

公 or 公 地方 a public office, away from the chief yangmum; a magistrate's lodging, or where he temporarily holds his court.

From 交 a spear and 干 to hold up with both hands, as to alarm an intruder; occurs used for a boundary, and the next.

To warn, to caution; to guard, to watch against; to beware of, to refrain from, as wine; to observe a regimen; to inhibit; to wean from the use of; to inform; to prepare for; cautions, injunctions, precepts, prohibitions; a limit; a region.

口 to be careful of one's diet; to fast, to live sparingly.

切 most carefully guard against.

烟房 a prescription for curing opium smokers.

斷 断 quite cured of the habit.

殺 avoid killing animals

條 rules to be observed.

既種既 having the seed and also seen after the utensils.

不 玉 ought we not to warn each other daily?

勤 or 勤 to urge to break off, as a vise.

酒 to abstain from wine or spirits.

以 吾 in order to deter others after them.

河 the river's limit.

警 保 sedulously guard against all hazards.

受 受 to take orders, as a priest or nun; it is done by burning moxa on the head in many places.

憤 情 carefully observant of and fearing to offend, as a disciple.
To walk irregularly; to walk awry.

To walk irregularly; to walk awry.

A small tablet, the made of jade; it was over a foot long, and held by officials in olden times when in court as an index of their rank.

From disease and petty.

A scratch, a little sore; an itching place; the itch; to scratch.

An itch sore.

A variety of lepra or scab.

A more scratch, a trifling sore.

The itch.

No more serious than a ringworm or an itch.

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 snder; to now strike; in Buddhism, a world, a sphere, a division, a condition.

Refines of a grave (Can-
tonesa).

A boundary stone.

A frontier; to border on; adjoining.

The boundary, the frontier.

Restricted; a limit in time or place.

The edge, as of a lot.

Decoration must mark the limit.

The world of thought; a Buddhist term (manojyata) for the mental faculties.

This 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.

The upper, middle, and lower worlds, heaven, man, and earth, over which gods are placed; the Buddhists call them the world of desire, form, and void or formless (tri-bhaja).

A red spotted lizard, the snake.

Six inches long, with small scales or a long tail, common in damp places; it is considered to be transformed from a swallow, and is employed as a tonic or aphrodisiac; this name is usually applied to the gecko, but the description answers rather better to a species of chameleon or Anolis.

Facings on clothes, or the stripes on a uniform; long robes.

Read hiat'. Coverings for the knees.

The sole fish or plaice; the flounder; it is called 鐺. The fish in Canton; 鯉 is in Peking; and in other places.

Hard, like stone; rocky; firm, immovable.

A corpse and an old form of the word contracted; q.v.; the body returned to a clod of earth, or placed on clods, and got to its end; the second form is most used.

To reach to, to arrive at in time or place; a limit; the set time; termination, summit.

The horizon.

Lack without limit or end; — said of curses.

It is now the summer solstice.

There was no place [the virtue of Yu] did not reach to.

Nobody knows where they reach to; — said of mountain wilds.

From on and to injure.

A gilded bull; a strong animal, as castrated ones usually are.

The punishment of castration.

Plants growing up in a confused manner, which the character is supposed to delineate; it is not the same as 丰 easy.
**K'IAI.**

Old sounds, ka. *In Canton, k'ai and hai;— in Swatow, k'ai; — in Amoy, k'ai; — in Fuhchau, k'ai; — in Shanghai, k'n; — in Chin², k'ai.*

From hand and altogether.

From hand and altogether.

To rub, to wipe with the hand; to brush, to clean; a kind of long drum or sounding-board.

1 乾淨 wipe [the shoes] clean.
2 扫 to deface by rubbing; to rub and chafe; to scour off.
3 埋薊 rub it against the wall; (Cantonese.)
4 行迹 | 親人 to brush by one.

| 訓 | to wipe the face. |
| 訓 | to rush against one, as in the streets; to elbow one's way. |
| 訓 | Name of a straight, graceful, and durable tree which grows on the grave of Confucius; a model, a pattern, an example. |
| 訓 | a mold; a precedent; a rule; an exemplar. |

**KIAH.**

Old sounds, kong and kiang. *In Canton kong and keong; — in Swatow, kong, kiang, and kian; — in Amoy, kong, k'iong, and k'ian; — in Fuhchau, kiong, k'iong, k'ing, k'ang, and hung; — in Shanghai, k'iong, k'iang, and kong; — in Chin², 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 k'iang 長江 | or Long River, also known as Ta k'iang 太江 | or Great River, and in Kiangsu as the Yang-tsz' k'iang 江 淮, the river in the province of Yang, one of the nine provinces of Yü; met. a country, a province.

江水九| 黨, nine affluents of the Yang-tsz'.

江客 itinerant traders or professional men; hence 老江 is a man who knows a ruse, a tricky fellow, one who has seen a thing or two; a travel, a well-informed man.

江豚或 豚 a porpoise found in the Yang-tsz'.

江右 and 左 the south and north sides, or right and left banks of the Yang-tsz' River.

江人 a northerner, one from beyond the river. (Cantonese.)

江来水水去 the water came and went by the river; — i.e. he wastes money as fast as he gets it.

江星 a star near the Milky Way, which helps people across the water.

**QIANG.**

神農, derived from 水 the river of this name.

太公 or 子牙 a famous general, v. c. 1122; — when his name is used as a charm, the phrase 在此 He is here, is added.

江水九 | 江, one of the headwaters of the River Yang-tsz'.

江帆 To lift up, in which sense it is a synonym of 江 扯 to carry on a pole.

江anie From man and boundary; it is nearly the same as the next.

江帆 To lie down; stretched out; stiffened, prostrate; to push over.

江帆 To fall; fallen, prostrate.

江帆 | to get vexed with, to oppose; to be willful.

江帆 hands stiff and become numb with cold.

江帆 | to recline, as if asleep; stretched at full length.

江帆 willful, immovable, set in his way.
Kiang.

放 | or 松 | and 收 | to loosen and draw in the reins; to slack off and restrain.
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 萬年木 i.e. the everlasting wood, used for bars and parts of carriages, especially pins and wedges.

| vigorous, brawny.

From plant and a limit; the second and full form is now mostly disused, but the third is common, though not correct.

Ginger; applied also to other plants of the same family as the Alpinia, Ama- mum, Carumum, and those in which the aromatic taste is perceptible.

生 | fresh ginger.

黃 | a yellow dye, turmeric.

黃 | 粉 or 黃 | 材料 curry-powder.

請 計 | 人 to invite one to drink ginger wine — after a birth; hence in Canton, where the custom prevails, 聲 1 denotes having a child.

子 | or 芽 | or | 嫩兒 | tender ginger; the small ginger roots; their color is reddish.

真 | or 高真 | galangal root (Alpinia galanga); it comes from Kao-cheu in the south-west of Kwangtung; its fruit, known as galanga cardamoms, is used in medicine.

通神明 | ginger exhilarates and clears the system.

鹽 | salted ginger relish, a condiment.

煑 | to toast ginger by throwing it on the fire wrapped in wet paper.

Gravel, small stones.

點 漲 沃 | the pebbles in the shallow brooks.

A leguminous plant (Cassia tora,) whose seeds called 花 英 明 are used in eye diseases; they are small, bean-like seeds, black and shining.

這 旗 | chiang A beautiful variety of small kidney bean, common in northern China, a species of Dolichos with very long pods; the beans are called 白 | 立 and 背 | 立, both green and white, representing two species; the pods are eaten as 菜 | or string beans.

一 看 看 | a cue like a bean-pod.

From stone and work; it is used with 砪 | a spar.

Flag | chiang A bridge of stepping stones; a stone foot-bridge; reliable.

徒 | a way-side or foot-bridge.

德 | 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.

講 | chiang 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 | 究 | disagreeable; not well tasted; inelegant.

求 | or | 究 to inquire into the truth of; to analyze, to search out, for the purpose of teaching.

究 得 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.
和 to propose peace, to talk about a settlement.
習 to practice, to get accustomed to.
解文 to lecture on literature.
不再 no need of speaking more, I know all about it.
心 honest talk, a real opinion.
面子 on good terms with; to say pleasant things.
西 to carp at this and that.
妥 all is agreed upon; finally arranged.
經 a smooth-tongued salesman.
事 to attend to business; to speak or request about a matter.
話 to speak; set discourse; talk, speech.
且不 we will not speak of that now.
章兒 a great talker, a chatterbox.
精 To plow, to cultivate the soil.
雨下透了该地 when the rain has moistened the ground, then plow it up.
腿 An unauthorized character.
hard that has become hard on the hand and foot; callous skin; a corn.
修去子 to remove bunions.
腿 roots; the branches of roots.
腿 roots of trees, those which are near the surface.
根 人 an untrustworthy man.
竹 bamboo canes; whanges.
虎 a white day lily, a species of Hemerocallis.
裙 A swathing-cloth to carry infants pick-a-pack, or which serves as a cradle for them.
裙 the cloth which confines a child; it is sometimes a wadded sack, others make it square with corner cords.

钱 Money, coin; the cord which runs through a number of cash; a string of a thousand cash; to thread cash on a cord.
冥 paper ingots burned to the dead.
白 silver in bullion.
赢 he had millions of money in store.

江 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.
收 to run in for shelter, as boats.
口 a port, a mart.
舶 pilot boats; tug-boats.
本 native junks, those which ply only on the river.
谷 products of every clime.
舡 an anchorage.
漁 the reedy creeks where the fishermen's lamps—sparkle as they fish.
脚 the embarkment; a port.
脚 an old name at Canton for ships from India.
說入 he talks very reasonably.

读 From water and to descend; used for 聱洪 a flood, and also read 聱.

泽 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-foo to the River Wei.

泽 the inundation frightened me.

泽 a reckless, dissolute age—sed. like a shoreless sea.

绛 A deep, red color like the petals of the shoe-flower or Hibiscus rosa-sinensis; rosy, crimson.

工 the dyer's art.

紫 a purplish or deep rose color.

州 a small inferior department.

县 a district, both in the southwest of Shansi on the Yellow River.

帳 帳以受徙 to display a red curtain and get scholars,—refers to a noted scholar in the Ta'ung dynasty, and has became a term for starting a school.

虹 An unauthorized character used in the North for 黄虹 the rainbow; it has been composed to represent its common sound, and offers an instance of the use of a phonetic in the formation of new characters.

从 From a place and to descend; the second ancient form is now only used as a primitive.

降 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.

落 to descend, as a bird or snow.

生 to be born into, to become incarnate.

世 to come in the world, as a supernatural being.
Kiang.

| 福 | to bless, to send happiness. |
| 附国 | to go down the steps to meet a guest. |
| 留立 | to degrade in rank but retain in office,—in order to give the officer a chance to do better. |
| 入 | when will you give me the light of your presence?—a fulsome phrase. |
| 何 | how much trouble you have taken to visit me. |
| 明 | apparent promotion but a real descent—from power, as when one is shelved to a high nominal post. |
| 汉 | to reduce and transfer to another post. |
| 奇才 | Heaven has sent us a great genius. |
| 香 | a resinous wood like cedar, burned by the Taoists at worship. |

流星 | a meteor fell. |
火 | to reduce a fever. |

Read 慕. To submit; to return to loyalty and allegiance, to throw down arms and give in; to reduce to terms. |

按 | to give up rebellion. |

骑 | to return to loyal rule. |

兵 | troops coming in to their duty. |

魔 | to exorcise or bind the demons or effigies; one furious-looking temple guardian brandishes a 魔杖 or restraining-demon club. |

龙伏虎 | he reduces the dragon and humbles the tiger;—said of Yoh Wang or the Chinese Esculapian. |

星 | a star in Aries, which brings fair weather, when it is on the meridian in the fifth moon. |

服 | to surrender to rightful authority. |


K'iang.

Old sounds, k'ung and k'iang. In Canton, k'ung, k'iang, and hong;—in Swatow, k'iao, k'iang, and k'ong;—in Amoy, k'io and k'ong;—in Fuhchau, k'io and k'ong;—in Shanghai, t'siang, k'iang, and jiang;—in Chifu, k'iang.

羌 | a sheep and a man; g.d. a shepherd, the distinctive features of the savage western tribes being to rear sheep; the first is the common form, and sometimes wrongly used for k'iang. It is a surname; the second is used for k'iang and ginger. |

An ancient tribe in Tangut, shepherd nomads living from early times west of Sz'ch'uen and Kansu; they are commonly known as the Scythian tribes; some think it denotes the Kuns of Hindustan legends; contrary, strong, obstinate; educated, elegant; an interjection; to return. |

羌 | or | tribes on the west of China. |

自 | I dared not but come with their offerings. |

内 | Ah! he excused himself,—in order to employ others. |

食 | In want. |

量 | famished and helpless, said of fledgelings. |

蝗 | a term for such coleopterous insects as the Aeuchus or Scarabeus, which lay their eggs in dung. |

蝗 | a small species of Scarabeus, to which an apothecary is sometimes likened; it is also called

推丸 | the pill-roller, a word like pilularia in its application. |

蝗之志在于转丸, the skill of the tumbler-dung is seen best in rolling its ball. |

骸 | The sobbing of infants, the unceasing wail of children. |

腔 | From flesh and empty; the second form is unusual, and confined to tunes, but is interchanged with the other in certain senses. |

腔 | Hollow, vacant, puffed; a hollow bone; a horse's flank; the breast or throat, when the head is gone; a tune, the air of a ballad; the patois or brogue of a place; vain, pretensions, puffed up. |
From wood and empty.

愽

From 弓 a bow and 支 a border; the first form is the most common, and considered by some to be not altogether synonymous with the other.

| 水 acids, as 稞 | 水 nitric acid; — a foreign term. |
| 乞 to beg with threats. |
| 壣 or 壣 vigorous, hale, in the prime of life, forty years old; | met. sturdy troops. |
| 他比我 | he is cleverer than I. |
| 弱 | weak and robust and puny. |
| 爭 | to wrangle; try who is the strongest. |
| 暴 or 暴 turbulent, peevish. |
| 㱜 a robber, a highwayman, a bandit. |
| 凱 | a little improved, stronger, better, brighter. |
| 五軍兵 | the five divisions of an army. |
| 夢 | to compel one to sell; a forcible sale. |
| 舌 | double-tongued. |
| 自 | enduring, persevering, firm. |
| 持 | violent; boastful. |
| 稱之 | how decided and valorous are the magpies! |
| 算是 | or perhaps | I think that will be better; that will be more agreeable. |
| 賞賜百千 | he gave him more than a hundred thousand. |
| 堅 | how firm in his energy! |

| to urge on, to exert one's strength; to pursue after, to resist forcibly. |

| A trap or gin set in the path to catch animals; a net for birds. |
### KIAO

Old sounds, kio, kok, kot, gio, and gok. In Canton, kao and kin; in Swatow, kio, kíó, kíé, k'án, and kúé; in Amoy, kao, kiao, and hiao; in Fuzhau, kan, kieu, kêu, ká, kao, and kió; in Shanghai, kio, ko, and jio; in Chihs, kiao.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>交 (chiao)</td>
<td>to deliver over, as a shop to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>代 (chiao)</td>
<td>to hand everything over, to get free of the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手 (chiao)</td>
<td>a trading constituent; also hand to hand fighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>凱 (chiao)</td>
<td>to deliver over, to unite, to join; to deliver up or hand over to, to communicate with; to pay to, to exchange; to copulate; trade, barter, dealing with; contiguous, conterminous; intercourse of society, friendship; intimately; the part of a garment that folds over the breast; placed before a horary character shows that the hour has just begun; prefixed to other verbs denotes a present action, as 请 transmitting it; 計 requesting him to do it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爪 (chiao)</td>
<td>to deliver over, as a shop to another.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dragon of thickets and morasses, which has scales, but no horn; the description, size, and figure are intended to denote the crocodile, which has been nearly driven into Siam from southern China, and is now regarded as mythical, the gavial family; the popular idea contained in the name 蛇 or ant-dragon, that it is gradually produced in the earth by myriads of ants, is curiously like the snakes that are found in ants' nests near Bahia in Brazil.

**Kiao**

A long legged bird, the 號, described as having a mallard's body, long legs, and a reddish feather crest; the color is dull yellowish; it nests on high trees, and makes its nest in their hollows; the young bite hold of its wings, and are thus carried down to get their food of fish; another name is 魚 fish ibis; it is probably the egret, or a bird akin to the ibis.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chiao</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鯊</td>
<td>chiao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>a mermaid, said to weep pearls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬</td>
<td>the mango fish (<em>Poly- measures zanthomnuens</em>) common at Macao, from which some have erroneously derived the foreign name of the town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嬌</td>
<td>Beautiful, delicate, comely, graceful; dear, lovely; an elegant, affected manner; a stylish figure; to pet, to bring up delicately; indulged, petted; to cry for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妻</td>
<td>to spoil by over fondness, as to wink at a child's vices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>客</td>
<td>the distinguished guest, i.e. one newly married into a family; a son-in-law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>侯</td>
<td>teasing, crying for, as spoiled children do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>娘</td>
<td>a kind, winning voice; a high, quenous tone, like a woman's voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妻</td>
<td>my dear wife, my dear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妻</td>
<td>my pet, my darling daughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黃</td>
<td>the yellow beauty, i.e. wine, spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>態</td>
<td>lady-like, genteel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鮮</td>
<td>fresh, beautiful, a Hebe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>bashful, retiring, modest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腫</td>
<td>to be sprightly, winsome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妩</td>
<td>delicate, as a tinct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橄</td>
<td>seductive, fascinating, siren like.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>驕</td>
<td>chiao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傲</td>
<td>overbearing, haughty, proud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傲</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傲</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傲</td>
<td>impetuous, testy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傲</td>
<td>great self-assurance.</td>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鷖</td>
<td>chiao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>from its chock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鷵</td>
<td>the long tailed or Tartar pheasant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chiao</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>撒</td>
<td>from heart and curved; resembles the last.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>撒</td>
<td>A low-minded man flushed with success; bragging; self-indulgent; kind, compassionate towards the sad.</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>撒</td>
<td>Lucky; prosperous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>保</td>
<td>to honestly.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>撒</td>
<td>Name of a river; a vast prospect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>擺</td>
<td>from water and eminent; to sprinkle, as by hand; to irrigate, to moisten; to dip; illiberal; pernicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>to water flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燈</td>
<td>to dip candles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>澀</td>
<td>diligent in dressing a garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>an infamous custom, bad reputation of a country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>unfaithful, ungrateful contrary to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鷟</td>
<td>chiao</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>嘉</td>
<td>Talkative, garrulous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鶴</td>
<td>verbose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>無其志也 he boasted and talked about all his plans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>膠</td>
<td>chiao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牛皮</td>
<td>cow's glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黃明</td>
<td>clarified glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>也</td>
<td>isinglass, fish-glue.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>麪筋</td>
<td>wheat-flour and lime mixed for joiner's work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膠</td>
<td>well-boiled glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粘</td>
<td>to glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陶</td>
<td>an old name for a kind of prefectural college.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>擾</td>
<td>擾乎 what utter confusion and turmoil!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>非見君子德貴孔</td>
<td>when I see the princely man, his virtuous fame draws him close to me.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**KIAO.**

1. **burrows of marmots, said to be arranged in regular rows; these cannot well be wild hogs, as the native dictionary describes them, but may be like the Syrian coney, the *Hyrax* or daman.**

**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.

2. **similar to the next.**

**From daylight and sunshine.**

3. **similar to the next.**

**Similar to the last.**

4. **White and brilliant, like a fine gem, as the opal.**

**The sparkling stars.**

5. **if you doubt me, there is above the bright sun watching me.**

6. **From silk and to cross as the phonetic.**

**To bind around, to wrap; to strangle; to twist; to turn, as a crank or windlass; uncommonly blunt.**

7. **to twist ropes.**

8. **to twist rather tighter.**

9. **a turban, such as the Fukien sailors wear.**

10. **to spin thread.**

11. **a threefold cord.**

12. **to strangle one's self.**

13. **the windlass used to hoist boats up the sluices in the Grand Canal; the stake at which criminals are strangled.**

14. **to condemn to be strangled.**

15. **or to strangle a criminal.**

16. **blunt and severe, as a Cato.**

17. **two men to pick at and expose people's faults.**

---

**KIAO.**

1. **the power of cohesion.**

2. **banded for one purpose, either good or bad.**

3. **united as glue and varnish, very intimate.**

4. **unalterable love.**

5. **bandoline used by women in dressing the hair.**

6. **a medicine of tortoise-shell, deer's antlers, and tiger's bones boiled together.**

7. **a medical glue named from Tung-o-bien, in Shantung, where the Glue Well furnishes water possessing peculiar properties in which ass skin is boiled seven days; it is taken as a tonic.**

8. **a maritime district on the southwest side of Shantung peninsula.**

9. **unsteady, irregular; to offset and confuse, as in rendering accounts; used with the next.**

10. **Something indistinctly seen in the distance; confused.**

---

**KIAO.**

1. **regulations; 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.**

---

**KIAO.**

1. **The second form is disused, though deemed to be most proper for the name of the plant.**

2. **A medicinal plant, the root 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 *viu*. A remote wild; the lair or form of a wild beast.

---

**KIAO.**

1. **Silk of a bluish yellow color; a sash, a bandage.**

**Crafty, black poodles with large mouths, such as are reared in the northern provinces, though other descriptions assimilate the animal designated nearer to the genet; wily, crafty, as the domblings of a fox; wild, maddened; cruel; specious, cunning.**

2. **a wily chap, a sharper.**

3. **tricky, fraudulent.**

4. **a wily plan.**

5. **deceitful.**

6. **ranging, ungovernable, perverse.**

7. **a young rascal, a street Arab; a clever lad.**

8. **to force a creditor to take less than his due.**

9. **a fraudulent villain.**

10. **a black Peking dog.**

11. **the clever rabbit with his three burrows; met. don't trust him.**

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**KIAO.**

1. **frequently used for the last, but referring rather to females; the second form is unusual, and also read *hiao*.**

2. **Handsome, pretty; clever, intriguing, flattering; artful.**

3. **a petted, indulged youth with an overbearing, willful disposition.**

4. **beautiful, winsome; captivating.**

5. **attractive, desirous to please, coquettish.**

6. **a pretty and petted lad.**

---

**KIAO.**

1. **lewd, dissolute; amorous, in love.**

2. **a youth in love.**

3. **in love, passionately attached to (Cantonese).**
Like the last.
Handsome, beautiful.

Read choh, A thread tied to an arrow to draw it back after shooting.

Read kih, 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 ant; to wriggle; to stretch out; the withering of a snake is 

From dart and curved, it occurs interchanged with the next.

An arrow issuing from the bow; straight; to bend to; to straighten, to rectify, to correct what is wrong; to falsify, to simulate; to usurp, to exercise undue authority; martial, strong, obstinate; a dissembler; deceitful.

Leg wrappers; to reel; to wind around; to bind; to deliver up, to hand over; to surrender, as to an officer; to pay a mulet; to act violently.

Read from silk and gliding as the phonetic.

Reading Chinese characters, some text appears to be garbled or unclear, making it difficult to translate accurately. The text includes terms related to clothing, weaving, and maritime activities, among others.
From hand and to rouse.

To stir up or about; to convince; to free, to disorder; to beguile into doing evil; to annoy, to incommodate; to excite, to make discontented.

乱 to make a disturbance, to raise a row; to throw into disorder, as banditti.

打你 I have incommoded you, said by a visitor.

是也 to dispute warmly.

赋我心 designing only to perturb my mind.

日夜 constantly doing evil, as thieves and gamblers.

混 impudent interference.

勺 mixed evenly.

唆 to annoy and provoke.

星 a blackleg, a baleful star.

拏 to embroil, to stir up, as sedition; to stand out against others, as the single jurymen.

捔 To roll up many things, or tie them fast; to tie round.

捔乃千 tie the spears fast.

捔或数 tied up tightly, as with cords.

痢 A colic with gripes.

痢痢 the Asiatic cholera.

痢痢 the bowel pains.

轎 A small covered chair, such as can cross a mountain; a palanquin.

子 or 一顶; or 一乘, or 一座 one sedan, one chair.

竹 a bamboo sedan, the cheapest kind.

杠 sedan poles or thills.

花 or 喜 a bridal sedan.

坐 to ride in a sedan.

坐子 one who is plucked at cards by his fellows.

担 the short pole used to support the chair.

夫或揺 the chair-bearers.

按 or a tip the chair, so as to receive the sitter.

八座 a sedan with eight bearers, as a governor's, but the governor-general's 八八座 has eight bearers and eight outriders.

駢駸 a mule litter.

舆 a light chair, otherwise called 山 a mountain chair.

烧马 burn his sedan and horse — i. e. he is dead, these paper things being fired the instant the breath has gone.

嶺 The ridge or watershed of a high peak, where the water cannot stay; a hill-path.

嶺 I also went along the level road, stumbling and toddling as I stepped.

嗜 Uneven; rough, as a path; uneasy, mind not quiet.

我亦行路 我亦行路 I also went along the level road, stumbling and toddling as I stepped.

叫叫 To call to or upon; to cry out; the cries or voices of animals and birds; to send for; to name; to command; to tell to do, to persuade; to sing, as an insect; to induce, to cause, in which sense it is often only a sign of the passive voice; by, with; named, called, termed.

魂 to invoke the spirits of persons who have fainted, or are in a fit.

风吹了 the wind blew them about.

明月入行 the bright moon leads people to go abroad.

不相 not on speaking terms.

一就到 he comes when he is called.

赋贼 to cry Thieves!

救命 to cry out for help, to cry Murder.

他来 or 伊 in Shanghai, or 他 in Canton, call him here.

喊 to bawl out, to yell to, to call loud.

色 only the name of; nominal, like a sinecure.

破口嗓 to bawl one's self hoarse.

甚麼名字 what is it called? what's the name of this?

大話 the hum of much talking.

嘯 Similar to the preceding.

To wail; to call after; to roar; a classifier of horses from their neighing.

哭 crying and sobbing.

忼不要 bawl out in reply.

忼 a deep tone.

忼 to call out.

馬二千 two thousand horses.

徵 From a step and gliding.

To go around, to take a turn, either to ward off or to obtain; to assume; a sort of defensive palisades across streams to prevent savages landing; a narrow road; frontiers; end of.

妙 mysterious, hard to understand.

外 beyond the limits.

遊禁盜 to go on circuit and put down or prevent robberies.

Read chiao, and interchanged with kiao. To desire; to pray into; to seek; lucky, fortunate; to follow, to imitate.

懶 I dislike those who make their wisdom to consist in prying.

福 to seek for happiness.

侶 succeeding; happily, as in answer to prayer.
**KIAO.**

Read *kiao*. To cause, to induce, to make, to enable.

1. **你 好** this [medicine] will make you well.

2. **留落 野人家** avoid all excuse for the vagabonds staying in the country.

**酵**

From *spirits* and *filial duty*. Leaven, the residuum left after distilling arrack.

**發** yeast cakes.

**麪** leavened harm, or *yeast*, which is usually the *酒* or cakes made from the mash of spirits.

**餃**

From *to eat* and adjoining as the phonetic.

**餃** A meat dumpling.

1. **餃** or 丸 kneaded flour paste boiled in water, and made in a triangular shape, containing a bit of meat; they are also called 類食 from their shape.

**鬃**

Pivots on which a door turns; a hinge, a joint; a clamp, a haasp; to inlay metals; in some places used as a verb, to clip, to shear; to cut, as hair.

1. **鬃** a pair of shears.

**鎖**

1. **鎖** bolt of a Chinese lock.

**紙花** to cut out artificial flowers.

Read *ziao*. A slender knife, the **刀** or, with which barbarians cut the hair in the ear and nose.

**較**

From *carriage* and adjoining; used with the next.

**較** To compare; to measure strength; to try the accuracy or worth of; dissimilar; rather, somewhat more; in general.

1. **量** to see which can drink the most; but **量** is to compare measures.

**好** to compare; to argue.
**K'iao.**

1. To compare their weights; also, the heavier.
2. Trials of archery.
3. To measure or gauge.
4. ers, sooner, earlier, quicker.
5. To compare them.
6. Generally, on the average.
7. Glittering, bright.
8. 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.

**'chiao** To compare; to collate, to revise books; to recompense; to examine, to judge of; a pen for beasts; stocks for the feet; a lockup; to oppose, as when sparring; to join battle.

**K'iao.**

1. I have compared them and found no error.
2. Though wronged he did not seek revenge.
3. To revise, as for publication.
4. To correct, as a proof; to make accurate.
5. To adjust, to carefully compare, to scrutinize.
6. To compare accounts, to audit.

Read h'iao. 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. An officer over city gates.
2. A school-house, a seminary.
3. A man who keeps a pond, but the term seems to have been applied too to purveyors and bailiffs of the menage.

Ch'iao also the 'hiao' indicate (or are for) teaching.

**K'iao.**

Old sounds, k'io, k'ok, gio, and gok. In Canton, k'in, hao, hii, and k'ao; in Swatow, k'a, ki, k'a, k'io, and k'd; in Amoy, kiao, k'tao and k'io; in Fuhchau, k'ien and ngien; in Shanghai, tso and do; in Ch'iu, k'iao.

From foot and curved or eminent; it is also read k'io.

To raise the feet, as when sitting; to lift them high, as when climbing; to march; prancing, caracoling; tickled, pleased; to collide with.

D'iao to play into another's hands, as sharpers do.

D'iao into sandals or spiked shoes in which to ascend hills.

Feet to put up the feet (as on a stool) and wait patiently; i.e. I am in no hurry.

'iao martial, noble, as a charger; puffed up, as with pride.

You reared you have been riding my footsteps, you have been playing me false.

Ch'iao floating; unsettled.

Legs to cross the legs; the stroke to the right in writing, like that in t'io or G; the surname is thus called 'hiao' or cross-legged Ch'ing.

In Fuhchau. To take advantage of another's ignorance or necessity; to speak in irony, saying one thing and meaning another.

From wood and down; the second form is unusual.

A sled 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 eminent; the first is erroneously, but commonly used for h'iao.

Hao thin soil.

Hao, there are both fertile and barren lands.

From to beat and high; it resembles 'tiao' to roll.

Hiao a short club, a baton, a beater; to pound hard; to strike sideways; to tap, to rap on; to rattle on; to take, as aman in chess; to mark time.

Ch'iao to mark or tone the rhythm of poetry.
of the last.

Many used as a contracted form of the last.

A thorny kind of malvaceae; it has greenish red flowers, which are edible and slightly bitter; one drawing resembles the holly-look.

Very handsome as an Althea.

Long tail-feathers, which turn up; to elevate; to raise the head, to look up; high, elevated; a kind of alarm flag; excelling; dangerous, suspended, distant.

To raise the head

To look for hopefully.

Stately, as trees; hazardous as a falling ledge.

Spring bursting forth.

To cock up the tail.

A feather coif.

A medicine, the oval carpels of a species of Anchoa.

High; stilted; often written 高脚; high legs; the 高 1 會 or still holiday lasts in the North for three days in the third moon.

To fly downwards.

To soar and sail round, and round, as a falcon.

From one representing an obstacle, and as it inundates; the original form of the next.

Air striving to free itself.

From work and air stopped; the last was the old form.

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.

Fine work, well done.

An ingenious mode or pattern.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>匠 or 手 a skilled workman, a cunning hand.</td>
<td>甄 or 晴 a turned-up nose, a nose retroussé.</td>
<td>撇 To whip, as a horse; to screen; to lay hold of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言言色 from fine words and a smooth bearing seldom indicate virtue.</td>
<td>吟 to pry a cavity, an opened hole.</td>
<td>从 hand and down; it is interchanged with 撬 in some senses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笑arful smiles; ogling; affable.</td>
<td>類 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.</td>
<td>To pry up or open; to raise by a lever or crow-bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笑情 for what dimples, as she artfully smiled!</td>
<td>九 the nine passages of the body.</td>
<td>釘 to pry up a door; met. a thief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拼 a fortunate opportunity.</td>
<td>— 一注意 he is thoroughly stupid, not a hole is open.</td>
<td>捲 a crow-bar; a handspike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捷 good at repartee, witty.</td>
<td>合 of the same mind.</td>
<td>不动 it will not move; it can't be raised or pried open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言言如簧 his speech is alluring as a flute.</td>
<td>七 the seven openings — in a sage's heart.</td>
<td>孔 to make an opening with a spike, to pry open a hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大 若抽 this great genius acts like a simpleton.</td>
<td>懂 I see how it is.</td>
<td>破了 broke it in raising it up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拔 ingenious, complex, as a machine.</td>
<td>靈 clever; sprightly, ardent.</td>
<td>动 cantonese wrongly used for 釘.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妻常伴拙夫眠 a clever wife is usually mated to a dunce.</td>
<td>百 all the pores, as in the skin.</td>
<td>动 to coil the cue on the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>估 a fine plan, a shrewd device.</td>
<td>地承于山川 the springs in the hills are the adits or pores of the earth.</td>
<td>蒐 composed of eminent repeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月 the seventh moon, — when women 乞 pray for skill in needlework.</td>
<td>特未中 you are very wide of the mark.</td>
<td>High, elevated, turned up at the ends; raised or curved above the level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>遇 or 恰 just then, it just happened at the time.</td>
<td>通 藥 sudorifics and stimulatory medicines.</td>
<td>弓兩頭 小 both ends of the bow curl up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言勿如直道 specious words are not equal to correct principles.</td>
<td>不得訣 he has not a good accent; he does not see it.</td>
<td>踩 tipped it up by stepping on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥 or 晴 as the parts of the character indicate; the tailor-bird, (Sylvia sutoria,) known as the 鳥 or clever housewife.</td>
<td>心 the intellect, power of comprehension.</td>
<td>頭白 a fish of the dace family, with a recurved mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>觀 The clever bird, as the parts of the character indicate; the tailor-bird, (Sylvia sutoria,) known as the 甄 or clever housewife.</td>
<td></td>
<td>簸子 the cue is turned up; he is dead. (Nanking.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**K'ie.**

Old sound, k'ɑ. In Canton, icle; — in Sueatone, ki采; — in Amoy, ḵa; — in Fuhchau, ki采; —
in Shanghai, kɑ; — in Chifu, k'ie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>病 From flesh and a scab; used with the next.</th>
<th>骨 Analogous to the last and interchanged with it; both are also pronounced DXVECTOR.</th>
<th>伽 A work adopted by the Buddhists for the sounds gu and ḵa, for which 伽 is also used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A disease of the hands and feet, which curls and cripples them, preventing their full use; to limp, to halt.</td>
<td>A malformation of the joints causing a contraction or stiffness of the limb; a congenital halt, a limping leg.</td>
<td>伽 or 讀 a monastery or monastery, from the Sanskrit sangharana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了 a lame leg.</td>
<td>了 a deficiency of the limb, or a stiffened muscle, that prevents its free use.</td>
<td>藍 a Chinese name for Buddha, and sometimes also applied to Kwanti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>了 a lame man.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
茄

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.

茄 [Chie]' or 即 [Chie] the egg-plant or brijal (Solanum melongena), also called in Shanghai 萄, an older term.

毛 [Okra or gumbo (Cantonese)].

KIEH.

Old sounds, kit, kip, and gist. In Canton, kit, kip, kät, and két; in Swatow, kat, kia, kiat, and kiap; —
in Amoy, kia, kiap, kiat, kiat, and keh; — in Fuhchau, kie and kah; — in Shanghai, kih, djih, and tai; — in Chifu, kie.

結

From silk and happy.

結, 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 knot; 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.

絹 or 打 to tie a knot.

絹 a skein of silk thread.

絹 to knit or crochet a net.

果 [The fruit has set;]

凝 [to coagulate, to congeal, to freeze, to stiffen.]

舌 tongue-tied, unable to speak.

賄 to pay up or on an account.

請 settled, made up, as a quarrel; paid all.

親 to contract a marriage.

願 [I will pay it to you by and by; he will receive retribution some day.]
From strength or sword and to take away.

To take by violence, to plunder; to rob openly; to match; hurried pestered; a Hindoo kalpa, an son or cycle; an era; suffering.

From irreproachable, the proud, the solitary, to the vigilant, to the pure-minded; an iron hook or strap fastened to the girdle.

The character is supposed to represent a man who has lost his right arm, being reduced from a son to a son.

Along, one only, orphan-like; a remnant; short; one who comes behind or last.

A halberd.

影孤单, left alone, no one to help; friendless and solitary.

然一身, left quite alone.

有…… wars, not a solitary man (not half a man) will be left; said of the effects of a drought.

larves of musquitoes; preeminent, as a flagstaff.

From water and a marking-line; occurs used with the next; the second and less used form is also the old name of a river in the south of Shensi.

Clear, limpid, pure; free from sin or defilement, ceremonially clean; neat, trim, tidy; untainted, above bribes, pure-handed; to purify, to correct.

清心: pure-minded; clean, limpid.

心: ingenuous, pure in heart, single-minded, unsullied.

己奉公: upright in attending to public duties.

水清玉: [like the] icy crystal and pure gem; irreproachable, undefiled.

处身高: to preserve one's integrity and purity.

盆侯: I have cleaned my cups and await your coming to have a chat.

Formerly used with the proceeding.

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.

羊: our oxen and sheep are all pure.

静: tranquil.

主義之道: the rules of just restraint.

齊: to regulate exactly.

案: to prepare a plentiful repast.

A hen-roost; a stick or perch for fowls to rest on.

From wood and perverse; see the last and next.

A hen-roost; cruel, savage; harsh, treacherous; 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 Shensi dynasty, n. c. 1815, detested for his cruelty.

| 豉 | luxuriant, as growing weeds |
| 鳥 | a hen-roost. |
| 棟 | a form, aspect of. |
| 惟 | proud and domineering. |
| 悉 | but the crimes of Shen exceed those of Kiich. |

A hero, one eminent for virtue and prowess; heroic; proud, self-willed; a tender blade of grain; to raise up.

英: a hero or heroine; a valiant man, a Chevalier Bayard.

有: the thrifty blades are growing long.

豪: a famous leader, as Caesar.

作: like a hero, well done; finely written, as a composition.

俊: a superior, leading man; said of scholars.

From wood over fire; sometimes used with the last.

| 魏 | a famous statesman and general of the After Chen dynasty, A. D. 556. |

From hand and roost or perverse; the first is also used as a synonym of the next.

To measure with the thumb and forefinger, to span; to measure an ell; to uncover.
From hand and why.

From hand and why.

To lift up or off, as a cover; to erect; to raise, as the skirt; to lift up to bear, to carry off; to bring to mind; to borrow; to make known, to state to superiors; to drive rapidly; uprooted, as a tree by force.

1 rank growing, as sedges.

鐵之 | when a tree falls utterly,

鐵 | to borrow money.

鐵 | a promissory note, a certificate of indebtedness.

項 | borrowed capital; the debts of a firm.

唇 | when the lips are opened the teeth get cold; — if you go away, I shall be lonely.

帖 | a paquinade, an anonymous charge, a placard.

封 | to take the seals from a door; met. to drink, because jugs of spirits are always sealed.

揚 | to publish abroad, as an accusation; to post one.

榜 | to publish the list of successful graduates.

幾則 | in shallow water raise your skirt to the knees.

蕨或短 | to make known others' defects, to find fault.

蓋紅巾 | to lift the red veil, a wedding ceremony.

鐵 | 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.

豆 | a sacrificial platter.

秃 | baldheaded.

襲 | a ticket or slip nailed on a door of a house which has been sealed up or confiscated.

竭 | To castrate a ram; a deer's skin.

室 | ancient name of a place near Wu-hiang hien; 劍 in the southeast of Shansi;

which derived its name of Weth-er House from the Huns who settled there about the fourth century.

羊 | a gilded goat; a wether; there is a discrepancy in this use, however, for in Chihli 子羊 is a ram, and 騏羊 is a wether.

托 | a Scythian word for warrior.

翳 | to beat the deer-skin drum to hasten the blossoming of the flowers.

竭 | a round or flat stone pillar or tablet; a high, isolated peak; an aiguille or sharp high rock like the Skellig Rock near Ireland; the 石 in Lin-yi hien on the coast of Chihli is a noted one; the flattening of birds.

指路 | a stone guide post.

竭 | From man and why; it is sometimes used for the next.

竭 | Martial, brave; to exert one's strength; vehement, lusty, as chariots racing.

竭 | 應義 diligent in the practice of right.

竭 | 於 for the swift chariot.

竭 | Read an enigma or apotheosis of the Buddhists; notions which the priests make with their hands; sign language, like a token or grip; a conundrum; a charade; to rest; to idle away the time.

其 | to recognize the allusion; to take the cue; to understand the sign.

竭 | 間談 | to tell riddles and talk gossips.

竭 | to explain the Buddhist stanzas, i.e., the Sanscrit gatha 伽他 or 楞 a verse or stanza.

竭 | In Cantonese. A hinge; a catch in a door; a spring; a joint of the finger.

竭 | From to stand and why; it is sometimes interchanged with the last, and is not the same as the next.

竭 | 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.

竭 | 號山自中 a spring drying up is only because [no water] rises in it.

竭 | exhausted; to give out, as a laborer.

竭 | to do one's best, to exert all the strength.

竭 | I have put forth all my abilities.

竭 | at the third drum-roll they will be quite disheartened.

竭 | energy quite gone; with full purpose of heart.

竭 | wore out.

竭 | exerted his utmost strength to reach.

竭 | I have come to see you in full sincerity.

竭 | To go and then return, as a carriage; to turn about; a brave martial appearance.

竭 | all the escort officers bore themselves finely.

竭 | From heart and why; it is also read ?

竭 | To rest a while, to stop; to hold up; urgent, in a hurry.

竭 | to lodge, to sojourn a while.

竭 | 半暝 stop an hour or so and rest.

竭 | perhaps they can get a brief repose.

竭 | Read 호, To desire, to long for.

竭 | to love life.

竭 | who would not like to get — under it?

竭 | Read 호, A mutual fear of one another.
This form is more antique than the last; it is also read k'ip.

To rest, to take breath; to repose, to lay a thing down.

1 息 to rest; a stop.

暫 1 to hold up a little; to breathe and rest.

遊 1 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-ch’en fu in the north-west of Kiangsu, the

車 or 耳 香, it is cultivated, and grows among the young rice.

From word and shield; occurs used with 揭 to lift off, and much resembles 仗 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 1 to accuse one to his face, or before his master.

揚人過 or 人短處 to blazon people’s faults.

控 1 or 告 1 to bring charges; to denounce, as the people do bad rulers to the higher officers or the sovereign.

惡 以 伪 为 直 I hate those who denounce others to raise their own reputation.

From insect and to compress; referring to their wings; others say that the allusion is to the way some species sun their wings.

A butterfly; the 蝴蝶 a small species, like the cabbage or sulphur butterfly; the name, however, seems to be of general application.

From 从 heart and to go.

Timorous, fearful, cowardly, dreading, careful against.

畏 1 or 心 1 fluttering, weakenhearted, timid.

陣 1 afraid to go into battle.

風 1 careful of the draught, as an invalid.

志 1 weak of purpose; vacillating.

見大不 1 do not be abashed when you see great men.

瘦 1 lean and strengthless, one of no account for anything.

Weakness, strength all gone; lassitude, languor, debility; infirm.

K'IEH.

From fish and knife referring to the fishwife’s art.

To split and prepare fish for drying; to open; to cut apart; to dissect, as the faults of people.

A pack-saddle frame-work or slings, on which loads are bound when prepared for mules or camels to carry.

In Cantonese. A camp-stool is

馬 1 ; a folding chair.

側 髲 to sleep on the side.

From dress and fortunate.

To pull out or hold up the skirt, as if carrying something in it.

衣 上 絲 from the skirt up to the breast or lapel.

諸 言 1 之 now we will put [the sects] in our skirts.
To lean or loll the head, as one does when wearied out.

From heart and together.

Happy, contented, as when one's wishes are gratified.

In all great acrity.

Engaged, angry; to gnash the teeth with vexation; to dislike, to cherish ill-against.

From a receptacle and to press; the second form is most common, showing the material

A trunk to contain books and writings; a porte-famille; a chest, a dresser or panier; a carpet-bag, a satchel, a reticule; to put away in a box.

To strike on the chest when entering school; — an old custom.

A scholar's satchel.

A traveling-trunk or box.

A case for holding papers or sewing materials.

A case for books.

From flesh and inner door; but the original form is thought to resemble the shoulder.

The top of the shoulder; the scapula; to take upon, to sustain; competent to; firm, solid; a beast when three years old.

The shoulder; 

The 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 victorious worn by brides.

To withdraw from, to desist.

A bib for a child.

Hard, toilsome labor, peeling the shoulders; hard-worked.
to take charge of; adequate to, as a duty; its burden.

一 | 擔 | 負 to take the whole charge of; to carry a business through.

負 | 重 | 任 to carry on important and responsible duties.

不 | 好 | 貨 We will not employ those who love bribes.

扛 | 造 a bearer of burdens, a coolie.

作事有 | 胜的 I have got a capable man for the business.

从 woman three times repeated; it is interchanged with the next.

姦 | chien 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 | 赌 to defile; fornication.

强 | 为 to force a woman; a rape.

情 | or and consenting to adultery.

通 | criminal conversation.

夫 | 究 villains and traitors; to act like a traitor.

拐 | 拐 to seduce and carry off, to kidnap.

生 | an illegitimate birth.

奸 | chien Indolent, unregulated desire; to offend against propriety; crafty; plotting, unprincipled; traitorous; malicious; selfish; clandestine; corrupt, adulterous.

詐 | false, fraudulent; to cheat.

臣 | 殷 a traitorous official or vassal.

漢 | a disaffected Chinese; one who has intercourse with foreigners is often so stigmatized.

賊 | a villain; you traitor!

伎 or | 巧 double-faced, designing, specious.

壇 or | 聚 artful, deceptive; said of cunning children, who love to make mischief.

細 | a spy, an eaves-dropper.

黨 | a traitor's cabal.

盤 | 盤 is look out for the smugglers and seize thieves; a notice on custom-houses.

絶好你 | 竟ly deprive me of what I love.

伶 a slippery fellow. (Cantonese.)

間 | From door and the sun shining through; the authorized form is 間, but usage now confines that to the obsolete 间?

間 a crevice; a space, an interval; between, during, while, in the midst of, among; to make room for; to set apart; a classifier of houses, buildings, rooms, gardens, &c.; at the North, a division of a large room made by the framework of the house; but in the South, where a different mode of construction prevails, it denotes the room or apartment.

一年 a whole year, within the twelve months.

正在餐 | while I was examining him.

忽然 | suddenly, just now.

陽 | in this world; during life.

終食之 a little while; during the time of a meal.

其 | that affair; this time, this business.

兩 | heaven and earth.

一屋三 | three rooms in one house.

第幾 | which house is it?

房 | a house; houses, buildings.

中 | a Midas.

天地之 | 無比此 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.

隔 | to set apart; a partition; to intermit.

所 | one who separates people, as a busybody.

或有之 | supposing it to be so; what if there be?

反 | to make counter stratagems; to deceive an enemy.

別許久 | separated for a long time.

疏疏的 | put them rather wider apart.

新 | or | 新 the new will not supersede (or strange) the old.

離 | 骨肉 to sow discord among relatives.

聲音相 | the sounds alternated with each other.

遠 | far removed.

隙 | a crack; an offense, a grudge; to set at variance.

壁際舍 | or 壁的 next door neighbors; those in the same yard.

室 | or 舍 it is in the adjoining yard or garden.

雨 | in the space between the two.

居 | in the space between the two.

排解 | to try to reconcile differences between people.

棚 | An unauthorized character used for the preceding in the southern provinces.

棚 | a room, an apartment; a classifier of houses, and used mostly in deeds or leases.

用木板隔 | divide off the apartment by a board partition.

蘭 | An unauthorised character used for the preceding in the southern provinces.

蘭 | a climbing plant bearing a fruit of a pear shape, red as a cock's comb, with a scaly pit, and fit to be eaten raw.

草 | a well-known fragrant plant, reckoned among the orchids in consequence of its perfume; it grows in 亜口州 in Honan, where it is found in marshy places and called 蔭或 or marsh orchid, and 都梁香 or
the perfume from Tu-liang district; the plant, from the Chinese drawing and description, is probably the *Valeriana dioica* or an allied species; the roots are called 地草 earth shoots; the leaves were gathered in spring to ward off mismas, and preserve clothes from insects.

士與女方乘 1 The gentlemen and ladies then carried bouquets of valerian.

艱 1

From 艱 *persevere* and 粘 *sticky* earth altered, referring to the difficulties of turning over the ground.

Land that is hard to till; whatever is difficult or tedious; to inflict hardships; distressing; sorrowful; origin of.

| 辛 | miserable, wretched. |
| 難 | difficult and dangerous. |
| 感 | thanks for your trouble. |
| 難 | in unhappy circumstances; hardships; to realize the hardships of. |

天方 1 Heaven is now inflicting calamities.

生意 1 Trade is dull, business goes hard.

食 1 the food of toil, — as from agriculture.

居 1 守制 he is at home observing the mourning — for his father.

阻 1 seriously obstructed.

或 1 or does not undervalue the difficulties.

若 1 偶 have I been through all kinds of griefs; I’ve tasted sorrow.

其心孔 1 his mind is full of dangerous devices.

鍛 1

Also read *cean*.

To plate, to overlay with silver; to inlay silver in other metals, or in leather, as is done on housings or saddles.

鍛 1 金 plated with gold and inlaid with gems.

From plant and officer.

The stalks of a coarse grass resembling an *Imperata*, whose fibres, after rotting, become white, and are fit for making coarse cloth; they serve too for thatch or mats; name of a place in the state of Sung.

白 1 為席 mats are made of the white flowered rush.

From ox and to establish as the phonetic.

A gilded bull, an ox; a strong ox; a fabulous monster, half leopard, half man.

騾 1 匹 a horseman’s quiver to hold his bow and arrows.

From 又 a hand grasping 二禾 two stalks of grain, as ‘ping 乘 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.

更 1 or 1 有 still there are more; there is another matter.

合 1 to unite various ingredients.

彩色 1 many colors contrasted.

并 1 to coalesce, to bring into one.

全 1 both (or all) complete; full efficiency.

人之量 1 a trencher-man, one who can drink double what another can.

理 1 or 放 to manage several duties, as a pluralist.

本末 1 该 applies to both cause and effect.

爱 1 to love all equally.

1 且我不得聞 moreover, I have no leisure.

1 雜 to adulterate or mix in, as goods.

1 向 both or two decades.

二者不可得 1 you cannot, however, have them both.

In Cantonese. To squeeze through, as a crevice; to force one’s way through, as a crowd.

入去 push through and get in.

兼 1

A marshy plant, which appears to be a tall kind of sedge, the 頂 perhaps the *Phragmites*, on which cattle thrive when it is in seed; people in the north of Kiangsu make door-screens of it.

兼 1 菱苍 the reedy grasses are now a dark green.

兼倚玉樹 [like] the rush leaning against the precious tree, — so I have confidence in your power or friendship.

織 1

From silk and united as the phonetic.

A kind of thick levantine, woven with double threads and close so as to shed rain; it is like the *kien* 約 or taffeta.

綾 1 a variegated silk; met. fine writing.

細綾染 1 fine and beautiful colored silks.

水 1 落氷 the last string bags transported the water, alluding to a story of Ts’ao Ts’ao, who filled bags of it with water, which when frozen enabled him to defend his camp.

鷹 1

Described in Chinese books as a strange bird like a duck, the 比翼鳥 or paired-wings bird, with one eye and one wing, affiliated to the place in its structure, and so made that two must unite for either of them to fly; the spoonbill (Platalea major) found on the coasts of Formosa, and regarded by the natives as an anomaly among birds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIEN.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鳗 From fish and united.</td>
<td>絲 From silk and all; sometimes wongly written as the next.</td>
<td>壹 I thank you for the abatement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>絲 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.</td>
<td>輕 to alleviate, to make easier, to lighten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走 lame or in a stumbling manner.</td>
<td>密 firmly sealed.</td>
<td>風味 not 桃子 its taste does not yield to that of the peach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>步 walking in an irregular limping manner, like a staggering horse; at a loss what to do when affairs go wrong; nonplussed.</td>
<td>吉 a letter, as from a son.</td>
<td>从 silk worm, and 萬 to cover contracted, to denote its purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To grasp a morsel with the chopsticks.</td>
<td>默 to keep silence.</td>
<td>The cocoon of the silkworm, which is like a canopy to the larva; the silky pupes of other moths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>俭 Sparingly, parsimoniously, stingy, niggardly, avaricious; saving, to use very carefully; to reduce, to economize, to spare.</td>
<td>接到玉 your esteemed favor has been received.</td>
<td>堅 a low mournful tone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬱) Read bps 'To strike a drum.</td>
<td>機 a confidential letter inclosed.</td>
<td>結 to weave the cocoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From heart and solid as the phonetic.</td>
<td>袋 a dressing-box.</td>
<td>虫 the cocoon worm; a fur moth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萌 A pig three years old, a full grown, strong hog.</td>
<td>减 From water or ice and altogether; the second form is the most common.</td>
<td>祭 cocoons which are buried to delay their hatching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稀 稀 done in the Phonetic.</td>
<td>减 To diminish, to decrease; the opposite of 增 增 and 增 La; to take away a part; to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten; to retrench; to make less do; name of a river in Chihli.</td>
<td>襯 clothes and cocoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>杂 Pers imonious, stingy, niggardly, avaricious; saving, to use very carefully; to reduce, to economize, to spare.</td>
<td>1/2 to take off half.</td>
<td>Silk wadded cotton clothes, especially those lined with fresh cotton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陈 蜘 from 阻 and to abridge.</td>
<td>1/2 or 1/2 to cheapen, to lower the price; cheaper.</td>
<td>重 衣裳 [put on] double wadded garments and then a fur robe, — to protect you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陈 陈 挑 to select, as from a lot of good; to choose, as a day.</td>
<td>1/2 to abbreviate a character, to write short-hand, or with many contractions.</td>
<td>挑 From hand and to abridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陈 另 one of the farmers offered a hog to their ancestors — at the ingathering.</td>
<td>1/2 wore out, overworked, poorly.</td>
<td>To select, to chose; to discriminate; selected, chosen; elected, picked out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陈 Another name for the 鵝, a species found along the coast of Chekiang; also called the 楊 or grass hen.</td>
<td>1/2 lacmonic, plain; nothing superfluous, as 1/2 稀 and 1/2 La will do, it does not need so much.</td>
<td>挑 to select, as from a lot of good; to choose, as a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陈 From knife and firm as the phonetic.</td>
<td>1/2 too few, deficient.</td>
<td>選 to choose, as proper persons for a duty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陈 刺 to prejudice or disallow the rights of others.</td>
<td>1/2 to keep back, as rations or wages.</td>
<td>貨 to garble goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>簡 to prejudice or disallow the rights of others.</td>
<td>1/2 to prejudice or disallow the rights of others.</td>
<td>利 what is selt after garbling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陳 稀 挑 to select and practice upon, so as to imitate and relish, as compositions or models.</td>
<td>1/2 to prejudice or disallow the rights of others.</td>
<td>悔 sorted clean, as tea or fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陳 稀 稀 挑 to select and purchase [tea] from the best localities.</td>
<td>1/2 to prejudice or disallow the rights of others.</td>
<td>挑名山 to select and purchase [tea] from the best localities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>東</td>
<td>chien</td>
<td>From bamboo and an interval; used with the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倚</td>
<td>chien</td>
<td>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; unrefined, not excited; laconic, terse; discriminating; great; sincere; hasty, curt, impetuous; a classifier of folios or sheets of paper; sound of drums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>書寄</td>
<td>to send letters, as by a postman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旖</td>
<td>chien</td>
<td>The embroidered plaits in front of a lady's skirt, a plait; a tassel below on an officer's robe, attached to the back; it was common in the Ming dynasty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>背</td>
<td>chien</td>
<td>From a foot and 寒 cold contracted; occurs interchanged with the next two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>chien</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>見</td>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Found himself thrown out or stranded, in the middle of his days; a dead-heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>看</td>
<td>chien</td>
<td>A bamboo tube or flume to carry water; to run through a sluice; a wooden peg or pin; a covering for a coffin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KIEN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chien</th>
<th>From bamboo and to see; used with the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A bamboo spout or flume to bring water on fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Callous hard skin on the foot or hand, a blood-blister; a sore on the foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A thick hard skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>A corn; hard skin on the foot caused by work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read <em>yen</em> The cloven hoof of an animal, which is well adapted for going up a bill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>From <em>saltsich</em> and <em>altogether</em>; the first is most used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The impure carbonate of soda or natron, which is collected from the saline lakes in Mongolia by lixiviation, and extensively used for soap; a nitrous efflorescence on the earth, such as is common in Chili and Bengal, and that called <em>tequesquite</em> in Mexico; barilla made from sea-plants; <em>saltsich</em> incrustation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Soda in powder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soda made from the natron lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Shops where salt provisions are sold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Hard soda; or crude soap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Water lixiviated from soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>The first is an unauthorised character used at Canton, for which apparently the second is the correct form, though it is defined <em>saltsich</em> in the lexicon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Soap; barilla; soft soap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Scented soap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Foreign soap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>The sediment in lye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Liquid from ashes, nitron soil, or sea-sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>From wood and all; it is interchanged with the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>An envelope; a case; a title or label on a book; a rule, a model, a pattern; to sort, to arrange, to collate; to compose, as a book; to examine; to pick up, to come across as a purse in the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>A written example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>The magistrate of a *ts' or township, who is subordinate to a <em>ch'ien</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To label, to mark on a name or contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To examine, as a corner; to hold an inquest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To keep all things in order, to take an account of; to dispose orderly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>The gilded precious note, the name of the billet of a Hanlin informing his family of his success.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>A prince-examiner of the candidates coming to the imperial and last examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>He was taken up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To look over and count them carefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To gather faggots on the hills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To carelessly disregard rules and limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Coerce, to repress; to gather; to revise, to collate and sort; to hold up in both hands; to examine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To restrain, to keep in check.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>An officer who arranges and collates the books; also, the secretary of a prefect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To criticise or revise a book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>I was very blooming; to be disorderly or careless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Composed of liver above and a man <em>chien</em>; it forms the 147th radical of a natural group of characters relating to sight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To see; to notice and know what it is, which <em>chien</em> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>I saw it; I have seen it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>I did not see it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>I heard and understood it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>An interview; to see one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>I wished to call on you, but had no way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>1. 首 賣 未聞 a personal interview is more agreeable than to hear his fame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>I have looked it through; I know him well; I've seen all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>He is come every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Please let me know it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>As good as new, looks as if it were new.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>It is laughable, you will smile at it; a polite phrase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>He has been seen, that he was sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>How do you know that he will be killed?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>I feel very full in my stomach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>What is your opinion?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>How can it be ascertained?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Extensive experience or knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Their views entirely agree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To try, to test; its quality then can be seen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Profitable; beneficial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>To improve a good opening; sagacious to see his interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Or to be admitted to an audience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Rules of politeness, etiquette; the ceremonies of a bridal pair before ancestors and relatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>I do not think it is first rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Suspicious; doubtful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>He seeks his own destruction; shortsighted policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>A witness, a surety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chien</td>
<td>Rejected, as a present; dissatisfied.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read hien, but for which 現 is now mostly used. To manifest, to come out; to see one, to appear before, as a prince to his people; to introduce to; the morning sun.

真心發 1 his conscience pricks him, his better mind is returning.

锒在田 the dragon has appeared in the fields; i.e. the harvest is ripe.

從者 之 [Confucius'] disciples introduced him.

莫乎顧莫顧手微 there is nothing clearer than what is hidden (i.e. the conscience); and nothing more manifest than what is intangible (i.e. its promptings).

In Cantonese. To temper.

水 to harden iron; to temper, as tools.

再火 it must be tempered again.

件 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, etc., like item or thing; often corresponds to an, one.

一 事 one affair.

人命案 a case involving life.

1 俱全 we have everything; all things are ready.

分開一 1 arrange each one by itself.

一 衣裳 one garment.

條 an index, a list, a schedule.

許多物 a great many things.

1 1 這些 article, subject, or affair, and applied to dress, food, occurrences, law cases, etc., like item or thing; often corresponds to an, one.

宗宗 1 俱全 every article is here, all are complete.

八 1 免點心 a complete collation, a fine tidin.
Use strong remonstrance. To examine carefully; to revise another's acts; and office, a bureau; to control by inspection.

To dehort, to urge a change in one's conduct.

Careful, the olive, so called because its first bitter taste afterwards becomes pleasant.

Examine, to look down upon, or into, as a god or sovereign; to look upon and study; to visit subjects; to oversee; to take charge of, to superintend; to compel, to force; a jail, a prison; a halo; to imprison.

From metal and interval.

A rivulet or torrent at the bottom of a gorge; met. a valley; name of a small stream mentioned in the Shu King, which rises in a valley and runs south and east, joining the River Loh, west of Honan fu; a Buddhist term for a hundred billions.

From water and interval.

A rivulet or torrent at the bottom of a gorge.

A rivulet or torrent at the bottom of a gorge.

A rivulet or torrent at the bottom of a gorge.

To spy, to look carefully into; to mix up, as millet and other grains in spirits at offerings.

To spy, to look carefully into; to mix up, as millet and other grains in spirits at offerings.

From metal and interval.

From metal and interval.

The iron inside the hub to prevent the axle fretting it; a kind of triangular truncheon or heavy rapier.

To mix up, as millet and other grains in spirits at offerings.

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A dish to hold the blood, explained as referring to the ancient mode of taking an oath by mingling the blood of the parties when the gods witnessed it; interchanged with the next; the present distinction of tone in this character is modern.

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The art of fencing, the sword exercise.

用仁義作一途 [let an officer's] sword-point be humanity and equity.

舌唇鍵 a tongue like a sword and lips like spears; biting, sarcastic.

書一學生的捲札 [he grasped his sword and glared at him.]

七星 the seven starred sword, was Kung Ming's blade; the Taoists exercise with one like it.

仙一仙女 stiletto, — which would kill when ordered to.

驚驚一 a mandarin-duck sword; it has two blades in one sheath.

匕首一 an assassin's dagger; the handle and blade are at an angle.

K'ien.

Old sounds, k'ien, k'ics, chien, k'iem, and gien. In Canton, k'ien, k'im, h'in and him; in Swatow, k'ien, k'an, and k'iam; in Amoy, k'ian, gian, kiam, k'iam, k'am and ham; in Fuhchau, k'ung, k'ieing, kieng, and kang; — in Shanghai, chi, dj, and k'o; — in Chifu, k'ien.

Supposed to represent an ox and a halter attached to it.

To pull, to hang along, as an animal by a rope; to pull, as a cart; to guide, to induce; to connect with, to deduce; to influence; dragged into; in suspense.

To track a boat.

To implicate, to compromise; connected with, as one subject with another.

拖 | one's feelings only provoke them wider apart.

横 | held in suspense, undecided.

挽 | to pull one along by the hand.

混 | jugged in, as an irrelevant topic; incongruous, as a metaphor.

絖 | to stretch the silk — when twisting thread; to pull the floss, as a spider its web.

手 | dragged into an affair; implicated, implicated.

攜 | 招 | 議 | confused and illogical arguments.

学者 | 予所聞 | scholars should attend to all they hear.

牛 | 以 | lead an ox; 牛纜 | 纜 | 須 | 相 | 相望 | the Herdboy and Weaver see each other from afar — across the Milky Way.

堅 | 脫 | nearly the same as the last but not much used, and also interchanged with k'ang.

To ravel up, to wind around; to strike, to grasp; thick, firm.

From silk and to drag; also, read k'ien.

絹 | k'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

手, but his position differs from a broker.

拉 | to act as interlocutor

板 | the tracking-yoke.

背 | boat-trackers.

繩 | a tow-rope, a tracking-line.

皮條 | the string in a show-box.

江 | k'ien | Name of branch of the River Wei in the west of Shansi in Lung chou near K'ien-yang hien | 安 | 陽 | 縣; water forming a pool, a lake having no outlet.

呂 | k'ien | A noted hill in the northwest of Shansi in Fung-tsang | 翼 | 翼 | 連 | 翼 | 翼翔 | 翼 | 翼 | county also called Wu | 吳 | 翼 | 翼.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>芥</strong></td>
<td>A medicinal plant, the 秦 1; it may be allied to the ch'ien Scutellaria. From heart and much.</td>
<td><strong>开</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>専</strong></td>
<td>A fault, an error; a mistake, a pecadillo; failure; a noxious disease; to go beyond, to be in error, to overpass; to chastise. 1 period passed the appointed time. 1 小 a crime. 1 罪 a venial offense. 1 罪 a transgression. 罪 to draw a line so as to show shortcomings; to repress one's errors. 1 不不不一定 I am not in fault, nor have I forgotten it.</td>
<td><strong>鵲</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>酗</strong></td>
<td>A belly-band, a surcingle, a girth; a horse diseased in the belly; to fall, as in business; to be disgraced; nimble; failing; injured. 不不崩溃 neither failure nor ruin; never waning or falling, said of the moon and hills.</td>
<td><strong>篤</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>摳</strong></td>
<td>A belly-band, a surcingle, a girth; a horse diseased in the belly; to fall, as in business; to be disgraced; nimble; failing; injured.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>摳</strong></td>
<td>From hand and cold contracted. To pluck up, to snatch or take out; to extirpate; to take hold of.</td>
<td><strong>之德</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>摳</strong></td>
<td>From garment and cold contracted; the second form seldom occurs. Inner garments, as petticoats, trousers, or drawers; to plait; to tuck up.</td>
<td><strong>鳩</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>摳</strong></td>
<td>From hand and cold contracted. To pluck up, to snatch or take out; to extirpate; to take hold of.</td>
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<td><strong>體</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>摳</strong></td>
<td>A fire-fly, the 蜻 1, which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass.</td>
<td><strong>何 用</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>摳</strong></td>
<td>A fire-fly, the 蜻 1, which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass.</td>
<td><strong>己下問</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>摳</strong></td>
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<td><strong>太</strong></td>
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<td><strong>衛</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>A fire-fly, the 蜻 1, which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass.</td>
<td><strong>口</strong></td>
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<td><strong>師</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>摳</strong></td>
<td>A fire-fly, the 蜻 1, which is thought to be transformed from rotten grass.</td>
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</table>
From tiger and letters; it is often written so as to resemble 虎 處 a place.

The firm step of a tiger; attentive, correct; pious, devout; inflexible, determined; ingenious, sincere; to respect, to venerate; to seize, as prey; to take by force, to kill; to cleave, to how; trifling.

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.

An unauthorized character from earth and heaven, alluding perhaps to the horizon.

In Fuhchau. An edge, a border, a shore; a bank, a margin; caves.

The insertion of a muscle or the tendon; a large muscle; to twang a dried tendon.
|--------|--------|------|
| 積
ch'ien
To eat insufficiently; unsatisfactorily. |
| 堅
ch'ien
A stubborn ox which cannot be led; obstinate, pig-headed. |
| 打 1 or 打呵 1 to yawn. |
| 形
ch'ien
From words and to send. |
| To reprimand, to find fault with; displeased at, to scold, to blame angrily; to sternly question. |
| 1 怒 a get angry at. |
| 1 罪 to charge with a fault. |
| 1 訴 to quiet down, as one out of breath. |
| 抵 1 to give pledge for a debt, to give collateral security. |
| 食
ch'ien
A hamster, or pouched lemming with large cheek pouches, in which it retains its food. |
| 1 什 a person who stuffs his mouth in a rude manner when eating, like the hamster. |
| 操
ch'ien
To wait on, to accompany. |
| 1 人 an aid, an attendant. |
| 1 以 from man and ad. |
| 1 从 From men and devout as the phonetic. |
| 1 依 To follow on, as going by the track on an Indian trail. |
| 1 依 a crowd or row of people going along. |
| 1 食 a board which lies crosswise; name of a tree. |
| 膳
ch'ien
Joined inseparably; attached to, as warm friends, or as bad men in a ring or cabal. |
| 1 膳 parasites, unscrupulous retainers; a camarilla. |
| 1 長 I have never forgot one close friendship; the allusion is to a case securely cored and sealed. |
| 柴
ch'ien
The original form is intended to represent the breath above man, denoting gapping, breathing; it forms the 76th radical of characters mostly relating to motions of the mouth. |
| 柴 To yawn and stretch when weary; deficient in strength or spirits; insufficient, wanting; to we money; to be short of. |
| 1 爽 or 1 安 out of sorts, ailing, indisposed; — always said of or to others. |
| 草
ch'ien
A leathern girdle, a belt. |
| 近 近年来 I hope you've been well lately. |
| 靈 fortunate, a happy omen. |
| 萬年 I to divine for a lucky day. |
| 大 I a prosperous man. |
| 年 or 年 a family letter; a private and not an official letter. |

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**Notes:**
- Old sounds, kit, kîk, kîp, gîk, gîp, and gak. *In Canton, kît, kîk, kîp, and kîk; — in Swatow, kit, kek, k'ek, kîp, kîp, and kîa; — in Amoy, kiat, kek, kîp, kîp, and klûk; — in Fuchau, kik, kîk, ngîk, and kîk; — in Shanghai, kîh, chû, kîh, yîh, and kîk; — in Chifu, ki.**
i X 1 many admirable courtiers you have, O King.

请大 | let great prosperity attend the opening of the shop at new-year; a phrase seen on shop-doors.

星 | the first day of a moon.

set | the heavy tramping of leather soled shoes on a floor.

四 | a woman of the state name of Hwang-ti (n.c. 670), who dreamt that a spirit gave her an orchid flower, telling her he was Poh-yin, her ancestor; an officer explained the dream to foreshow that she would rise like her ancient name—sake to high position.

An animal described as a monkey with a short tail, a black stripe down the back, and yellowish with a black face; it is very lively by night, and sleeps in the day; it is the | monkey, or the wind fox, an animal like a lemur, and allied to the Loris tardigradus of India.

 Earnestly, with determined purpose.

In Shanghai. To get the seeds out of a pod.

1 棉花 | gin cotton.

破 | Black spots on the skin; the blackness of the skin.

破 | From a word and air contracted; it is interchanged with 亦, 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.

验 | the examination or insect is finished.

清 | the accounts are all settled.

今 | until now, even to the present.

何 | to the last he did not tell him.

何 | how has it come at last to this?

何 | after the letter in reply had gone.

已 | already done.

两 | the account is cleared off.

住 | stamped, settled, as a bill.

印 | it having been stamped.

无 | do not engross all the sale of grain, or hinder the traffic in it.

The mustache, called because it is divided into two parts like a halberd's head.

From 郜 and 贝 a staff contracted.

一 | 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.

剑 | swords and spears.

持 | to grasp the spear, to take up arms.

執 | a halberdier of the imperial guard, in old times.

牙 | a lance; lances and spears.

木 | a wooden shoe.
三 | heaven, earth and man, the Chinese trinity.
群星拱 | all the stars bend towards the Pole; — applied to officers at court.
五 | the five virtues.
八 | the four points of compass and their halves.
是 | the principles of the sages, moral axioms, real perfection.
地 | or | is completely; done his best.
奇 | its | when will it come to an end?
奇数 | he accomplished his designs.
品 | the best sort, the highest post.
莫非爾 | you went everywhere.
力 | 克 | extremely polite, obsequious. (Shanghai)
辛苦的 | the acme of misery.
樂 | 世界 | the abode of perfect bliss, — in the Buddhist heaven.
渺無 | an illimitable vista, as on the ocean; unknown, as the future.
義理之 | the highest rationale of rectitude and reason.
太 | the primum mobile, the ultimate immaterial principle of Chu Hi and other Chinese philosophers; it is sometimes described as synonymous with Shangti, an animated Heaven from which emanates the two or dual powers, that produce all things; it is the source or fate that acts by laws, but differs from the 無 | which pervades the universe, and approaches to the idea of a universal mind or spirit.

岐, From evil and prompt.
岐 | 大 | To put to death or punish by perpetual imprisonment; to leave to perish; to kill, to destroy.
岐則 | 大 | I will go further in severe punishment, and kill you.
岐則 | 死 | Kwun was kept a prisoner for life.

岐, From heart and reaching above it; q. d. the point where opposing causes meet.
岐 | 心 | impatient, anxious; hurried, uneasy, solicitous, urgent, hard up, needy, wretched, at extremity; to urge, to straiten; to be zealous for; to hurry.
岐 | 事 | don't be in such a hurry.
岐 | 氣 | out of breath, breathing hard; choking from anger.
岐 | 事 | to the matter is urgent; no time to lose.
岐 | 氣性甚 | hasty, quick-tempered, irascible.
岐 | 着 | anxious about, pressed by.
岐 | 着 | impatient, in a hurry; — the word chop-chop for be quick, is derived from kip-kip, the Cantonese sound of this phrase.
岐 | 治 | or | 治 | impoverished, at his wit's ends; hurried to death.
岐 | 治 | quick-witted, of ready invention, fertile in expedients.
岐 | 治 | zeal for the public welfare.
岐 | 治 | be prompt, do it now.
岐 | 治 | it don't flow off fast enough.
岐 | 追 | urged, forced, impelled.
岐 | 追 | to report to a superior the danger or necessity one is in.
岐 | 何 | 事 | 不 | 務 | why are you so anxious about this matter, which can easily wait?
岐 | 何 | 事 | 不 | 務 | vigorous disease.
岐 | 請 | to request [leave on account of] urgent affairs.
岐 | 用 | or | 需 | I want it very much.
岐, From silk and to join.
岐 | 之 | To receive, to be the recipient of; to allow one the opportunity; to afford; to give out.
岐 | 之 | 中 | a class of undersecretaries in the Censorate, divided into six Bureaus 科, one for each Board.
岐 | 賞 | to confer upon, as a rank or a present.
Rèad kē. To give, to supply, to provide what is necessary; to issue, to put forth, as an edict; to affix, as a seal; as a preposition, for, instead of; towards, to; a sign of the passive.

I 1 you write. Let me write for you.

I 1 I speak to him for me.

I 1 你 炒 头 I'll knock head to you.

I 1 I give it to me.

I 1 足 give him enough.

I 1 不 it is all the same whether you give it or not.

I 1 to supply, to furnish food.

I 1 誰家作活 at whose house do you work?

無暇子 I've no time to attend to it for him.

Read k'éh, Loquacious; earnest words.

技 1 a ready, glib tongue.

及, chi

Derived from 及 hand or having, and 人 a man; q. d. 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; effected, 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 marvailing, impracticable, unequal to, deficient, not up to.

說 1 we have spoken of that.

來得 1 I can do it; or come not 1 I can’t do it. (shānhai)

時 seasonable, suitable.

累 1 involving other persons.

述 1 also reached that, as one house caught fire from another.

造 1 I could not catch him.

此 1 concerning this.

立 1 ready at; tact; repartee.

以此 1 to get to this by that, one step leading to another.

冠 or 筠 come of age; a boy at 18, a girl at 16.

論 何事 what are you discussing?

後悔不 1 there will then be no place for repentance.

六師 1 the six hosts followed close on.

第 the highest steps, denotes the three first scholarships in the empire.

今如何 1 how is it getting on?

將 1 to he is nearly here, or he will soon come.

比不 1 it is not so good.

彼此不相 1 this does not equal the other.

門 at the door; a disciple.

馬不 1 a horse couldn’t catch him.

伋, 1 Empty, unsatisfying.

伋 1 unreal, unsatisfactory.

伋 1 the grandson of Confucius, whose style was Tz's- sa'子思; he wrote the Due Medium.

岌 1 a sharp, lofty peak, which soars far above the rest of the range; hazardous, imminent; unsteady.

岌 1 危殆 how dreadfully hazardous it is!

汲 1 From water and reaching to.

汲 1 To draw water from a well; to draw forth, to lead; to drag; to imbibe, as doctrine or example.

汲 or 井 to draw water in a bucket.

汲 1 not 1 予富有 don’t be too eager for riches and honors.

汲 1 引高風 to imitate or emulate his high example.

汲 1 in the prefect district of Whā- khow in Honan north of the Yellow River.

笈 A box or satchel.

笈 1 從師 to take the satchel and follow one’s teacher, as Su Tsin did, who afterwards became a minister.

級 Threads arranged in order; a series, a gradation, a degree or gradus in office, or honor, or merit; a step in a ladder or stairs; a storey in a pagoda; classed, sorted; a classifier of decapitated heads; in music, a scale of the notes.

伋 1 a step in a stairway.

伋 1 a grade in official rank.

伋 1 a sort, a class, as of officials.

伋 1 advanced one step or grade.

伋 1 an octave in music.

伋 1 he rose gradually to high office.

伋 1 promoted ten steps, refers to honorary mention recorded in the Board of Civil Office.

伋 1 one head — of a criminal.

伋 1 he sat as he went up stairs.

伋 1 a dagoba of seven storeys.

伋 1 how many steps are there to the top?

伋 1 Used with the last to denote steps or stages.

伋 1 梯 the ladder; the part which lies under the collar; a lapel.

伋 1 The hinder skirt of a robe, a train; a coat-tail; the part which lies under the collar; a lapel.

伋 The name of a plant, the 白 which is an orchidous plant like the Cymbidium, with pink flowers; its roots are mucilaginous, and are employed to rub on the inkstone with vermillion to fit it for writing.

伋 1 a plant growing in Yesso, from whose bark paper can be made.
From to attack and mouth; others say from spear and chariot.

1. To jostle and hit, as carts do when rushing by each other; to rub or brush.
2. To clean by beating, as a cushion; to rub.
3. 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 kî and used for 為. To belong to, to connect; to nourish or rear animals or stock.

From earth and to attack.

Unharmed bricks.

From hand and to knock against.

To tap, to beat on, to knock; to rouse to action, to attack, to rush on; to ram against or contray to; to impinge, as parts of a machine.

雷 1 killed by lightning.
1 殺 to kill; to attack furiously.

KIH.

Old sounds, kî, k'îp, and k'îak. In Canton, hît, yîp, kwik, and k'îak; in Swatow, kîf, k'îp, kîn, and k’îak; in Amoy, kît, gût, gînt, k’îat, k’îp, k’îok, and k’îk; in Fuhchau, k’ek, k’îak, and k’îk; in Shanghai, chîh, chêk, chîêk, hîh, and kîh; in Chifu, k’î.
K'1H.

1. The sound of giggling and merriment.
2. 杞杞, a suppressed girlish giggle.
3. 口不言, not fluent, hesitating in speech.
4. 喊, not very fresh or savory; I can't eat it — as a nauseous dose; I can't pay that price.
5. 力 very arduous; laborious.

To eat, to drink, to swallow; to suffer, to bear, and thus forms the passive voice.
1. 酒, to drink wine.
2. 食, to eat, to take a meal.
3. 不得, inedible; can't take it, as a lineman.
4. 事, an urgent matter; instantly.
5. 受, suffering; lost money on it.
6. 或, or; injured if eaten; injured by improper food.
7. 增, suffered the loss; injured; losing.
8. 已, I was alarmed in no small degree.

A tribe of Miaoass, the 1, which name seems to be a foreign word; they still exist in Kwêichou, 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.

One, a ground squirrel found in northern China.

A fragrant plant or grass, the 茬, also called 菖, which is said to be common in Yunnan under the name of wild sweet grass, and much used for offerings in autumnal festivals; the drawing resembles valerian or mint.

K III.

From water and to stand.
1. 泣, to weep silently, as for a parent's death; grieving, heartbroken; lamenting.
2. 思, to think of with grief.
3. 血, to weep bitterly and prostrate one's self to the ground; a phrase written on funeral cards.
4. 齙, to narrate with tears.
5. 立, I stood weeping.
6. 露寒, a poetic name for a large species of Gryllus.

Read 么, Impetuous.

Damp; juicy, as meat; dark.

In Cantonese. Sticky or oily; muddy, slushy; to stick things together; slow; tough, unshy; indispensible, ailing.

1. 碧, dilatory; stuck in the mud.
2. 長, very muddy.
3. 的, ailing, out of sorts.
4. 几日, indisposed for a few days.

From small repeated, and the sun coming through a crevice; the second form with place is the one in use.

A fissure in a wall, a crack; a chink, a chink; a gap; an interval, leisure time; a pretext, an occasion or cause of dislike; discord, suspicion; a quarrel; a grudge.

1. 有, cracked; at variance, resentful; he has a bone to pick.
2. 开, to commence, strike; the beginning of a quarrel.
3. 與他有隔, I have a quarrel with him.
4. 人生如白驹过隙, man's life is like a white colt passing a crack.
5. 尋, to seek occasion against, to raise points of difference.
6. 耳入, he seized that pretext and entered — or began the row.

K III.

From a town and valley, both forms are used for the last, and the first is a surname.

1. 口, Name of a city belonging to Tsien; to look up to; the intimacies of relatives, illustrated by the junction of bones and flesh.
2. 地, interjacent countries.

From tiger and crevice; it is also read 世.'

1. 恐, To terrify, to scare; frightened, as when treading on a tiger's tail; a species of leaping spider which catches flies.

愛來, 1 to be terrified at thunder claps.

Laughter; to laugh boisterously and incessantly.

1. 巾, Labor, toil; exertion in a meritorious cause.

1. 世, to be ill-used; wronged; languid, weariness.

From silk and valley.

A coarse fabric made of threads of the Dolichos, formerly used for towels and handkerchiefs.

1. 经, fine and coarse hempen cloth.

From word and fortunate as the phonetic.

To demand, to ask with authority, to investigate; to judge, to blame, to inquire about faults, to set to rights, to keep in order; to restrain, to prohibit; to reduce the seditions to order, to punish.

1. 邂, to reduce refractory states or vessels.
1. 口供, to take depositions.
1. 居, intractable; cacophonous or harsh, as sounds.
1. 证, to judge and punish the rebellions and intractable.
1. 罪, to examine culprits.
KIN.

Old sounds, kin, kān, and gōn. In Canton, kān and kām; in Swatow, kān, kin, and kūn; in Amoy, kān, kūn, kēm, and gōn; in Fuchau, kēng, kāng, kēng and kūng; in Shanghai, kāng, djing, and niāng; in ChiFa, kin.

Said to be composed of \( \frac{1}{2} \) a border and \( \frac{1}{2} \) depending, from imitation of a cloth-hanging from the girdle; it forms the 50th radical of a large group of characters giving the sorts and uses of cloth.

A napkin, a kerchief, a neck-cloth; a bonnet which the common people anciently put on when of age, as a token of carefulness; a cap or turban folded square; a cover of cloth; a girdle.

手  a kerchief, a handkerchief; a towel.

頭  a turban; a cloth coiled on the head.

佩  a girdle napkin.

儒  the literati.

公子  a cap formerly worn by young noblemen.

裹  an ornamented carriage; a kind of royal eurydian.

钅  an ornamented tiara or cap.

木  a scarf.

搭  on shoulders; anything to protect the shoulders, as a shawl, a mantilla, a cape.

斤  The original form is designed to represent an ax with a splinter under; it forms the 68th radical of characters mostly relating to cutting; the second, composed of horn and strength, refers to a vigorous horse, and is now common in accounts for the weight.

To chop, to fell timber; an ax, a hatchet; a test or measure for weighing; the Chinese pound or catty, which was at first, perhaps, confined to dealing out medicines; it should properly contain sixteen taels, but differs in various localities according to the nature of the article, from 3 to 21 taels, the highest being the weight by which coal is sold in Honan, the lowest the catty of tea in Peking, — discrepancies which arise from an effort to equalize an apparent price at the expense of the quantity given; by treaty a catty is fixed at \( 1 \frac{1}{10} \) lb. av. or 604.53 grammes.

Read 賽。To examine into.

幾多  what is its weight?

虛  a short catty; and 舟  a full catty.

量  斤 measure its weight by pecks.

斧  axes and hatchets.

鹽  千包 the number of bags of salt was one thousand.

打 斤 to turn somersaults, an acrobat's performances.

千  重担 he can raise a thousand catties; — a man of ability.

明  其明 critical and clear was their intelligence; the phrase  his also means humane.

釿  From metal and ax; also read gūn, and occurs as a synonym of the last.

To smooth; to chip, as with an axe; to carefully remove the marks of the ax, as with a shave or draw-knife; the point of a tool.

錐 制焉 smooth and saw the wood to fit it for use.

本  to hew timber.

斧  axes, adzes, and such like tools.

筋  From bamboo, flesh and strength, because of the strength of bamboo splints and cuticle.

The tenons, the sinews; applied also to the veins and nerves; sinewy, stong; related to by blood.

好  force brawny, muscular.

條  a very lean person.

骨  sagacious, prudent; can be depended on; he is of my bone and flesh.

皮  皮靴 cobbler's ends of threads.

血  the veins, blood-vessels.

糲  tough or rolled out dough.

竹  a fine toothed bamboo comb.

綵 綵的 [as close and gripping] as if his tendons were pulled out.

簟  A fine large variety of bamboo with a white skin, from Kwéshên, having the joints near each other; the culms are used to pole boats, the twigs furnish pipes, and the tabasher and roots supply medicine.
Formed of a triangle, or man and one indicating union, and an old form of up to, intimating that all past durations have centred in the present.

An adverb of time, now, at this time, presently.

如 or 目 now; right off.

或 or 天 to-day.

至 or 今 till this time.

朝 or 明 this morning.

後 or 自后 henceforth, from this time.

迄 or 到 this time, hitherto.

世 or 今 this world, the present existence.

當 or 皇上 the reigning emperor.

其 or 本 times are not what they were then.

翼 or 昨 the next day; lit. the day winged on to-day.

庭燎夜明追古傷 | while watching the night lamp in this moonlit hall, we think of old times and sorrow at the present.

我不樂 why should we not make merry now?

From silk and now as the phonetic.

襟 | chün | a sash; a tape or string to fasten the dress; a kind of silk.

汗 | chün | sweat.

From dress and to forbid or now; the second form is most used, and is not the same as chün a coverlet; both are like the last.

襟衫 | chün-sa-nüan | a coatopening in the middle.

絹 | chün | a large lapel.

五 | all metals; the five are gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin.

葉 | gold-sheets, thicker than the leaf gold-leaf, and used as bullion.

足 | pure gold.

層 | spangled gold, a poetical name for the stars.

飛 | bits of gold-leaf on cakes.

針葉 | yellow needle greens; the dried blossoms of a Lilium and Hencrosallis, used to give a relish to fish and flesh.

執 | to take up and inter the ashes of the dead. (Cantonese)

星 or 話 | 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 June Lucina, worshipped at Canton.

安 | your good health, said to superiors.

玉之言 | your precious words, are honest as jade is real.

烏 | the golden crow; — the sun.

懸 | the golden pivot; — the moon.

毋 |玉冊旨 do not make news from you as rare as gold and gems.

陵 | the golden burial-ground, a name for Nanking, derived from King Wei of Tsu, who, it is said, buried gold there.

大賜南 | 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 | the diamond warrior, or 手執 | he who grasps the diamond club (radja), a Buddhist name for Indra (radja-pani), as the defender of the faith.

雞 | the golden wings (Chlorospiga viridà) so called at Peking.
1. A term for the Hanlin College, from a bronze horse placed there by Han Wu-ti.

2. The gold dressed, a term for an idol.

3. The Golden dynasty of the Ji-chi, which ruled the north of China, chiefly at K'ai-fung Fu, from A.D. 1115 to 1235; it was established by Agatha 阿骨打, and endured 120 years under nine princes; the people were the ancestors of the Manchus.

4. From gold and silk goods, intimating that much labor has been bestowed on it.

5. A kind of thin brocade peculiar to China, like tapestry, and used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked in colors; elegant, figurative writing; flowery, diversified.

6. Dressing in embroidered robes; i.e. noble ladies or gentry.

7. Beautiful embroidery.

8. Fine writing, a flowery style.

9. If these flowers are like tapestry.

10. Roseate clouds.

11. To wear brocade by night; i.e. to be in high renown away from one's native place.

12. Don't feel so anxious about me.

13. A splendid embroidered coverlet!

14. I shall certainly get the tapestry flag and come back here; i.e. I shall rise to be chuang-yuen.

15. From self under to receive; or from a platter under steaming; the first is commonest.

16. 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.

17. Or pledge the wedding goblet.

18. From words and tenacious clay.

19. Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive, respectful; to venerate; to solemnly watch against; to head; to make others take care; to give the whole mind to; to prohibit.

20. Careful to remember.

21. No licentious give no licentious to the wily and obsequious, that the evil crowd may learn to take heed.

22. To send presents to one.

23. Do not be too finical when you have a great object before you.

24. Carefully look out against thieves.

25. To respect carefully.

26. Carefully observe the warnings or will of Providence.

27. To carefully obey.

28. To watch against wicked men.

29. From silk and worthy contracted, explained as referring to winding silk close.

30. To bind fast, to press tight; a cord; urgent, prompt, pressing, on the point of instant, diligent; confined, strait; swift, as the flow of water; tight, as a pair of shoes.

31. Urgent, necessary, will not bear delay.

32. Not so very important.

33. Waiting for, needed now.

34. Trouble, hardships, in extremity.

35. Do it carefully.

36. In present need, hard up.

37. Tie it tightly.

38. The water runs swiftly.

39. It is very securely shut.

40. Military affairs are very imperious and urgent.

41. A good memory of persons one has seen.

42. A tree like the rose mallows, which blossoms and fades in one day; met. human glory, transient beauty, fleeting prosperity; it has several names, and is cultivated for hedges; a handle.

43. The Hibiscus hamabo.

44. The Hibiscus syriacus.

45. Composed of earth, man, and yellow combined and altered; others derive it from earth and hide; it is now superseded by its derivatives.

46. Tenacious, adhesive clay such as is deposited by streams; yellow loam or loess, which covers large portions of Northern China, said to be sometimes eaten; to daub; a time, a season; few.

47. A hill in Fung-hwahien, near Ningpo, which once produced tin.

48. From earth and clay; used for the last.

49. 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.

50. Stop the holes of the windows—towards the north.

51. To die of starvation on the roadside; to cover a corpse by the road.

52. Interchanged with the last.

53. From man and clay as the phonetic.

54. Exactly, nothing over, hardly enough; scarcely, almost, a little short; just missed, as a fall; only, nothing more.
1. 可口 nothing to spare.
2. 見到 barely sufficient for what is wanted.
3. 疾用 I can make it do;—a little scimpaged.
4. 到 to he has just come.
5. 弱用 I am hardly enough for the outlay.
6. 足目給 just able to meet expenses.
7. 以不验 barely examined it, only just looked into it.
8. 有 just had a little.
9. 有得览 I luckily just escaped unharmed,—as from robbers.
10. 罪足矣 I have had enough of his trouble;—I am quite supplied.

廁廁

From shelter and clay;—the two are regarded as different by some, but their definitions are too similar; used with the last.

茅

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.

茅

From plant and earth;—it is easily confounded with its primitive, and some say it is another form.

董

A plant like monk's bane, also called 烏類 or crow's head, and is poisonous, it seems to be the field violet (Viola) common in northern China, though the water-belladonlock may be meant.

紫

a wild flower in Kiangsi, whose seeds fructose like the nightshade.

紫

a Japanese name for the Corydalis inua, and a Dietyra.

茶如掛 its violets and sow-thistles [were sweet] as dumpings.

記

A death of vegetables;—three years without a crop.

禁

The brilliancy of gems, which is intended to set forth their luster, hardness, and fine texture; it is much used in names of men.

禁

From to see and clay as the phonetic.

禁

To have an audience with the Emperor, especially in autumn;—to look towards the North, or his throne;—to see a superior;—to grant an audience.

禁

From hide and an ox as the phonetic.

禁

A sort of martingale;—a kind of ornamental plume under a horse's neck;—firm, strong;—passimious;—to restrain;—to take;—to ridicule;—to put to shame.

禁

From to proclaim and a forest.

禁

To prohibit, to warn against, to forbid;—to stop the completion of, to regulate;—to restrain, to keep off;—to impose restrictions;—forbidden;—imperial, governmental; a cup or tray for wine;—an instrument of music.

禁

From month and to forbid as the phonetic.

禁

Unable to speak from lock-jaw, mumps, or other disease;—to refrain from speaking;—silent, as from utter grief.

禁

In Cantonese, read t'an. To deceive, to play a trick on;—an imposition;—to try.

禁

I'll not be imposed on by you.
From heart and to forbid; also read k'ün.

Determined, resolute.

Cold, chilled; affected by cold.

A kind of musical instrument; to look up and follow another up-hill.

To gnash the teeth in rage; debilitated, exhausted, all energy gone.

From woman and now as the phonetic.

A wife's sisters; a sister-in-law on the wife's side.

women who help and direct the bride during the three days of wedding.

the husband of a wife's sister.

Near in time or place; recently, lately, soon; to bring near, to approach, to close upon, to draw close to; to touch; to like; familiar; according to, like, consonant; adjoining, conterminous, next to; in official papers, denotes that an officer is stationed as near his parents as the law permits; in Budhisim, those who are near or in attendance; assisting, as a priest.

About to be, presently.

Maritime, costwise.

How have you been recently? how do you get on? the distance is not very far.

right.

near-sighted.

to associate with the virtuous.

near one; neighboring.

go near to him, join him.

it can be approached.

Great strength; brawny.

nothing to rest on, no leverage.

he felt his whole body reinvigorated and refreshed for action.

all my strength for you.

One stretching and yawning; to respect; that which commands respect or ought to be revered; specially that which comes from the emperor; to regard as by or from the emperor; imperial, governmental; majestic.

a gift from the Throne; by royal grant.

One sent to represent the emperor; an imperial commissioner.

called to the capital by the Emperor.

respectfully received, as a mandate.

when prefixed to names of books, shows that they are printed by or with the order of government.

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.

every one joins in reverencing him, as a loyal statesman.

to mark off the selected academicians.

by imperial command.
From hill and to respect as the phonic.

High peaks shooting up aloft: steep peaks: gaping, yawning, opening the mouth wide.

A severe chill or ague; a great shivering.

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.

A bed-quilt.

Wrapped in the quilt and clothes: i.e. married.

No shame under the quilt’s shadow; conscious innocence

The emperor’s bed-quilt.

A cold pillow and chily coverlet; no bedfellow.

Birds; the entire class Aves; flying and feathered creatures; unimpregnated birds.

A cock.

To make and send the betrothal presents.

An egret, also called snow guest in Chilhii.

A poetical name for the crane, which is regarded as the chief of birds; the ancient name of birds and beasts; animals.

Civilian, because their insignia are mostly birds.

To seize, as a hawk does; to cluch; to grasp, as by the collar; in rhetoric, to hold by the literal sense; a rigorous adhesion to terms.

To take alive.

A species of *Pyrus*, called Lin common in northern China, which bears a small red apple, rather insipid, known as the fruit, or sand fruit, and flower-red; the blossom is white, the ripe fruit is boiled in green tea as a cooling drink.

A spider, the 1 having very long legs, probably a species of *Phalangium*; the name is usually applied to spiders without webs.

An unauthorised character.

To hold in the mouth, as a bird does a twig.

One of the dragon holds a pearl in its mouth.

Brave, intrepid; deep compassion for; careful for.

Then and with which you can avoid trouble in future.

From strength and tenacious clay as the phonetic.

Laborious, diligent in one’s past; to till in or for; sedulous, attentive to, kind; to stir up, to assist, or excite to exertion; laboriously.

A diligent and frugal man.

Lovingly, toilingly.

Diligent and careful in attending to business.
A pit.

KING.

野人献 [it will be polite, if the villagers offer some parsley.]

A general of cavalry in Lu, named 賈父 about n. c. 720, spoken of in the Tso Ch'wen.

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 plants and air.

Celery or parsley; applied also to similar plants, as cress, pimpernel, honewort, and water-hemlock.

芹 [kerin] is a water-cress.

採 [sai] to pluck cress, to become a stuta'ol; alluding to the lines思楽邦水漚採善 pleasant is the college pool where we plucked the green cress.

芹菜 celery.

KING.

驚 [ching] 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.

動 [ching] to excite, to arouse; used as a polite phrase for troubling one.

駭 [ching] afraid, much startled.

怕 [ching] to fear; much alarmed.

壓 [ching] to suppress as alarm; to remove sudden frights.

震惊 [ching] frightened, as by thunder.

死人 [ching] frightened to death.

徒 [ching] neither footmen nor drivers created any alarm.

風 [ching] afraid of the wind or a draught; convulsed; fits, such as children have.

風細 [ching] wind her waist was small, as if a breath of wind would snap it.

戰戫 [ching] war; shaking with fright.

驚 is marvelous, strange, frightful.

From plant and to punish, because this thorn was once used to beat people.

荆 [ching] A bush found in Hunan, slender, lithe, and thorny; spinous, prickly; brambles, furze.

抽 [ching] or 妻 the dull thorn; i. e. my wife.

初得識 [ching] I have only just made your acquaintance; i. e. just learned that you are like a jade stone from 山 where a pure piece was found.

手生棘 this affair proves to be very vexations.

索未期 I have not before seen you.

From plant and to punish.

花 the Vitex inisina; its stems 條 are woven into baskets like those of the osier.

花 another species of Vitex.

列 [ching] one of the nine divisions of Yü; it comprised all Hunan and most of Hopeh, with part of Kwèi-ch'ên; it constituted the kingdom of Ch'u, sometimes called 楚 during feudal times;

州府 King-ch'en fu on the Yangtsé River was its capital.

紫 [ching] the Cercis siliquastrum and Chinensis, two varieties of the Judas tree.

釵 [ching] she has a boxwood hair-pin and cotton skirt; i. e. poor and well-behaved.

棘 [ching] thorny; useless, annoying.

高 [ching] The original form is composed of 高 and 京, 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
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KING.

| 帝 | a capital, the metropolis of China. |
| 水 | a good kind of pencil. |
| 小 | the capital of Corea; also a metropolitan board of magistrates. |

Read king. Sorrowful.

The grief of my heart is intense.

From deer and great; rarely occurs with in the primitive.

A large deer, described as having one horn and a cow's tail, perhaps referring to the nylghain of India; in Canton, the denotes a small deer, a species of muntjac (Cerulcera) and the delicate chevron of (Moucheur). It is a leather fob.

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 a word, 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 science denotes their slesstr. In silk trade denotes organzine or woven silk.

Warp and woof; lengthwise and crosswise.

Warp to attend to everything methodically.

Warp to speculate, to trade, to plan for a livelihood; to map out.

To be a broker, an agent.

The head clerk in a custom house.

Chief secretary in a prefect's office.

A clerk who ascertains the statistics of a prefecture; to examine thoroughly.

He washed and came back as soon as he is washed he will return.

Hand it did not go through my hands.

The beautiful song of my son while my back retains its strength, I must everywhere plan and labor.

They never fail in their regular courses, as the stars.

I did it with my own hand.

I have already seen it.

Passed, over, gone through.

To repeat prayers, to read the liturgy; to com the Classics.

Blood vessels of all kinds, divided into main or straight, and lateral or small.

An inexperienced hand; also means unclassical, heretical, or non-conformist, in the minds of Confucians.

Canonical books, the classics or Buddhist; also applied to the Bible and Koran.

Current onluy.

It is out of my jurisdiction.

What is regular and necessary in morals, the basis of society.

I've tried it several times; I have often been there.

You don't know its difficulties till you've tried it.

Men of deep learning can save the people.

The highest principles of nature, the rules of morals.

The Buddhist canons; Buddha's own words are termed or documents.

A sutra, the Lotus of the true Law (Saddharma-pundarika sutra), the standard classic of the Lotus school.

Read king. To kill one's self; to commit suicide in a ditch; a disgraceful end,
KING.

Name of a large river which rises in Kansuh, and drains its eastern part, joining the River Wei in Shansi, near Sa-ungan fu; it has very clear water, and gives its name to several places near it; also a river near Wu-lun, and one in Annam; to run through or straight across; a creek which joins places; a fountain.

The flow straight through.

From streams under one, representing the earth, and contracting to work.

Streams running under the ground; a quiet flow of water without waves; name of a stream and of a place, for which the next in now used.

A village in Kau-mihien lying in the east of Shantung in Lai-chuen fu.

Formed of brother and both repeated, referring to the pleasant sight of brothers agreeing; it is similar to in appearance and sound.

To fear, to forbear from, to refrain; cautious, solicitous lest a thing miscarry.

or wary, respectful; straig, as sheep.

or tremblingly alive; very wary, very anxious for.

fearing, apprehensive of consequences.

feeling the peril and afraid.

From a spear and now.

The handle of a spear; a rod; to compassionate, to pity, to feel for; the pitiable; concerned for, regretting; to attend to earnestly; careful, sparing; boastful, elated, conceited; to rule one's self; to respect, to value.

to commiserate.

worthy of compassion.

I then should be in pitable misery.

bragging; to vapor, to talk.

to respect, as a model.

firm but not quarrel-some.

a good opinion of one's self.

to feel for and help widows and orphans.

to disregard small affairs.

the fish close their scales and huddle under the ice.

to arose, said of a flock of sheep.

which of them was not wise, and to be pitied?

From sun and eminent; occurs used for to a shadow.

Bright sunlight; brilliant, illuminated; illuminated by the sun; a fine view, a good situation or prospect; figure, aspect; circumstances of a place as things; a rarity, a lion, a curiosity, a sight; a resemblance, fancy, imagining, form; a style, as of dress; to regard kindly, longing for; large; a shadow.

a vista, a prospect; a view.

circumstances, prospects; character of; peculiarities; a landscape, appearance of nature.

to display rare things.

disreputable, it has a bad look.

neat and well arranged.

by this we try to increase our great happiness.

fin scenery, a good site; easy circumstances.

good sky at sunset; it all ended well, as the honorable end of a toilsome life.

pleasantly situated.

to judge men and things.

a statue; a portrait.

the prospects of the year.

set a mark and strive to reach it, to act up to principle.

the look of the country, a landscape.

signs of the times.

Prospect Hill in Peking.

so Christianity is called on the Nestorian tablet.

the eight sights, the lions, the remarkable objects of a place.

stereoscopic views.

chinois, enameled ware.

an old person, an old resident, but yet able to work.

their shadows went dancing on the stream.

From man or words, and to respect as the phonetic.

To war against, to caution, to threaten with a penalty; to arouse, to urge to reform; to set judgment before the mind, to alarm the useless.

to arouse or warn the age.

caution against doing it again.

to starrle and put one on his guard.

to caution the people.

executing one man deters a hundred.

made a warning example of.

to stimulate to exertion.

A limit, a boundary; the marches; a place where one lives, abode; a region, place, neighborhood, district; state, condition of life, position.

frontier, boundary, limit.

your place of residence.

Daoist fairy land.

on the border.

when you cross the border, inquire what are the prohibitions.
KING.

vicinuty; the neighborhood.
难 it is hard to be in straitened circumstances.
遇 condition in life.
社 the neighborhood temple.
份 fees or tax levied for this temple.
苦乐 alleviating circumstances, some compensatory things.
越 1 to go around (not through) a lot or country; to get beyond.

To cut one's throat; to cut off the neck.

From 這裡 head and 莖 a stem contracted.

The neck, especially the front part of it; the throat; a narrow part of a thing; an isthmus; met. the temper.

火 irascible, testy.

項 or 项 the neck.

带 or 带 a neck-ribbon, a neck cloth, a neck-tie.

吻 affection intimate friendship.

生 瘤 lumps growing in the neck, ganglionic swellings.

从 显 a fine stone used in jewelry.

From 支 to tap and 誠 careful, diligent, but this is regarded as different from 誠 careless; their original forms are unlike, and this is derived from 羊 of sheep, to drop, and mouth, with to tap.

Reverent, sedate, attentive, respectful; that feeling of the heart which springs from self-respect and a due regard to all positions; to honor, to show respect to; to worship, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to watch one's self; self-poised; reverently; that which honors one, as a present; a dowry.

神 to venerate the gods.

身 self-training; to bestudiously careful of one's conduct.

酒 to present a glass of wine.

失 1 I have offended, I beg your pardon.

KING.

可 admirable; surprising!

惜字纸 respect written paper; when added to handbills, means "Do not deface or tear this down."

達者 or 璃者 I who respectfully inform you; the first sentence in a letter.

足有 1 also fitted to secure respect.

不成 1 this is an incomplete respect to you; — said by a host to excuse his feast.

以 1 take it as a mark of respect.

信 devout faith; reverence and belief.

千事 attentive to business.

禮主 1 all decorum consists chiefly in respect.

節 a present to a teacher, or to the examiner at the three great trips; it is also termed 眼 the charcoal supply, and 二 a parting present, and other names.

重 to hold in esteem.

豐 1 a generous present.

肃 1 grave and reverently.

修己 1 respect tends to make one virtuous.

親 1 let me give you one glass.

竟 From 音 sound and 九 a man; q. d. a tune 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 negative, at last, finally then; only, nothing but.

無一言 he never said a word.

然不至乎 won't be come at all then?

自去了 still you went.

不曉得 after all he did not comprehend it.

宵 endless repose.

堆 1 to the last, after all.

KING.

無 illimitable, vast expanse.
然如此 ah! is it so?
送一個空箱 only sent one empty box after all.
究 thoroughly examined, sifted to the bottom.

巴究 the name of the last of the eighteen heavens of the Buddhists (akaniwata), that which is the limit of the world of desire.

猴 A feline animal which is charged with eating its dam as soon as born, and is hence called 松 owl-cat.

破 1 or 虫 the muntjak tiger (Fela brachyurus) of Manchuria.

鏡 A metallic mirror; a looking-glass: any reflecting surface, as the sea or moon; often applied to books which reflect knowledge; to brighten; to illustrate; bright; lustrous.

面 1 or 玻璃 a looking-glass.

千里 a telescope, a spy-glass.

顯微 a microscope.

取火 1 a sun-glass.

狪 a toilet, a dressing-case.

照身 1 or 穿衣 a pier-glass, a large mirror.

架 picture frames.

花 1 a sconce, a reflector; a kaleidoscope.

明 1 高悬 it is clearly reflected in your view; said of an astute officer.

明 1 聖法 he clearly illustrated the holy law.

護心 a sort of cnarass or breastplate.

近视眼 near-sighted or concave spectacles.

花 1 convex glasses or lenses.

心 1 用書 that the mind's glass must be rubbed up with books, — to be intelligent.

花水月 [vain and empty] as the reflection of a flower in a mirror, or the moon in a pool.
From man or step and streamlet as the phonetic.

A bye-way, a foot-path; a short cut; a narrow track, a diameter; a radius; a bridle track or goat-path; direct, straight; prompt, quick; to pass by.

1 路 a nearer way, the shortest path; 术] is a circuitous way.
斜 [smart, tricky; the opposite of 情 straightforward.

行 不 由 [don't go in the bye-ways.
到 to go directly to it.

軸 軸 半 [in mechanics, the radius of gyration.

挄 a quick way; an easy mode.

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.

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.

From credentials given to an officer and an object which all look towards; it is very easily mistaken for a village.

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.

相 a grandee; a cabinet minister.

公 夫 noblemen, courtiers, officers.

家 our ministry.

子 a young lord, an officer's son.

雲 (for 云) propitious clouds.

士 noble officials, high civilans.

先 my deceased wife.

愛 my loving concubine, my dear girl.

六 [the six Officers in the Chen dynasty were similar to the 六部 six Boards of the present day, and were named after heaven, earth, and the four seasons; before this time, they donated six imperial generals.

正 [and 少 are the presidents and vice-presidents of four lower courts, i.e., the Ta-li Sa', the Tai-chang Sa', Tai-pub Sa', and Kwang-luh Sa'; they wear blue buttons.

From carriage and stream as the phonetic.

Light, not heavy, as an empty car; to think lightly of, to esteem, to dislike, to slight; levity; dissipated, frivolous, paltry; gently, lightly.

重 light and heavy; unimportant, and small; to despise and to esteem.

無所 [重 of no great account; mediocre, common.

薄 light and thin; disrespectful, impudent; a prostitute.

狂 dissipated, light; harum-scarum.

言往 見 light, incoherent words, half witted talk.

KING.

Old sounds, k'ing and k'lang. In Canton, k'ing, king, and heng; — in Swatow, k'ang, keng, k'iu, and kw'ang; — in Amoy, k'eng and k'ang; — in Fuhchau, k'ing and k'ung; — in Shanghai, ching and dijiang; — in Ch'iu, k'ing.

卿 From credentials given to an officer and an object which all look towards; it is very easily mistaken for a village.

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.

相 a grandee; a cabinet minister.

公 夫 noblemen, courtiers, officers.

家 our ministry.

子 a young lord, an officer's son.

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言往 見 light, incoherent words, half witted talk.
不浮躁 unstable and volatile.
非容易 it is not at all an easy matter.
口或 一口许 heedless of his word
或 promise.
载 lightly laden, as a cart; drawing little water.
绝不 冤冤小人 you may be uncivil to a nobleman, but you must be polite to a mean man.
年之 young, under twenty.
可或 一口巧 portable, light.
巧巧 nimbly, agile, cleverly.
生 to risk life without cause; audacious, venturesome.
身 himself alone; to lay aside dignity and condescend to the lowly.
関係 the results are really serious.
催 colomel, so called from its delicate appearance.
騎 light horsemen, cavalry.
Read 令 Quick, fast.

From man and an instant.
The head leaning one side; aslant, inclined, falling; entirely, the whole of; to overturn, to subvert, to waste; to squander; to essay, to test, to smelt; to debate, to compete, to wrangle; to pour out, as tea from a spout.

耳 the ear to hear.
侧 inclined; leans on the side.
跌 fallen over.
倒 subverted, prostrated, tumbling down, upset.
顱 utter imbecility, as of a ruined country.
家 to impoverish the family.
注意 to run over, to overpower.
才学 to compete on a trial of abilities.
银瓶 a crucible to assay silver.
囊包 he gave him all his purse.
歪 to drain the glass, so as to turn it up.

从 浅 to try which can drink.
败 defeated, dispersed, beaten.
心悦伏 to submit cordially, to repent unreservedly.
一顧 再顧 國 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 Wn-ti, for which she was degraded.

From mand and respectful.
To raise on high with the hands, to elevate; to lift.

从 展 to elevate the folded hands, as in making a salutation a la Chinoise.

欲 to raise on high.
起 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.

於 乾 to stand till dry.

从 strength and great.

鯨 从 fish and great as the phonetic, 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.

上天 to ride a whale to heaven, as they say Li Tai-peh did.
KING.

A stream flowing from the side of a hill; to pour out chion, wine or any fluid.

From stone and tone, or as another explains it from 石 and 銃 to strike contracted.

Sonic 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 antifece or beams under the eaves or on lintels, as an emblem of the next character, which has the same tone.

Proceeded to strike the musical stones these two characters are sometimes turned into 吉慶 to denote a wish.

To stoop very low, alluding to the shape of these stones.

Now he gives loose rein, now he pulls in; this is also applied to the rapid or slow playing on the dulcimer.

於 作 作; hung him like a forester.

鈴 a thin copper, kettle-shaped bowl used in temples in chanting, and accompanied by the 鋼 a small hemispherical bell, struck by the priest when at worship.

口 盅 tumblers or cups which do not flare.

掉 to clash; to exasperate one.

KIOH.

Old sounds, kak and kiah. In Canton, kok and kank; — in Swatow, kak, kibb, and k'au; — in Amoy, kak, kibb, and k'ak; — in Foochow, kank and k'ak; — in Shanghai, koh, kibb, chieh, and kiah; — in Chiou, kiaa.

角, chiao

This character is described as formed of 力 strength and 肉 flesh, and supposed to resemble a horn; it is the 14th 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 protuberance; horned; adorned with horns; horned; a wing or skirmishing party; the tuft on a young child's head; a pod; hard; a quarter, and now in use for a dime, or the tenth of a dollar; to gore, to butt; to dispute, to test one's strength with another; a wine-cup; a constellation; third note of the ancient gamut.

天空海 remote lands, the corners of the seas.

KING.

Composed of 心 heart, 心 following one, and 麋 a deer contracted, to denote the practice of presenting a deer's skin on festive occasions; it is symbolized by the last.

Good, excellent; to congratulate, to console; to bless; to present, as on a birthday with good wishes and gifts; happy, joyous, joy, felicity; the path of righteousness; an interjection, happily, 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.

聞 jolly, lively, a great festivity.

興 joyful, merry.

中秋 to enjoy the mid-autumn moonlight — on the 15th of the 8th moon.

總之宴 when I was a happy girl; i.e. had tufted horns.

聞 to borrow money. (Cantonese.)

兌 black horns, the pods of the Gleditsia sinensis, used to wash with; another kind is a dye.

三十分 thirty-four cents.

箱 a quarter chest — of tea.

文書 one official dispatch.

異 a right angle; 角 an acute angle; 鋼 or 参 an obtuse angle; 原 angle of incidence; and 回 angle of reflection.

特 a projecting point; wing of an army; this and 拐 also both mean the corner inside of an angle.
Used with the last.
To seize by the horns; to stab; to lay hold of an animal to stab it.

To seize by the horns and feet, as a deer.

In Pechingese. A corner.

Rough land, hilly and rocky; barrens; a heath.

From weed and horn as the phonetic.

A rafter, the strips on which the tiling rests; the ends of the roof, the ante fixing or projecting beams supporting the eaves; a mallet; a handle.

Lathing for a roof; shingles.

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 two; base of a hill; stable, firm; a profession, a calling; cleverness, skill; workmen, laborers.

Eyes; stocks for the feet, things to torture the ankles.

To rest, to stop walking.

Stomach; the calf of the leg.

Traces, footsteps; evidences of an act.

Arms; a cookie; one to whom; prices or rent; porterage is paid.

To detain one.

Spiritless, placable.

Trustworthy; well established, as a firm.

Or, the of a cheiropodist.

How many brothers younger than you?

Profession, occupation, life; antecedents of a person, rank.

An excellent man in his way or line.

Influential, of high repute.

Poor goods, inferior sorts.

To write a devil's foot, - is to decide by drawing a lot.

To clasp Budha's feet — when in distress and danger.

The hand of a man an extravagant, wasteful man.

Hand, clever, sprightly, lucky.

Hand, to do tricks of legerdemain.

The beauties of spring have feet, — and soon flee.

Peddlers; retailers.

Actors disguised as women, who wear the small shoes.

A sticky foot, a hanger-on, a sorner.

The secret is out, the trick is known.

To seduce to evil courses.

The rain coming down in separate showers, as seen from a distance.

Or, barefooted.

Road, he has a powerful protector.

What is the freight on it?

First make minute inquiries as to the chances.

See well which rope you got hold of;—lookout what you say.

Loud laughing; the lolling and panting of animals after running.

Immoderate laughing and talking.

Throngously drunk, mandarin.

Opening the mouth and lolling, as a dog.

Boisterous laughter.
K'IOH.

1. 琉 (ch'iu) — Two gems laid side by side; this character occurs used for names.
2. 专 (ch'iao) — From 大 dog and 水 to catch, from its readiness to seize people.

K'IOH.

1. 崇 (ch'ien) — A species of large ape or hoo-buck, found in Western China, and said to be six feet high; it is figured as an old combination of ape and deer, and many strange things are said of it; the color is brown, and it can walk like a man; it probably denotes the great gibbon (Hylobates), or one of that genus.
2. 硂 (ch'ue) — To pounced down on it, as an owl on a mouse.

K'IOH.

1. 嘴 (ch'ien) — Name of a celebrated general, 李 Tso Ts'ao, who helped Tsao T'sao, and was killed by him.
2. 調 (chiao) — Wooden soled shoes or clogs made of twisted hempen cords; a kind of patten.
3. 銷 (chiao) — The rapho or line on the upper lip; the meat on the cheeks and lips, as of hogs; sausages made of kidneys and tripe; dried or frozen birds.
4. 协 (chieh) — Delicious and fat sausages of tripe and meat.

K'IOH.

1. 取 (ts'au) — Old sounds, kak and k'ieh. In Canton, k'ok, hok, and h'ok; — in Siuton, k'ok and k'auk; — in Anoy, k'ak, k'lek, and hak; — in Fuchau, k'ouk and k'auk; — in Shanghai, chick, k'ok, k'iek, and di'; — in Chifu, k'ia.
2. 逐 (ts'ui) — From a knot and谷 the roof of the mouth, which has become reduced to 去, to go, as given in the common form.
3. 欲 (ch'ieh) — To curb the desires, to decline doing or accepting; to refuse, to deny; to require; to look up; as an initial verb, adds force to the assertion, like really, truly, certainly; and often needs no translation; then, thereupon; as an interjection, oh! behold! 1 is or 1 係 evidently, the fact is.
4. 有 (ch'iu) — Have you come again? — behold, again!
5. 忘 (ch'ang) — I really forgot it.
6. 彭 (ch'ang) — Why but why so, pray?
7. 交 (ch'iu) — To reject, to finish off; to dissemble.
8. 推 (ch'iu) — To decline, to put off with excuses.
9. 幸 (ch'iu) — I shall be glad if you will not decline.
10. 用 (ch'iu) — I will not decline.

K'IOH.

1. 行 (hsing) — To walk backwards, to go away; but 不行 is an adversative phrase, by no means; no, not at all.
2. 我 (ts'uei) — turn we now to say; truly it is said.
3. 目 (ch'ieh) — to disappoint another.
4. 留 (cho'iu) — A fine affair.
5. 迦 (ch'iu) — To flee luxury and vanity.
6. 使 (shih) — From the heart as seen through a shell; it is much the same as the next.
7. 署 (shih) — Guileless, upright, ingenious; conduct that is thoroughly honest.
8. 由 (shih) — From stone and high.
9. 稳 (shih) — A rock rising prominently; hard, firm, solid; as an verb, really, certainly, indeed, in truth; resolute, fixed.
10. 的 (shih) — even so, in fact.
11. 然 (shih) — Surely; certainly so.
12. 實 (shih) — 實 or 實 實 verily; there is no mistake.
K'IOH.

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.

湯 | a soup ladle.

水 | a dipper, especially of gourd or cocoa-nut.

帽 | a hat without a fringe.

笑面 | a mask.

龜 | a tortoise or terrapin's shell, used by diviners.

空 | an empty husk; a charlatan, a pretender, a humbug.

灰 | lime burned from shells.

KIU.

A common bitter medicine, called 枳, 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.

無以祭祀進 | 飲食 having nothing to sacrifice with, they joined their funds for a good feast.

半 | 酷 half the contributors to a picnic get drunk.

KIU.

A hill covered with large boulders; crash of stones rushing against each other, or of water dashing over the rocks.

Firm, solid; abruptly; heavily.

然不動 | it is far too heavy to move.

然而來 | he arrived very suddenly.

Weary, tired, as from walking.

精神 | I am all at once utterly fagged out.

To take trouble about.

Read k'iu. Exhausted, wearied.

懶 | tired out, needing rest.

KIU.

Old sounds, ku, gu, kū, and gū. In Canton, kau; — in Swatow, kiu, k'iù, kao, and ku; — in Amoy, kiu, k'iu, and k'i; — in Fuhchau, kau, k'au, kiu, kō, k'ou, kū, and k'-tung; — in Shonghai, kiu and djih; — in Ch'iu, kio.

鷹 | the cuckoo, also known as 嘉 in imitation of its note.

鴿 | golden dove of Formosa.

鵲 | the euckoo came and lived in [the magpie's] nest; said of people who expel or supplant others.

鶴 | to flock together, to assemble.

友睦 | you foolish dove, do not surfeit on the mulberries.

杖 | an old man’s staff, refers to an old custom of giving a staff to an octogonarian on which a pigeon was cut.

鈴 | the noise of wrangling.

居 | to live with or on one; to reside, as a bride in her new house.

其民 | he pacified his subjects.
From wood and to fly high.

Twisted or distorted branches; pendulous, crooked twigs; to twist; crisscross.

<table>
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<th>probably</th>
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<td>over</td>
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<td>when</td>
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From hand and to fly high.

To strangle, to put to death by hanging; to inquire into.

1. 天道其為知 who by searching can find out Heaven's doctrine? Read . To bind, to tie tight.

Read . To curl up; to tie up.

天雨而葉相 | when the rain fell on the plants, all their leaves curled into each other.

Read . Confused, mixed up.

生死相 | 萬物乃 | life and death are indissolubly linked, all creation being bound up therein.

The character is intended to represent creeper plants turning over the wall; now superseded by 維, and is used only in combination as a primitive.

To catch hold and join things, as creepers do; connecting.

1. 九 | chiu

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. 合數 | a multiplication table reaching to 81.

1. 泰之下 | down to the nine fountains, to the lowest depths; in hades, in the grave.

州 |州 | as hopeless as to try]

to melt all the iron in the land.

九 | nine lines; — the sun, moon, and 7 stars of the Dipper.

| 天 | cabalistic tables.
| 子母 | the mother of many sons.
| 錦 | nine gifts of investiture bestowed upon high officials.

| 使 | the fox elf, a god adored at Fubeian; an attendant of Teno-to-wang.
| 宮 | the emperor's palace; this refers to the | 重 | nine ascents to heaven.
| + | ninety; + | nineteen.

1. 五之尊 | | Self; | the Emperor

1. 合諸侯 | to call the princes and noblemen together.

三 | three novenaries of days following the winter solstice; the belief is | 異花開 | when nine of them have passed, flowers open; — about the 10th of March.

1. 重 | ninth day of the 9th moon.

1. 省 | the nine divisions of China in ancient times; met. China. They were:

1. — | 江 | included Shansi south through Honan to the Yellow River, and north to the desert, and east to the River Liao.

1. — | 萬 | included the north of Shantung and middle of Chihli.

1. — | 青 | included Shantung Promontory, over to Liaoting and Corea.

1. — | 徐 | included the south of Shantung, Kiangsu down to the Yangtsz' River, and part of Nanghui.

1. — | 扬 | included the rest of Kiangsu, all Chekiang, and to the mountains on the west, probably most of Kiangsi.

1. — | 荆 | included Hunan, most of Hupeh, and much of Kwéich'ien.

1. — | 荆 | included Honan, and a small part of Hupeh, and bordered on all the other divisions except Ts'ing Chen.

VIII. — 江州 | included all of Shantung north of the Yangtsz' River, and the south of Shensi.

IX. — 雍州 | included the rest of Shensi and Kansu to the desert, and west indefinitely.

From gem and long; it is used as the complex form of the last in accounts.

A valuable stone of a black color, but not regarded as precious; it is probably smoky quartz or cairngorm stone.

1. 古 | I returned a fine ornament of smoky quartz for it.

1. 之 | 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.

1. 長 | a long, protracted affair.

1. 來 | come in often and sit awhile.

1. 好 | a good while.

1. 色 | the color is not lasting.

1. 年 | or | for some years; a long time.

1. 長 | for ever.

1. 別 | or | we have long been separated, said by friends on meeting.

1. 善 | I have long looked up to and thought of you.

1. 而 | I have long known and still respect him.

1. 疾 | when one has long been sick, he knows all about the illness.

灸 | chiu

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.
The characteristic is intended to depict a mortar; which was
anciently dug in the ground; it is
the 134th radical, and is often
confounded with \( \text{白} \ kū \), to
cross hands or interlock the
fingers.

A mortar, either of earth,
stone, or wood; applied to bowls
and deep or broad dishes; to work
in a mortar.

井 | drawing water and pounding
in the mortar; — women's work;
the name of a wooden hitch put
in a jar's mouth to let it down
into the well.

門 | a socket for the door-pivot.

桿 | 之利 the proceeds of the
pestle and mortar; — help the
people.

From wood and mortar; in
Canton it is sometimes written
鰲 as the name of the tree.

The tallow tree (Eccocaria
[Stillingia sebifera]); also called
鷃 | 树 or | 子樹 because
its leaves are used to dye black.

油 | 腐烂 candles are made
of vegetable tallow, — from the
皮 | which is the external
covering; the oil expressed from
the seeds by pressure is 青油;
used in lamps and cooking.

鷃 | the tallow tree, because
crows like the seeds.

舊 | of mortar and a sort of oil; who contracted form is in common
用 | The actual cautery;
use the palo of wood; the
moxa is always burned.

艾 | to apply the moxa.

| 吐 | to make a sore by burning,
as a counter-irritant; it is
done mostly on the scalp.

定然是用針法 | [his advice] was just like a skilful
needles and a healthy cautery.

[Image 0x0]KIU

| KIU.

From silk and twining; it is
sometimes wrongly written 舒;
the second form is unusual.

A threefold cord; to twist
or wind up; to collect, to
bring together; to cabal,
to combine for unlawful
purposes; to head a sedition; to
place in order, to station, said of
rebel posts or pickets; to examine,
to bring to light, to inform; to
raise, to prohibit.

察 to examine.

| 無 mutual destruction, as
among clansmen.

萬民 to announce to the world.

合眾 to join bands with
rubbers.

衆 | to head the populace.

五 | of misfortune will result
from connecting and leaguing
these together.

驚 involved, tangled, perplexed.

謹 | to exhibit evil courses; —
and thus reform one.

 expressly their open worked
grass-cloth shoes.

| 打不開 two fellows twisting
each other's cues, as in a quarrel.

舅 | From 用 mortar as the phonetic,
and 用 a male.

A mother's elder brother is
父, and her younger
brother is 母 or 娘, materna-

妻 | a wife's brothers.

| 母 formerly a phrase for a hus-
band's parents.

小 |  or 細 | or 亞 | a wife's
younger brother.

| 理 an overbearing assertion
or reason.

誘 | relatives of one's wife and
mother, those of another
name; 元 | great uncles.

夫 | old term for a wife's father.

大 | a wife's elder brother.

以遂諸 | in order to hasten
the arrival of my uncles, i.e.
the princes of another surname.

| KIU.

| KIU.

From to walk and twining as
the phonetic.

| 走 to carry the head high; to
act with martial vigor.

| 武夫 a martial and gallant
soldier.

| 果 energetic, wise and firm in
action.

| 螭 a dragon stretching its neck
on high, and moving it mena-
cingly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KIU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>為</td>
<td>1 last year.</td>
<td>為</td>
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<tr>
<td>做</td>
<td>2 an old servant.</td>
<td>陳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仿</td>
<td>仿 doing the same as before; make it like the old one.</td>
<td>考</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家風</td>
<td>家風 relics of former prosperity and fame.</td>
<td>度</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>物</td>
<td>物 or 貨 old things or goods.</td>
<td>要</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>故</td>
<td>故 知 an old intimate friend.</td>
<td>其</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>威</td>
<td>威 an old grudge.</td>
<td>疾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>堂</td>
<td>堂 堂話 to talk over old times at your horse.</td>
<td>我</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未</td>
<td>未 水依 the scenery has not changed.</td>
<td>窮</td>
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<tr>
<td>依</td>
<td>依 still the same; as before.</td>
<td>師</td>
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<tr>
<td>救</td>
<td>救 From to tap and to ask as the phonetic.</td>
<td>師</td>
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<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>之 to stop, 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.</td>
<td>師</td>
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<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>火 or 火火 to put out a fire.</td>
<td>師</td>
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<tr>
<td>煉</td>
<td>煉 to help out of distress.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>火 to save life.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>火命王到了 the rescuing lord has come.</td>
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<tr>
<td>世</td>
<td>世 to deliver the world; whence comes 世主 the Savior of the world.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>望</td>
<td>望 主 望 to look to the Lord for salvation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>望</td>
<td>望 主 望 to haste to the rescue.</td>
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<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>拂 to raise a siege, to relieve the hemmed-in force.</td>
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<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>拂 to succor and relieve.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>拂 to deliver and protect.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>拂 to save, to get out of misery.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>驅 to rescue the emperor.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>拂 回生它 quickly restores to life — or strength, as a pill.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>拂 餓 to appease hunger.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>餓 不 不 to not rescue those in mortal danger — is criminal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拂</td>
<td>拂 不 不 to not rescue those in mortal danger — is criminal.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
丘

The original form is intended to represent a mound; it is formed of one which represents the earth; and the mound above it; the first is not used commonly; it is interchanged with the next, and looks a little like ping, a soldier.

丘

A natural hilly; a hill with a hollowed or level top for worshippers, a high place; to collect, to heap up; great, empty; a classifier of parcels of land. The first is read men, and used for a hill out of respect to avoid saying the book name of Confucius, for which it stands.

營 | the tumulus over a grave.

施 | a sloping mound.

一 | the mound above.

圓方 | a mound above.

三 | hills where the fairies dwell in the eastern seas.

里 | a small village.

九 | the nine divisions of Yi.

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; met. to affect, to appear to have.

邱

From disease and long as the phonetic; interchanged with the next.

丘

A chronic disease; ailing, disheartened; to distress; misery.

感染 | an epidemic.

染

an incurable sorrow.

Infection | an incurable sorrow.

Infection

he is still sick.

Infection

the wise man therefore examines himself that there be nothing wrong in his will.
The virile member; a medical term.

Used with the next.

A hard jasper kind of stone hung up to tinkle in the wind; the ringing of jade ornaments.

然 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.

c-1 a celestial globe.

he received the small and great signet 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.

打 to play with balls; to play billiards.

踢 to tick balls,—a game with iron or leaden balls.

花 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.

花 the snow-ball or Viburnum.

花 the Hydrangea.

糖 the sugar plum, a name for the shasta-chi or haw. (Crataegus.)

Crooked, like a buffalo's horn; strong and crooked, like a bow of horn.

they pull their horn's bow to the utmost.

the carved tripod goblet of rhinoceros' horn.

The seeds of the 萼英 or Bignonia, one of the Xanthoxyloides or wild pepper-trees, which grow in clusters.

A single headed pick or ax; a description of stone chisels.

From precious and to seek as the phonetic.

To pervert the right, to swerve from rectitude; to seek in an underhand way; to solicit; to bribe, to suborn; a consideration;

to bribe, to influence by presents.

to take bribes and turn aside justice.

to beg favors by gifts.

A sore; an old name for the spider-millipede (Cermatia,) is 此, now better known as 走轴, or the 蠻串蟲 cash threading insect; it is also called 被衣蟲 or the rain-cloke bug.

The cupule or cap of an acorn; a raft; the cap or shield of a chisel.

the acorn's cup, a botanical name.

子 old name for the haw.

A cap ornamented or embroiled in any way; to wear a cap.

wear the cap;

wearing his cap so respectfully and grave.

From to go and to seek; used with the next; it is also written 倒 when used as a surname, but that is usually read ch'an, an enemy, and e, to decant.

To collect; to gather at; to pair; to match; to seek an alliance; to join two in marriage; wedlock, a union; pressing, urgent.

Interchanged with the last.

Particular about; to ask, to seek for; testy, petulant, gruff; pressing.

an asylum for old statesmen in the Cheu dynasty.

formed of nose and nine i.e. long.

The nose stopped up as when one has a cold; a cold in the head; smudges; a catarrh.

catching a cold, as shown by sneezing; the phrase seems to imitate the sound of sneezing.

A young dragon without a horn, though others say with one; to writh, to wriggle, to quiver; a quick, wriggling motion.

curly whiskers, like Kwant's.

a name for the shell-bark pine of the North.

From tree and nine; occurs used for; an enemy, and 算 a dish.

A tree resembling the bullace, whose fruit is like the haw.

A tree is called 木 when its branches droop or grow downward like the willow, or the locust (Sophora) when trained to droop.

A spear whose head has three edges like the beechnut; vapor rising high, the breath going out.

old name of a district in Sih-ten pien 宿遷縣 in Sui-chén fu, near the Hung-tši Lake.
**KIÜN.**

Old sounds, kün, gún, and giun. *In Canton, kwân and kwän;* — *in Swatow, kün, k’un, and kūn;* — *in Amoy, kün, k’un, and kūn;* — *in Fuhchau, kung, k’ung, king,* and kōng; *in Shanghai, kün and k’un;* — *in Chifu, kün.*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
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<th>By</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>君</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>从口 mouth and 从 a director giving out his orders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>君</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>One who is honored as a prince or chief ruler; a sovereign; honorable, in high station; preeminent, leading the exalted, superior, one who influences others; a term of respect, and when used in letters and direct address after the name, answers to gentleman; to rule; to fulfill the duties of a ruler; to honor as a ruler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>君</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>The princely man, the perfect gentleman, the wise man; the man ideal of goodness; the artsman; in direct address, good people, noble Sirs; 子女 noble dames, high-born ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>国</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>The sovereign.</td>
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<td><strong>国</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>国 to rule a state.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>嗣</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>嗣 the son of a monarch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>寡</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>寡 the empress or queen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>府</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>府 and 太 in epitaphs, denote a father and mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>先</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>先 my deceased father.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>父</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>父 my husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>尊</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>尊 your father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>少</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>少 or 少 your son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>故</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>故 do you, Sir, know or not?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>嚴</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>嚴 the head of the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>細</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>細 my wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>使</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>使 to commission one to go as a 使 or envoy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>老</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>老 经, Laotse’, the founder of the Taoist sect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>天</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>天 the mind, the intellect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From rice and stinking.</th>
<th>Food broken and spoiled, which consequently is offensive.</th>
<th>From words and nine or long.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>稌</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>糉 Roasted or parched rice or wheat; rice grits, or grain broken coarsely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>稌</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>糉 cured dry grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>稌</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>糉 a sort of rice cooky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>糇</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>糇 cakes of parched rice, furnished to troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>糇</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>餳 Food broken and spoiled, which consequently is offensive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>糇</strong></td>
<td><strong>chüen</strong></td>
<td>糇 cakes of old rice, which are temporarily stored under the press.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A turned up nose, retrousé and short, like the nose of a Peking dog.

**From earth and equal; q. d. to level off the ground; occurs used for the next and the last.**

**钧** | **chüen** | 鈞 A lathe for making pottery or tiles; equal, just; in similar parts; even, level; what balances or makes level; a collective adjective following a number of items all, altogether, all these; to hit, as an arrow; to equalize; to adjust, to harmonize; adjusted, well in hand; an earthen musical instrument by which time was marked. |

**方** | **chüen** | 方 impartial, equal. |

**正** | **chüen** | 正 all is regular and proper throughout. |

五 | **chüen** | 五 the five tones and eight sounds; i.e. music and musical instruments. |

**吉** | **chüen** | 吉 悼 grief and joy are equally allotted. |

**大家** | **chüen** | **方 each had an equal portion.** |

**一** | **chüen** | 一 altogether, in mass. |

**服** | **chüen** | **方 martial dresses or armor.** |

**均** | **chüen** | **方 uniform,—in thickness.** |

**胍** | **chüen** | **方 in mathematics, a term for allegation.** |

**令** | **chüen** | **方 all merchants will then be benefited.** |

**大** | **chüen** | **方 I from the great officers are unfair, and I attend to affairs as if I alone was meet.** |

**不** | **chüen** | **方 they are not anxious lest [their people] be few, but lest they become discontented.** |

**午** | **chüen** | **方 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.** |
The mushroom; mold on bread or paste.

From cantonese, the second is read "tun" to gnaw; to lie uneven; rumpled, not lying flat and smooth.

To vomit; to feel sick at the stomach.
K'UEN.

Old sounds, k'ün and g'ün. In Canton, kw'än; in Swatow, k'ün and kän; in Amoy, k'ün and kän; in Fuhchau, kung and k'üng; in Shanghai, k'ün and k'üen; in Chifu, k'üen.

群 (chün) From sheep and prince; the forms are identical.
A flock of sheep, as few as three; a herd; a concourse, a company, a multitude; all men of the same kind; friends, equals, companions; a form of the plural; the whole of, entire; to sort with, to agree with; to move in unison.
—|羊 a flock of sheep.
—|孔 a mailed team kept step.
—|生 all mankind.
—|后 all the princes or fendal states.
—|黨 clans, cliques; a mess; parties, various clubs.
—|狗 a rascally, oppressive set of fellows.
—|兒 a party of children.
—|臣 a crowd of courtiers.
同 |of the same sort.
| 材 men of talent.
| 失 lost from the company; strayed away.
| 億子小 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 (mutsr̄a rasada), a sort of under-waistcoat.
|或 |an apron, a bib; a plaited skirt.
|朝 |an embroidered silk apron worn by officers.
|妹 |a waiting-maid.
|中 |a petticoat.
|在 |a damsel, a young lady.
|帶之親 near relatives of different surnames.

K'IUNG.

Several of these are read k'ung. Old sounds, k'iong, k'ing, giong, and ging. In Canton, k'ung, k'ing, hang, and kwang; in Swatow, k'iong, kw'ang, kwang, and k'ung; in Amoy, k'iong, kiông, k'eng, kóng, and heng; in Fuhchau, k'iong, k'ing, k'ing, and heng; in Shanghai, di'iong, k'üng, and ch'üng; in Chifu, k'üng.

穹 (chi'ung) From a cavern and a hole.
Lofty; high and vast as the sky; empty, spacious; eminent; to stop the entrance of; a chink which needs to be covered or closed.
穹 the azure canopy, the empyrean, the abode of the Higher Powers.
|窟 |to smoke rats by burning their holes.
|窟 |eminent, lofty, as a peak.
穹 From a cavern and body; the second form is the oldest; but has been mostly superseded, though the dictionaries adhere to it.
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.
To reap grain when ripe; grain fully ripe and ready to eat.

A tree allied to the coir palm (Chamaerops) according to one author, and to a willow by another; at Canton, it usually denotes the tallow-tree.

Name of a river; infirm, ailing, poorly, weary; troublesome; in distress; a mound.

 laughed at! such are only a trouble to the king.

One name for the cricket which sings in walls; a species of locust; the exuvia of a cicada.

A monstrous animal resembling the griffon, which is connected with the leopard and jerboa in its habitat, and dwells in the Desert; also to be hungry.

A variety of bamboo with many large knots, fit for making a staff for an old man to lean on.

A bamboo walking stick.

The eye of an ax or hammer; the lower blade of a halberd.

The hole in the head of an ax.

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 flower of Hortensia, a rare flower with which the emperor Yangti of Sui (A.D. 605) was charmed.

A beautiful, lustrious, as a gem or precious stone.

Sausage wine, 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.

He took for a lucky and the beautiful crystals hung from his girdle.

The prefecture of Kiang-chou or Hainan, named from its red broccoli marble.

To fly back or return quickly; alone, desolate, unprotected, as a lone orphan, or one who is helpless.

I felt forsaken, friendless, childless.

I have no friend to whom I can open my heart.

In sorrow left desolate in his sickness.

Gazing at in great fright, as Belshazzar did at the writing; alone, without help or resource.
Like the last two.

Alone, helpless, without relatives.

Compassionate, anxious, agitated, alarmed; suspicious of; to doubt, to suppose, to imagine or reckon upon; perhaps, supposing, if it should be; thinking, believing.

I don't think so.

1. I tremor, fear of. 1. Perhaps or fear lest, supposing; I am afraid it will be so. 1. I am frightened, alarmed; with great respect to you.

I fear he will not come.

A single garment, one of a plain color without lining; a cloak, a mantle; to drag one along quickly; a jerk.

衣IEL]衣 over my embroidered silk pelisse, I have put a single garment.

From to go and a void as the phonetic; it resembles change in meaning.

Remote; waste, desert; void, as a wild; bright, brilliant, splendid; a superlative.

Remote; waste, desert; void, as a wild; bright, brilliant, splendid; a superlative.

Shines through a lattice; to shine through the window.

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.

A small window or lattice to let the light in.

The title of the 26th chapter in the Shu King, called the Charge to K'iung, i.e. to, a statesman who flourished under King Mah, about B.C. 1000.

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.
Old sounds, ka and kata. In Canton, ko, and o; — in Suatow, ko, k'0, and kai; — in Amoy, ko, and k0; — in Fuhchow, ko; — in Shanghai, ku, and kaik; — in Chifu, kwä, and ku.

歌 | From breath or words and elder
| brother as the phonetic; the
| second form is not common.
| To sing in a recitative or
| chanting style, the common
| mode among the Chinese;
| to sing verses, to carol; to
| sing to music; to make a song; a
| song, a ballad; a rhapsody, in
| which the lines differ much in
| length, and the rhymes recur at
| intervals.

歌作 | I have made this
| song about you.
| 聲 | the sound of 唱 | or singing.
| 本 | a book, a music book.
| 聲 | the clear sounds of
| sweet music.
| 諸 | to sing when playing; to
| lampon in verse; a kind of
| second-sight ditty, intimating
| coming events.

詩言志 | poetry expresses thought, and singing
| prolongs its utterance.
| 娛 | to sing and beat time or
| step to it, as mummers do.
| 秋 | the merry song of those
| who transplant rice.
| 賴 | local ditties.
| 秋 | a ballad sung by people
| on stilts in the North.
| 副 | a chorus; a fugue.
| 朝 | an old name of Wei-hsui
| fu in Honan.

歌 | 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 Manchuf origin.
| or 大 | or 子 my elder
| brother.
KO.

件 or 件 of that one, that thing.

一 | 件 | the | went | one | after | another.

In | Cantonese. | After | a | negative, | often | used | to | denote | a | transitive | sense | upon | the | individual | spoken | of | or | to.

莫 | 件 | don't | go.

无 | 不 | who | is | not | angry | at | such | things?

In | Shanghai. | A | sign | of | the | genitive.

人 | 件 | the | human | face.

伊 | 件 | that | person, | his; | 第 | this; | 伊 | 件 | it | is | his; | 要 | yes, | I | wish | it; | 儿 | yours.

K'O.

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 | kw'o; | — | in | Shanghai, k'u, | and | ko; | — | in | Chiuf, k'ud.

科 | From | grain | and | a | 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.

开 | to | begin | the | examination | of | k'uij | graduates.

房 | 房 | are | six | departments | or | bureaux | in | provincial | yemen | which | attend | to | the | current | business.

六 | six | bureaux | in | the | Imperial | city | which | manage | its | internal | affairs.

目 | 件 | office | to | get | office | by | merit, | — | not | by | purchase.

正 | 件 | the | alternate | third | years | when | examinations | take | place.

恩 | 件 | extra | examinations.

内 | 件 | and | 外 | clinical | and | surgical | practice.

收 | an | extra | tax | levied | in | an | emergency.

派 | to | levy | the | proportion | each | one | is | to | pay.

bar | bareheaded, | unhelmeted.

第 | grade | of | scholars; | a | literary | degree.

力 | 不同 | their | abilities | are | not | the | same.

A | 珐 | hamper | carried | by | students | into | the | examination, | holding | dishes, | writing | materials, | &c.

二 | 珐 | 相 | 珐 | 同 | | 珐 | two | crimes | of | the | same | sort | deserve | the | same | punishment.

存 | 存 | and | 同 | when | well | taught,

何 | 珐 | how | the | crime | should | be | estimated | or | punished.

场 | 同 | the | examination, | the | arena | for | the | trips.

道 | two | classes | of | secretaries | in | the | Censorate, | the | former | oversee | the | Six | Boards, | the | latter | the | provinces.

捐 | 同 | to | give | away | or | transfer | a | sore | or | an | ulcer, | as | by | writing | a | charm | which | is | then | burned, | and | the | sore | spot | rubbed | as | if | thrown | at | an | animal.

尊 | 同 | 同 | did | you,

Sr, | pass | the | examination | when | you | got | your | degree?

金 | 同 | pure | gold, | or | some | kind | of | fine | alloy.

马 | 同 | one | shells | or | cowries | once | used | in | ornamenting | bridles | and | horse-trappings.

蝌 | 同 | tadpole; | a | grade.

卵 | 同 | reptile, | but | in | Canton | it | is | also | called | 龟 | or | thunder-fish.

軒 | 同 | carriages | dragging | along; | impeded, | disappointed.

孟 | 同 | the | infantile | name | of | Menchen.

从 | 同 | plants | and | to | pass; | also | read | 桑 | in | some | places.

科 | 同 | Plants, | herbage; | a | hungry | look; | large.

硕 | 同 | 彪 | large | man | with | such | a | nonchalant | air.

舟 | 同 | a | hole; | a | nest | made | in | a | cliff | or | underground; | a | burrow; | the | roost | of | a | peasant; | hollow.

鼠 | 同 | mice | and | birds | in | the | same | nest; | i.e. | they | are | all | villains | alike.

蜂 | 同 | a | wasp's | nest.
蛇蠍—1深如可畏 when the serpent and scorpion are in the same burrow, they are really dreadful.

In Cantonese, wrongly used for grape. Crumpled, wrinkled, creased, corrugated; shriveled, as withered fruit.

The pelvis or hip bones; the acetabulum.

Read k'oo Uneven in stepping.

EO | 无 to walk awkwardly, like one whose legs are unequal.

A little kernel or clod; a classifier of beads, bullets, pearls, cherries or similar fruit, and small round things.

— | 珠 one pearl.

丸 | 明珠 myriads of lustrous pearls.

歴多 | How many of them are there?

| 粒不收 not a kernel have we harvested — this season.

From mouth and real.

可 | From in the mouth and 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; in regimen with a negative, it becomes like a relative pronoun, as 無行.

悔 be did nothing that he had need to regret; it also forms verbal adjectives or gerunds, as 惜 excusable.

1 | 惭 despicable, disgusting.

| 悲 to compassionate; pitiful; sad enough!

1 | 以做得 it is allowable, it can be done.

不我 | he has nothing to do with me.

1 | 以 yes, it can be allowed.

非同小 | by no means a little thing, it is of importance.

有1不 | why not, what forbids?

你 | 冷 are you cold?

不悲哀 | is it not most lamentable!

無1無不 | as you deem it to be convenient.

口 | palatable, toothsome.

也 | it will just do.

就 | 晚了 it is now too late.

行 | it should be done.

此 | 慌.it will only scare him.

少 | a very little.

何 | will it do or not?

人 | capable man.

不是 | to be sure it is; can it be?

1 | 以不必 not absolutely necessary.

未 | Uneven, rough land; unfortunate, not getting on.

坎 | rugged paths; met. disappointed, always in trouble, ne'er-do-well.

| 今 | A range of hills in the north of Shansi, called 風; they have given name to Ko-lan chou 風州 in the northwest of Tai-yuen in near the Yellow River; it is said to produce very good horses.

From words and real as the phonetic.

| 課 | An example, an exercise, a lesson, a task; what comes in order; a series, an order; to essay, to try; to reckon, to see what the issue will be; literary pursuits; to counsel, to exhort; to examine, to levy taxes on salt.

會 | to compete in writing essays.

女 | to criticise compositions.

差 | to settle the rate of taxes.

| 薪 | an allowance to students.

差 | clerks or overseers in the salt department.

工 | a day's job, a set task.

不 | the literary profession.

月 | a monthly trial for composing essays.

日 | a daily lesson or task.

税 | or | 税 the salt tax.

做 | to explain and teach.

期 | the set time for writing themes.

起 | the a diviner, one who calculates matches.

六 | the book or rules for deducting good or ill luck.

馬 | A mare is commonly called 马.

騾 | is a shemule.

穀 | Grain deprived of its husk; the grain itself; a name for wheat in Shantung.

青 | a name for oats.

課 | Clouds of dust filling the air; a lump or clod of dirt.

揚 | 而弭塵 [the wind] raised clouds of dust, filling people's ears and eyes.

狀 | To thump; to beat or pummel slightly.

打 | 鼠 to knock the beddings out of it.

打 | 煙灰 to knock the ashes from the pipe.

乾淨了 | knock it till it is quite clean, as a box.

敲 | sold them all in a lump.

| 警 | From sand and can; it is usually written koh, 棟 and is now obsolete.

To ground; to run a vessel on the shallows, to put her ashore.

塗 | struck on the bank.

在 | 呈 she ran on a snag.

| 齲 | To crack with the teeth, as a dog does.

| 㽔 | arranged like teeth, as the seeds are in a slice of muskmelon.
KOH.

Old sounds, kak, kat, kap, kit, hit, and ngit. In Canton, kok, kak, kot, hop, and yik; in Swatow, ko, kak, hop, kok, kat, and wua; in Amoy, kap, knap, kok, kot, and gait; in Fuhcuan, kok, ko, kak, kaik, and kak; in Shanghai, kok, kik, kak, keh, and ko; in Chihs, kwa.

 Garr, a door by the side of the great gate, or a small door leading through a side passage into the court-yard.

入, to see the Emperor in his cabin.

令, the door leading into the harem.

色, a name for the region of Tang-chew in Shantung.

令, 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 cabbages; to lay by or on.

内, the Inner Council.

老, a courtier, a cabinet minister; the old word Collo is derived from this term.

下, your honor; you, Sir; your Excedency.

入, to become a cabinet minister.

坐, sitting in the hall, denotes the exclusion of a girl three or four days before marriage.

在, he is upstairs.

水, a summer-house over the water.

约之, the frames [for the adobe wall] were one on top of the other.

道, the stars \( \theta \nu \xi \alpha \) in Cassiopeia.

暖, a warm hall is the great shrine, such as is built up to receive the chief god, as Kwanti.

撰, an unauthorized character, for which the last was once used; occurs interchanged with ko to grow.

To lay on, to put down, to place carefully; to hinder, to obstruct; to strike, as a vessel on a bank.

在那裏, where shall I put it?

耽 or 住, to delay, to be impeded, to put difficulties in the way.

耽多時, to stop a long time at a place.

延, to procrastinate an affair.

置之高, placed it on a high shelf; i.e. paid no more attention to the matter.

筆費思量, to lay down the pencil and think over the matter carefully.

輪, the vessel went on the spit.

不住, unable to leave off.

各, from mouth and to follow; q.d. following and calling after one who hears not; it is often carelessly written to resemble a name.

A distributive adjective, each, every; all; wherever; various, separate, apart.

併, each man.

所有長, each one has his own gift.

色貨, all sorts of goods.

天一方, each one has his sky; we are world wide apart.

人見, each one to his taste.

有一說, each has his own story.

一人, to each [post] one man.

他自, he sat alone by himself.

處, everywhere.

从 Canton and each as the phonetic; occurs used for the hou van an onion.

格, 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, correct, to grow old, a line, rule, a mark by which one writes; a limit or pattern, a statute; a frame; intelligent; excellent; unusual; obstinate, stiff; all years which have the branch in their cycle name; a wild onion.

外, beyond the usage or law; extra, as kindness; unusual; very great.

間, to draw lines.

印子, a copy-slip.

神保是, 1 report to the god quietly come and reward with their great blessings.

物, to inquire into the nature of things, to philosophize.

式, a muster, a pattern.

神之, the influences of spirits cannot be reckoned upon—or calculated when they will come.

局, presence; carriage.

品, temperament, habits, character.
KOH.

感

moved upon, as by the Holy Ghost.

者不数 the recusant will not be pardoned.

殺

mutilation, homicide.

看

look even to his bones, narrowly watch him.

請 here, you Shun

地方形 a broad chin, a heavy brow.

于皇帝 to influence Heaven itself.

資

regular gradation of officers.

拘一 not rising by regular grade — in office.

其非心 to correct his vicious heart.

一點兒 眼 there is no difficulty about it; I can go through it perfectly.

應有命 may the people have a lengthening of life.

上 上 [the mind of man] can ascend and speculate on things in the heavens.

格

To strike, to attack; to box; to fend off, to ward off a blow; to fight with beasts.

鼓 to break a blow.

門 a brawling row; fisticuffs.

拳頭 to practice boxing.

武藝 the science of pugilism.

格, 鳳

A species of beetle.

蝨 one of the names of the millipede (Julus).

杜 an unusual term for the mole-cricket or Gryllotalpa.

蝨

An unauthorized character, which has superseded the bar.

蚤 a flea, for which the last was perhaps at first the correct form.

蝨

A horn with branches, and no flesh inside.

蝨 a book to suspend things on, as a deer's antlers; a kind of tree.

茗

A species of wild onion, having a small stem and large ligulate leaf; it is known as the 毯 and Buddhist priests are forbidden to eat it.

短 sleeves covering the armpits, are 製, used in warm weather.

Read 佳, A bib for children.

From bone and each; used with the next.

The skeleton of a man or beast; dried bones lying on the ground; the tibia or Shank bones of quadrupeds; beam.

掩 銅微 cover up the bones and carcasses.

勝 the arm from the shoulder to the wrist.

格, 蹬, 勝, 勝

From flesh and each or breath; the third is unauthorized, and the second is wrongly used, as it is properly read 佳.

The armpit; the side.

[graphic symbol] 蝕 or [graphic symbol] 的 the armpit, the part of the body covered by the arm.

勝 the arm, the upper arm.

勝 a rank smelling man.

勝折 in 折足 the arm is hid in the sleeve; — the fees are included in the price.

In Polingese. A stain, a flaw, a blemish.

有 有 is there a dirty spot on it.

疙

Also 佳.

A pimple, a boil, a sore.

長 潍 a sore has come out.

脾 氣 窩 an irritible disposition, fretful.

発 窩 a rash has broken out all over the body, as the washerman's rash.

Read 佳, Bewildered, foolish, out of one's head.

乾

An unauthorized character, for which 耸 is wrongly used.

To jolt; to come down with a third; an impediment, a hindrance.

走路 腥 to go jolting and thumping along.

Discontented, not liking; to like, to rejoice.

悟 " " 使 uneasy and angry at; not relishing.

隔, 除

From place and earthen vase; it is also frequently contracted to its primitive in cheap books.

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.

關 to intervene, to put asunder.

一條水 a stream divides the place.

一水之 wide waters roll between them.

夜 left over night, as a dish of meat; to spend the night.

別多年 1 have not seen him for many years.

三 架 a case with three shelves.

日來 come on alternate days.

塚 盤 a filtering dish.

阻 to embarrass, to interpose.

絶 to suspend; to cut off; as intercourse.

風 a movable portico to screen from the wind.

壁 居住 to live next door.

斷 a partition, a bulk-head; to block up, as the way.

門 a door or window frame.

得 速 very far apart.

駱駝裘 [it's like] scratching a sore through the partition; — useless indignation.

天獄 何 as unlike as elysium and tophet.

扇 a folding screen.

準 a bar in music; 準 alone denotes the measure or strain.
From wood and partition; occasionally wrongly used for the last.

The yoke of a wain or cart; interstices of a lattice window or net; a kernel.

A muslin or gauze screen.

From flesh and partition contracted.

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.

Mollusk; separating the thorax and stomach; something which hides or screens a thing.

Food disagreeing with one.

Don't keep thinking of all the time.

The cackle of a jungle-fowl or pleasant; to vomit; to gag.

To vomit; colic and vomiting.

Unable to swallow.

The original character is thought to represent the look of a raw skin as it is stretched out, and when the hair has been scraped off; it forms the 17th radical of a natural group of characters relating to hides and their uses.

To change, to renew, to mold; 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 unseat.

Military armor.

Heaven 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 from drink, to keep sober.

To skin the face and wash the heart; met. a thorough reform; to turn over a new leaf.

A general term for doves; domestic pigeons; its young are called pigeon; and the old ones.

Flying slaves.

Two or four house doves.

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 cantelope melon.

One who scowls at the poor; to look down on one.

A frog; a lizard; bivalve shells, thin and marked, are called clam; a general name for those like a Unio, Tellina, or Donax; a mussel a clam.

Ribbed shells, like a Cardium or Arca.

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 clam is applied to the gecko in the Archipelago, though the two names are interchanged.

To bring together, as a company of one's comrades; to take.

From knife and to injure.

To cut, to gash, to wound; to divide, to cut in two; to deduct, to take off; to injure; to cede, 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 cleaver to kill a chicken?

Where to cede territory.

To be obliged to part with.

From plant and why.

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 mealy 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,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KOH</th>
<th>KOH</th>
<th>KOH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ko</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ko</strong></td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有何瓜</td>
<td>is there any relationship between us?</td>
<td>野箠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毫無聰</td>
<td>I have not the least alliance (affinity or friendship) with him,</td>
<td>篩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紫</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a hanger-on; a needly, troublesome fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Old sounds, k'ak, k'at, and k'ap.</strong></td>
<td><strong>From month and breath and a hoary character, it is properly read <em>ka,</em> but is now substituted for the last, as that is much used in Mongolian and Turkish names; the second form is little used.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Reverent and attentive to the duties of an office, as a scribe should be; to respect, to feel awe for; reverently, vigilantly.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To cough; to retch, but without vomiting; to hack, from irritation in the throat; to cry out, to bawl, to entreate, to hiccup.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
<td><strong>A dry cough.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 person who serve [in temples] should be reverent.</td>
<td>驚怕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 those who sedulously attends to his official duties.</td>
<td>填</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 very respectful.</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 to carefully maintain the rules, to hold to the old ways.</td>
<td>咳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From shelter and each; <em>g. d.</em> a person sheltered in an inn.</td>
<td>吐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 a cordial reception.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 a trading place.</td>
<td>鼓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 a lady, a gentlewoman.</td>
<td>鄭</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From water and why.

渴。 

Thirsty, dry; to thirst for; to desire of; longing; to pant after; sudden; to dry up.

解 | to quench the thirst.

因 | bequeathed; to bequeath.

水 | the water has dried up.

嗜 | to relish righteousness as a thirsty man does water.

彼 | was neither hungry nor thirsty.

者 | the thirsty man fancied all waters sweet.

刻。 

To carve, to chisel; to sculpture; to cut out; insulting; gripping, oppressive; the eighth part of a Chinese hour or fifteen minutes; a little while.

雕 | to engrave, as wood-ents.

字 | or | to cut characters, as on blocks.

骨铭心 | your kindness is graven on my bones and inscribed on my heart.

时 | incessantly.

限 | the set time.

下 | the present state of affairs, this view of the matter.

少 | a little space.

减 | to reduce by arbitrary order, as rations.

一 | a little while.

薄 | to oppress, to insult and harass.

癖 | a clesydra.

重 | a second edition.

From knife and a horary character.

克。 

To subdue, to overcome; to subdue, or yield 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 | 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 | his tenacious fate will be too much for his wife.

刑 | to exercise a secret or baleful influence over another.

肝 | the liver is too active and injures the spleen.

在 | To crowd, to press; incommoded, as in a crowd.

熟 | heated by the sun.

The original form is said to represent the carved beams which sustain the roof and contains an allusion to the help given to a man by his shoulder to sustain things; used with the last.

To sustain; adequate to; to attain to, as 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.

治 | to govern one's self.

当 | fit for, adequate to.

弗 | he is not fit for the post.

复 | to recover, as a captured city.

不忌不 | don't be envious or overbearing.

堪 | to mortify earthly affections.

From knife or inch and to sustain; it occurs used with the last and next.

私 | to curb the appetites.

私 | extortionate tax-gatherers.

私 | very diligent and stingy too.

睡眠 | from fatigue.

眠 | dozing; asleep from sheer weariness.

眼 | the eyes sleepy.

打 | nodding, sleepy. (Shanghai)

溘 | To get to suddenly, as a boat striking the bank; to ground; to lean against; to reach.

溘 | To comply with; to die.

溘 | to yield and depart — on the long journey; used when speaking of the death of statesmen.

溘 | A cave or grot in a hillside; to store away.

溘 | To strike; to take or gather; to pat or beat with the hand.

溘 | to smash to pieces.

溘 | to flatten.

溘 | To cover; also a dung-barrow.

溘 | A wooden cup or bowl to hold spirits; a creeper.

溘 | to lift the flag and take a drink.

溘 | The sound of stones striking together; to hit against, to run against.

溘 | the ceremony of the kow, to knock the head on the ground when saluting the emperor.

溘 | there are hindrances or obstacles in the road; difficulties in the way of success.

溘 | to knock out the ashes, as from a pipe.
孤
From son and a melon.
A young son whose father is dead; nameless; alone, orphan-like, solitary, no protector; applied by the emperor to himself as peerless, unmarked, not cherishing a sense of kindness.
| 寒 | alone and neglected. |
| 家 | the emperor. |
| 势 | diminished and reduced, as a chieftain; friendless, in a strange land. |
| 魂 | a neglected, orate spirit. |
| 独 | alone, no brothers or sisters, or relatives. |

伴 | living alone; lit. no partner at the lamp. |

子 | an orphan rejoining his own family shrine; this is done after a prosperous life, by officers who may have been adopted by others. |

衰 | the afflicted orphan; — a phrase on mourning cards. |

單 | orphaned, solitary. |

望 | to disappoint hopes. |

零屋 | detached buildings, houses far separated. |

陋巖 | an unpolished scholar of limited opportunities. |

撫 | to comfort and help the destitute. |

托 | to confide an orphan to the care of a friend. |

This resembles sibh, 漲, the pulse.

孤
Corruptant, large bellied.
| 腹 | obese, very fat. |

琶
From insect and old; the second character is unauthorized, and is usually applied only to the cicada.
The mole cricket is called 稜 and 稷, but the last name also denotes a grasshopper or cicada, small and short-lived, called in Peking 嘈嘈 in imitation of its note.

弧
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.
| 法 | tactics; lit. the rules for cornering. |
| 不 | the wine tankard has no corners now; i. e. things change. |
| 劍 | a sword hilt. |

講 | a cunning man of strategy. |

操 | to grasp the table; i. e. to begin school. |

弧
A corner; angular, triangular, or octagonal; sea-going triangular sticks which hold up a cornice.

弧
A large fishing-net, such as is dragged between two snags off the southern coasts.
| 刮 | a clean haul; we took them all. |
| 施 | 漲 | splash went the net into the water! |
From plant and damsel; frequently used with the last.

A kind of tuber.

A water vegetable, the Caladium or Sagittaria, cultivated for its tubers.

and edible varieties of the mushroom allied to the Morchella.

or the puff-ball or Lycoperdon.

edible mushrooms.

or a tulip; lit. the kind damsel of the wilds; also a species of Amanita.

From plant and melon; probably another form of the last.

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.

or a water plant producing rhizomes in autumn like a child's arms, which are cleaned and eaten with fish.

An ancient trumpet, or a kind of musical instrument blown at the end; a whistle in a whip; a bamboo good for switches.

From woman and old as the phonetic.

A polite term for females, especially young and unmarried; a wife calls her mother-in-law

while and are names she gives to her husband's sisters; to tolerate; lenient, yielding; for the time; just, merely.

or a lassie, a girl.

a young lady, a damsel; a belle; an old term for a paternal aunt.

and a father's and grandfather's sisters.

like village girls.

a son-in-law, so called by more distant relatives.

sisters-in-law.

disreputable women, thieves, and procuresses.

indulgent, easy with.

slowly, gently; let it rest awhile; take it easy.

undoubtedly, certainly no indulgence will be shown.

indulgent towards, feeling kindly for.

to forbear with.

Name of a river in Ts'ien-yuelin Fu in Fukien; in Chih- li it is applied to branches of large rivers, especially to those of the Pei ho and Peh-tang ho; to trade in, to buy and sell; to abridge; to lessen; unworthy, trashy, coarse.

of spirits and old; used with the last.

To deal in spirits; liquor just made and kept over night; a wine shop.

free for the people dealing in [free] spirits.

an inn or eating shop.

have spirits I strain them; when I have none, I buy them.

A partridge, (perdix cinerea), common in central China, and supposed to have affinity with the pigeons; one name is 慈南 by its turning southward when is rises on the wing; and in Kiangs it is called 造影 chasing its shadow; it is described as having white spots on the breast, and many markings;

the birds call to each other, and their cry is 釘鈎清玲 when they stop.

A wheel, an applied to the heavy wooden ones found in northern China.

name of a hill.

From bitter and old as the phonetic.

A fault, a crime, a failure of duty, a delirium; 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.

to compromise the guiltless.

it is no crime to kill [a robber] by night.

they will be clean, said of the rains in May.

a classical name for the eleventh moon.

are punished in order to save the innocent.

disregarding your kindness.

grateful, thankless.

I shall hold you only to be guilty.

to monopolize an article; generally speaking.

the king said, Alas! what crime is now chargeable on us?

the ruin of states] can always be traced to their crime in using spirits.

A short javelin, called 鎮; ancienly made light to use as a spear.

From mouth and ten; p.r. that which has passed through ten generations, and may be regarded as a tradition.

Ancient, old, antique, former, of old; to grow old, practiced in, old, accustomed to; antiquity; olden, hoar.
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From worms and a dish. 
Worms in the belly, which are thought to be the cause of dropsy; a venomous worm used to poison people; a slow poison; to disquiet, to stir up; to harass one with doubts, to pervert the mind; an unquiet ghost; the 18th diagram, referring to occupation.

鼓或腹 the dropsy.

毒 poisonous, noxious.

疑 deluded by superstitious qualms, to cozen, to bewitch.

受 poisoned; possessed, infatuated, bewitched.

放 to poison, said to be done by women in Kwangsi.

飞 flies from worms in rotten grain.

幹父之 to hide a father's faults.

嫉 or possessed by a goblin, elf-shot.

From a band of musicians, and to stretch out, or strike, or 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.

鼓 a drum; musical instruments made of skin; earthenware drum-shaped seats; drum-shaped or sounding like a drum; bulging, like a barrel; an old name for a sake 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.

側 to drum very fast.

一副樂 a band of musicians. 

吹手 pipers and drummers. 

樂 instrumental music. 

板一副 drums, gongs, castanets, &c., usually eight kinds.

掌 to clap the hands.

太平 or 小 tambourines.

銅 a knobbled gong.

鼓 a side drum.

以鉄作子口横之 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.

火铸 to melt metals.

坐 in you sit in a drum; i.e. you have not heard the news.

屬 to stimulate to effort.

腹 big-bellied, fat; having enough to eat, as the people in Yao's time.

自扒船自打 I can myself paddle and drum, — I am independent.

畿 a kind of tabor used by Taoists, made of bamboo two or three feet long.

舞 diligent, earnest, to exert one's self.

欲 to excite, as the growth of things.

蟲 an insect like the water tick or Hydroclavus.

河 the stars a, b, y in Aquila.

起來 filled out, as a hose by the water driven through it.

In Fulchau. To roll by stirring; to stir, as a boiling kettle by a ladle.

From eye and drum, alluding to the skin over the cornea.

昔 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.

盲人 a blind man.

盲院 an asylum for the blind.

御 imperial musicians.

未見顏色而言謂之 to talk of its color before seeing a thing may be called blindness.

瞎 the name of Shun's blind father, given to him late in life.

兩相扶 one blind man leading another.

賈 From precious and a canopy above.

貳 A shopman, a resident or settled trader, as distinguished from a traveling one; to sell, to traffic.

市 a bazaar, a market.

商 merchants, traders, dealers in general.

大 a wholesale dealer.

坐 科 a local tax levied on shops, usually exacted to defray a special exigency.

買 to purchase.

如 三倍君子是譜 as if the prince would have any knowledge of a trader's 300 per cent.

Read 'kia. The price of a thing, for which kia 價 is now substituted, and this character is used as a surname.

詮 To explain the words of the ancients, as its composition intimates; to comment.

传 ancient tradition.

章句 調 to illustrate and teach each sentence.

達訓 to adduce proofs and illustrations.

故 From to strike and old; occurs used with its phonetic.

The cause or reason of a thing, which affects a result; what is purposed; the occasion, the pretext; an illusive particle, because, or, therefore, on that account; on purpose; that which was of old, long in possession; the ancients, forefathers; formerly, forgotten, old; to die; death; an affair.
Bound up with frost, as the composition of the character indicates; to freeze hard.

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.

来 to hire a cart.

脚夫 hire or call some coolies.

赁 to rent, on a lease.

受 僱工 to be engaged as a laborer.

Read hu' A synonym of 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 attentive; 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 也 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.
From wood and old.

枯燥

Rotten or dry wood; decayed; patrid, rotten; arid, withered, sapless; dried up logs.

骨

old dried bones; soft bones.

.the bones of the body, as of the skeleton; the lower end of a thigh-bone; the shoulder-blade.

骨

the knee-bone, under the patella.

骨頭 a skull, old and withered.

骨頭 a skull, old and withered.

骨頭 a skull, old and withered.

骨 head.

骨 to compassionate and quiet the ghosts — by masses.

如是手 I make a clean breast.

苦

From plants and old as the phonetic.

舊 Name of a marshy plant which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, one of the five tastes; unpleasant, troublesome; painful; painstaking; urgent, pressing; afflictions; to dislike; to mortify; to feel grieved for; mortifying; used ironically for joyful, contented; the sow-thistle.

何 | or | or | laborious, distressing. Why so much trouble? Why take it up so seriously? Why so particular? Why do I disturb, trouble, calamity.

何 | or | or | laborious, distressing. Why so much trouble? Why take it up so seriously? Why so particular? Why do I disturb, trouble, calamity.

口 | or | or | laborious, distressing. Why so much trouble? Why take it up so seriously? Why so particular? Why do I disturb, trouble, calamity.

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口 | or | or | laborious, distressing. Why so much trouble? Why take it up so seriously? Why so particular? Why do I disturb, trouble, calamity.
K'U.

From garments and a storehouse, or from trots to stride contracted, referring to their use; the first and common form is unauthorized, and the last is rather unusual.

Covering for the legs; trousers, pantaloons, breeches.

一条 | or | 子 a pair of trousers.

一幅 | 禄 one pair of pantaloons.

KÜ.

Old sounds, ko, kot, kú, kóp, kuk, kn, gu, gút, and guk. In Canton, kü; — in Swatow, ku, kn, and ki; — in Amoy, ku, k'ü and kù; — in Fuhchau, ku, kēü, and kwo; — in Shanghai, kú; — in Chjufa, kū.

From body and old or seat, which as one explains it, denotes to study the ancients; the second form has gone out of use, but the third is not uncommon.

To dwell, to live in a place, to reside; to remain stationary; to fill an office, to fulfill a condition; the virtue or capacity fit for it; dwellings, families, residence; the settled parts of a country; to sit down; to board, to collect; to engross, as a market; merely, only; tranquilly; retired from public life; to desist; to consist in; to be, or acting, in which sense it makes a present participle of the next verb, as 廢 in mourning; 廢 to live in a retired ease.

To stay a time; to lodge, those who live in a locality, the denizens.

a tea-shop.

my snail-shell of a house.

the people’s dwellings.

he well knew the management (or economy) of a household.

a residence.

a house-warming.

KÜ.

月 in childbed.

生子 she easily brought forth her son.

官 | 極品 he has reached the highest rank.

職 恩其 | he knows and well considers their relations.

日 | 月諸 behold the sun and moon!

中 | 中 midding, medium; in the middle. (Fuhchau).

据 | From hand and to dwell; used with the last.

A spear handle; a disabled hand; a position or place; embarrassed, restricted; hurried; in need of money.

以 | 賣做 he prides himself on his hanteur.

法 | accordant to the laws; legal.

予手拾 | with my claws I tore and placed—the grass for my nest.

難開口 unable to express one’s self from trepidation.

In Cantonese. The grip of the hand between the thumb and fingers.
A tree, the trunk full of protuberant knots; the sticks are used for staffs by old men, and for whip handles.

1. A timber tree like the elm, growing in Kiangsu, used for furniture, carts, etc.; probably the hornbeam (Carpinus).

Ornamental girdle gems.

1. The tail of a coat, the skirt; a robe; a lapel.

The dried flesh of pheasants and poultry; long duration.

1. Use dried poultry in summer, as it does not become offensive.

A beautiful, elegant sea-bird, the which has a white breast; these birds do fly in flocks, and are probably akin to the sandpiper.

1. The eastern jackdaw (Lycos dauricus) also called 小寒雀 at Peking.

To store property, as the composition of the character intimates; to lay by property in a guarded room.

1. Name of a high, snow-topped peak in the northwest of Sz'ch'uen; this and 峨 are situated near the source of the River Min.

1. The old name for Sung-pan ting the district in Sz'ch'uen where these peaks lie.

From man and prepared.

A collective adjective of number, denoting things or people; all, the whole; altogether, at once, and placed after the noun; both, together with; fully supplied; all right.

1. In both [parents are] still living.

1. All are complete, as a set of tools.

1. All are ready, as an outfit; all kinds are kept on hand.

1. All are alike.

1. Whatever he does is good.

From hand and a sentence; it is also read 斜, and is then a synonym of 斜 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.

1. There is no limit to your proceedings; come and go as you please.

1. Very formal; too precise.

1. To seize, to arrest.

1. Or is a person is obstinate; fixed in one's views.

1. To restrain, as one's subordinates.

1. Don't be formal; don't put yourself to much trouble.

1. Obscure, involved, as a style; slow to understand the relations of things.

1. Immaterial; no restraint; not to insist on.

1. To hold in custody.

1. To arrest the whole of them and send them to me, where I will put them to death.

From hand and to beg.

To fill a caldron or basket with earth, as in building adobe walls.

1. The hod-carriers came on one after the other.

Read 车. Long and curved; to lengthen, like a horn; to protect or defend; to stop.

1. It has crooked horns.

1. The constellation Hyades.
A furious cyclone, a whirlwind; a typhoon, common along the southern coasts of China.

**Descriptive terms:**
- **crest**
- **spread**
- **complete"**
- **inter-an"**
- **a classifier"**
- **a reading**
- **Tung**
- **a step in reading**
- **sentence"**
- **point"**
- **punctuate"**
- **divide it into paragraphs"**
- **sentence"**
- **one sentence"**
- **one stanza"**
- **no meaning"**
- **is truthful"**
- **a composition"**
- **a fine sentence"**
- **the circle"**
- **your remarks"**
- **correct"**
- **to write a line"**
- **an essay"**
- **a powerful insurgent"**
- **words and great"**
- **how"**
- **in what manner"**
- **the opposite of what is said"**
- **ignorant of"**
- **has it come to this"**
- **surprised at"**
- **is it so I how not"**

**Examples:**
- **Arrived**
- **water"**
- **a bank"**
- **to build a dike"**
- **the shore or jetties"**
- **near Peking"**
- **a district 90 li south of Nanking city"**
- **the name dates from about B.C. 200"**
- **Read "Ku", and formerly much used"**
- **as a bow; crooked; a corner; to embarrass"**
- **their bows were drawn"**

**Notes:**
- From *Kü* and the timid look of a bird; the first is the common form.
- To fear, to stand in awe of; to regard with reverence, awe, apprehensive, fearful; trembling from awe, as when before a superior.
- Baffled, mortified, chagrined.
- Trembling from fright.
- or fear, afraid of, cowardly.
- 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; it looks somewhat like ch'üen, a statesman, and occurred with some of its compounds.
- The chief, the great one; vast, mighty; large; very; how?
- Myriads, innumerable.
- the thumb; met. the leading one.
- A fine performance, said of an essay.
- powerful insurgent.
- he told a big story.

**Idioms:**
- From earth and prepared; it resembles poَ in both form and meaning.
- An embankment to restrain water from overflowing a town; a shore.
- a bank to restrain water.
- to build a dike.
- [the boats] reached the shore or jetties at Tung chen, near Peking.
鉄 (chē) Great; hard, as iron; fierce, implacable; obdurate.

恥 (chà) From heart and great; some regard this as a corruption of 鉄 (chē) which it resembles.

拒 (jù) To ward off with the hand; to obstruct, to withstand, to stop; to reject, to oppose a plan; to stand out against; to prepare for resistance.

抗 (kàng) To resist by force.

暴 (bào) Strenuous opposition.

旁 (páng) To repel utterly; to break off intercourse with.

傷 (jiāng) He opposed and wounded the troops.

住 (zhù) To stop one; to defend one's self.

相 (xiāng) To resist; to stand out against.

捕 (bǔ) To resist an arrest.

从 (cóng) Used with the next.

矩 (jǔ) A spur, the dew-claw or hal-lex on birds; the warts on a horse's legs; to go to, to reach; to stand over against; border on; opposite, conterminous; the distance between, distant from; to skip over, to oppose; to stab from behind.

鵝 (é) A cock's spur.

超 (chāo) To leap over.

閉 (bì) To obstruct, as a passage.

不 (bù) Do not resist Our proceedings.

東西 (dōng xī) The distance from east to west.

手 (shǒu) I have gone over all the country.

達 (dá) To resist.

佔 (zhàn) The rebels have established themselves in the city.

敢 (gǎn) They dare to oppose this great realm.

如 (rú) Like the last.

炬 (jù) A torch of reeds, a link made of old bamboo with cut up; to burn, to light.

寶 (bǎo) A painted candle.

火 (huǒ) A torch, otherwise called a fire-twig.

付之一炬 He threw it into the flames.

殞 (sǔn) A recess, a deep pile when the candle has burned to ashes, its tears are then dried up; violent grief soon dies out.

苞 (bāo) From plants and great; used for the last.

苞 (bāo) A small rush; a vegetable; succulent plants allial to the chicory, lettuce, endive, saw thistle, and similar species.

蔬 (shū) A name for the sesamum.

東 (dōng) To bind rushes for links.

白 (bái) Lettuce; a hairy sort.

山萶 (shān yā) Or wild lettuce, the lion's foot. (Prenanthes)

苦 (kǔ) Or 黃藥 chicory and endive (Cichorium intybus and C. endivia), and probably the saw thistle.

家 (jiā) Cultivated in Kiangsi, and resembles a coarse sort of Lactuca.

駱 (luò) Offspring of a stallion and she-mule, according to the dictionaries.

驅 (qū) 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.

伺 (sì) From man and dwelling in; occurs used for the next.

眺 (tiào) To stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way, nonchalant, haughty; a bold, assuming gait; strong.

牙 (yá) Tusks, strong teeth.

傲 (ào) Haughty.

ClassName (zhāo) Imperial, domineering.

箝 (qián) To contract, to grip; to sit impolitely, with the feet out.

處 (chǔ) To give no attention.

案 (àn) To sit on the hunches, like a seive.

坐 (zuò) To squat one's self down, as in the best seat.

盤 (pán) To sit imperiously.

虎 (hǔ) I shall forcibly occupy all east of the Yangtse River.

鉺 (jù) A saw: to saw; to divide, as by saw; to mend crockery by joining the edges of the pieces with copper clamps; to reduce, serrated, toothed, like a saw.

齒 (chǐ) The teeth of a saw.

葉 (yè) The leaves are serrated.

顙 (jiāng) He cut his throat.

刀 (dāo) It cannot be divided; met. he is not to be executed.

價 (jià) Or 价值 cheapen the price a little.

木 (mù) Or 拔 to saw wood.

梢 (shāo) Or 樹 saw-dust.

紳 (shān) It is not clamped securely.

補 (bǔ) To mend dishes.

蓑 (suō) Unceremonious, rustic; servile, miserable; in want; to intrude.

子 (zǐ) An indigent man.

終 (zhōng) Poor and withal in great straits.

穀 (gǔ) A straw pad for the head when carrying burdens.

 Esteem (ten) A narrow gore of land.
A place for storing or concealing; a dwelling, a hamlet; a petty locality; a small store-room; to dwell; to sent; to assign to its own place or rank; a line, as of division or boundary; a measure of four cups.

To lay the hand on; to lend off, to maintain; to occupy a place; to lean on; to have form or substance; tangible, evident; testimony, evidence, warranty; as a preposition, according to, conformably to; it appears that; and is often a sign of past time.

He has now replied, saying . . .

To withhold the rent when in possession of the shop.

To encroach on, to appropriate by fraud.

To snoop by force.

To guard vigilantly.

What proof is there? Reliable proofs.

Let your confidence be in virtue.

Each subject must be taken up by itself.

This agreement is made as evidence.

The gods will surely comfort me.

I have brothers, I cannot depend on them.

I have fully examined the petition.

According to what your letter says.
The body, the person; a body or substance.

The sleeve, the cuff; a wrist-band, an ornamented cuff or edging, such as ladies wear on sleeves.

To inclose a pen or yard for keeping the cattle and fowls, especially one near the hills.

To dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert; to disperse.

To turn animals out of a field; to drive them into an inclosure for a batteau; to drive on, to lash, to whip up; to urge, to animate, to exhort; to order people into their proper places; toil, racing; the length of the road, the journey or course.

From labor and a sentence as the phonetic.

From earth and empty; it is frequently contracted to, but the two are distinct.

A mount; old mausolea or burial wastes; a deep gorge; a neglected spot, an old fortress; a wild; a fair, a market; an open area where fairs are held.

The side over the ribs; the flank, as of an animal; an opening in the side; to open as a carpet bag; to throw down; to discard, to reject.

Strips of meat cut from the flanks and dried in the wind; to offer dried meat in sacrifice.

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.

A species of thrush, reared as a song bird, the mainia (Acrocephalus cristatellus) called 鵙 or 八哥 the eight brothers; its plumage is black, with a crest and a white spot on the secondaries.

From hand and to go as the phonetic; it is also read 艮, 楚, 楚, or 楚.

To feel for a thing, to take away; to hand up to; to take out; to lift; to grasp; to carry off in both hands.

From horse and a place or to go; the last two forms are obsolete, though the second is employed for a horse's speed.

The vanguard. From worship and to depart; as the phonetic.
channel
A place for water to run into, a cress-pool; a drain, a gutter, an aqueduct; the felly or rim of a wheel; a canal; great, ample, wide; the chief one; gradual; a personal pronoun, now superseded by the next.
The valley, the Weir district.

scholars
From man and canal; the first is an alliteration of the last, but the second and contracted form is alone used.
That person or thing.

vegetables
The water-lily, the ditch flower as the name indicates, called 萍 after the blossom has opened.

vessels
A veined stone resembling pyrophyllite, the 碗, used for the opaque with buttons of officers of the sixth rank.

duck
A water bird, the 鸭, whose description allys it to the ibis or egret; it has many synonyms.

silk
A square mat, called 菱 made of hair, which was anciently spread for the emperor to sit on when worshiping Shangti; a variegated carpet.

silk threads
A kind of coarse, strong bamboo matting, used for fish weirs and palings.

flying
Birds, ghost-like to the highway, spreading its wings, resembling an ugly, a term derived from the appearance of a roll of this matting.

vegetables
A vegetable resembling the sweet basil (Lophanthus); also a synonym for a plant akin to the chicory, otherwise called 苦菜 or bitter mallows, which is probably a Scorzonera or skirret.

mushrooms
A species of Trichium which resembles wheat, but has no edible kernel.

earrings
A synonym of 鏖 an earring; as a surname, used with the last.

branch
The west branch of the Peh-tang River in the east of Chihli; it rises beyond the Wall, and runs near San-ho (Shantung) for which 落 was an old name.

Read 落. The murmuring noise of water.
K'U.

Defective, rotten teeth; the Chinese ascribe them to worms, which cause the toothache; the toothache; a flaring set of teeth.

K'U.

Adverse to cut away the lips in order to cure toothache,—is very great folly.

'虞
A mythical celestial animal, the 虞 which has a deer's head on a dragon's body; it was carved on the supports of bells.

業維樑 on the bell-posts was the toothed front-board.

'集
Posts carved with dragons, forming part of a bell-frame in olden time, so called because they supported (舉) the bell, drum, or cymbal.

'去
Formed of , perverse and 大 great; others derive it from 大 great and a receptacle, all modified in combination.

To leave, to depart from; to quit; to lay off; to dismiss, to conceal, to board; to remove.

不得已面之 he could not do otherwise than dismiss him.

KÜEH.

Old sounds, kit, ket, gik, and ket. In Canton, kit, and kwat; in Swatow, k'iat, k'u, k'ok, kwat, and kät; in Amoy, kwat, kw'at, k'ech, wát, and kät; in Fuhchau, kw'ok, kwo, k'ok, and kük; in Shanghai, küh, and djühi; in Chifu, küh.

歎, chüe
From to breathe, and 逆 adverse contracted; its compound and other derivatives have now superseded it.

Toliceough; in Hman there is a tree whose sap cures hiccough by causing sneezing, to dig out; to expand; to put on.

肝 1 a fit with fixed eyes, and frothing at the mouth.

KÜEH.

An old form of the next, but now disused; the second form only is employed.

Short, as a dress; a garment reaching only to the hips; docked, crotched; a man's name.

短 1 very short — and rather unseemly, as a dress; stumpy, as a queue; lopped, as a horn; short, as a broom.

厭 From a cliff and to hiccough; occurs used for the next.

A machine for throwing stones like a balista; a particle directing attention; a person pronoun, he, she, it, its, sometimes used for the second person, and a synonym of 之 when used for the accusative or genitive; that one, that man; these; short; to bow the head.


The hicough; a disagreement in the humors of the system, called 嘔 and 痔, which is thought to cause paralysis.

The end of the backbone; the bones of the tail.

From metal and hicough; it is unauthorized in this form, but in Kanghi's Dictionary has the radical at the bottom, and defined to grind.

A pickax, a pick; a hoe; to turn up the ground.

An unauthorized character.

A hog rooting the ground; a pig turning over the sod, and seeking his food, commonly called 猪軋 the pig lifting the earth.

From words or heart and to poy a hole in.

Wily, timeserving; feigning in word, or agreeing with, in order to gain an end; to impose on; hypocritical, false; counterfeiting.

Not agree, but still disingenious.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>矛</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鎖</td>
<td>A ring on a carriage for tying the reins to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎖</td>
<td>The clasp securely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拴</td>
<td>An archer's ring worn on the right thumb to aid in shooting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羌</td>
<td>A broken or half a ring, once used to indicate disrupted friendship, or that an officer was cashiered; a semicircle; an archer's thimble; personal ornaments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玉</td>
<td>A fine quality of ink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绿</td>
<td>A lowman's thumb-ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>佩</td>
<td>A girdle-rings or chatelaine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To mark off; a mark on the left of a column to denote a new paragraph; a barb, as of a fish-hook; in penmanship, it is read "as if it was a book, from its form."

1. From water or ice and to stretch; occurs used with the next and last. Streams diverging; to lead streams in channels; to dispose; name of a small affluent of the River Kan in Kiangsi; to decide, to settle; to cut off; to pass sentence; an absorb, doubtless, decidedly, certainly, finally; an archer's ring.
   1. It is positively so.
   1. Blank.
   1. Hand certainly, positively.
   1. I will not retract my words.
   1. To utterly renounce.
   1. I must have it; indispensable.
   1. I am determined not to go.
   1. To decide finally, as a judge.
   1. To sentence to death.
   1. Do not decide against the rules.
   1. To take out of prison.
   1. To execute a criminal immediately.

英

Küeh. Occurs mostly written like the last.

chih A medicinal plant like senna, the 明 (Cassia tora), whose seeds are used in diseases of the eye; there are two sorts, one of which is called 馬蹄 明 or horse-hoof cassia, whose leaves are edible.

1. 明子 seeds of the Cassia tora and C. abyssus, and probably of other species.

訨

From 言 words and 決 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 legerdemain; hidden, occult, abstruse.

長生 之 1. Rules for attaining immortality.

1. A transmitted rule; the secrets of the craft.

1. To part from a friend.

1. To remove doubts.

訥 1. What is the mystery of the thing? — as of the telegraph.

訥 1. Last dying words.

訥 1. Inviolable secret, as in a trade.

訥 无 1. There's no end of his talk or his promises, as a mumbling, undecided man.

訥 1. Farewell advice.

訥 永 1. Or 長 1. An eternal farewell.

訥 與其母 1. Parted from his mother.

訥 1. From 布 and to dispart; occurs interchanged with the preceding.

訥 Grievously 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", but this form is better. To make one end higher; to sit upright, to perk up; to cackle; to order off.

In Cantonese, sometimes written "yueh", but this form is better. To make one end higher; to sit upright, to perk up; to cackle; to order off.

A shriek (Lanius), for which 博 is another name. 南蠅 | 舌之人 his talk is like the chattering of the southern savages.

From man and to stop. Obstinate, set in one's way, grumpy, perverse, opinionated; hard to please.

強硬背 he is just as sulky and intractable as ever.

old | 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.

刀仔好 this penknife is very dull.

Rising abruptly like a lofty peak; eminent.

掘 | a vast terrace rising up by itself.

起 distinguished, as a single brother who gains the honors; exalted above his fellows.

起於田間 he attained to these high positions from being a mere farmer.

From hand and to stop; occurs used for the last and for 搬 a hole.

To dig into the ground, to scoop, to excavate, to hollow out; eminent, extreme.

井 to dig a well.

其 to open a pit or drain.

其 to prepare a tomb.

K'UEH.

Old sounds, Kit and k'et. In Canton, k'ut and hüt; — in Siccave, kné, k'uí, and kiat; — in Amoy, kwat; — in Fuhchau, kw'ek; — in Shanghai, djueh; — in Ch'yeu, k'ueh.

關, ch'üe | a passage through the great gate; the gateway, or the lookout tower above it; the gate or city of imperial power; a fault; a blank; a deficiency; defective, lost; to crane, to expanse, to dig; to miss, to err; disrespectful, wanting in; to exercise reserve; to blame one's self.

門 or 廷 his Majesty's palace.

金 | the golden gate — of paradise.

月 | the waning moon.
KÜEN.

The characters under this and the next syllable are frequently heard küen and k'tüen. *Old sounds*, kien, gien, k'ın, and gin. In Canton, kún, and jún; — in Swatow, kien, king, and kwan; — in Amoy, kwan; — in Fuhêhau, kiông and kwông; — in Shanghai, k̡in; — in Chifâo, kien.

娟

From woman and round.

Beautiful, comely, elegant; pleasing, sprightly, graceful; subdued, calm; somber.

娟 lady-like and pretty.

娟 arched, crescent-shaped.

娟 light, sylph-like in one's movements; buoyant.

娟 the clear, calm moonlight.

娟 little red worms like mosquitoes' larvae, found in puddles; to disturb; to agitate, to stir about; sprightly.

娟 the caterpillars were creeping about.

娟竹之隸 the pretty lively cicadas in the shady bamboo copse.

捐

From hand and round; it resembles tsun; to injure, and is also read syuen.

To reject, to throw away; to renounce, to leave; to part, as at death; to offer up; to disdain; to subscribe; to contribute at a call from government; to buy title or office; a benevolence levied for a state exigency.

捐 to open a subscription.

捐 to subscribe, to give for state use.

捐 to subscribe and pay a call.

捐 to pay in to government.

捐 or 購 to purchase a title.

捐 to buy an office; an officer who buys his post.

捐 to hazard; to cast away; to die.

捐赴義 he preferred death to disgrace.

捐 a tax levied on shops and markets.

捐 a curvy-maned horse.

捐 to lay aside mourning.

捐数 to sing several tunes.

捐樂 the music ends; the band has stopped.

捐不時月 not resting for times or months; meekening vigilance.

捐子如屈俺民心 if good men will take it, the people's hearts will be pacified.

捐 From feathers and bent over.

捐 Birds with short feathers, which come out just after molting.

捐 curl ed feathers.

捐 To look at with displeasure; to look at askance; with dislike; reciprocal dislike.

捐 they all began to glare at him and grumble.
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.

Those can succeeded by others.

The goatsucker (Caprimulgus stictolus) whose song indicates the time for sowing; it lays its eggs in other birds' nests; it is called 卷 and 子规; another name 卷 abundance aludes to the monstrol cry which is failed to sing all night till blood comes into its eyes, singing for its mate to hasten home.

卷花 the Azalea flower; perhaps so named from its blossoming when the goatsucker is heard.

卷 straw.

A species of glow-worm or phosphorescent grub, produced in rotten vegetables; bright, pure, shining; histrionic, as glazed paper; to clean, to maintain purity; to regard as innocent; manifest; to exclude, to excuse, to let off; haste.

Excluding whatever is impure.

Empty to remit, as taxes.

Empty to excuse from paying an account.

Clean to clean up.

With happy auspices and washings, the sacrifices are offered.

Shangti could not hold them guiltless, and visited Miaow with calamities.

From metal and to roll.

To bend iron; pliable.

卷 From plant and a roll; altered from its primitive.

卷 A common wayside plant, the 卷, which, if the synonyms do not mislead, is the burweed (Xanthium strumarium), and is common in northern China; its leaves and seeds are sticky.

卷 we gathered the mouse-car.

To roll up, as a scroll; to seize, to gather; to pack up; to whirl about; spiral, crisper; rolled up; to exert strength; vigorous.

卷 curly hair.

卷 the wind swirls the rain.

卷 roll it up, as a curtain; whirls it aloft, as dust.

卷 he seized on the whole region.

卷 what great strength! 卷 and 卷 are opposites, to open out and roll up.

卷 the robbers] made a clean sweep and went off.

卷 passed away as the wind rolls away the clouds.

卷 From a seal and 卷 to hand up a dish of food; it is interchanged with the last, and with 卷 卷 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; indented; having recesses or adits; curved, curled, as hair; elegant; a classifier of books, rolls, maps, and such things as roll up.

From man and roll as the phonetic.

卷 Tired, fatigued; to desist from labor.

卷 tired out, exhausted.

卷 fagged, knocked up.

卷 he is indefatigable.

卷 the mind fixed on its purpose.

卷 tired enough.

卷 not wearied out; I can bear no more.

卷 listless, tired of a work; it is distasteful to me.

From the eye and to roll as the phonetic; used with the next.

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.

您的 your family; your wife.

姻 or 家 a family; one's household.
KUEN.

Old round, k'ên, k'ien, gen, and gin. In Canton, k'ên, and k'un; — in Swatow, k'ien, kw'an, and k'ing; — in Amoy, kw'an, and k'ian; — in Fuchau, kung, kw'ong, kw'ing, and k'êng; — in Shanghai, chuen; — in Chiff, k'ien.

From enclosure and a roll.

A small circle; a full stop.

chien' or period in grammar; to punctuate; to encircle, to surround; roundish, curved.

dian' to draw a circle.

dian' to publish the names of the successful siuts'ai; they are written in a ring or round robin.

di' to cancel; to erase, by drawing a ring around.

The ring thrust through an ox or camel's nose by which it is led.

A lodge for policemen or followers; a prison for women; a sort of arbor or pavilion.

Also read kien.

Angry, irritated; distressed; impetuous, anxious.

Center | my very heart is torn with grief.

Center | angry, excited to wrath.

Hasty; prompt; light-minded; fussy, as a dog; timid; a modest man of probity, who is not talented, and must be guided.

A cautious man will keep himself out of wrong.

The modest and careful man will never venture on doing anything.

From ring and cow or wood or uphold; the first form is commonest, and the third is deemed to be erroneous.

Read k'ien. A wooden bowl or dish.
K’uen. A coop or pen for animals; an inclosure, a prison; a cage, a box of wood, for which the next is better.

Ku. A horse-shed or paddock.

Small wooden bowls or cups made in a lathe; they are much used by Mongols.

Ch’ien, a wooden cup or porringer.

Ku, and used for K’uen. The ring or stick which is run through a cow’s nose.

From bow and to roll contracted. A part of a crossbow; two rattan rings suspended so as to permit the archer to put his arms in them as he begins to learn to draw the bow.

Hang up the rings and practice your archery.

Careful; to stop, to desist; mournfully.

Attentive, earnest; applying one’s mind; intent on.

From bow and to roll up.

The fist; to double up the hand; to grasp in the hand; boxing, fisticuffs; athletic, vigorous.

Head the fist.

A teacher of boxing or gymnastics.

To learn boxing, so as to box and spar.

Empty-handed, as when beginning life.

To play the game of morra.

Two fists are no match for four hands; don’t quarrel with your superiors.

Received it with the utmost respect and care.

To carefully clasp in the arms.

Itching to have a fight, to strip and go to blows.

Very thoughtful and attentive.

Without energy or courage.

From insect and to roll.

The squirming of a snake when trodden on or not progressing; the convolutions of a snake coiled on itself.

The legs contracted or doubled up; to pull the legs under one.

To contracted and stooping, as persons exposed to the cold; cuddled up.

When legs drawn up, as when asleep.

A fine head of hair; frizzled or curly hair.

Their master is personable and has fine hair, referring to the whiskers or beard.

Wood and a water-ford for the phonetic.

The weight or balance on the steelyards; a weight; direction, authority, power, intimating that the man acts by rules of expediency, or as the position he is in demands; influential; circumstances, position; to balance, to equalize; to plan; meanwhile, temporary; contracted; a kind of yellow veined wood.

Under the circumstances; the exigency demands.

To comply with the position of things, to act as the exigency requires; deviating from strict rules.

Weigh it well, estimate the pros and cons.

To adapt one’s self to the times.

A powerful officer.

The star of Magrez in Ursa Major.

Awe inspiring, as one having authority.

Military power.

Influence, power, force.

Intriguing, to trim one’s course.

To plan on the instant, quickwitted, having tact.

To equalize.

To weigh justly, to deliberate equitably.

To temporarily obliged to do.

To get interest on money.

A substitute, a deputy in office.

He did not go on as he began.

To act as occasion requires.

The leading director, the head manager.

Is given as another name of the rose, Hibiscus syriacus; its bark is used to cure the tetter, and the white flowers are sometimes eaten.

The check-bones.

Bone high check-bones — erud. with high check-bones is a husband-killing knife.

The original character is thought to bear a rude resemblance to a dog; it is the 9th radical of a natural group of characters relating to wild beasts, and is sometimes prefixed to words denoting an enemy, or one of another nation to show contempt or spite.

A dog, especially a large one; it is a metaphor for wickedness and treason.

My son, a depreciatory term.

A whelp’s ability; my poor services.

I will requite [your kindness] with the zeal of a dog or a horse.

He has a villainous, wolfish heart.

Wind in and out like dog’s teeth; — i.e. has many defiles and passes.
By keeping your own class.

From field and dog or stream; the first form is most used.

A small drain between fields a cubit deep and wide; a rill running in a drain; to flow, as a current; to be diffused, as good instruction.

田 furrows or drains in the fields; lands, farms.

由 to divide fields by ditches.

流大道 let the great principles of reason be everywhere diffused.

流 sluices and ditches, such as drain off fields.

谷 Composed originally of 水 water issuing from a month or opening in hills; it forms the 15th radical of a small group of characters relating to gulles and ravines; and is sometimes wrongly used for the next.

A ravine, a gully; a gulf, 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.

鸣 and 味 the places of sunrise and sunset.

山 a valley; ravines, gulches.

Bound with silken cords; confederate; connected, as by 神 friendship, or as parasites.

以谨谨 in order to caution the parasites.

from knife and roll; q. d. a roll cut with a knife.

A bond, deed, or contract, anciently made on wood, of which each party retained a serrated or notched half; a section; written evidence as such papers are.

约 a bond; the contract.

酒契 an agreement; a deed, as of a house.

地 written tiles placed in graves as proof of possession; a custom of the Ming dynasty.

操而得 hold on to the deeds and you are sure of the land.

操 1 頭 to bring up old scores, to rake up former evil deeds.

裁左 1 he took the left half of the bond.

From rice or grain and a hollow; the first is the common form.

Grain, cereals, corn; the seeds of cereals; real, substantial, well-off; to be happy; good, virtuous; lucky; goodness; a succession; to continue, to connect, to inherit; emoluments, income, salary, living; to live, while alive; to bless with plenty; to nourish; to be deemed worthy of having a salary; in medicine, fecal matter.

五 all kinds of grain.
The spiked millet (Setaria) when growing; its grain is called 小米 or small rice.

The prince keep his goodness and transmit it to his heirs.

Grain; vegetables and fruits generally; the crops.

To lay up provision.

The fateful passage.

The clerk in a prefect's office who manages the revenue and assessor's department.

The awn of grain.

The unworthy one; i.e. your servant; sometimes used even by an Emperor.

To bring up, to nourish.

I take a handful of grain and go out to divine how I may be good

A lucky day.

A salary, which was once reckoned in rice, as it still is in Japan.

A variety of the 'ch'a 楸 or paper mulberry (Broussonetia), especially a sort with white bark.

A name of a fabulous tree; when used as a charm, it helped people to keep the right road.

Beneath them were paper mulberries.

Horse fortune-telling, but all the paper trees grow here in the palace, and are like useless courtiers.

The nave or hub of a wheel; a carriage, a wheel.

Or 轮 a wheel.

To push on the hub, i.e. to recommend one.

Followers carrying screens over a general in his chariot; such are seen in Assyrian sculptures.

At or near the court.

The top of the foot; bind feet of cattle; plain, not particularized.

From 肉 flesh and 骨 a cavity, referring to the hollowness of bones; it forms the 18th radical of characters all relating to bones.

A bone; anything hard inclosed in or connected with something soft, as a seam, a kernel, rib of a leaf or umbrella, seed in cotton, etc.; the figure, the person; when contrasted with flesh 肉, it often means hard, resisting, difficult.

A large, gaunt man.

A whole skeleton.

Dry bones.

He has a skin of copper and bones of iron; — a very Samson.

Heart wood.

He is regardless of his promise, he has no backbone.

To crack the joints.

The characters are vigorously written.

You baseborn runt!

A fine figure.

瘦如柴 lean and bony as a stick.

The rocks show on the hills.

To reinter bones after disintegration, for good luck or mulberries.

To turn against one.

His hatred goes to his marrow.

牌 to play dominoes.

Drunk so as almost to kill himself.

Fossil bones; asbestos when it resembles a bone.

A sort of silk like sarsnet; tied up, raveled, knotted.

The mind much disturbed and straitened.

A fine-grained wood, white as bone, which is good for making arrows or handles.

The mind perturbed, all in a snarl.

Contracted; the primitive is often wrongly written 白.

The noise of waves; to confound, to mix, to let flow; to unstop; to float, to rise; pervers, confused.

To confuse right and wrong.

To rise and to sink.

He confused the order of the five elements.

He shamed my distress and anxiety were all once removed.

Unceasing discussion and talk.

Read mi 怡. Name of a river, the 罗江 which flows into Tung Ting Lake on the southeast, in which Kuh Yuen 昔原 drowned himself about n. c. 314.

From wood and to announce.

Manacles, handcuffs; a wooden collar like a bow; fettered, restricted.

Fetters, gyves.

He was involved in disloyalty and revolution.

Read kih, 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.

Now let out the cattle and horses from their folds.

The cluck of a Tartar peasant; the cry of the peasant.
鵲。From bird and to tell, in imitation of its note küh küh.

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 天鵲 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 (Manito minahia); and given too to the ortolan (Euripic aureola.)

面菜色 pale and sallow and lean as a goose.

髮童顏 a grey-haired man with a fresh countenance.

仙人乘黃 the genius ride on wild geese to heaven.

刻 成鵲 [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?

扱 To rub, to clean.

嘉藻 brush and clean up the fine altar.

然 蹦ing about; active, as from a happy heart.

鴉. Old sounds, k'oh, and k'ot. In Canton, hok, fit, and k'ok; — in Swatow, k'ok and k'ut; — in Amoy, k'ut, gût, and k'ôk;— in Fuhchau, k'ok, k'ok, and k'ut; — in Shanghai, k'ok, k'wéh, and djüh; — in Chifu, k'uh.

鴉 Composed of 鳥 to bird and 盥 a prison contracted.

The noise of grief or pain; to wail, to cry, to scream and groin; to weep bitterly; to cry to, to bemoan.

泣 or 滴 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 神祇 [now only is heard] the wailings of demons and moans of ghosts, — in the waste places.

子 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.

窟 From cave and to bend; used with the next.

An underground chamber, a cellar; holes in the ground, or side of hills fitted for dwellings, such as are common in Shansi and Honan; a hut.

闊出了虎龍潭 I only rushed out of the tiger's den to get into the dragon's pool.

鼠 a rat-hole.

狡 亀 the cunning hare has three holes.

龍 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.

蝸 or 蝾 the full disk of the moon.

挖小賊 a piferer, one who digs holes in walls.

經行禪 a corridor or promenade in a monastery (chang-bhramana), where the priests perform peripatetic contemplation.

埜 From earth and to bend; like the last.

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 成鵲 [he tried to] carve a swan, but only made a duck; — a vain attempt.

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扱 To rub, to clean.

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然 蹦ing about; active, as from a happy heart.

膀 From flesh and projecting or to bend; the second form is most common.

The seat.

臀 or 臀 the buttocks, the nates.

塢 Hilly; a rounded low summit near a high hill.

の一 a line of hills, a range of low mountains.

瀧 Deep water, as in a pool.
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<th>K'UH.</th>
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<tr>
<td>圣</td>
<td>K'UH.</td>
<td>气蒸人</td>
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<td>&amp;u</td>
<td>酷</td>
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<td>國</td>
<td>Superior, mellow spirit; ripe, as grain; hard-hearted, inhuman, tyrannical, said of officials; an adjective denoting the extreme of; the bitter feeling arising from having suffered wrong.</td>
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<tr>
<td>術</td>
<td>from case and to issue; it is also read ch'uh,</td>
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<td>詭, 偻</td>
<td>To inform quickly; an urgent communication.</td>
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<td>封</td>
<td>the Emperor K'uh, the father of Yao, who reigned seventy years, and died about n. c. 2366, or 790 years after the deluge.</td>
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**K'UH.**

Old sounds, giok, giot, and kiok. In Canton, kök, kwät, and kät; — in Swatow, kek, kîk, and kît; — in Amoy, kîk, kiat, and kwat; — in Fuzehau, kwôh, kîuk, hwaw, and kek; — in Shanghai, ãjôk and kûh; — in Chifu, kû.

**局,**

From 口a mouth or square inside of 尺a cabinet, referring to the squares on a chessboard.

A game of draughts or chess; an order, a rank; the body confined or cooped up; coiled, contracted, bent; curvy, 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 foundery, a manufactory, a gaming-shop; to delude, to put out a bait for, to inveigle; complete, as the squares in a chessboard.

1. 外之人 | a hooker-on, one not concerned in the plan.
2. 常 | 者 | 迷 | the dullest are those who are playing the game.
3. 不成 | an unfinished game or affair; a flash in the pan.
4. 平 | 一式 | a fair, even transaction; both sides satisfied.
5. 世事如棋 | 1 | life is like a game of chess.
6. 大 | the best interests or plans of.
7. 作 | 1 | to play cleverly; a trick.
8. 不敢不 | 1 | I cannot but stoop.
9. 省會總 | 1 | a provincial committee of supervision.
10. 子鬢曲 | 1 | my hair is in a wisp.
11. In Cantonese. To bake, to heat under cover; to make tea.
12. 得水 | to sponge cloth.
13. 餞 | 1 | a covered tea-cup in which to decoct tea.
14. 病 | 1 | an oven, a baking-dish.
15. 小 | narrow; pursed up, as a tone or sound.
16. 促 | 1 | cramped, no room to expand or act; cribbed.
17. 蹴 | 1 | from foot and cramped. To bow the head, to bend down, to humble one's self; crooked, bent; contracted for want of room.
18. 踣 | 1 | to bobble, to limp, as a fettered horse.
19. 踢 | 1 | legs uneven or bent, cramped.
鍮.  
To bind or hoop a thing with iron.

揵.  
The part of a spear where it is held; a barrow or cart for carrying dirt.

橊.  
To drive iron spikes in the shoes, to prevent slipping when ascending a hill or ice, as was done by Yu when draining the country in old times; a kind of canteen put in carriages.

董.  
A great cart for carrying dirt, offal, or manure.

箇.  
From に 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.

箇.  
To hold or grasp in both hands; a handful; the two hands filled; the cavity made by both hands.

不盈 - 1 not enough for a handful.

氣包 脣 to swell out the cheeks in anger.

笑容 可 1 very much pleased with.

水 擎 天 [he is able] to take a handful of water and raise it to the sky; - i.e. to manage the affairs of the country.

In Contouese. To urge on, to encourage to extra effort.

起 力 to incite to effort.

In Fuhchou. Coagulated; curdled; excited, angered.

菊.  
Syngeneious flowers like the Aster, Pyrethrum, marigold, daisy, &c., with a broad disk.

萬 植 1 the marigold.

花 酒 spirits with petals of the Chmia aster steeped in them.

賞 1 to enjoy the beauty of a bed of Chrysanthemums.

月 1 a name for the ninth moon.

蟹 初 肥 crabs begin to be fat when the asters bloom.

鞠.  
A leathern ball filled with hair or chaff; or blown full, and used to play with; it is like the next.

鞠.  
From foot and a handful; like the last and next.

鞠.  
A stuffed football made of leather, or a bladder.

鞠.  
From hide and a handful; like the last, and occurs used for the next.

鞠.  
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.

鞠.  
丸 a ball to play with.

鞠.  
子 a stripping.

鞠.  
躬 to bend the body.

鞠.  
躬身它 gave himself entirely to the public.

鞠.  
陈师 旅 he drew out his men and addressed them.

鞠.  
昔育 惟 beforetime it was to be feared the means of living would be exhausted.

鞠.  
母 分 I my mother, she bore and cherished me!

鞠.  
尔惟自 己 you must yourself just fairly look at your own troubles.

鞠.  
From leather or words and noise; the first is sometimes erroneously written for the last, and even occurs used for it.

鞠.  
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.

鞠.  
或 1 審 to examine and judge a case.

鞠.  
裁 庭 all exhausted are the chiefs of the people.

鞠.  
弱 reduced to the very last; in extremity; searched into thoroughly.

鞠.  
A bird, the 鳲 or lack- headed cuckoo (Centropus affinis), a name probably given in imitation of its note, 鳲, ku-ku, or kii-kii; it is supposed by this note to say 吉 happy grain, and thus announced the time of sowing grain; another name布 alludes to this.

鞠.  
A shrike (Lanius schab), also called 伯劳 uncle Trouble; colloquially called 伯勞 hu-pa at Peking; when it sings in the summer, its note indicates the time for spinning; it has the reputation of eating its dam.

鞠.  
鳥 or 山伯勞 the butcher bird; met. an unfruitful child.

鞠.  
七月鷢 the shrike is heard in the autumn.

鞠.  
鞠 crow shrike is the black drongó (Dicrurus catheoeus).

鞠.  
A crooked spine arising from disease; a bent back.

鞠.  
The ripples made on water by the wind; the bank of a stream.

鞠.  
Extravagant and imperious in one's acts; angry; stupid looking.

鞠.  
怒 very angry; irate.

鞠.  
狂 furious and unreasonable.

鞠.  
From wood and to bore into; it is contracted to 猿, in the southern provinces, but without any authority, to distinguish the sorts.

鞠.  
An orange; it comes nearer the generic term than any other word.

鞠.  
子 a large bitterish orange or bigarade, common in the north.

鞠.  
在 at the North denotes the Citrus amantum.

鞠.  
白 or 紅 the dried fibers of the orange; orange zest.

鞠.  
瓣 the carpels or sections of an orange.

鞠.  
門 an orange or its peel hung on the lintel.
The original form represents a cavity as a dish, and the upright strokes a 梅 gen 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 bond; scheming, false, tyrannous; to oppress, to wrong; bent; forced, obliged to do wrong; songs, lyrics, ditties, ballads, or popular verses; they are of different metres, and now often include dramatic compositions; a carpenter's square.

1. 直 to discriminate the merits of, to set things straight.
2. 直 crooked and straight, wrong and right.
3. 理 distorted, perverted, as evidence.
4. 私 tricky, underhand.
5. 行 crooked paths; to act in a mean underhand manner; double-dealing.
6. 赖 I have been deceived; greatly wronged; imposed on.
7. 心 or 罪 the corners of the heart; i.e. thoughts, ideas.
8. 唱 to sing ballads accompanied by instruments.
9. 人情多折 man has many crafty devices; i.e. "crooks and bends," excitement, or tricks.
10. 求全 to seek to make up a difficulty.
11. 确 meandering, not straight.
12. a crooked roundabout road.

心 is thoroughly deceitful.

面 to sleep cock-eyed up.

村 a village patois or brogue.

A bamboo frame called 面, 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 面, which the Chinese affirm can sing; mistaking it for the mole cricket.

In Pekingese. The cricket.

ball to fight crickets.

Leaven, barn; the mother or slime which collects on vinegar or liquors.

丸 balls of leaven.

藥 cakes of yeast used in fermenting liquors.

酒 distiller's grains or yeast.

神 a decoction of a common medicine for colds brought from Chinachew near Amoy.

红 or 米 a kind of upland rice which reddens the dishes in which it is cooked.
Like the preceding.

 Forced to act against one's will; to conceal; to stammer; to rumple; a fold, a wrinkle; stuttering, any impediment in the speech; to stop, as music; to exhaust; to remove from office. 詆 | to hesitate.

 道不可 | 身何傷 if you do not pervert the truth, what harm is it to bend your body?

 然 | stopped, cut off.

 不 | 俗 | 富貴 do not violate propriety, when before the noble and rich.

 陳衣不 | to smooth the folds in garments.

 習 | 其侍仰 | 伸 practiced in looking down and up, in concealing and expressing; i.e. understanding all the duties and customs of a place.

 獲 | 从 insect and to bend; used sometimes incorrectly for choh, a spider.

 结 | a large grub which bores into trees; the locust (Sophora) is infected and destroyed by it.

 齿 | in Pekingese. A stanza, a tooth sentence, as the character denotes, one which is short; a verse of four lines; a classifier of verses and plays.

 小曲 | 一 one short ditty, one nursery rhyme.

 罢 | 一 | a | one act of a play.

 加 | 一 a | one | single | 詩 | a | verse.

 从 dog and eye, referring to a dog watching, and barking when he sees a man.

 鳥 | A species of ape, with thick lips, said to be of a greenish hue; hawks opening their wings.

 然 | 警 | 動 he shook his wings and then flew away.

 未 | in | Cantonese. A stanza, a | tooth | sentence, as the character denotes, one which is short; a verse of four lines; a classifier of verses and plays.

 To live alone; unoccupied; still, quiet.

 公 | from 八 | eight, here defined to turn the back on, and 小 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.

 个人 | a | town-house; a public hall.

 會 | a | public | company.

 爲 | a | duke; 爺 | my | lord | duke.

 子 | at first the son of a feudal prince; then officers, gentlemen; now a young gentleman; 令 | your son.

 大相 | a | term | for | addressing | a | head | servant | or | the | first | brother.

 相 | a | young | man; | play-actors; in the South it is a term of respect, as honorable Sir; but in the North it has a vile meaning.

 家 | the | emperor's | daughter, | a | royal | princess; | the | original | term | seems | to | have | been | 宮主 | the | ruler | of | the | rear | palace.

 家 | or | 1 | a | husband's | father; | the | second | term | and | 外 | also | denote | a | maternal | grandfather.

 太 | my | grandfather; | an | old | man.

 某 | a | certain | gentleman.

 羅 | Mr. | Lo; | only | used | when | speaking | of | him.

 諱 | all | you | gentlemen.

 祖 | 大人 | a | title | often | given | to | a | prefect.

 明 | your | honor, | Sir.

 伊 | 他 | his | kingly | merit | was | luminous.

 旁 | 罷 | the | pair, | the | man | and | wife; | spoke | of | them.

 三 | three | honorary | guardians | of | the | heir-apparent; | also | three | stars | between | in | Virgo.

 項 | public | funds | or | articles.

 心 | public | spirited.

 不 | mean, | unjust.

 道 | or | 平 | fair, | equitable.

 務 | for | the | general | use.

 事 | 頭 | the | head | of | the | shop.

 (Cantonese).

 余 | 留 | leisure | from | public | duties.

 門 | a | public | office; | a | teacher | or | sage's | school.
Hall a court, a hall; the room for meetings.

is to get the public sentiment as to the merits of a question.

private and public; governmental and personal; fair and mean.

the utmost equity in managing the affair.

the best opinion, a term derived from the old E. I. Co. at Canton, an appellation there given also to other goods.

A toy.

An insect; used in many descriptive terms of things.

The centipede, commonly called 百足 or the hundred legs.

Read sün. A grasshopper.

an unusual name for the Truquitis or green grasshopper.

A name for two or three large species of skate, but those having slender epineous tails (Myliobates) seem to be more particularly referred to; the back is reddish or black, and tail as long as the body; a common name is 鰤 or kite fish; another sort has a shore-like snout, with three spines on the tail; a stingray.

The upper part of the arm, the humerus; the arm; met.

an officer, a supporter to the ruler.

waved his arm and the whole flock came and went up into the fold.

Kung.

employ your limbs in constantly cultivating your millet and sorghum.

be as my limbs, my heart, and my spine.

From "disease and 耳 colon contracted.

The prolapsus of the rectum.

bloody piles; prolapse ani.

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; a service, duty; a job, a piece of work; labor, art, an ornament requiring skill; able, skilled; a work.

1 laborers; a hired workman.

1 artisans, mechanics.

錢 or 錢 or 人 wages.

to begin work.

or 開 to work as at night.

or 完 finished the job.

作 skill, quality of work.

the Miao are communicative, and refuse their duty.

troublesome work.

to mend the river's banks.

at work; to work for an employer.

a day's work.

works of art may even surpass nature.

or 短 or 瘦 job-work.

or 混 or 碎 poor, slipshod work

or 蜷 or 精 fine, skillful work.

much work, varied calls on one; at the North applied to low manual labor rather than occupation, as in the South.

literary or superior employments; not manual work.

wait a little, presently, before long; 只待 1 夫 to fail in an undertaking; the affair miscarried.

have no time; in Cantonese, I have nothing to do.

to work in my place one day.

constant occupation.

to engage to do a job.

reckoned by the job.

one who makes flowers; — but 小花 不少 may mean, the fine labor on this thing is great.

the Maker and Preserver of things — i.e. Heaven and Earth.

too expensive or troublesome.

the character 工 has no head; — i.e. a workman cannot become a 大 boss.

he understands all sorts of work.

heads of clans, the honored officials; as 百 is a classical term for all officials.

the ministers and officers of the empire.

the workman is seen in his cunning work.

be set to work repairing the banks of the river.

From strength and work as the phonetic is 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.

merits; efficiency, as of a medicine.

study diligently; to work hard.

to record merit.

merit; earnest, meritorious labor and devotion.

a finished work.

a great stock of merit.

boastful of one's doings.

meritorious; reported of.
1. 德已满 [the priest's] good works are all now completed.
2. 無 | undeserving; no merit.
3. 大 | nine months' mourning; as for an uncle; it is made of coarse cotton.
4. 小 | five months' mourning, as for cousins or a great uncle.
5. 請道不計 | do not reckon too much of the soil in trying to do right.
6. 明 | this was clearly proved by their works.
7. 功而無 | to toil at but to get no advantage.
8. 名 | honor, merit, rank.
9. 造 | eye-service, work done in view of reward.
10. 責 | to expiate faults by [after] good service.
11. 難報 | no merit can wipe out his crimes.
12. 同再造 | your goodness has [as it were] made me new.
13. 藥力 | the virtue of this remedy is very great.
14. 自以 | he made it his own work or affair.

**KUNG**

1. 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 raise by reproving; to stimulate the vital or mental powers; to be made strong; the urgency of desire, temptation; strong, enduring.
2. 打 | to fight, to engage in battle, to set to.
3. 書 | to study hard.
4. 他山之石可以 | the stones of that hill may be used to polish gems.
5. 一 | a crowd of lusts attack the heart.
6. 人之過 | to reprove the man's faults.
7. 毛 | don't bruise out other people's faults.
8. 拔 | to take; to capture, as a city.

**KUNG**

1. 以藥 | to remove the boil by medicine.
2. 我車 | our carriages were equipped and strong.
3. 城 | it is a higher point to draw off the regard [of his followers], than to take the citadel.
4. 匹 | to repress banditti.
5. 二人 | the people heartily undertook the work and soon completed it.

**KUNG**

1. 弓 | Intended to represent a bow; it forms the 57th radical of a natural group of characters.
2. 拉 | to draw the bow to the head.
3. 張 | spring noose to catch a tiger.
4. 箭 | a bow with a circle in the string for a clay ball.
5. 槍 | a bow with a circle in the string for a clay ball.
6. 騎 | a singer on a kite.
7. 開 | to stretch the bow without shooting the arrow; — empty threats.

**KUNG**

1. 亦 | A medicinal plant, the leaves of which are used to purify the blood; the root is like tormentilla or strong orris root, and it is probably a species of *Levisicum*, allied to the Angelica root in its effects.
2. 良 | is one sort, but the 川 used in *Szechwan* is the best; it is probable that two or three plants furnish this drug, one of which is an *Angelica*.

**KUNG**

1. 矛 | From body and spinal vertebrae, but the second has now become the common form through the power of the phonetic.
2. 神 | the sacred person.
3. 曲 | the bended body.
4. 船 | the Emperor; Ourselves.
5. 守 | you must protect the royal person.
6. 打 | to make a bow with the hands joined, and then raised over the head.
7. 反 | from then just ask yourself what is right.
8. 一 | personally worshiped it.

**KUNG**

1. 展 | A bar or latch outside of a door; to bar a door; a board or frame in front of a chariot, to hold weapons or to lean on; a dashboard; an ear or handle.
2. 打 | to bolt the gate.
3. 交 | to close the examination.
4. 上 | to knock at the gates of paradise.
5. 放 | the doors are constantly closed.
6. 逃 | To inquire into.
7. 驅 | a large horse in good condition; a pashcock for horses.
From heart and all as the phonetic; it somewhat resembles "vika" tea when badly printed.

The exhibition of respectful feeling towards one; to treat with a sedate courteous air, to venerate; to revere; collected, complaisant; affable, decorous, polite; devoted-minded, reverent; respectful; as an adverb, very, highly.

I wish you joy, as at the new-year.

It is great awe in doing, as worship.

Very submissive.

According to etiquette.

Congratulatory words or presents; congratulations.

To carefully execute orders.

I wait 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 receipt], and now send it for your information.

To nourish, to support; offerings, presents.

To sustain, as one's parents.

To offer in worship.

To arrange the presents.

In Cantonese. To eat to excess, satiated.

I've had plenty, eaten quite enough.

To have a fight, to try a bout.

From man and all as the phonetic; it is interchanged with the last two.

To give, to present to; decorous, reverential; an old name for the southeast part of Kwangsi, now known as Sin-chên fu 襄州府 lying south of the West River.

A mansion, a building, new confined to imperial private residences; the palace; an ancestral temple; a district college; the circuit of; to surround; to girdle; the ancient name for the first note in the gamut, but now the sixth, for which 工 is also used.

Palaces, halls, state edifices.

The empress; her Majesty.

Imperial concubines, of whom the odalique is called 東 or east palace, and the one next to her is called 西 or west palace.

Castration; lit. the punishment of the palace; hence an empress.

The moon palace; the bright moon.

A college in a prefecture or district.

An imperial lodging house.

Your Majesty dutifully receives the orders of the two Empresses, i.e. the 東 or Empress Dowager, and the 西 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 "maître du palais."

Like the court of heaven, said of a fine house.

To fasten a prisoner's hands in a bond, like putting them in the stocks.
Formed of hand repeated, or of a sprout and a hand on the right; it is the fifth radical of a few unassigned characters, and used only in combination; it much resembles 十 or twenty.

The two hands joined and held up, as when presenting a thing.

The first is composed of labor and lifting a thing; the second has taken its place, and it is used only as a primitive.

To embrace, to hold in the arms as when carrying a thing; to push from one; to press upon, to scourge.

To bind with thongs; to strengthen, to bind securely; a thong firm, strong rigid; stiffened; well-secured, well-guarded against attack.

To shrunk or dry at the fire.

高天無不祝 a high Heaven is able to strengthen everything.

縣 a district in Ho-nan fu near the entrance of the River Lo into the Yellow River; it was a small feudality in the Chin dynasty.

昌府 a prefecture in the southeast of Kansu, famed for its musk, its wolf, and other deer, where the Kung tribes once lived.

固 well guarded, as a city.

闔 [like the] strong nailed men-at-arms of the Kich-kung state; met. well equipped soldiers.

An unauthorized character.

To squirm as a worm or maggot; to wriggle in or out, as a weasel through a crack; to bend, as when squeezing into a hole; to work at in order to get into, as a thief through a wall.

孔 to go into a hole, as a snake;

穴地 the hog roots up the ground.

去 dodging in and out, as people through a crowd.

The axon on barley, wheat, or other grains or grasses; ripe rice or partly.

穂 a variety of wheat with a long awn.

穂 Fierce like an untamed dog; furious, desperate; rude, uncivilized.

穂 近 he is very difficult to approach.

穂 移 the government has altered those savage customs.

From metal or stone and broad; it occurs incorrectly written 壺; the second form is usually 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.

鉛 metallic ores.

挖 to work a mine, to get out ore or coal.

開 to open a mine.

丁 a pit of coal, a collier.

非 a pit of coal, a mine, the shaft.

紫 the Buddhist name for the red kino made from the sap of the Butea frontalis 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 wait one's coming.

瓦 semi-cylindrical tiles.

乖 to drop [the raiment] and hold the hands.

門 to guard; to uphold, as a wall does the gateway.

立 to stand in a reverent posture.

頂 a dome, a cupola.

篋 a matted porch or entrance, sometimes arched.

福星 may happy stars shine all around you.

聞 a round or arched doorway.

北震 [looking towards] the north, I reverently bow to the Imperial Court.

五十三 橋 a bridge in Szechuan, with fifty-three arches.

柺 A post, a prop, a pillar; a king-post over a girder or tie-beam in a roof.

斗 斗 the capital or head of a pillar; a kind of frame on top of a post to support the r. fingers.

珪 A stone scepter or official badge; a precious stone.

玉 a statesman in the T'ang dynasty.

縣 a district in Szechwan; in the southwest in Szechuen, south of the Yangtsze River.

壁 a very large piece.

懼 To fear and tremble, as at calamity.

心 不安 my heart is so alarmed that it cannot be quieted.

懼 To be roused and appreciate a thing; to be excited upon; to understand; distant; to appear far off.

覺 to perceive, to appreciate.

彼淮夷來獻其琛 it will arouse those aborigines on the River Hwai, and they will come offering us their gems.

頴 From fire and suddenly; it is interchanged with 頻 clonally.

The brightness of fire; brilliant; imperfect views.

無思百憂不生子 do not brood over your many griefs or you will never get out from your gloomy views.
To offer to a k'ing lord things 
for service; contributions 
from fiefs to their proper rulers; 
taxes in kind levied in early days, 
now applied mostly to the gems, 
peltry, provisions, &c., sent to Court 
from Mongol tribes; presents from 
foreign nations given in homage; 
fit for presents or tribute, the best 
sort, superior; to announce; to go 
forward, an offer of service, and 
hence merits, worthy actions.

進 | or 朝 | to offer presents, 
to send things to Court.

| 1 | 品 | articles of tribute.
| 1 | 使 | the tribute-bearer.

無 以 釣 角 | 千 件 | do not 
让 Chao proceed to do 
things from wrong motives.

院 | the provincial examination 
hall, in which the graduates 
are supposed to offer their talents 
for the country's service.

納 | to pay taxes; as of silks.

作 | to assess land taxes, done 
by the ch'i-hien.

| 1 | 旅 | a tribute-bearing ship.

禮 | presents sent to Court.

拔 | the sūts'ai graduates 
selected to send to Peking; there 
are five ranks of them designated 
from the circumstances of 
their appointment.

副 | those sūts'ai who nearly 
succeeded as k'ōjin, and were 
placed at the head of the second list.

| 1 | 选 | presented sūts'ai, includes 
the four preceding grades.

To fly to a place; to reach, 
to arrive at.

From | the twenty and | to raise 
up; get, all taking it together.

| 1 | 天 象 | See! it soars 
away to the gate of heaven.

共 | Generally; all, altogether, in 
all, collectively; in fine, in 
short, to sum up; and, with, to 
gather; the same, alike; to include 
the, to live with; to discharge one's 
duties; an ancient name of Huai 
hsien in Wei-hwa fu in the north of Huai-nan.

| 1 | 合 | altogether, taking the whole, 
in all.

From | care and work as the 
phonetic; occurs interchanged 
with sū.

空 | appreciative; abstraction, ecstasy, 
emptiness, torpor of the faculties, 
as understood by the Buddhists; 
they also use it for sunya, the 
unreality of all phenomena, comparing 
them to dreams, shadows, lightning, dew, bubbles, &c.

| 1 | 空 | an empty house.
| 1 | 空 | empty-handed.
| 1 | 空 | an empty stomach.

| 1 | 地 | a vacant spot.
| 1 | 空 | entirely empty.

囊 | moneyless, poor.

搶 家 財 | they plundered 
the house of all its contents.

一 場 | all gone, everything lost.

閒 | unoccupied, no employment.

包 | 空 | this box.

| 1 | 孔 | a hollow, a hole, a cave.
A description of wide lute, the [1] used in ancient times when worshiping; it was pressed against the breast when played, and thumbed like a guitar.

A famous mountain in P'ing-liang fu in the eastern part of Kansuh, [1] a peak, in which the River King rises; another peak of the same name lies west of it in Kung-chang fu; a mountain of this name is supposed to uphold the Dipper or North Pole.

A mineral, called [1] 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.

From heart and empty as the phonetic; like the next.

Ignorant, rustic-looking; dissatisfied, as from ill-luck or incompetence; sincere, guileless.

Truly sincere.

simple-minded and yet not confiding.

Interchanged with the last in Rong Shoo.

Rude, clownish; carsworn, pressed.

Ignorant, raw; doltish.

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.

The peacock, particularly the Malay peacock. (Paro muticus.)

M openins, pores; the inlets of knowledge into the heart.

A thoroughfare, a way.

Great perfection.

Widely known, as a doctrine.

Pores of the skin.

The hollow square; — i.e. a copper cash.

Urgent, much needed, busy.

The war chariots are very large.

His serious demeanor was just what the occasion required.

Confining would not speak of the weird.

To pull as a bow; to rein in, to check; to accense, to inform the rulers; to impeach; to maintain, to hold up; to claim, as indemnity; to eject, to suppress; to beat.

To accense; to bring charges.

To accense falsely, a trumped-up charge.

To carry up an accusation; to take it to a higher court.

To petition the high officers directly.

Complained of it to the leading state.

He reined in the horse to ask.

He grasped the bridle and stopped him.

A bridle, or the reins to hold a horse.
The original form is designed to represent the weak tendrils of melons; it is the 37th radical of a natural group of characters relating to the parts and sorts of gourds, &c.

A generic term for cucurbiteaceous plants, as cucumber, melon, gourd, squash, including also the biljni and egg-plant; the follicles of milkweed (Asclepias) and similar seed vessels.

西 | the water-melon.
及 | the time of melons.
絹 | is applied to two or three fruits, the Cucumis longa, and a hairy kind of egg-plant.
黄 | or 王 | the common cucumber; the second is an ancient name.
冬 | a large coarse squash. (Benincasa cerifera.)
冬 | a long oval face, ugly-shaped; not like the 東 | or melon seed shaped face.
木 | the quince; in Canton, the papaya.
節 | a hairy kind of brinjal.
陰 | a sort of orange-gourd, with a thick rind.
番 | a small yellow squash; another name for the papaya.
若 | the bitter gourd, a cucurbiteaceous plant, (Momordica balsamia or charantia;) whose oblong, shuttle-shaped fruit is covered with warts; it is much cultivated in southern China.
香 | a muskmelon, a cantelope.
期待 | wait till the melons come again; i.e. next year; for which 代 has also become a common expression.
有 | 葛 | there is some relationship; I have an understanding, or business relations, with him.
地若 | 分 | the country is divided like the slices of a melon.

KWA.

Old sounds, kwa, kap, and kat. In Canton, kwa, wo, and wa; in Shantung, kue, wu, kwa, and kw+a; in Anoy, kwa, kwa, and wa; in Fuzhou, kwa, and wo; in Shanghai, kwu and wo; in Chinh, kwa.

瓜 kwa
A pickle made of young cucumbers.

綿瓜 [like] long lines grow the gourds; applied to numerous descendants.

倭瓜, the crooked-necked squash, thought to have been brought from Japan.

守瓜 | the cucumber guard, i.e. the plant lice which eat its leaves.
金瓜 | a wooden gilt blouse with a head like a melon.

From hand and melon, and also read 爺, it is now confounded with 豪 抓 to grab, and read 疆瓜; this having generally superseded the right character:

To lead, to drag; to strike; to clutch, to grab; to take up.

好像 | 素菜 [he is fingering things.] like a cook of green vegetables.
周 | to pick out of the whole, as is done by a child a year old at his birthday.
不著 | he could not grab it.

The Chinese Pandora called 娘女 | (also read 娘女,) who is said to have 煉五色石

補天 melded fire stones to repair the heavens, and invented the organ; some think the name alludes to Eve, the Chinese say she was Pui-hi's sister, had the body of a serpent, and a human head, with the virtues of a sage; others deny that she was a woman at all.

A yellowish, cream-colored horse with a black mouth.

【】 name of a scholar in the reign of Wu Wang.

From knife and melon; it is now used as a synonym of 刺 刺 to slice.

心 | 肝 [my grief is like] cutting out my heart and liver.

蟾 蟾
A garden slug; a small, low and poor hut; kwa huts.

烏龟 | the land snail (Helix), so called in allusion to its horns or pedicillate eyes.

同 | my snail-shell of a horse.

角虚名 [like the empty reputation of a conch's sound.

囲 围
This primitive is thought to represent a distorted mouth when crying; it is now used as a synonym of the next.

A wry mouth, whether born or diseased.

剔剔 kwa
To cut a criminal in pieces, as is done at the disgraceful execution, by slicing off his lips, ears, eyelids, and limbs.

問 之罪 the punishment of cutting to pieces.

頑面皮做事 if you cut my face and spoil my skin, I'll do it; regardless of ridicule.

千刀萬 | all cut into small pieces; the extremity of torture.

色是 | 骨刀 lewdness is a knife which will cut the bones.

另另 kwa
From mouth and knife, and regarded as an ancient form of the last two; now used as a primitive, and sometimes written like 萬, another.

To cut the flesh from the bones.

巢巢 kwa
A shallow paint 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.

篩 | shallow basket trays for drying tea leaves.

插到一 | spread out the trays singly.
From a covering and to give largesses, each one receiving a little.

Few, little, moderate; easily satisfied; seldom, rarely, unusual; solitary, friendless; alone, deficient, short, and hence comes to mean unworthy; the regal We, Ourself.  Much or few; how many?

I not a few can't stand them all; I am no match for so many.

Little experience.

Taciturn; of few words.

Brother, or a widow.

Living, rearing little feeling and slow to act; callous.

Younger.

His example was a pattern to his unequalled wife.

The ruler; - i.e. the prince who is alone or unequalled.

From words and a baton occurs used with the next.

To impose on, to deceive; to make another miscarriage; to fail in one's promise; to disturb.

To mislead.

To distract and confuse.

An impelling, an obstacle; to fall into a snare, to hinder; not at ease, as a bird in a net; to think of.

To hinder, as a snag stops the sailing boat, and impales it.

To think of much.

1 to rush against the obstacle, to fall into the net.

Much afraid lest some ill has happened.

The coarse silk obtained from refuse cocoons; a knotted cord to fasten a horse; to stop, to impede, as by a net.

I am so anxious that nothing can abate me.

To suspend, to hang up; to dwell on or prolong; in suspense, anxious; to distinguish; to remember, to note; to make a minute of; to divide by; to lay by of use; colloquially used as a classifier of things usually hung up, as necklaces, bridles, &c.

To keep a list of names, as a tax-payer; to enter names in a record.

Hanging on people's lips.

To anxiously hope for.

Or anxious about.

To hang up; put it on a nail.

To call by; only a name.

Uncertain; in suspense.

Strips of dough made by stretching them on two sticks.

To leave office.

To record one's debts.

To suspend work, to knock off, as a gang from rain or want of material.

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N.W.  W.  S.  E.  S.E.  N.  N.E.  S.W.

Heaven, Yang, the celestial producer; Water, Fire, light; Thunder; Wind, vapor ascending; giving heat; igneous exhalations; mover of fluidity; warmth.  Earth, Yin, the terrestrial recipient; the material productions; heat; light; the source of things, all power, the basis of all change, stability, gravity; drought.

These were subsequently multiplied to sixty-four double ones, and on them are based the speculations of the Yik King or Book of Changes, composed by Wu Wang about B.C. 1109, which amount to nothing better than a mechanical play of idle abstractions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KWA.</th>
<th>KW'A.</th>
<th>KW'A.</th>
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<tr>
<td>衣河</td>
<td>in the diagrams were seen the map of the rivers; an ancient legend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>with, to spread</td>
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<tr>
<td>KWA.</td>
<td>An outer jacket or robe; when it has no lapel, it opens in the middle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ceremonial robes, either long or short.</td>
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<tr>
<td>今機</td>
<td>a coat which opens at the side.</td>
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<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a soldier's uniform.</td>
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<tr>
<td>马</td>
<td>a riding jacket reaching to the loins; a description of dress overcoat, of which the 黄马</td>
<td>马, like the caftans given by Persian kings, is conferred only on high officers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td>has long sleeves; the last often has very short ones.</td>
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<tr>
<td>了</td>
<td>a pelisse, a robe reaching below the knee.</td>
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**KWA.**

Old sounds, kw'a, and k'at. In Canton, kw'a; — in Swatow, kw'a; — in Amoy, kw'a; — in Fuhchau, kw'a, and k'at; — in Shanghai, kw'a; — in Chifu, kw'a.

| 专 | great and in; now superseded by the next. |
| 专 | Prodigious; magniloquent; braggart, conceited talk. |
| 专自 | boasting and vaunting one's self. |
| 無為 | do not boast of your self nor flatter others. |
| 謟 | To boast, to brag of one's performances; to exaggerate; laudatory; conceited, grandiloquent; arrogant; wide, fine, ample, said of a dress. |
| 口 | vaunting, boastful. |
| 自 | self-laudation. |
| 贪 | to overpraise. |
| 太灰 | boasting of one's ability. |
| 大而不 | great, but not vain; modest, self-poised. |
| 了 | earnest, really. |
| 布 | ample; spreading out wide, as a robe. |
| 纷 | To think highly of one's self; self-complacent; dissatisfied with captious. |
| 心中自 | to feel satisfied with one's doings. |
| 今 | Afraid, timorous. |
| 今 | Presumptuous, disdainful, ostentations. |

| 娇 | Vain, conceited, as of one's looks; pretty, neat, good; a mincing, ogling, manner. |
| 修 | elegant, stylish deportment; decorous manner. |
| 读 | careful of one's appearance, fastidious. |
| 着 | Finical, particular. |
| 今 | The bones of the pelvis, and used nearly like the next. |

| 有 | From flesh and bragging; occurs used for the next. |
| 手 | The thighs; the crotch or space between the legs; a fat appearance. |
| 下之 | a term of contempt for one who is cowed or yields cravenly. |
| 手 | the forearm. (Cantonese.) |
| 眼 | To straddle, to bestride; to step across, to pass over, to surpass, to excel; to border on two countries, as a chain of mountains; the thighs; a stride, the stretch of the legs. |
| 今 | to excel; to pass over; to supersede. |

| 马 | a riding dress; overalls to protect the trousers from chafing. |
| 今 | an under-shirt or small vest. |
**KWAH.**

*Old sound, kwat. In Canton, kát, and kwat; — in Swatow, kwak, and kwat; — in Amoy, kwat; — in Fuhchau, kwak, and kwah; — in Shanghai, kwah; — in Chifu, kwa.*

**KWAH.**

从刀口和舌头, but the primitive was first written káh, 劝 to stop the mouth.

To pare, to scrape off, to abrade; to plane, to shave; to rub, to burnish; to brush away, as leaves are by the wind; to even off, as a bushel of grain; to extort; to raze; to run against, to scrape by, as two carriages passing.

1 to scrape, to trim: met. to oppress.

1 槊 to stiffen cloth by starch.

刀 a striker, used by millers.

地方 to level the ground; to raze a place.

日向 to rub one's eyes and treat respectfully; to regard one highly.

東 at borrowing right and left; sponging on people.

木 to plane boards.

兩個耳子 to box one's ears.

字 to erase a writing.

面光 he cut off the light of his face; — i.e. lost his good name.

割價錢 to pare down or deduct from the price.

衣裳 to sprinkle and brush clothes.

着 [loek, or we] shall hit! — said by cartmen.

腿 to run against, as two horsemen.

In Cantonese. A quarter of a dollar or a pound, in imitation of the English word quarter.

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.

1 槊 to coil the hair in a knot.

囊 四海 his bag holds the four seas; — he knows everything.

械  ingenious mechanism.

德音来 [I wish that one of such] virtuous fame would come to me.

水 to bale out, as from a boat.

日之夕矣羊下 at eventide, the cows and goats come home from the hills.

包 to bundle up, to contain; to have an understanding of.

From ear and tongue; it looks like the next.

A clamor, a din; very important; bothering, distracting; to stun one; to injure an affair by talking.

多言耳 to din or croak in one's ears.

挺 a clamorous.

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蛙 通夜 the frogs kept up their croaking the whole night.

To look at angrily; dim eyesight.

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栖 梧,  a kind of frame or measure, called 槊 used by masons in marking chords and angles when building.

栖 the roots of the bryony (Tricosanthes) are so called by the medical faculty, perhaps from a fancied resemblance to the 蛙蛙 or mole-cricket.

栖栖  for the first character. A pipe to blow up the fire in a cooking-range.

苦, 色  Interchanged with the last; and probably more correct.

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适, 鬼  Fleet, hasty; to hurry one.

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适 to drive on; to hasten one to act quicker.

适, 鬼  Fleet, hasty; to hurry one.

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适, 鬼  Fleet, hasty; to hurry one.
KWAI.

Old sounds, kwai, kai, and kat. In Canton, kwai; in Swatow, kwai; in Amoy, kwai; in Fuhchau, kwai; in Shanghai, kwa and kwe; in Chi Fu, 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 鼻 to scrape modified; another etymologist says it depicts the backbone and ribs.

To turn the back on; perverse, cross-grained; strange, sly; cunning, crafty; unlucky; to contradict; at cross purposes, untoward.

巧 | wily, tricky; knavish.
老 | old in his way, intractable, eccentric.
口 | glib-tongued, plausible.
要 | to pervert all reason.
精 | ingenious, clever at devices.
偷 | to trick one out of, to get a sharper's advantage.
張 | or 常 | multish, intractable, bad tempered.
途 | what an unlucky catastrophe I have met with!
子 | a pert, mischievous child.

In Fuhchau. Good, amiable, pleasing; a lullaby.

'拐 | From hand and to scrape off the flesh.
'乖 | 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.
老 | to elope with a man's concubine.
去 | to decoy and carry off.

KWAI.

明智 | The gusts drive them rapidly, as clouds.
起风来 | a rushing blast arose.
得一句在耳边 | I have only heard a slight inkling of it.

KWAI.

你 | what lucky wind blew you here?
得 | the dust] was all blown sky high.
不 | it could not blow away — the clouds.

KWAI.

From wind and tongue.

A gust, a flurry which whirs about the dust; to drive on or sweep up, as a whirlwind does; to blow fitfully and strong.

 KWAI.

fell | pushed him down with his elbow.
卖孝子 | to entrap and sell a man as a coolie (Cantonese).
不能 | I cannot change the note in my mouth, — as in whistling; i.e. I cannot whistle a tune.
顺著 | go along by the wall and turn the corner.

怪 | A staff for old men, usually made to resemble a crutch, with a crooked top.
柄 | an old man's staff.

From heart and to till the ground or in; the second form is not very common.

Strange, marvelous; bizarre, portentous, monstrous; supernal, 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, horrible.
不要 | don't feel angry; don't get annoyed at it.
责 | to reprimand, to berate.
反 | he blames you without cause.
哉 | what strange talk! 
莫 | no wonder! (Cantonese).

From the hand and a thing passing through it; it is easily mistaken for 惊 夹 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 了 and exchanged with 要 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.

灵官 | 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.
KW'AI.

Old sounds, kw'ai, kw'at, and kw'ak. In Canton, fai, kai, and kwai; — in Swatow, kw'ai, ko, and kái; — in Amoy, kw'ai and kwai; — in Foochow, kw'ai; — in Shanghai, kw'ot and kwai; — in Chifu, kw'ai.

From hand and an eddy; also read kwai.

kw'ai To rub, to smooth; to scratch; to carry with one.
1. To scratch an itching place.
2. To absorb or wipe up water.
3. To sling a basket on the arm.
4. To cut one's acquaintance.
5. Five fingers to scratch in five scratches.

A kind of rush which door mats can be woven; kendils and wisps are also made of it.

1. Straw ropes.
2. Straw sandals, such as are worn by mourners.
3. Cord wound around the hilt of a sword.
4. Coarse rush mats.

From heart and disparting.

 kw'ai A flow of spirits; glad, cheerful; pleasure, cheerfulness; alacrity, promptness; quick, hasty, rapid, speedy; used for joy just on the point of, almost about to be; sharp, keen, as a blade.
1. A little quicker, hurry on.
2. Happy, in good spirits.
3. Delight, joy; pleasure;

kw'ai a happy man.

kw'ai bring it quickly i.e. — like a courier with a letter.
1. A courier, a fleet post.
2. Quick, smart, instantly.
3. A keen, efficient man.

kw'ai The thief detectors in a magistrate's office.
1. He will soon be here.
2. Come back quickly.
3. Sharp, keen; smart.

Quick, speedy.

kw'ai "nimble lads," i.e. chopsticks; for this meaning the radical 竹 is often added, making the correct form, and showing that the literal rendering of the common name was not the original idea.

1. Chopsticks.
2. Indisposed, out of sorts.
3. Policemen, thief-catchers.
4. Something which demands instant attention.

kw'ai you rejoice my heart greatly.
1. A fast-boat, — at Canton.
2. It is getting cold.
3. It will soon be done.
4. Grind it sharply.

kw'ai A sprightly colt that in a week can beat its dam at running; swift as the wind.
1. A racer, a fleet horse.
2. Its waters are swift as an arrow.

From month and united.

kw'ai To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; an impediment in swallowing; meager; clamor.

kw'ai her beauty has gone.
1. Cheerful and pleasant are the front rooms.

kw'ai The place where the girdle is joined, or the collar fastened; a loose sash, or the girdle put on loosely.

kw'ai A clod, a lump; a fraction, a piece of; dolish; used for I in a demeaning manner; a classifier of things thin or flat, or in pieces, as boards, panes, slices, lumps, coins &c., rather shapeless and squarish.
1. A slice of meat.
2. A piece or lot of land; a clod.
3. Altogether, all at once, lumping the whole; used to indicate a union or joining of people or things in one spot.

kw'ai to break the clods.

1. [the peasant] offered him a clod of earth, — i.e. to Chung-rh, the son of the Prince of Tsin, when passing as a beggar through Wei in great distress (n. c. 539); he afterwards got his throne.

kw'ai my heart is like a pile of clods; — i.e. in great distress.

kw'ai creation, the globe; nature.
1. 然然然 ignorant.
2. Blockhead, just like a clodhopper.
KWAN.

Old sounds, kon, and kwun. In Canton, kwun, and kőn; in Swatow, kwun, and kwəu; in Amoy, kwun, kwəu, and kwon; in Fuchau, kwäid; in Shanghái, kwō, wō, and wēi; in Ch'ín, kwān.

棺
kwan
A coffin, which closes up all affairs; the inner of two coffins; to enclof, to close up.

材 a coffin.

殼 | to take a parent's coffin home.

施 | to give coffins; a religious act.

粥 a crockery coffin; met. a hard hearted man.

箱 a great pall or catafalque carried at funerals.

材 said of one dangerously sick or very old.

材 a coffin-chisel, an epitaph 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.

絹 | fine threads repeated over the shuttle, through which they pass in weaving; it is the primitive of the next, and now used only in combination.

To run the threads through the web.

从 door and to pass threads through a web; the second form is commonest.

故 | 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, donjon, 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.

relation to; consequences, results; to pass by or through; to penetrate; to pierce.

門 (門) bar the gate; shut in for the night; shut the door!

海 (海) a marine custom-house.

部 (部) administrator of customs, who writes of himself as 本 部 I, the collector.

口 (口) a pass, a place where customs are paid.

脉 (脉) the middle pulse in the wrist, connected with the liver.

你不心 you did not pay attention.

放 (放) to pass free of duty.

帝 (帝) the Chinese God of War, named Lord Kwan 亱 a noted hero of the Three States, A.D. 219; also called 亱 the holy Kwan, and 亱 the martial Sage, Kwan.

不我事 it is none of my business.

独立 independent of, disconnected.

生死的 (生死的) a matter of life and death.

差開通 may the crisis of his danger be gotten through safely; — written on children's caps to ward off ills.

王 (王) the line between reason and passion.

係 (係) or 聚 consequences, results; what comes of an act.

守 (守) to defend bravely — the pass.

中 (中) a term for Shensi and the adjacent regions lying west of 函谷 (函谷) in Honan.

東 (東) Manchuria, the region lying east of the 山海 (山海) at the end of the Great Wall.

節 (節) covert assistance of; the circumstances of.

打 (打) to give funds forunder-hand aid.

心 (心)照料 look after it carefully.

承蒙 (承蒙) I shall be obliged if you will look after this thing.

聞 (聞) a sneezing powder.

書 (書) a proposal for engaging a teacher or secretary; and 給 (給) is the money sent with such an application.

為學 (為學) three means certain to study, — i.e. seeing, hearing, and talking.

防 (防) the official seal.

防衛門 an office of the 非 (非) which oversees the marriages, funerals, and allowances of the Imperial Clan.

閉 (閉) to stop the passes; to shut up the domonies.

弓 (弓) to pull the bow and shoot.

識透機 (識透機) I see now the real motive.

囚 (囚) this pertains to the country's revenue.

因 (因) the scream of the osprey.

坐 (坐) sitting in the pass, i.e. inside of a lattice box lined with spikes; Buddhist priests do so to excrete compassion, and get people to buy out the nails.

鰻 (鰻) A huge fish, found in the Yellow River, and reported to be large enough to fill a cart; the story is that it cannot close its eyes and never sleeps, whence the name is applied to a widower, or an old man who has never married, because they cannot sleep soundly without a bedfellow: alone, unattended.

夫 (夫) a widower.

居 (居) to live alone.

自 (自) 不 (不) 家 (家) restless and unable to sleep.

憐 (憐) to befriend the lonely.

蔑 (蔑) also pity the widowers and defenseless.

身 (身) 汉子 a lonesome fellow, having no kith or kin.

有 (有) 在 (在) 下 (下) 虞 (虞) there is a bachelor among the people whose name is Yu Shun.

癘 (癘) Diseased, infirm, incompetent to fulfill the duties of; incapable; to distress, to make void or useless.

官 (官) an inefficient, idle official.

酒 (酒) in to have great solicitude and anxiety for.

智 (智) in the wine are in obscurity and the incapable in office.

若 (若) 贬官 [if you thus act,] the offices will in time be all made of no effect.

瓊 (瓊) The district of Tung-kwan 〈瓊〉 lying along the eastern side of the Pearl River above the Bocca Tigris; also an old name of Ishui him 沩 水 (氷) in the south of Shantung.

读 (读) 瓊. Murshy plants like the cat-tail reed or sedge; of which mats can be made; the Juncus effusus is one sort; a coarse grass mat; to smile.

賜而笑 (賜而笑) the sage) then smiled and laughed out.

合 (合) a native medicine; perhaps the seeds of the Euonymus.

冠 (冠) From 亱 to cover, 亱 the chief or head, and 亱 a rule.

kwan A conical cap or bonnet, — applied now to the Taoist cap; caps with red silk; any proper covering for the head; the crest or comb of birds.

平天 (平天) the ancient flat topped crown of the Chinese.

加 (加) to cap a young man when he has入 come of age; formerly done at twenty.

易 (易) the schildrake.

請 (請) please remove your hats; — said to guests.

免 (免) no need of wearing your hats and robes; — in undress.

艘 (艘) deprived of every office and rank.

堂皇 (堂皇) with strict etiquette and decorum.

怒 (怒) he was so angry that his hair lifted his cap.
Read kwang: To cap a youth at his marriage, an old usage, equivalent to putting on the _toga 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.

未 an excelling all competitors.

弱 immature, not yet reached full strength.

職秋曹 the shop-boy to whom he was raised to be the head of the Board of Punishments.

觀观 From to see and a water-pot; the contraction is very common.

To look care fully; to contemplate; to observe, to travel and see; to manifest, to display; is an evidence of proof; observed, manifested, the appearances of a spectacle, sights; many.

望 to idle about; to look on; as well for you not simply to look at it—but buy it.

光 one's first entrance into the examinations.

風 to test the literary spirit of a place.

音兵 a lady's man.

美 a fine view; a good action.

最 a fine front; beautiful facade.

大 a great performance; something seen from afar.

大失 to lose the regard of others by unkindred manners.

開 to stroll about sight-seeing.

無有可 nothing worth seeing there.

察 or 察 使 the style of an address to the intendant of circuit.

奇 a rare event.

容 the deporation; the style.

錵 四方 looking down upon this lower world.

天女 astrology, star-gazing.

越王 觀 Yueh-wang looks after the fowls at Hang-chenc.

莊錵 very soon we shall see the sickles at the grain.

星臺 the Observatory at Beijing, where the 星的 or astronomers worked.

雲言 之 while they looked.

相 to judge physiognomy.

音若薩 Kwain, usually called Goddess of Mercy, a Bud- dhist deity; the name is a translation of the Sanscrit _avallâkâti- svarâ or Hearer of Cries_; other names are 世音自 in the sovereign who regards the prayers of the world; 世自在 in the ruler who regards the world; and 世音 illuminating the sounds of the world; she is also termed the 大慈大悲 the Merciful and Compassionate; the sex has changed in course of time, and it seems to have been at first a Chinese native god, on which the Indian deity was afterwards foisted.

Read kwang: A temple of the Rationalists; a hermitage, a secure retreat; a gallery; the 20th diagram, meaning to make known.

樓 a gallery, a belvedere.

寺 Taoist temples.

觀 similar to the next, and used for it.

觀 The rope by which bells and drums are suspended; to direct; a pipe; a key; a shuttle.

磬 將將 the dulcimers and flutes sound their harmonies.

諸會計事 he managed every department and recorded events.

From bamboo and a ruler; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

A tube; a reed, a short pipe or flagellet, 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, pipes, guns, quills, and other tubular things; in anatomy, a duct or passage, for which the next is more suitable; to rule, to control; to have the government of, to sway, to dominate, to influence primarily.

家 or 事 a butler, a steward.

事 a pantry, a butty.

下 to rule over.

店 a shop-boy or a cookie, at Canton; elsewhere, the salesman, head of the shop.

寫 the tube through which to see things.

理 to manage, to govern.

見 也 I think so on the whole, it is my imperfect opinion.

數 or 賦 the book-keeper, the money-keeper.

受他 馆 governed by; I am under his rule.

不住 or 不 他 be is beyond my control.

只 請 let him talk; talk on.

只 使 it must be done.

總 (to) superintend; a head-ruler; an overseer.

管 a tube of a pencil; barrel of a quill.

五 the ducts of the five viscera.

城子 a poetical name for a pencil.

弦 a stringed and wind instruments.

手 管 one pistol, a revolver.

聲 how shrill the pipes sound!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Kwan.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Kwan.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Kwan.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>「臓」</td>
<td>From flesh and rule or finished; the preceding is commonly used for it; the second also means flesh, narrow.</td>
<td>「臓」</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>「臓」</td>
<td>The oesophagus, though anatomists define it as the part of the bowels near the pylorus, which they divide into three parts; also the larynx, the ureter, or other ducts; the core of a boil.</td>
<td>「臓」</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>血</td>
<td>arteries, blood-vessels.</td>
<td>他們</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潮</td>
<td>a running ulcer.</td>
<td>書</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>the urethra.</td>
<td>會</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肺</td>
<td>the larynx, the windpipe.</td>
<td>陸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胃</td>
<td>the pylorus or the canal of office, both being included under the same term.</td>
<td>賭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丸</td>
<td>a pill which will extract the core of a boil.</td>
<td>酒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓦</td>
<td>A tube of stone made into a flute; a sight tube attached to an asanzite or theodolite; a beautiful pebble; to burnish metals.</td>
<td>購</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>縫</td>
<td>the tube which holds the peacock’s feather on an official cap.</td>
<td>醫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西王母來獻其白</td>
<td>after Shun began to reign] the Mother of the Fairies came offering him a white jade.</td>
<td>疑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悼</td>
<td>Sorrowing and sad.</td>
<td>集</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>會</td>
<td>friendless, having no one to rely on.</td>
<td>班</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>之</td>
<td>寂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>悲</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痛</td>
<td>Exhausted, worn out, weak; sick from grief or disheartened by failure.</td>
<td>開</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脈</td>
<td>the four horses were worn out.</td>
<td>賊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悲</td>
<td>dangerously sick.</td>
<td>接</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>暗</td>
<td>From hand and rule; it is often read wash.</td>
<td>楚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拆</td>
<td>To take up, to lift; to take out of; to rescue.</td>
<td>韓林留</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>韓</td>
<td>The iron hand placed on the hub of a wheel to prevent it from splitting.</td>
<td>『汗』</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>韓</td>
<td>A handle, a wheel by which to turn a machine; a striker to even off grain; to revolve, to turn around; to circulate, as commodities; that which causes a turning; to superintend; in rhetoric, to explain, to open out a text or topic.</td>
<td>旋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>贏</td>
<td>The products of all countries circulate as a wheel rolls over.</td>
<td>贏</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>鑫</td>
<td>a string of cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>習</td>
<td>I see through this plan.</td>
<td>雷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>通</td>
<td>to get on or bore through; to run on a string.</td>
<td>語</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>通</td>
<td>passes through, as water in a tube, or ideas through the mind.</td>
<td>精</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>『女』 for three years you have been through — our grain; — said of rats, i.e. officials.</td>
<td>万</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跌</td>
<td>to wrestle, as an athlete.</td>
<td>習</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 身 | 習 | in 自然 | the practiced expert finishes his work up soon-
From heart and to go through; q. d. the heart gets accustomed to the thoughts passing through it; used with the next.

Habitual, experienced, accustomed to; addicted to, practiced in; incurred to, the customary way.

1| 熟 used to, expert in, habitual.

2| 熟 I often have been there.

不 | 未 used to, unskilled.

做 | 做 well practiced in, capable.

设 | 設 addicted to gambling.

戰 | 战 a veteran in the wars.

不可 | 總 don't be too lenient to the boys.

壞 | 坏 is quite spoiled, as a petted child.

不 | 不要 don't get wedded to bad habits.

習 | 習 accustomed, skilled in.

摺 | 摺 Like the last two.

To be familiar with; to take, to lift; to let drop; to push over.

攤 | 攪 to throw down the dividing-blocks.

賭 | 章 to treat the gods irreverently.

在地下 | 在地下 pushed him down.

地下 | 地下 In Cantonese. To stumble, to slip.

倒 | 倒三角 slipped down once.

反 | 形 playfully.

裸 | 裸 From worship and real; occurs interchanged with the next.

To pour out libations before the dead; to pour out and drink wine.

酒 | 酒 to offer a libation of spirits.

奠 | 奠 to pour out a libation.

灌 | 灌 To run or flow together; to discharge, to disemboige 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 | 木 trees with dense foliage; a class in Chinese botany comprising the Althea and Morus.

花 | 花 to water flowers.

醋 | 醋 they made him drunk.

頂 | 頂 a Buddhist term for a kind of baptism or holy union by sprinkling, which conferred goodness.

注 | 注 to flow into, as rivers into a lake.

浆 | 浆 to pour liquid mortar into the holes in a pavement, or between the bricks in a wall.

老夫 | 老夫 the old man is truly honest.

水 | 水 to blow water—into pork.

藥 | 藥 to force one to take physic.

四 | 四 Composed of a dish under water in a mortar.

羲 | 羲 To wash the hands before worship; to wash in a basin.

洗 | 洗 to wash clean.

横 | 横 to wash and comb, to make one's toilet.

誡 | 誡 having washed, I read your note; intimating the respect paid to it.

罈 | 罈 To set fire to a thing with the sun's heat, as Sui-jin-shi did; to light a fire or beacon; hot, bright.

司 | 司 an ancient officer who brought fire in this manner.

祭 | 祭 to worship the discoverer of fire.

鶴 | 鶴 A general name for herons of which there are many sorts; in north China it denotes the stork.

鳴 | 鳴 the heron screams on the knoll.

白 | 白 the lesser white heron or egret (Egretta alba), which nests on trees; it is in Chihli, the common stork, as 黑 is the black stork.

鳥 | 鳥 the common heron (Ardea cinerea), having an ashy plumage and a black tail.

藿 | 藥 Another and older form of the last; a small mug or cup.

柳 | 柳 a creeping plant which exudes a white juice.

頸 | 頸 The two tufts made in dressing an infant's hair, called 頸角 at Canton; the character is intended to resemble them.

總角 | 总角 bind up the two horn-like tufts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Meanings and Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 醐</td>
<td>courteous, condescending;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 恝</td>
<td>to cheer up; sympathizing;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 懐</td>
<td>to take things easy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**計畫**

A small four-legged copper stand used in sacrifices; fuel cut up in faggots; name of a tree likened to the oak, whose fruit is edible; and of another like the Terrace, the branch.

**款**

From to breathe or long for, and that which satisfies the longing; the second is the common form.

**欽**

Something desired but unattainable; sincere, true, single-hearted; to venerate, to respect, to treat well; to knock at, to reach; to repay; to enumerate; a memorandum of; inscriptions, such as are on jars showing the date of manufacture; a proof stamp; a kind, a sort, an instance; a paragraph, an affair; an article, as of a treaty; a circumstance; a style or fashion. 

**待**

To treat courteously. 

**事**

One affair or incident.

**題**

An autograph.

**單**

And 項 the inscriptions on an autograph, with or without the name of the one for whom it was written.

**近**

Latterly all gone against me.

**各**

Or 每 every sort, all sorts.

**式**

A sort, an article; a style, a manner; habit, as of a plant. 

**曲**

According to the exigency.

**歸**

To repay a loan.

**必**

We must consult on the ways and means.

**段**

What is his condition? how is he getting on? 

**然**

Longing for what is impracticable.

**頭**

Haughty, difficult of access.

**際**

The jar has a record of its maker.

**大**

The inscription on the jar is the Ming dynasty.

**飛**

Flying and flitting where it likes, as a dragon-fly.

**中**

Wholly loyal and sincere.

**留**

To detain a visitor.

**冬**

A small root used as a tonic; but 冬 flowers designates the dried flowers of the loquat (Eriobotrya); the tea is used in coughs.

**窪**

Hollow, like an empty vessel or decayed tree; dried up; inexperience, ignorant; an empty pate.

**啓**

An uninformed mind.

**空**

An empty hole.

**真空**

A vacuum.

**中心**

My heart is like an empty casket; i.e. I am totally indifferent.

**鍊**

A branding-iron; a kind of gridiron; to solder.

**鍱**

To brand or burn in.

**縫**

To seal the seam, as a letter with wax.
The original form was composed of a man with fire above it illuminating the brightness of mind.

Light, luster; brilliant, illustrious, bright; honor, glory, 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.
蚤 | smooth and new, as a dress.
頭 | bald; bareheaded.
夜 | a pearl.
主 | 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.
十個人 | just about ten men were there.
分外 | too bright.
豪 | a consecration like an aurora; the anroloaordivine personages.
圖 | the copper nimbus on an image of Buddha.
放 | a glow-worm.
候 | I await the light — of your presence.
借 | to borrow another's clothes or finery; to ask one to yield the path; by your leave.
宗 | to make one's ancestors illustrious.
身 | I came alone, without any luggage.
食 | it is all eaten up, a bare cupboard.
陰 | the day goes like an arrow.
頻 | be increased the set number.

From a shelter and yellow.

Broader, extensive, wide, spacious; large, ample; stout; the breadth of, as of a room; to make broad, to enlarge, to extend; to diffuse, enlarged; a squad of fifteen chariots; occurs in many names of places, but when used alone refers to Canton city or Kwangtung province.

行 | everywhere made known; to propagate, as to teach doctrine.
大 | large as a vast place; profound, as deep learning.
布 | to circulate it through the empire.
揚 | to diffuse far and wide.
量 | able to drink much; kind and lenient to others' faults.
具 | an extensive acquaintance.
見識 | his experience is very limited.
是 | what is the breadth?
運 | the area of a region, its dimensions; the supericies.
貨 | goods from Canton.
東 | or East Cantonese.

From wood and bright as the phonetic.

A cut-water; a kind of palm, the root belonging to the genus Caryota; its wood is highly prized at Canton for sedan thills.

beam of a loom.

Fine floss not yet sorted; silky cotton not spun.

Unsorted cotton.

Refuse silk left after spooling.

Their baskets contained fine silks and soft floss.

The soldiers had quilted garments.

Near death, drying; floss is used to test the breathing.
In Cantonese, a loop; to latch; to fasten two doors with a string; to brush against, to run over one in the street.

1. 門 门 fasten the door.
2. 狗 dog tie up the dog.
3. 睇 瞪 look out, [last 1] run over you! — a chairman's cry.

Kw'ang.

From Cantonese, a receptacle and king; occurs used with the next; as a primitive, it often imports some of its meaning to the compounds.

A square box to hold cooked rice or millet; regular, square; correct; to rectify, to direct; to assist, to deliver; deflected, not upright.

1. 救 icky to rescue.
2. 正 项 to reform, to put in order.
3. 歧 既 very lame.
4. 既 既 icky you have been correct and sedulous.
5. 以 不不 do not spend all your income.
6. 輔 to sustain, as an aid does.
7. 以 以 王国 in order to rescue the royal kingdom.
8. 天下 he united and rectified the country.
9. 區 an old name for Yun-nan fu in Yunnan; and also for Ta-ning fu in Chihli.
10. 人 其如子何 what can the people of Kwang do to me? — some say that this was a town near the present K'ah-fung fu, others put it in the state of Lu.

Kw'ang.

1. 簍 open baskets, such as presents are sent in.
2. 牀 a basket bed, a basinet.
3. 税 one hank of thread.
4. 篦 large baskets or bins.
5. 燈笼 the lantern, as distinguished from the candle in it.
6. 框 the end or head of a coffin where it can be opened; a kw'ang, bordering, like that which holds a pane of glass; the frame of a thing, which defines or defends it; the skeleton or frame of a lamp.
7. 搭 a sash, as of a window; a frame, as of a door.

Kw'ang.

From door and square; interchanged with the last.

開 the frame of a door or window which is set into the wall.

1. 門 a door-frame.
2. 窗 a wall which incloses, or frames the opening; a surrounding wall.
3. 廣 the wall around a yard.

Kw'ang.

One of the headwaters of the River Shang in the south of Yunnan near the mountains, in Kwei-yang-hien 桂陽縣 called Kwei shui 桂水 or Cassia Water.
KWANG.

| 惟 | 進取 | an ardent man has entered on the course of study. |
| 風 | 大作 | a furious gust came rushing down. |
| 只 | 撲 | i. e. a sudden passion. |
| 孫之 | 也 | oh, you fool of all foolish fellows! |
| 此 | 人 | the people of Hu blame me, but they are all like hasty, capricious children. |
| 乃見 | 且 | but I see this madeup |

庭

| Wild, lying talk intended to mislead; to lie to, to deceive; to cheat. |
|—to swindle, to jockey. |

眶

| The frame of the eye, the eye-socket; the corner or cantilus of the eye. |
|—sunken eyes. |
| 視滿 | tears filled his eyes. |
| 大眼 | a careless look; one who thinks little of the price of a thing. |

勤

| Zealous, prompt; an appellation of the first rank of the Beile 貝勒 princes among the Manchus. |
|—quick, in haste; an emergency. |

逛

| From to go and wildly. |
| To ramble, to wander about; to visit and see a place; to go to and fro, to roam without a particular object. |
|—to take a walk. |
| —to go out for an airing. |
| —to go on a pleasure excursion; to go sight-seeing. |
| 街 | to stroll through the streets. |
| 塔 | to visit the temples. |
| 的酸 | I’ve walked till my legs ache. |

暨

| From man and wild. |
| Abrupt, quick, sudden; to go far off. |
| —his soul has gone far down to the southern regions. |

壍

| From earth and broad as the phonetic; it is sometimes erroneously used for kung 瑪 a mine. |
| The vault, or pit under a tomb, in which the bodies are laid; it is sometimes entered by an underground brick passage at the side; a grave, a sepulcher; a tumulus or mound grave; a solitude, a desert. |
| 野 | a wilderness, a semilechral wilderness. |
| 既 | a wild region; the concave vault of heaven. |

KWÈI.

| Old sounds, kwéi, kei, kúi, kok, ket, and kút. In Canton, kwéi, kúi, and fúi; in Swatow, kúi, ku, and kwáii; in Amoy, kúi, k'úi, húi, and kóo; in Fukien, kái, kié, and kòi; in Shanghai, kwéi and kúi; in Chihi, kwéi. |

帰

| From to stop with 妻 | a wife contracted and 鬅 as a phonetic; q. d. the wife stops at home after marriage; the contracted form is very common in cheap books. |
| To return, to go or send back; to revert to the original place or state; to become loyal; to restore, to take one’s self to, as for help or shelter; to end, to terminate; to depart from; to belong to; to go home; to return, as a divorced wife; to marry out; to gather; 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. |

葉落

| To the leaves fall back to their root, so one returns to his home. |
| 頃 | to make a tumult over a coffin; to put it in a vault; both modes are common. |

曠

| From day and broad; used with the last. |
| Vacant, empty, waste; spacious, extensive, far distant; leisurely; relaxation; of long duration, olden; to leave empty. |
| 走 | or 走 far sundered. |

無 | 庇 | no useless placemen in the offices. |
| to waste the day; otium, laziness. |

外

| 夫 | there were no unmarried men abroad. |
| 空 | a vacant waste. |

閣

| to occupy wastes and wilds. |
| 功 | to neglect one’s duties. |
| 安宅 | to abandon the quiet dwelling. |

陜

| 典 | unusual favors conferred by the emperor. |
| To hate, as with impotent malice. |

告

| —to abhor, to bear deep dislike to. |
| Read kung.” Violent, impracticable. |

悍

| scornful, haughty. |
KWEI.

KWEI.

 règle, rules of arithmetic.

天下心 the gentleman is to bring home his bride.

除法 division and addition, — on the abacus.

天下 the heart looks to me.

誰誰 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; upshot; a composition to creditors.

分本行 to analyze and bring out the original constituents.

翻去 gone home; send him home (Cantonese).

之島 has where it is to come from; — as money to pay you.

物 the thing must revert it is first owner.

與與 let us go home, go home!

孔子 the gav Confcucius a pig.

席 the false sarsaparilla or spikenard, (Aradia edulis), much used as a tonic by women.

百歲之後千其居 on the lapse of a century, I shall go to my husband's abode.

飯 used alone by the Buddhists in the sense of the preceding.

To conform to, law, to comply with.

依佛法 to attend to and follow the laws of Buddha.

三 to follow Buddha, the law, and the priesthood.

KWEI.

歸 a group of small hills, which look as if they had been brought together.

歸 the gentleman is to bring home his bride.

The character is intended to represent the general appearance of a tortoise, the top depicing its snake-like head, below which are drawn the shell, feet and tail; it is the 218th radical of characters relating to chelonias, the contracted form is usual.

The tortoise and terrapin, regarded as the chief of mailled 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.

脊 a tortoise's carapace.

板 the breast-plate or plastron.

金 a small species of Emyda, whose shell has 28 plates on its edges, and therefore much used in divination.

賜 a sea anemone.

水 a sea-turtle.

秦 the land tortoise, so called from its occurring in Shensi.

綠毛 the green-haired terrapin from Szch'hen, on which a species of conservia grows.

紅 long life.

貨 a coin, from an old use of shells or cowries.

見手著 [fates] may be discovered by the straws and shell.

螭短 [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's.

臍 the penis, referring to a tortoise's head.

爪 or 头 a procurer.

In Cantonese. A pie, from its resemblance in shape.

 ancor district lying on the River Wei in the present Ts'in chen Kueh Shensi; there was an 1 郡 and a 下 郡 in which some noted battles were anciently fought.

圭 a small stone scepter or baton, anciently given to nobles as a sign of rank, and held in both hands at levees; it was a tablet with a rounded top and square base, and made 9.7, or 5 inches long, according to its bearer's rank; one sort was also carried before the king like a mace; a nominal measure equal to a pinch, or six grains of millet, though others say 64 grains, or what three fingers can grasp.

執 to hold the baton; having political rank.

白之使 the ode of the White Scepter; — a reminder to be attentive, referring to the 白之 in the pure jade baton.

桂 From dress and a baton; it is unlike 稔 a robe.

楚 the upper gown or robe of women, which was thought to have some resemblance to a baton; a sleeve; a lapel.

晧光彩裳鮮明 her head-dress was magnificent, and her robes bright and new.

闆 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.

門 or 闆 the door to the inner apartments; the female; shrinking from view, modest.
skei 女 a lady's chamber.
金 含 an official register of scholars in the Han dynasty.
秀 an educated girl; girls.
# the flowery boudoir, a courtesan.
老 女 an old maid.
寂 寂 an old maid.

One name for the fresh-water white porpoise; its liver is reckoned to be unhealthy, and the Cantonese avoid eating it.

A small species of blackcap, with white on its shoulders, called 子; it is common at Peking, and resembles a miniature magpie.

The name of a river, the 洛 in the east of Shansi, and of a place near it where Shun obtained his two wives from Yao; crafty, artful.

州 an old name in the T'ang of You-k'ing cheu, 延州, in the north of Chihli, near Shien-hwa fu.

To raise the head; a strap of silk which retains the cap on the head; it is put under the chin, or hangs down behind.

这些 with their leather caps bound on; — who are they?

From see and 夫 a man; some say that 夫 an arrow was the original form, but this arose probably from 夫 being under that radical.

A pair of compasses; a law, a regulation, a bye-law; custom, usage; a fee, a douceur, a vail; a rate for taking a farm; to rule men by law; to line out, to draw a line; to regulate, to plan; the disk of the sun or moon.

例 a regulation, a law.
矩 or 模 usage, regulations.
月 半 the moon at her quartering.
收月 received the monthly fee.
官 official perquisites paid thrice a year to superiors.
定 to settle upon a rate, to close a bargain.
額 a fixed fee.
行 bye-laws of a hong or guild.
正 相 mutual remonstrances.
私 收晒 to receive illegal fees, intimating that it is disgraceful to take them.
避 避 to pervert or evade the laws.
諌 to remonstrate with a superior.
畫 to draw diagrams or lines.
不 过 do not overpass the law.

# From woman and rule or seeing; also read 燧, while hem is another sound of the second form.

A graceful, elegant woman, especially one with a small waist, was anciently so called in Shansi; the fashion of tight lacing was once common in northern China.

A fish shaped like a tadpole; it seems to refer to a species of sun-fish (Orthorygirus), or perhaps a Tetraodon; it is called the 河豚 or river pig, and "can inflate its belly and float; it has no gills or gill-bladder, and when it hits against anything, it makes a noise."

a local name for the Yangzte'z porpoise.

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.

毛 a variety of pearl; a kind of breccia marble.
意 理 your just ideas and admirable actions.
玫 毛平肝 a tea of red roses soothes the liver; — quiets the temper.
玫 紫 a purplish red, or reddish brown color.

Formed of a demon's head on a man's legs, with 無 added to denote its guile; it forms the 19th radical of characters relating to devils.

The spirit of a dead man before it is enshrined in the hall; a manes, that which the soul turns to at death; a ghost, a goblin, an apparition, a specter; a devil; a horrid repulsive object, a sordid wretch; foreigners are so stigmatized, because (so the Cantonese say,) their blue eyes suggested the malice, and their shrill voices resembled the plaintive cry, of ghosts; foreign, as a lock, or any other thing made abroad.

你 嘿 have you seen a ghost; what are you afraid of?
# a whirlwind, an eddy of wind.

鹧鸪 a besotted opium smoker.
鼠 a suspicious person.
說 造 empty words, false commendation; to whisper, to lie, to speak with aside.
神 the gods, both good and evil; supernatural beings.
犯 under demoniac influences, possessed.
打 to exorcise a place, to drive off evil spirits; it is annually done about new-year's time by the Board of Rites.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>KWEI.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>罪</td>
<td>To destroy or demolish a wall; dilapidated; a ruined wall.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kwei</em></td>
<td>To duplicate, to add on; resembling, near; short posts, small stanchions; used for the next, to deceive; simulating.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>They urged each other to pretend to be for him.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>由</td>
<td>From words and dangerous.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>仇</td>
<td>To deceive, to cheat, to defraud; to vilify, to defame; to oppose good things; to blame, to reprimand; malicious, perverse; odd, unusual.</td>
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<tr>
<td>當</td>
<td>With crafty, fraudulent, cunning.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>莫從</td>
<td>Don’t hearken to cunning tales.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>造</td>
<td>Lying; treacherous.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>To oppose Heaven.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>計</td>
<td>Full of schemers and tricks.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>為之</td>
<td>One another, and make him be known as cunningly meet my words, and in one morning he got ten birds.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>異</td>
<td>Uncommon and doubtful, strange, wonderful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>無縫</td>
<td>Don’t give way to wily and obsequious people.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>話</td>
<td>It’s all put on, or make believe, as a boy’s sobbing.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>To change, to alter, to repent; standing alone.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>異</td>
<td>To adapt one’s self to exigencies; to lay snares for.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>林</td>
<td>This is regarded as a synonym of peach and is rarely used.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>親</td>
<td>To worship the five mountains by sacrificing upon them.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>禮</td>
<td>To worship the protecting mountain outside of the court.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>布</td>
<td>Water dried up, as in a fountain or well; water exhausted.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>泉</td>
<td>The spring is dried up.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>冒</td>
<td>From covering and nine; it is like kii to examine in its form.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwei</td>
<td>Traitors; schemers, villains; an officer who plans sedition when pretending to be loyal; to rob.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>犯</td>
<td>Traitors and enemies, in and out of the court.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>結</td>
<td>He was in league with the traitors inside.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>轎</td>
<td>From carriage and nine; it occurs used for the last.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwei</td>
<td>A rut, a trace; an orbit, a path; a vestige; a law, a rule; to imitate; to hatch treason; the hub of a wheel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>Uncomfortable, aberrant, irregular; seditions, lawless.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>道</td>
<td>A constant path, an orbit; to follow rules.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>城</td>
<td>The nuts at the gate of a city made by a single two-horse carriage alone?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>法</td>
<td>A rule; a mode like a rut, which is not easy to follow, or to get out of.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>池</td>
<td>The full ford will not wet the axle of my carriage.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>沙</td>
<td>A spring issuing from the side of a hill.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>某</td>
<td>These cold waters flowing from the spring, let them not soak my faggots.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>掌</td>
<td>A box for papers, a casket bound with metal and fit to hold seals; to box up; to bind around with cords.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>包</td>
<td>They brought, the caskets wrapped in sedge and rushes.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>簞</td>
<td>From bamboo, dish, and good between them.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>織</td>
<td>A round shaped basket of vessel, woven of fine splints, used for holding grain at sacrifices, made square within, and reckoned to hold twelve升 or pints.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碗</td>
<td>A large dish or platter.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 九 | Nine platters; an entertainment, a complete set-out-
秦 | wooden dishes to contain the grain offered at the semiannual worship of Confucius.
於我手 | he then gave us four dishes at each meal. Food teachers ate from earthen platters.

From day and fault, because the gnomon notes the variations in the sun's course.

A gnomon or the shadow which it makes; a dial; daytime; the day.

日 | a sun-dial.

影 | the sun's shadow goes over the bright dial.

焚膏继 | he burned the candles to eke out the day, or lengthen the shadow, as Han Wăn.

飛 | the flying shadow; time flies.

� | formed of precious and 貴 a basket, which was an old form of 賢 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;

贵 | precious; priceless, as a medicine.

金 | a darling, a little pet.

有何 | what is your business with me?

甚麼 | what is your calling?

很 | very dear, exorbitant.

手 | lift up your hand; please let me off.

器 | elegant manners; delicate.

物 | things said of children.

向 | he wished to form a league with Ts'ın.

事 | their original intentions in the affair; their real desire.

往 | a rare article.

不 | do not unduly value strange curiosities.

正 | in government, be consistent and constant.

惯 | Troubled, anxious; harassed and perverted.

乱 | all in a maze of doubts.

昏 | stupefied, dazed, as when suddenly scared.

桂 | From tree and 桂 as the phonetic.

桂 | the tree which produces cinnamon and cassia, the Laurus cassia, Cinnamomum aromaticum, and other sorts; the Chinese Oloa 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 | thick cinnamon bark.

月 | immature flowers of cinnamon, dried as a drug.

枝 | the capital of Kwangsi on the 1 江 or Cassia River.

花 | the Oloa 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.

 cuts | or to break the olive twig in the moon, — the picture is thought to be most distinct in autumn; met. to become a 漢

米珠 | rice was like pearls and fuel as cinnamon, — in the famine.

布 | figured calicoes.

 dried longan fruits.

在 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.

负 | conscious of guilt.

无 | I am mortified at my stupidity.

不 | not ashamed nor discouraged.

心 | ask yourself if you have any regrets.

无 | he is not ashamed before men.

所 | I am perfectly innocent.

死 | excessively chagrined.

跪 | From feet and dangerous.

跪 | 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.

膝 | to kneel on chains.

膝 | knee-pads, or garter-fronts.

送 | he knelt as he bade him good-bye.

文 | four large small; 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 tenet scholar.
A general name in books for variegated perches, also called 修士 and 石柱鱼 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 (Serranus) of Canton, but is nearer a Sciæna; the natives say it buries itself in the mud in winter.

To hold up the dress when crossing a ford.

To wound, to cut open; to injure.

To cut off, to amputate; to decollate; to cut in two.

One who acts as broker to keep up, or settle the price of goods; to give the wink to.

One who studies the markets, and acts as agent in sales, a bull or a bear in the stock market.

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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 kw'ei.

A case with drawers or a door; a press, a closet, a locker, a chest; a drawer; a treasury; to store away; the second form (read kw'i) also means exhausted, wearied; to fail in.

書 | a bookcase.

衣裳 | 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.

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 | you; I thank you much.

人 | to annoy, to trouble another.

心 | an ingrate, one lost to all honor.

吃 | or 受 | made a mistake; forced to stomach the loss; ill used; I lost on the venture.

負 | deficient in, as in compensating for mercies received; ungrateful.

得 | timely aid. (Shanghai.)

言語 | owing to what I said.

月滿 | the moon waxes and then wanes.

短 | not up to the tale.

木 | covered water jars, a street precaution against fires.

本 | the goods of the firm; our stock.

打羅 | a machine for bolting flour.

腐 | a case for storing books, food, or other things; a pantry.

金藤 | chronicles; archives of state.

日給不 | the daily allowance was not deficient.

桶 | a drawer; an open chest or box.

孝子不 | filial piety; on such an unceasingly filial son, honors will ever be conferred.

| 波 | covered water jars, a street precaution against fires.
| 格 | the goods of the firm; our stock.

A sudden pain in the loins, a stitch in the back; a shooting pain across the back.

箝 | 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 splinters are prized for weaving; the leaves are small.

籃 | a fine covered basket used for sending things.

竹管 | bamboo opium pipes.

From demon and a peck, defined as the demon who bears aloft the peck, referring to the Dipper or Charles' Wain.

The head, the chief, the highest; first of a class; best of a sort; monstros.
From words and ashes; interchanged with "i" to jest.

**Kw'ei**

To play with, to laugh at; to ridicule: to jest, to dally.

1. **笑** to make game of.
2. **戲** to gambol with, to sport.
3. **踢** to rally, to retort on; a repartee.
4. **謾** to jibe and jeer with; to quip.

**Kw'ei**

Great; liberal; to enlarge; to esteem great, to magnify.

**志量** 1 **宏** liberal-minded and great.

**興城** he recovered the city—from the rebels.

From dish and ashes.

**盔**

A helmet, a casque, a morion; a defense for the head; a buskin, a perringer; a block on which caps are ironed.

**頭盔** a plated helmet.

1. **甲** mail armor, both helmet and cuirass.

From door and rule; interchanged with the next.

**闖**

To peep from behind a door; to observe, to glance at, to view stealthily.

1. **視** to spy at; to secretly mark.

**竊** to steal a look at one, to slyly peep at.

1. **觀** to peep, as at a door.

From a cavern and rule; like the last, and used with "踏" to step out.

**窺**

To peep through a crack or hole; to spy, to seek, to look for; to observe on the sly; to put the left foot forward.

**管窺** he looks [at the sky] through a tube, and measures [the sea] with a clasp-shell; met. a slight examination of, a narrow view of things.

1. **探** to spy, to pry; to go about looking.
2. **同** to see what each other is doing.
3. **事** to wait for and see how a thing will turn out.

**睽**

In opposition, as the sun and moon at apogee; distant from; separated, absent.

1. **睽日** our stars have been in opposition many days; i.e., we have long been separated.
2. **別一月** separated a whole month.
3. **睽立** sundered; far removed.

**奎**

From great and a baton or excellent; the second form is unusual.

1. **奎** the 15th constellation, answering to β Mirac
2. **奎宿** the 15th constellation in Andromeda and part of Pisces; it has sixteen stars imagined to resemble a person standing, and is called the Wolf by the Chinese; it is regarded as auspicious to students; in A.D. 967, the five planets met in it.
3. **奎光** a hall for worshiping the God of Literature.
4. **奎步** to hop along on one foot.

**睽**

A cast in the eye; a dull, lifeless eye; to look at angrily; to stare; placed outside of; unusual, strange.

1. **孤目** an outcast.

**目** 1 **目** all eyes were gazing at it. 1 **目** to cut open and clean, as a fish; to butcher victims for sacrifice; to stab, to put a knife into.

**睽**

Very deaf, unable to hear when the ear is close to one; formerly used in Shansi, and westward.

1. **耳** deaf, hard of hearing.

**騋**

A majestic horse; the stately gait of a thorough-bred; strong, untiring.

**四騋** the four stallions.

From plants and a horary character; occurs used with the next.

The sunflower; a term for some malvaceous plants, as the Melva, Althea, and Hibiscus, it also includes other large leaved plants; to measure, to estimate.

1. **花** the Althea rosea.

**葵**

1. **葵** the Hibiscus manilat and esculentus; 1 **黄** is the color of the latter or okra flower.

**冬** seeds from the Hibiscus abelmoschus.

1. **冬** or 餔冬 the sunflower (Helianthus), whose seeds are called in Shanghai, 香瓜子 fragrant melon seeds.

1. **切** I bow my head most respectfully, i.e. like a sunflower; a phrase in letters.

1. **扇** palm-leaf fans; made of the broad leaves of the 茅 or Livistona, cultivated in Kwangtung.

1. **扇** thatch, attap, awning; thatch made of palm or bamboo-leaves.

1. **表** a letter, because the tallfat palm leaf was used for paper.

1. **看** the sunflower acts as if it wished to shield its root.

1. **秋** in the seventh month they cook okras and plume.

1. **茨** an esculent mallows.

1. **天子** the emperor scans [their merits].
To consider, to guess, to calculate; to surmise, to weigh in the mind; to examine and conclude.

百 a high statesman, a general supervisor; an ancient office.

度, 尺理 to estimate the bearings of this principle or motive.

— to reason in the same manner, as the sages have done.

之以日 be determined its location by the sun.

A halberd, with a waved point like a Mālayan kris.

— a man with a crowned helmet.

孔 a noted descendant of Confucius in the 38th generation, who lived in the T'ang dynasty.

達 a place where four roads and other by-ways meet; a thoroughfare.

泉 a name of a place in the Lu state.

鸿雁于云 the wild geese enter the cloudy roads, i.e. fly very high.

馗 From head and wine, p. d. the center of nine roads; it resembles the last, and is used for the next.

The cheek bones; side of the face; high; a center of travel.

镬 a hero of the T'ang dynasty, now deified as a protector against demons, drawn standing on one foot and brandishing a sword.

大門口銅夾 [you had better] hang up Ch'ung-kwēi at your door, for no one will come to this cheating shop.

中 a species of mushroom.

The component parts are to pursue under two 角 horns, 面 a face, and two 角 hands much modified, to represent the dragon.

A one-legged monster, resembling a dragon, an ox and a man combined; name of an officer whom Shun made Director of Music.

齐傑 he looked grave and awe-struck; said of Shun.

州府 a prefecture north of the Yangtze River in the easternmost part of Sz'eh-nan; during the Chou, it was a small state.

Great, gigantic, part man part devil; monstrous, as a meteor or an eruption.

人 a hermaphrodite.

大横 a great and amazing convulsion, as an earthquake.

然独步 was altogether without an equal.

傀儡 puppets, called kuei-ze at Canton; Punch and Judy.

我不如你作 I'll not be your puppet or servant, and work for nothing.

To advance the foot, to step out the left foot; a stride, half a pace or reckoned to be three cubits.

步不能行 I am not able to take a step; I am so busy.

Read sieh. Were from great effort; great exertion.

堪 utterly wearied out.

To breathe heavily, to lament and groan.

然而嘆 be sighed deeply and mourned.

Agitation of mind.

忼 concerned and anxious.

賁 a basket, a wicker box for carrying earth; bamboo arrows.

爲也九倉功薈一 he has made a mound nine fathoms high, and still it lacks one basketful; i.e. complete a work before praising it; do not reject it for a trifling flaw.

From to eat and honorable as the phonetic; similar to the next.

Provisions, food, viands; a present of food; to prepare food and present it; to attend to the kitchen.

人 a king's butler.

食 to offer food.

陈八簋 I arranged my viands and the eight baskets.

Read tut. A sort of cake made of broken rice and honey steamed.

饗 Nearly the same as the last.

To offer in sacrifice; a present of food; to offer it to one.

馐 meats and wine, presented to one leaving on a journey.

王金面不受 the king offered him gold but he declined it.

厚有加 the valuable presents were duplicated.

荷 one carrying a straw basket one day passed Confucius' gate.

The hoop with which garments are fastened; loop and button; colored, embroidered.

From silk and honorable; occurs interchanged with kwēi, 绘 to draw.

Thrums left from weaving; red threads used in adorning hats; to color, to sketch, to limn; to embroider.

髮文来 to draw and paint beautiful flowers.

髻 The fillet or ribbon for securing the hair in a knot; curly hair.

带 a band for the hair.

横向 A small tree full of knots, the 槎 which produces good walking-sticks; another species, known as the 鬥毒木 vigorous longevity tree, is classed with the oil-bearing Elaeococcus or Jatropha.
Old sound, kà, kwo, and kai. In Canton, *kwo*; in Swatow, k'ô, tué, and lo; in Amoy, kô; in Füchau, kwo and kwî; in Shanghai, ku; in Chiú, kwôn.

戈

From an arrow and one, to denote the cross-bar on a halberd, which it rudely represents; it forms the 620 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 peaches everywhere arose; i.e. civil war ensued.

枕待旦 slept on their arms till morning.

倒相向 he turned his force against his master.

载戈千 he has recalled the shield and spear; a time of peace.

畆 A clay crucible used by goldsmiths.

铜 | a crucible for melting silver.

Read t'o. A bit; a little spot.

之不地 just a small patch of ground; an inch or so.

撈 The prattle of children.

喚 the questions and answers of children.

鍋 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.

熅 a copper heater to warm spirits.

鐵火 | an iron pan, a saucepan.

頭 a small boiler, a frying dish.

果 From 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 *媒* to wait on; it resembles 小 east.

The fruit of trees; seeds; with a covering and pulp; really, truly, indeed; results, effects; to over-

come; to surpass; to conclude, to see the end of; reliable, or to do as one promises; determined, courageous, hardy; perfection among the Buddhists; a classifier of plants, trees, stalks, &c., in which cases the radical is sometimes erroneously added, but for which 司 is more proper.

百 | all kinds of fruit.

木 | fruit trees and other kinds.

結其命 I have finished his life-fruit; — said of one killed.

然 | certainly, really.

断 | to decide finally.

言 | courageous, daring.

因 | retribution or reward, as for one's secret deeds.

果 | 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.

歸正 | to reform one's conduct, to enter on the path to perfection.

如 | or 若 | if, should, suppose.

如 | this | if it be really so.

若 | as | the thing failed; his plan did not mature.

不 | he did not come according to agreement.

美 | the beautiful fruit, a Buddhist name for the madhaka or Bussu Eicónka.

背 | the pickled Chinese olive (Canarium), from its color.

女女 | two women waited on him, — on Shun.

菜 | 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.

子 | fruits, berries, nuts, &c.

生 | to bear fruit.

樣 | imitation fruit, used in worship.

結 | the fruit has set.

時 | the fruits now in season.

糖 | sweetmeats, preserved fruits.

林 | fruits on trees, like plums; and on vines, like melons.

五 | the five fruits, are the peach, apricot, plum, chestnut, and date.

京 | sugar-plums, with flour inside.

保 Narrow-minded; petty.

保 | low-lived, mean.

鍬 A pot hung at the axle to grease the wheels; the spot which is greased.

斧 | he can grease an axe and carve a dragon; — i.e. he is very persuasive and eloquent in speech.

鍬 From metal and real; also read dée', and used with the last.

鍬 | a grease-pot for carts; an ornamental appendage to a girdle; bullion; paper money.

鍬 | an ingot of silver, from one to five taels weight.

鍬 | or 焼 | to burn paper ingots for the dead, or to the gods.

鍬 | an ornament for the girdle.

鍬 | a small ingot with a coil on its top.

用 | Used with its primitive.

用 | Courageous, brave.

取 | he courageously put himself forward.

決 | or | daring, regardless of danger.
The proboscis monkey, the
dreaded kahau (Semnopithecus lacatus), found in Annam; the name is given because its cry seems to say 果然 Yes, really, — when it hears its fellows coming; the Chinese say the tail is bifurcated, and used to stop up the projecting nostrils when it rains; the hair is soft and long, and used for ornament; the Mian-tes are contemptuously called 猿 by the Chinese, especially those tribes living within Ta-ting fu in Kwêichên.

The solitary wasp or Sphex, including the genus Pelopax or dit-daubers.

赢 the wasp or dauber which imprisons caterpillars in its cell to feed its young.

蜈蚣有子 蜈蚣负之 when the caterpillar has young the sphex carries them off, — and as the Chinese believe, turns them into wasps.

To bandage the foot.

脚 to bind up the feet of girls.

From garment and real; this and ail 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 pacific.

來的鴨子 a decoy pigeon, a stool-pigeon.

包 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.

上的姻緣 an engagement made personally without a go-between.

鰥牡 bundle up [their rations] of jerked meat and rice.

而又捏 rolled it up and then strapped it tight.

To clean up rice; rice diet; rice cakes boiled in oil, or steamed, and then laid upon each other.

和 rice cakes in layers.

糖 steamed cakes with sugar.

Read 陶 The best of grain, which has been hulled.

泰 a tea-house, an eating-shop; a restaurant.

孤 an oldiao of cakes and fruits.

喜 presents of cakes, &c., sent after betrothal.

From to go and a wry mouth; also read 陶; 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 imputation, an error, a fault, a transgression; a sin of ignorance; beyond, further; a sign of the past time or the pluperfect tense; an adverb of comparison, than, more, too, the rather; excessive; to approach; to send to.

去 passed, gone; to go by or over to; the past Budha is so named.

不三個 only three of them.

不若 impassable; you can't go that way; I can't manage it; I don't see how it is to be done.

太 much.

多 excessive, overmuch.

太 a great blunder.

再去 | he has gone again

去 | I've been there

好 | that this is better than that

沒見 | I have never seen it.

於是 this mode will be the best.

自以為 | he thought he had excelled him.
KWOH.

Old sounds, kwok, and kwok. In Canton, kwok, kwik, kwak, and fok; in Swatow, kwok, kua, and kook; in Amoy, kook, kük, kük, and këh; in Fukien, kük, and kwok; in Shanghai, kwok, shueh, and kook; in Chiuh, kwok.

国 | all nations; the kingdoms of the world.
| the empress-dowager.
| the reigning family, the sovereign; the state; our country, our ruler.
| or, a ruler, a sovereign; a dependent prince.
| and foreign lands and foreigners.

From to encircle 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 government; to maintain the dignity or independence of a state.

Their number varied at different periods of the Ch'ing 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'ing Tsin, extending from n. c. 722 to 481, and this number diminished after this date, till all were conquered by Tsin Chi Hwangti before n. c. 222.

1. Lu 鲁 the most famous of all, occupied the south of Shantung; the capital lay near the present Kinh-fu hien 曲阜县 to the east of the Grand Canal.
2. Ts'ai 宋 in the southeast of Honan; its capital was at Sin-t'ai hien 宋蔡县 southeast from Ju-iing fu.
3. T'ao 曹 in the southwest of Shantung on the Yellow River; its capital was Ting-teh hien 定陶县 in Tsoo-chu fu.
4. Wei 魏 in the north of Honan on the Yellow River; its capital was Ki hien 衢县 just north of Wei-hwui fu.
5. T'ang 貞 a very small state not much larger than its old capital, the present T'ang hien 聊县 in Yen-chen fu, in Shantung.
6. Tsin 晉 a powerful state in the south of Shansi; its capital was Yih-ch'ing hien 晉城縣 in Ping-yang fu on the River Fén.
7. Chiu 纣 an important state near the mouth of the River Wei in the southeast of Shensi; its capital was Hwa chen 河州 south of Tung-ch'en fu.
8. Wu 吳 a large kingdom in the south of Kiangsu; the capitals were Wu-suh hien 汾縣 and the present Sun-chu fu.
9. Tai 齊 a large and important state in the north of Shantung; its capital was Liu-tsz' hien 臨淄縣 north of T'ang-ch'en fu.
10. Tsin 秦 the largest, and final conqueror of the others, lay in the south of Kansu; its capital was Tsing-ch'ai hien 清水縣 north of the River Wei in Tsin Cheu.

11. Yen 燕 a wide state in the north of Chihli; its capital was Ta-hsing hien 太興縣 now a part of Peking.
12. Tsu 楚 a powerful state on both banks of the Yang-tze River; its capital was K'ing-liing hien 楚陵縣 now the prefect city of K'ing-chun fu in Hoku.
13. Sung 宋 was in the east of Honan, south of the Yellow River; its capital was Shang-kii hien 商邱縣 now the prefect city of K'iu-tek fu.
14. Ki 綏 a very small state southwest of the preceding; its capital was Ki hien 綏縣 in K'iu-fung fu.
15. Ch'in 委 a small state south of the two last; its capital was Chin-chu hien 陈州府 in the east of Honan.
16. Sieh 代 the smallest of the twenty states; its capital was Sieh ching 美城 near the town of Ta-hsing hien in Shantung on the Grand Canal.
17. Chou 周 a small state north of the last, occupying most of Tsau hien 萨縣 south of Yen-chu fu in Shantung.
18. Ku 周 a small state along the seacoast in the present Ku chen 周州 in the southeast of Shantung.
19. Siao Chün 小 楚 a small short-lived state in Shantung; its capital is supposed to have been within the limits of Yen-chu fu, south of the prefect city.
20. Hsü 許 a small state in Honan, supposed to have comprised the present Hsi chen 許州 south of K'un-fung fu.

Beside these, may be mentioned five others among the most powerful subsequent States.
Han 范 which occupied the south of Shensi and western part of Honan.
Liang 梁 whose capital was at Nanking.
Yueh 越 in Chekiang, south of Wu (No 8.), and reaching to the sea.
Chiao 趙 in the north of Shansi and west of Chihli; the capital was Chao-ch'ing hien on the River Fén.
KWOH.

The popliteal space under the knee; the calf of the leg.

Phalanges, the small bones of the fingers or toes.

A small frog, of a green color, having long thighs, the

Frog, a small frog, 

commonly called the scissor-grinder from its sound, having short greenish-black wings, and a short flight.

A place where people pretend to dwell; the second wall enclosing the gate of a large city to defend it, and make an encinte that is often protected by a temple to Kwanti; it is called 鄞城 and 鄞圈, whether within or without the main line of wall.

222.

The rim of the ear, the outer part of the lobe.

From two eyes of a bird in the hand; q. d. a frightened bird struggling to escape from the hand; also read 逃.

To look right and left in alarm; to glance the eyes about in trepidation.

To look scared and seek escape.

To run and look here and there, as in a fright.

What a smart old man you are, Sir!

To look hastily at.

To seize with the claws, as a cat or an eagle does its prey.

To seize by force.

The falcon seizes the hare.

A large hoe or pick used by farmers; a sort of hill-book or partisan used by soldiers to clear away atlasses or thickets; 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.

[Confucius'] limits seemed to bend, as he received guests.

When the mallard batters, the prawns jump out of the way.

Lift the dress so that you can step quicker.
From a tiger and to pinch a finger-full.

The marks made by a tiger when seizing its prey; native of an ancient feudal state, afterwards combined with Shen 聲 and now Yung-yang hien 榮陽縣 in the center of Honan, south of the Yellow River.

To cut off the heads of the slain and of stubborn prisoners taken in battle; and then to take their left ears as evidence of victory.

In many rebels.

he then brought in and offered him the ears.

leisurely cut off.

to cut off the ears of the living as proof—of capture.

From mouth and surname; as a primitive it is often contracted to shoo 吐 the tongue.

To stop up the mouth.

KWOH.

Old sounds, kw'ak and kw'ak. In Canton, kwok, fok, and fàk; — in Swatow, kwat, kw'n, and kw'ak; — in Amoy, kòk, kòk, and kòng; — in Fuhchau, kw'ak and kwoh; — in Shanghai, kwoh; — in Chink, kw'oh.

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.

然大公 an open field and no favoritism.

然獨居 he stood, as it were, unequaled.

he disliked all those great—states.

his desires are unbounded.

Skin from which the hair has been taken; soft, well curried leather; bound with leather; chamois-leather; red leather, once used in covering carriages.

the hides of tigers and leopards.

Occurs wrongly used for the next.

A ravine or gorge. referring to the indistinctness of things in it.

To cut off; to trim, as a sapling of its branches; to make a post; to unfold; to lay open.
**KWUN.**

*Old sound, Kan.* In Canton, kwân and kwān; — in Swatow, kūn and kūn; — in Amoy, kūn, hūn, and kūn; — in Foochow, kūng, kung, and kōng; — in Shanghai, kwāng and kwān; — in Ch'ü, kwān.

**鲲**

From day to day to compare; q. d. all days are alike; used with the next.

Alike, comparable; of the same time or race; together, subsequent, afterwards; futurity; brothers, descendants, many, a multitude; fine, superior.

1 弟 or 1 弟 brothers.

後 1 descendant.

你幾位 1 季, or you, 1 季, or 贤 1 子 how many brothers have you?

From insect and many; the second form is not usual.

Insects generally, but the term 躯 or 昆 includes also crabs, lizards, newts, and other small animals, as well as insects properly so called.

A peak beyond comparison; a high mountain, the 崧山 in Tibet, said to contain the sources of the Yellow River; it is now usually applied to the almost unknown range of the Koul-kun Mts., lying about lat. 35 deg. N. between the Desert of Gobi and Tibet; it is, like Caucasus among the Arabs, the fairy land of Chinese writers, one of whom says its peaks are so high that when sunlight is on one side moonlight is on the other.

玉出 1 崧 gems are found in the Kwān-kang peak.

異如 1 山片玉 it is like a gem from the Kwān-kang; as a fine essay.

1 崧州 Pulo Condore I. in the China Sea, in imitation of the Anamitic name Canon or Koh-nooong.

** appré**

A stone resembling a pearl, perhaps the cat's eye or mother-of-pearl.

**鱈**

The young of fishes just hatched; a sea-monster, like a kraken or sea-serpent.

魚禁 | 鰤 when fishing don't take the minnows.

1 化為鰤 the leviathan was changed into the rokh.

兎 1 little minnows; small fry.

A kind of gallinaceous bird, larger than the cock, whose cry is plaintive; it is perhaps the heath-cock, or a bird like the capercailliez, jungle fowl, or a kindred species.

**鱈**

From clothes and army.

Drawers or loose trousers.

腰 | 腰 breeches, which do not open behind.

| 腰 | 腰 breeches, such as laborers wear.

The 2d radical; it is used only in combination.

A line which joins things perpendicularly, diverging from the middle up and down.

From fish and bird.

A great fish; the name of Yū's father, in ancient times.

於 1 塾 what, that man Kwan!

To heap earth around the roots of plants when set out; to mulch plants: to Blanch by earthing the stalks.

是 | 1 both weed and hoe them all.

From 衣 garment and 公 public, often altered as in the second form.

Robes used by the emperor when honoring his ancestors, and by high princes. They were embroidered with dragons and in different styles; royal; court robes; coiled, convoluted, as a serpent.

1 河 a robe and crown; a royal suit.

| 河 | 河 an imperial robe.

| 燕有 | 河 defects in the royal duties.

1 衣繡 1 embroidered robes and royal apparel.

| 漲 | 漲 a black border or edging on a dress.

Water flowing in a rapid bubbling manner; boiling; welling up; to boil anything till it bubbles; to stir up; to roll about or over.

1 水 boiling water.

| 源 | 源 my capital must be circulating; — a shopkeeper's phrase.

| 源 | 源 to come rolling along.

| 源 | 源 to muddy the water, as by rolling in it.

| 源 | 源 like the surging floods rolling eastward.- so go our days.

| 源 | 源 to disarrange; to throw topsy-turvy.

| 源 | 源 to roll over, to turn a somerset, as when fencing, or as a mole rolls in the dust.

| 源 | 源 or | 源 be off! begone, the whole of you!

| 源 | 源 to whirl the club, to resort to force.

| 源 | 源 the pearly tears coursed down.

| 沙 | 沙 my heart is just a hot whirl of troubles.
Confused, disturbed.

Confused, disturbed.

From wood and alike as the phonetic.

A fencing-stick, a quarter-staff, a club; to bind up reeds or sticks, as when making a hurdle or wattled fence; a sharpener, a knave.

Practises makes a thing natural.

A fencer’s wand, a balancing pole, a single stick.

A rascal, a club, a savage.

A bachelor; a man who lives alone, a single resident.

A pettyfogger, a shyster.

To be a pestilent fellow, a villain.

To fence, to play broad-sword exercise.

To rowdies of the place, roughs.

A kind of flail used in fighting.

To spatter; to spatter the dress.

To take in one, to run a rig on; to sport, to play a trick on one.

Old sound, k’un. In Canton, kw’un; — in Swatow, k’un; — in Amoy, k’un; — in Fukien, k’ung, k’un and k’ung; — in Shanghai, kw’ang; — in Chiff, kw’un.

From earth and to stretch out; the second form is pedantic, and used chiefly for nouns.

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.

What remarkable talents have you?

Mighty is your life be coeval with the duration of the world.

Dames, ladies; a lady.

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 an enclosure with walks and walls within it, which the lower part roundly depicts; it resembles km; km a pot.

Paths and corridors between and among the palace buildings and grounds, which intersected each other.

A virtuous damsel.

Of the prince always move; while dignity and posterity shall for ever be granted to him.

A path leading to the door.

From heart and confined as the phonetic.

Single-minded, sincere; real feelings, genuine sentiments; unadorned, clear, as a style.

If I sincerely undertake, am I not wholly loyal?
KW'UN.  KW'UN.  LA.

From silk and confined; used with the preceding.

To bind, to cord up; to tie on; to plait, to braid; a border or trimming on the edge of a garment; to hem; to put on a band; a coil, a roll; a bundle, as of straw, rattan, faggots, &c.

1 鏈 to bind the collar of a garment.
1 綁 to cord, to tie tightly.
1 作一塊 tie them all up together; also 1 — 1 often has the same sense.
1 鍬 to bind with rattans, as a box.
— 1 織 a coil of rope, a ball of twine.
鍬 1 to put on a band or edging, as a trimming.
1 在身 to bind or strap on one.

From clothes and inclosed; like the last.

A border or band on the edge of a dress; to finish up quickly.

The movable sill of a gateway, which can be taken up when a carriage passes; arranged in order.

1 1 to approach the end of a thing.
1 外之事 affairs outside of the camp; frontier duties.

From gate and confined; used with the last.

A threshold; the door-posts; a gateway or a small door inserted in a large gate; the door leading to the harem; females, feminine; inner apartments.

1 綱 [she was a] pattern of female decorum.
勿談閨 don't gossip about women's affairs.
1 內和 1 外 place for females and males; within and without the palace, the court, or the country, &c.
天 1 the gate of heaven.

From an inclosure and a tree; q.d. a plant fading for want of room.

An old ruined tenement; confined, cribbed; exhausted, disheartened, weary, jaded, needy, insufficient, wanting, beggarly; diseased; to weary; to distress; to cripple, to render subject to; to impoverish; victimized by, enslaved to, oppressed with, distressed about; sorry for, afflicted; to put forth toil, flustered with drink; the 47th diagram, meaning dried up as a pool, or unable to attain.

不為酒 don't let drink get the better of you.

行李 乏 neither baggage nor funds, as a traveler.

病 1 extremely ill, laid up.

而學之 to study it earnestly.
1 住 to restrain, to disable; hemmed in, hampered, surrounded.
1 意 in extremity.
1 猶猛 pent-up beasts will fight, — so will people living too closely.
1 子心乎子慮而後作 when men are cheated in mind and thwarted in their ways, then they will surely act.
1 守 poor, without resources; helpless, as an environed force.
1 極 beggarly; at extremity.
圍 1 to hem in, as a band of rebels in a city.
被 1 inclosed, surrounded, shnt in.
英雄多 doi酒色 wine and women have entangled many brave heroes.

不德 1 穌 do not neglect the poor and oppressed.

公無 1 聲 O Duke! do not put me into this dilemma.

愁城 a heart east down with grief.

倦 weared 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.

半着了 he is half asleep.

稀 1 會 take a short nap.

Old sound, la. In Canton, la; — in Swatow, li; — in Amoy, li; — in Fuhchau, li; — in Shanghai, with; — in Chifu, la.

From plant and a heap of stones.

Uneven, rocky; — alluding to the way stones are piled up.

無 needless; careless about appearances.

直 clay not well worked; dirty.

漣分析 the roughened waves scatter the pond-weed, — as it is drifted on the rocks.
From hand to stand; q. d., one stops when tugging at a thing; the books read this character as lā, but it is often pronounced in the first tone.

To pull, to drag along or up to one; to bend, as a bow; to tug, to break; to lead; to seize with the talons or fingers; to force; to borrow, to buy on credit; to get out in any way, where effort is implied, as coal from a mine; to appropriate, to embezzle; the sound of the wind.

住 or 停 to hold fast, to detain.

挣 to take one's hand in walking.

锯 to saw, as a log with a double-handed saw.

得 to haul or track a boat.

得 to get goods on credit.

败 no one will trust me.

帐 the account is now even; the matter is settled.

背 to break the ribs.

杀 completely defeated.

不出 I can't pull it out.

他他 pull it along, as a horse by a halter.

帮 to help him.

扯 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.

煤 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 some as a dissyllable.

勿 be not in Shanghai.

勿 are you well?

勿 勿 not in; they are not at home.

勿 勿 I have given it to him.

送 礼物 勿 I present you with gifts.

話 勿 I've said it.

歌 勿 unsatisfied, as when one has not eaten enough; to eat greedily.

歌 The cracking sound of things breaking is 勿; applied also to a stony appearance, as a field covered with boulders.

From flesh and a bristle or the Delichos; the second character is also read 勿, and the contracted form is properly sib.

To sacrifice to the gods three days after the winter solstice; to dry flesh in the north wind; dried meats.

味 cured meats.

肉 勉 meat.

肉 a name for the twelfth moon.

鴨 dried ducks, common at Canton.

天 and 地 two of five Taoist sacrifices, made on the newyear and the fifth day of the fifth moon.

真 国 Cambodia or Tsiampa.

蠟 From insect and bristle; the contracted form, also read chā, 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.

自 insect wax, deposited by the Cocoos pe-la on the 檀 Fraxinus chinensis.

石 yellow or greasy quartz.

夹子 a pair of snuffers.

點 燃 light the candle.

自 行 ashen sticks used for spears.

签 fine waxed paper used for scrolls.

黄 蜂 beeswax.

饵 tapers curled in a flat coil.

蜜 fossil copal, or a mineral resembling it.

油 waxing or guttering of a candle.

鵝 the hawfinch or Coccothraustes melanonotus of Canton.

鶥 a large, gray, blackheaded waxbill from Kiangsu.

梅花 Japan alspice or the Chimonanthus Fragrans.

遡 To exceed, to pass by; to go ahead.

滲 mixed up, assorted; confused; sweepings, rubbish.

滲 or 遌 of the slovenly, filthy; neglected, dirty; walking along.

撣 From hand and bristle; the unauthorized contraction is used at Canton.

撣 to hold and manage; to lump, to take together; to draw up, as hair off the face; to take up a number of things in the arms; to pull at, as a thread.

撣 brush side your curls.

撣 noise of branches breaking in the wind.

撣 mixed; odds and ends.

撣 the bend of Pootung at Shanghai.

撣 to stroke the beard.

撣 to smooth a cap fringe.
Mean apparel; that which is put on awry, or does not fit.

The old name of 1, is applied to white copper and pewter.

Chapped skin, very common in northern China.

To rub to powder; to grind, as paints.

From knife and to bind; it is often written wrongly like ts' a thorn.

Inhuman, harsh; perverse, intractable, wicked; to cut in two; to mangle, to hack.

To mangle a corpse.

Cross-grained, intractable.

To cut it off.

Unkind, wicked.

To cut it in twain.

To stretch, as a bow; the twang of a bowstring.

In Cantonese. A row of things; a lot of articles.

A dovetail in carpentry.

To talk fast; a final particle indicating certainty, or having finished; the permission of an act.

Rapid utterance.

Get away! Begone!

Not chattering, loquacious.

A long pipe or trumpet.

A wry month [trying] to blow a trumpet;—a barefaced demand or scheme.

You must have just found out that a trumpet is made of brass, eh?

I, e. you now know that I was in earnest.

A lama, the yellow priests.

The eye distorted from any cause; a cast in the eye.

The second is the proper, but the first is the most common form.

To grab at, to clutch; to turn over or pull about; to slip or shove; to carry off in the month; to tear or spoil; to rob or scrape with the hand.

Over to pull it here.

To pull off, as a finger-ring.

A wine bottle. (Pekinese.)

To move a thing by pulling or turning it; to sift over, as dirt for nails, &c.

Old sounds, lai, lai, and lak. In Canton, loi and lai;—in Swatow, lai and mai;—in Amoy, lai and mai;—in Fuhian, lai, li, and liti;—in Shanghai, lè and la;—in Chifu, lai.

From child and finished, denoting the final.

In Cantonese. The last child; the son born to an old man.

The last one of a lot.

The youngest, the Benjamin.

The ancient form is derived from 来 to bind a sheet, and 落 names of wheat in it, to intimate that the grain comes from heaven; interchanged with the next; the contracted form is common.

To come, to reach; to bring.
to get; to effect, to bring about; to obtain, to induce; coming, and thus makes a form of the future; joined with 去 it denotes coming and going, here and there, repeatedly; after 去, 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 带 I bring it here, 带 I cannot bring it; after 去 and 出, it shows the commencement of the action indicated in a previous verb, as 想 不 I cannot recall it; used for the substantive verb, or for euphony; to make a personal application; the coming times, posterity; wheat, which came down from heaven.

我 行 不 I don't know how to do it; I shall not come back.

福祿 I wish their happiness and dignity are complete.

公子 燕處 the personators of the [deceased] noble, feast and enjoy themselves.

生病 I will become sick.

行 去 it is impossible.

how can it be done?

1 往 going and coming; way-farers; intercourse with.
2 明-morrow; by and by.
3 处 the dispatch now here, or under reply.
4 手 the bearer, one who brings a thing.
5 源 a source of.
6 原 the original condition of a thing.
7 原 with this rule, but there never was this mode, or principle.
8 因 cause, reason of.
9 即 he asked the reason.
10 有 there is proof of the antecedents; an origin or history; prestige, position.
11 他 he has arrived; he is here.
12 他时间 when will he return?
13 1 common, second rate.

firstly, secondly; now because therefore.

他 出 I don't express himself, as from fear.

我 不 我 could never get a sight of him.

他 往 courtesy requires to be reciprocated.

去 a(this going and coming)

1 孙 a grandson's grandson.

Read 了, and 了 and used for.

来 the men of the east are summoned to toil without encouragement.

去之 I console and encourage him.

A tree found in Kiangsi, sometimes written like the last; it is regarded as the plum-shaied 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 Pei-ho in the west of Chihli, which gives its name to Lai-shih hien.

水潦 in I chen.

田卒汗 our fields are all left as a marsh or a wild.

為уд weeds and brush cover the pathways.

A thistle; wild herbs like the sow-thistle or the Tribulus; waste mullah land; to clear up jungle.

田 a fallow-geld.

野 to clear off underbrush.

於 a vegetable found in Yunnan, like the turnip, from which the people obtain a red dye.

草 a sow-thistle (Sonchus.)

州府 a prefecture in the northern part of Shantung Peninsula, said to be named from the aborigines 畿 who anciently lived there.

叶 a local and ancient term in Shantung for wheat, said to denote the grain that came down to man; some suppose that the grain here referred to is rye, but that seems not now to be cultivated in China.

一七 seven cubits high; a powerful draught horse, fit for the farmer's use.

北三千 his three thousand tall mares.

宛 great horses brought from Bactria in the T'ang dynasty.

姪 a peak in Sz'ch'un in the range of the Min mountains, near the confines of Shensi.

姪 an ancient city in the country of Ch'ing 鄭 in Yung-yang hien, now a part of K'ai-fung fu south of the Yellow River.

阿 a peak in Sz'ch'un.

藥 a fish belonging to the cel family, probably akin to the conger cel.

In Fuchau. A kind of hamper or open basket without a bale, having cords, and used by coolies.

罷 masses; excessively fat.

瀕 ill-looking; gross, as an unwieldy hog.

Read 'lai'. A pimple, a small blister.

To tie a cord to a hook to fish with; to angle for.

石 A sound in singing; one says, a large mouth drawn awry.
 século

The first is read hai, the name of a hill in Loy; the third is also read ch'ia, as another form of a term.

To induce one to come; to treat strangers kindly; to warn.

1 沈臭 1 get laughed at for a bumpkin; one whose dress is ridiculous and bizarre.

招 1 百姓 to encourage people, to settle on vacant lands.

To squint; the pupil of the eye distorted; to glance at.

多 狮目 1 to look at sideways; a glinting eye.

多 狮目 1 to glance about with a sharp look.

To confer on; to bestow on an inferior; a largess; to promise, as for a service received.

勞 1 to reward for services.

思成 1 the realization of our hopes is given to us.

夢帝 1 子 1 1 dreamed that the High Ruler gave me an honest assistant.

我 備 1 汝 1 I will reward you.

至 京都 I will thank you to send (or take this letter) to Peking.

From precious and rare; 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 advantage; to calumniate; to accuse an innocent man; to deny, to ignore, not to recognize.

無 之 徒 1 or 1 饧 a loafer, a suspicious chap, a lazy fellow.

無 人 or 他人 to accuse wrongly, to implicate another.

仰 1 or 傾 1 to repose trust in; to cry for, as a spoiled child.


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 one's wife; its application differs in places, and it is now used in the southern provinces for itch, impetigo, and other chronic skin diseases; putstural, rough, as the skin.

生 1 to have the itch.

或 1 or 1 痛 running ulcers, impetigo; scarious sores.

乾 1 the itch.

麻 1 rough-skinned, said of the lichi.

仙 1 a fellow covered with the itch.

大 蠱 1 or 1 鬱 the big leprous belly, a name for the toad.

過 1 to infect another, or pass a complaint over to him.

Water flowing over the sand; a shallow reach; rippling over stones; a branch of the Cassia River in Kwangsi, near Ping-loh fn.

a stream in Shantung.

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 1 自鳴 Heaven's pipes (or music) sings of its own accord.

竹 1 the creaking of bamboo swayed by the wind.

無 1 無 聲 all pipes are still, no sound of any kind.

Remiss in sacrificing; to destroy; to fall into, or involve in ruin.

驚 1 to curse.

類 1 1 向 a fragrant leaved plant having white leaves, and many branches.

三 1 or 三奈 capoor cutchery, (or kafoor-katchri in Bengali) the aromatic roots of the Hedychium spicatum brought from India; a tuber from Fuhkien powdered to use in plasters.

類 1 1 向 a small kind of goby, common about Macao, called 花 from its red body, which looks like raw meat; it is the Trypauchen vagina, and lives in the salt ooze where it burrows.

Insects with stings, like the wasp, sphex, bee, or scorpion.

From spirits and to take up with the finger; also read lüeh.

沃 1 to pour out a libation on the earth; to sprinkle.

花 1 to sprinkle flowers.

酒 1 to make a libation.

淋 1 a sprinkling, an aspersian.
LAN.

**Old sounds, lan and lam.** In Canton, lan, lam, and lam; — in Swatow, lam, lan, nam, and nan; — in Amoy, lan and lam; — in Fuzehau, lang; — in Shanghai, lam; — in Chifu, lan.

**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. 在 late in the year. 深夜 very late at night, nearly dawn. 酒 to drink moderately; the feast is about over. 簾 a porch or screen; an obstruction; to screen from view. 门 in anatomy, the caput coli.

To stop with the hand, to hinder, to embarrass; to obstruct, to divide, to separate, to screen off.

1 阻 to stop, to interfere with.
2 延 to stop an officer's cart or sedan, to give him a petition.
3 路 拦 to block the road in order to rob.
4 无崃 nothing to prevent it, no impediment.
5 壁 to hinder; to cut off one's way, as by banditti.
6 隔 to interfere, to part.

Swelling waters rolling on in continuous surges; billows, waves; dirty water in which rice has been washed. 波 great billows.

1 潮 successive showers; driving rain; scattered.
2 華安 to quiet [the people] everywhere by restraining the overflowing waters.
3 必 觐 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 orchidaceous plants, like the Malaxis, Epidendrum, Vanda, &c. and extended to other gay and fragrant flowers growing on single pedicles, 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.
1 兄 an adopted brother.
2 姐 an adopted sister.
3 姐 a maiden's boudoir.
4 王者之香 the fragrance of the orchid is royal.
5 形 賢 beautiful in form but a villain at heart.

芝 气味 the fragrance of an orchid; not, a dear friend.

在 to sheath tongs.

二月 the spring beauty, the *Oryogyropsis schizophylla* at Peking.

馬 a small iris. (*Ir's pumila*)

珠 the *Clerantaunus inconspicuus*, used to scent tea; a name for certain kinds of tea, chihun hyson and scented capper.

吊 or 风 air plants.

三葉 the *Aglca olitoria*.

玉 the *Magnolia yulan*.

州府 the capital of Kansu.

A mixture of colors, like the stripes on animals.

編 a striped, brindled; ornamented with bands.

A wooden quiver for carrying a cross-bow on the back.

抱 拮负 grasp your bow and strap on your quiver.

屋 犭 an old name during the Han for Chang-yeh hien in Kansu, towards the western end of the Great Wall.

To defame, to calumniate; to charge a thing falsely on another.

譴 to accuse falsely.

辯言 四等畏死見訟耳 to accuse is said of criminals who, fearing death to themselves, charge others with crime.
To overpass, to step over; to creep, to twine around.

植物 to plant and to survey; occurs used for the next.

蓝

A plant used to dye blue; blue, indigo blue; indigo.

色 a blue color.

蓝

A deep blue; navy blue.

蓝

A famous place near Sian, the capital of China, now Lam-tien; blue indigo.

蓝

The greenish blue produced by locust (Sapoctor) flowers.

蓝

The indigo plant. (Indigofera Victoria)

蓝

The woad or Isatis Victoria.

蓝

It seems to be a species of Indigo.

蓝

A species of smart-weed. (Polygonum Victoria)

本

In ancient China, used for lazy students.

僧

The abode of Buddha and his priests. (Sanscrit sangamro) the house of reunion; i.e. a temple and its shrine.

服

A single coverlet; ragged, mean garments, without a lining, a collar; trimmings.

褴

Tattered, dirty clothes; shabby.

蓝

Thin, a mere surface; builders, rocks.

篮

Baskets of bamboo or rattan or straw, made with a bale, and often with cover.

篮

Baskets of all sorts.

食

A partition-basket made with trays.

场

A long shallow basket carried into the examination hall.

篮

Long and abundant hair.

髮

Disheveled hair; heedless, slovenly; this phrase is written several ways.

婪

From female and forest, explained as referring to the tricks of gamblers.

婪

Covetous, greedy of money; to desire; scheming for gain, close-listed; avaricious.

婪

Hoards got by extortion.

婪

To oppress and harry people.

婪

Greedy for gratifying the appetite; to have a drink all around, and finish the bottle.

婪

Like the last two.

婪

Gluttonous; covetous; this use is found in Shansi. Read "In. Cold.

婪

Frightened, chilly.

霖

From rain and soaking.

霖

A continued rainy.

霖

The rain poured incessantly.

霖

From hill and wind, but the primitive is a contraction of "blue wind moving the grass.

霖

Vapor or mist on a hill top; smoky vapor.

嵐

A mountain mist.

嵐

Cloudy as the evening mist covers the earth.

嵐

Smoky vapor on a hill top.

嵐

A district named from the Lan-ki peak; it lies within its borders; it lies northeast of Ts'ingyuen fu in Shansi, and west of the River Pao; the region is famed for its horses.

嵐

To go quickly; to stride over, to step across; to omit, as in reading.

嵐

Step over it, as a ditch. (Cantonese)

煮

To toast or roast a cake before the fire till it becomes browned.

煮

- toast it for a while.

煮

To brown, to toast slightly.

煮

To roast taro in the ashes.

煮

To toast crisp, as cakes.

覓

To take a view of; to inspect; to behold from a distance; to understand, to perceive; for you, Sir, to see.

覓

To look around, to inspect.

覓

To examine, as an inspector.

覓

To search; to examine; to inspect.

覓

I respectfully send this up for your Majesty's inspection.

覓

I have learned the whole matter.

覓

To make known judicial decisions.

覓

A general scholar.

覓

To grasp, to carry with a firm hand or in the arms; to interfere with; to engross; to monopolize; to make a corner; to hang up close; grasping; encroaching; an awful; to clutch, as in reaping.

覓

To seize all; to take up.

覓

To write a contract to take goods.

覓

Able to get one's arms around it.
LAN.

懒 语文 From heart and to lean.
Lazy, listless, shuffling; remiss; sleepy, heavy; averse, disinclined to.
躲 语文 to shirk work.
忙 懒, unwilling to work.
大 食 懒, lazy, inefficient.
伸 语文 to gape and stretch.
一 身 语文 to become sure, to manage the duty.
或 语文 to become sure, to manage the duty.

缆 语文 A rope, a hawser, a twisted cable; a painter; to drag with a rope.
拉 语文 to drag the rope.
打 语文 to twist hawsers.
船 语文 or to track a boat.
大 语文 a cable, such as the ladder or bamboo cables.
解 语文 to weigh anchor, to start on a voyage.
路 语文 a tracking-path.

在 Contoneese. To bind on with a cord, to tie on.

頭 语文 tie on a mourning cap.

利 语文 Greedy of good eating, covetous; longing for; strong, hale.
貪 语文 to desire good things to eat.

爛 语文 Rice gruel made thick and glutinous.

爛 语文 The luster of burnished metal, especially of gold.
光 语文 brilliant.

燦 语文 The luster or chatoyancy of a gem; its quality of reflecting light.

爛 语文 From fire and to set fire in or the phonetic.

頭 頭, the head of, as a guild.
柴 语文 an armful of wood.
他 充 他 will try to manage it all; he assumes the direction.
onic 语文 the last on the list of kōsha.
吝 语文 to engrave an article.
小 语文 the gust brings the boat up in the wind.
包 语文 to become sure, to manage the duty.

榮 语文 The Chinese olive, 樟, or 樟, has two varieties, the 白 or largest sort (Canarium album), and the 闋 or sweetest kind (Canarium pinetorum); the first is better known at the North as the green fruit.

榮 语文 a resinous exudation from the Canarium tree like claire.
榮 语文 the Adam's apple.
欅 语文 carved olive seeds.
合 木 语文 to suck a wooden olive; -- to keep still about a thing.
(Contoneese.)

烴 语文 From water and greedy.

烴 语文 To pickle fruits in brine; to divine by dropping water through a tortoise-shell.

烴 语文 Fire burning furiously; a hot raging fire carried on by the wind, and not to be quenched; to scorch, to heat, to singe.

烴 语文 heat it over a fire, as a basin of milk.
去 语文 singe off the pin feathers.

殼 语文 Disappointed, repulsed.
坎 语文 lost one's aim, unable to attain one's object.

冒 窩 语文 A two leaved claspig net, which springs together as it inclines the fish, and holds them from escaping.
The road is insufferably muddy.
Drunk dead drunk.
To break, to smash.
Loosely give credit, and then sue one for the pay.

多 very many.
盈 filling the gate with a gorgeous crowd
命 a hard lot; suffering.
食 he does nothing but eat and sleep. (Cantonese.)

I 仔 a rascal, a loafer. (Cantonese.)
蛙 worm-eaten.
嘴 or 口 a blackguard.
講 話 he talks like an old hand. (Cantonese.)

郎 From place, and its respect to give the sound; as a primitive it often drops the radical.

A place or summer-house situated in Lu; a term of respect for officers and other persons; a man; a gentleman; in Fukiien, a common word for a person.

令 your son.
新 a bridegroom.
君 or 夫 my husband, said of him; your husband.
花 a beggar, from his tatters.
男 a gentleman.

無如之者 [I have seen] no one equal to this man.

內閣 a clerk in the Inner Council.

白頭 the white headed lad, a bird. (Pycnomus occipitalis.)

In Pekingese. Used after some nouns to denote a quality.

明 brightness.
硬 hardness.

廊 From a shelter and a gentleman.

A verandah; a porch or passageway on the side of a house, like a corridor or gallery; chambers adjoining a hall.

遊 a covered way connecting buildings.

屋 porches.

琅 A whitish stone, prized as an ornament.
琊 a kind of necklace.

Kef white coral of a fine texture, branched like a Gorgonia, but not susceptible of polish.

箇 your jewel of a letter, i.e. your valued favor, alluding to the rarity of this kind of coral.

琳 tinkling of gems or stones.

琊 an ancient name for the eastern part of Shantung, including Tsing-chou fu; during the Tsin dynasty, A.D. 350.

琊 a title of the heir-apparent.

金 a gold chain for the neck; met. something grievous to bear, but which cannot be avoided.

锒 sound of a drum.

聲 stones and rocks crashing and rumbling against each other.

蜃 An empty deserted house.

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.

Heartless, cruel.

Savage, treacherous, merciless.

The grain is very plentiful.

More than enough, scattered about.

The weasel, so called from its yellow belly.

A venomous snake found in Kwangtung.

The star of Augu.

The wolf springs forward on his dewlap; said of a very aged one.

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.

Darnel, hairs.

He is neither grass nor grain; met. he is good for nothing.

The water overflows that tussock of grass.

Tall; as the component parts of the character, body and fine were perhaps intended to intimate.

A very tall person.

Name of a hill, the slope behind which the sun goes down at the winter solstice.

Young bamboos; a basket; a screen for carriages.

A species of reed or marsh grass; a kind of dye-stuff.

A plant resembling the grain, which produces delirium and giddiness.

A dye-stuff like gambier, made from the juice of a plant, and used at Canton to dye silks umber brown.

He is as ugly as a lamp of dye-stuff. (Cantonese.)

From moon and expert.

Clear, as moonlight; bright, luster; clearness; a distinct utterance.

Bright, as a lamp.

Livid, pure, transparent.

To receive or ask aid of; blessed of.

Bright moonlight, moonshine.

To recite the liturgy in a distinct voice.  👑

To rinse the mouth; to stir or rinse in water in order to cleanse, as a plate.

The bright blaze of a fire.

From earth and bright; an unauthorized character.

In Cantonese. A bank raised around a field; a terrace or raised plateau, walled up from a natural slope.

Waves, billows, surges; prodigal, dissipated; wasteful, extravagant; rude, impertinent, lawless; a wave seems to be; the mind not settled, undecided; a drum.

Or; billows; waves, as they rush on shore.

A spendthrift.

The wind undulating the growing grain.

A prodigal use of.

Immanently; indecent haste.

Rude, unpohshed.

Foolish; loud talk.

Sick, squeamish.

Audacious ridicule of.

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.

A burial-place.

A wild dreary waste, a steppe.

A high door; vacant, unoccupied; wide, as a desert.

A lofty gateway.

A fairy land.

An extensive and waste, like the pampas.

A man of remarkable talents.

Chief district in Poo-nung fu, on the river Kia-ling in Szech'uen; it was formerly called J'ing, and comprised a large region in this valley.
LÄNG.

Old sounds, leng, ling, and lang. In Canton, ling, lüng, and lang; — in Swatow, leng and nö; — in Amoy, lang; — in Fukien, ling and lüng; — in Shanghai, lüng and lang; — in Chiifu, lang.

Interstitial with the next.

A corner, an angle; a classifier of fields; the awe or influence of a god.

 gì? a kind of rice.

觀 the majesty of a god.

幾? 回 how many fields are there?

角 a right angle; a square corner.

三 草 a kind of triquetrous sedge (Cyperus), fit for making rain-clacks.

From wood and high as a tumulus; used with the last and next.

Squared or hewn timber, such as is used in buildings; a beam in a roof or piazza which projects beyond the post; a sleeper on which a board rests; to mortise things together; a corner; four-cornered; to raise up on trestles, to support on a frame or on sleepers.

鱉 the turned up corners of a roof; the peak of the roof.

模 one who never decides; a trimmer; a time-server.

作事模 to waver in one's views, to act hesitatingly.

剛 dominating, intractable.

Anciently the same as the last, but now used by the Buddhists for the Leng Sutra, one of their celebrated classics, the containing the tenets of Bodhi-Dharma, a teacher and successor of Sakyamuni, A.D. 520.

伽 Ceylon in Buddhist books.

Hilly, uneven country.

1 驅 the undulating appearance of a hilly region, as the eminences succeed and rise in the distance.

1 a lofty peak, which excels others.

To look ahead.

1 昧 or 1 昧 to stare, to look directly at without moving the eyes.

1 睜眼睛 to fix one's eyes on angrily.

The old name for spinach, 菠菜, the seeds of which were brought from Ni-po-wéi or Nipanl, by a priest in the T'ang dynasty.

From ice and an order.

Cold, chilly, icy; aguish; indifferent, frigid; cool, miffed; still, clear; lonesome; unusual; too cool, to chill.

1 瀚 or 1 瀚 quiet, comfortless, lonely.

淡 distant, cool, as friends; insipid, as a book; dull, as trade; to quiet down, to let a few days pass and cool off, as parties in a brawl.

發 to have a chill.

人情 暖 people's feelings are changeable.

1 冰 ice.

1 假風 smulling from the cold.

1 眼瞧他 to look at coolly; to regard with doubt.

1 子 sleet, fine icy rain.

1 熱 sium one name for the thermometer, new called succeed more frequently.

1 煌 chills.

1 笑 a cold heartless laugh, a sardonic grin.

1 字 an unusual character, one seldom met with.

抽子 an unlocked door; a sudden mishap.

1 不防 he does not know who is watching him.

1 化器 a condensing engine or reservoir; — a foreign term.

1 河 the cold river (site) or the headwaters of the Yellow River, which the Buddhist fable says runs underground all the way from Sir-i-kol in Paner to Lake Lop, and thence to the 1 海 Sialk in Stars.

1 清清 quiet, as a street at night; very still.

1 宮 the still palace — where his discarded women are kept by the emperor.

1 言 語 mocking words; suspicious allusions or innuendoes.

1 孤丁's alone, no companion, as when the crowd has gone.

1 鄂 Deathlike; ghostly; similar to the next.

1 義 exhausted by sickness; comatose; dying.

1 傷 To go as if tired out.

1 章 completely wearied out; strength all gone.
From strength and brilliantry contracted, explained as alluding to the energy of fire in burning itself to exhaustion; the contracted form is common.

To toil, to labor, to lag 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.

Read luo To reward labor, to recompense services; to console; to aid.

賞 | to animate by bounties.

兵 | to reward soldiers.

君 | then he made obeisance at the king's commendation.

A kind of univalve shell-fish, perhaps the hermit crab, as it is said to occupy many sorts of shells.

蝉 | a small whitish cicada, common in Chihli.

蝦 | a spotted spider.

From hand and toil as the phenomenal.

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 | to haul up; to grapple for.

屍 | to search or drag for a dead body.

底 | clutching the moon in the water, as Li Tai-ji did; — met. intellectual effort.

底 | a needle for a needle in the sea; — met. useless pains.

心 | it is not always easy to gratify one's desires.

水 | to feel for things in the water.

魚 | to scoop out fish, as by a dredging net.

糖 | in some sugar.

蠔 | to dredge for oyster-shells.

In Cantonese. To mix up, to put in disorder; to hash, to chop up; to bother.

腳 | to turn on.

亂 | to confuse; to cause disturbance.

家 | a clever, shrewd chap; a blackleg.

From mouth and ringing.

喵 | a la, lot, and lok. In Canton, lo, luo, and lou; — in Swatow, lao; — in Amoy, bao and luo; — in Fuchau, on and lou; — in Shanghai, lo; — in Chifu, lao.

少 | a sheep.

少 | to toil, to labor, to lag 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.

有 | you heart obliged for your kind thoughts.

丑 | unrequited labor.

央 | I cannot tell how careworn and weary I am.

力 | the employed live on their employers, and these are anxious how do feed them.

助 | painfully toiling in the open wilds.

金 | a dooceur, a reward for services; the person who gets it, a day-laborer, a coolie.

考 | I've only had my trouble for my pains.

人 | the troubled are in great sorrow.

動 | I wish to engage your aid.

憂 | anxious for.
Composed originally of 人 men, 毛 hair and 尸 to compare, because at seventy a man's hair changes to white; it forms the 125th radical of a few characters mostly relating to age.

Aged, venerable; a term of respect and honor used before names, and resembling Sir; his honor, Señor; prefixed to names of relationship; an officer; to treat respectfully, as an old man should be; old, out of date, used a long time; old at, skillful; to grow old; tough, as meat; stringy, as vegetables; inert, not zealous; backing out; as an adverb, really, decidedly, very; sect of the Rationalists.

老 lao

A tone, a noise, a final sound.

In Shanghai. A word placed after nouns to distinguish the members of a sentence; and, also, a final particle completing the sense.

米肉食有 there is rice and meat too.

已经快拉 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.

考 a bucket; also a hamper or basket in stories.

The old disease, the itch.

An ancient name for the Laos, or some tribe of Miao-ts, the 龙 part of whom are still found in Kweichow, and divided into many tribes; some are very brutal, live in holes roofed over like sheeps with legs and thatch, or poor hovels; others, as the 木 in Kweihung hien, more resemble Chinese in their habits.

Also read 醋.

The 术 or siri leaf used with betel-nut; a term common in Fuhkien instead of 菜 the correct form.

The short rafters which support the eaves of houses over the piazza, and are sometimes curved; a sort of bow over a cart.

Small rafters in a veranda.

To carve rafters to cook with.

From water and a blaze; also read 吨.

A great rain; or the overflow which it produces; a puddle left by rain; to macerate, to soak; careless, neglectful; name of a river.

死 the puddles made by rain, or left after a freshness.

溺 drowned.

tangled, complicated.

overflowing; brimming.

[either] a drought or freshness.

bring from; after the water left in the pools.

unmanly; not trained, assuming.

to slight work; to lump for mere appearance.

湖面 the lake is too wide to see across.

Like the preceding, and interchange with it.

A torrent; name of a river, and of a rapid; great waves; to macerate; floods, an overflow.

to weed the ground.

To be sorry for, as when one has made a mistake.
From disease and toil as the phonetic.

Wasting away from toil or anxiety; atrophy of the viscera, like a consumption of the bowels, marasmus; poisonous drugs to produce atrophy or wasting.

公鸭 A wheezing sound, resulting from a thickening of the glands of the throat.

病 pining away, phthisis; emaciated and consumptive.

病 the pain of a sting.

生筋 a chronic cough and leanness; applied to people who manage to live above beggary.

人生之物 a thing which poisons people, as arsenic.

傷 sprained, injured, as by an immediate lift.

From woman and to fly high.

To date on, to hanker after; lustful, lecherous, given to whoring; to be jealous; envious.

戠 lovesick, enamored with.

者 a lover of Ts'ing Chi Hwang-ti's mother, a term for a libertine, as Sir Francis Charteres.

姦 a paramour.

Characters under this syllable are often sounded like leh. Old sound, lek. In Canton, lik, lut and lük; - in Swatow, lek; — in Amoy, lek, lek, and lut; — in Fukchou, lek; — in Shanghai, lik; — in Chifu, lük.

仇 From men and strength for the phonetic; occurs used with the next.

A fraction, an overplus; the tenth of a thing, but others say it is a third.

喪用三年之mourning occupies parts of three years.

防 From wound and strength as the phonetic.

A sewer obstructed, and its waters forcing a passage; the quantity or strata of the earth as affected by the springs and channels in it; geomantic veins; the diameter of a circle; a fraction of; a third.

地不行 the channels of water cannot flow.

散 to wear out or injure the good luck of a place, as by these veins drying up.

From hand and strength; occurs used with the next two.

兩 fingers; the other parcel is then divided in the same manner in the other hand, and the lengths of the two compared with the 61 diagrams to find the luck, or to tell when an intercalary moon will occur in the next five years.

茲 an old name for P'ing-yuen; Plains in Shantung.

芳 From plant and strength, the primitive being substituted for in the thorns.

Spines on plants; prickly; very hispid; a species of spinous tree found near Amnam, good for palisades and very durable.

對面 the Gardenia spinoza; a rich-leaved fragrant plant allied to the sweet basil, found in Honan.

老鼠 a prickly grass at Canton (Spinacea squarrosus) used to stuff rat-holes; applied also to the Argemone mexicana.

勒 From strength and hide; q. d. hide is strong to curb a horse.

A bridle, the reins, a headstall; whatever binds the head by which to lead the animal; to rein in; to restrain; to force, to require of, to charge to do; to exact unjustly; to vex; to tie up.

肋, The flesh and strength.

肋 The ribs; the side of the body.

条骨 a spare rib; one rib.

傍 or 门 the side.

脊 the ribs; 短 the false ribs.
Read 射, and used with 筮.
A tendon, a sinew.

鹅 [only] a fowl’s tendon;—
mct. a useless thing or fellow.

从 water and veins; i. e. is also read 读.
To split rocks; the cleavage
or veins of rocks; to split open; to clarify or settle, as sugar-
syrup with eggs; to write.

名另 | my name is written elsewhere;— i. e. my card is
inclosed;— a phrase used instead of signing the name.

素感大恩惠 | 無! your
constant kindness and great
favors are indubitably engraved on
my heart.

石有時面 | rocks often split
asunder.

王 陽 明 | I, Wang Yang re-
spectfully write—this letter.

雷 | Thunder, which is produced
by 隱陽 以薄而成 | “the
yin and yang coming into mutual
collision;” a deafening, thundering
noise; to imitate, to do like, to echo
一声 | a clap of thunder.

行 | or 打 | to thunder.

公 | or 神 | the god of Thunder.

鞭 | the Thunderers’s whip, i. e.
a streak of lightning.

同 | to reiterate, to hit upon
another’s performance; to steal
his thunder.

平地一声 | a sudden surprise,
a clap out of a clear sky.

公 | a peal of thunder.

鼓 | to beat a drum.

鞭 | be spry; hurry fast,
as if the fire had caught.

枝木 | 石 | spiked logs and hul-
low stak-pots, used in defend-
ing city walls.

請息 | 待之怒 | pray abate
your great wrath.

疾 | 不及掩 | the clap came
before one could cover his ears;
— ought. sudden as lightning.

犯 | or 惦 | struck by lightning.

From silk and to bind; used with the
next.

公魚 | a tadpole. (Cantonese.)

天一打死 | you may Heaven
strike you dead with its bolt!

火 | the marks of lightning.

丸 | the thumper-pill, a species of
truffle, the 
Mylitta lapidescens
found in western China.

水 | a torpedo to blow up ships.

擂 | To rub fine, to triturate,
which makes a rumbling
sound; to treat harshly; to
drum; to precipitate.

淹 | to grind paints.

染 | a pestle for triturating.

浆 | to rub flour for starching.

鼓 弦 | three raps on the
drum, as in a yamun.

擂 | An edible, sak water clam,
common near the Bocca Tigris
and in Lintin Bay.

擂 | A carved wine-jar made of
wood, bronze, or porcelain,
with looped ears, having
clouds painted on it to show
its inexhaustibility; a sacrifi-
cial bathing-vessel.

茎之重矣 | 之惑
when the pitcher is dry the jar feels
the mortification.

From silk and fields as the pho-
etic; its origin is similar to 鋡.
to bind, and it is interchanged
with the preceding.

要 | To join in a series, to con-
centrate; to place on, to add to; to die
or be condemned when innocent;
to involve; to creep, to wind about;
to bind; to arrest; the hooks or
ties in armor; an ancient weight
used in reckoning weights of coins,
equal to about four-fifths of a
drachm, for which the next perhaps
has been substituted.

甘瓜 | the sweet gourds
clinging to them.

葛蔓 | the tendrils of the
Dolichos cling to it.

串 | 1 | connected, like a
string of beads.

串 | bound, as with a cord;
intricate, entwined.

絲 | a fine filigree work-
ed bridal crown.

| forsaken, lost; discontented.
A pot or jar; in the Indian Archipelago, denotes the small copper coins in circulation, as doit, pico, fanams.

A trailing jar of the Han dynasty.

A trailing raspberry.

From sheep and a monstrous animal.

Lean, meager, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, infirm, debilitated; entangled; turned over.

very thin and lean.

old and endavorous.

narrow and turned the jar bottom up.

Fields parted off by dikes; the space occupied by a field or plat.

To injure each other; to mutually destroy, as in fighting.

to rout, to discomfit.

his body be only injured himself.

a Punch and Judy showbox.

the two armies are in conflict.

From earth and piled up; used with.

A military wall, a rampart; to pile up, to lay on each other; a pile, a heap; reiterated; a row of graves; robust, strong.

an intrenched camp.

in such imminent danger as a pile of eggs — is of being broken.

a deep fosse and a high fortification.

a starry region including parts of Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.

a vigorous, brave soldier.

the multitude of graves out in the wilds.

a heap of stones.

A heap of stones; to throw stones into a heap.

a man superior to the common run.

one of great abilities; having clear perception of.

From plant and piled up, because its involved growth forms a thicket bush.

A creeper like a melon or a pea.

a kind of vine or running bramble like a raspberry, said to prevent the hair turning gray.

the Rubus Thunbergii, a kind of trailing berry found in Honan.

a flower-bud; flowers partly opened.

many buds and opening flowers.

Small pimplles or blisters, which smart much.

prickly heat; nettle rash.

From bird or dog, and reiterated; the last two forms are old.

The flying squirrel, (Pteromys) called a; it is considered to be medicinal, and the Chinese regard it as allied to the bat in its habits and structure.

To swell; to bulge or project as a barrel; a bulge, a boss.

the sea-turtle's] back has protuberances on its shell.

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.

to narrate one's virtues, to write a biography.

eulogistic prayers for the dead, which are usually burned for them.

the ignoble must not make eulogies on the honored.

to narrate one's great deeds.

in the litanics it says, you should pray to the gods of the heaven and earth.

A tray or box with partitions in it, used for fruits, comfits, &c.; a fleshy fruit; iron spiked shoes for going up hills.

considered to be a contraction of and of the next.

Now used chiefly as a weight equal to ten millet seeds, or one tenth of a shi or the 88th part of a dracon avoirdupois; to add to.

to shrug the shoulders and cross the feet.

From silk and fields contracted; it is interchange with repeatedly.

To bind; to tie together; to repeat, to accumulate, to heap on; often, repeatedly.

to tie or unite persons.

month by month the numbers pass on.
	often, again and again.

Read . 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.
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LEU.

Old sounds, lu and  lieutenant. In Canton, lu ; in Swatow, luo and lo ; in Annoy, lo ; in Fukien, ven, lao, and
leu ; in Shanghai, lo ; in Ch'ufu, lo.

樓 
A loft; a staging; a tower; the upper floor or story of a building; the framework or space of a door; in stories, stories; an upper room; a chamber; a large fine shop, as an incense shop; a porch or a 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.

| 二 | story above story, or more stories; a gambler, if he wins, says I 二 I shall pile story on story; but if he loses, says 懶 | I shall pile grief upon grief. |

秦 | or 秦 | brothels; the first term is from a woman's name.

| 城 | a tower over the city gate. |
| 城 | a bell tower; a belfry. |
| 錦 | a poetical name for the shoulders. |

| 隔 | the sleepers on a floor. |
| 轉 | a watchman's loft. |
| 走馬 | a corridor; a verandah which goes around the house. |
| 警 | a sentinel's watch on a wall. |
| 宗 | a lookout, a high terrace, an upper porch. |
| 峯 | 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 | 连络道旁立 | honorary portals stand by the wayside all along the road.

In Fukien. Cheap, low-priced.

妻 
The original form was combined of 女 | woman, 母 | mother, and 中 | 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 tamarisk. 

| 留 | 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 tattered.

式居 | they thus become more troublesome and overbearing.

子有衣裳 弗曳裳 | you have dresses and robes, but you will not wear them.

呪 | from mouth and words and annoying; the second is not common, and restricted in its meaning.

呪 | loquacious; troublesome and talkative; a tone in singing.

| 來 | to talk much. |
| 奏 | the prattle of an infant beginning to talk; gabble. |

奏 | 萬種 a thousand imperfections.

| 壑 | guerilla troops; banditti; the men under its command. |

| 壑 | the chattering of birds. |

樓 | to drag or pull; to bring together; to embrace, to hug; to carry off, to drag away.

| 住 | to hold by the arms. |
| 擔 | to fall on one's neck. |
| 欠 | to detain one, as by locking his arms. |
| 去 | to elope with a girl; to carry off virgins. |
| 人出 | urging him to buy.

In Cantonese. To throw or wear over the shoulders; to hang down, as a shawl.

| 口水 | a child's bib. |
| 領布 | to wear a shawl. |

樓 | a small dibbling cart, the | 车 | or 斗, which makes a furrow and drops the seed as it is dragged over the fields; one common name is 種斗 or seed hoo.

樓 | a small long-necked jar, shaped like a bottle, called 釶 | it is usually made of earthen-ware.

樓 | a skull without skin or flesh. |

樓 | 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 虫 and 土狗 or earth-dog.

| 天 | a kind of bat. |
| 土 | a four-horned fabulous goat. |

樓 | a sow in heat.

| 売 | Diligent, respectful; contented, gayous. |

| 壟 | Continuous. |

| 連 | 不断 miscosing flow; never intermitting, like the passing of people in a street.
れ  A vessel with high poop galleries; high tops where marksmen were placed.

驃  A large horse; some define it an ass, and make it a synonym of 驹 the ass.

剽  To plunder.

偽  to plunder and forage on people, as soldiers and guerilla bands do.

塿  A small tumulus or mound is 塿, often raised over graves in the northern provinces.

塿  A peak, the 裏 峰 in the 槱 range in the east of Hunan province, whereas it is said that the Great Yu set up a tablet.

篋  A hamper or basket for carrying coarse articles; an oil-basket woven of withes, and covered with layers of paper pasted inside and out.

簀  a crate of coal.

油  an oil hamper; some of them will hold 150 catties.

篋  open baskets for drying or scenting teas or other things.

筐  an osier basket for carrying provisions.

從 metal and troublesomness like the next.

鑊  Hard, pure iron; a graver to cut iron with; to engrave, to cut characters; to inlay; a frying-pan, a boiler.

空的花兒 open-carved work, as on a frame.

器不雕 or 1刻 to engrave nicely.

骨心 [your love is] cut on my bones and graven on my heart.

鞍 a tiger-skin how-case adorned with inlaid work.

剖  To bore into and carve; to cut out flowers; to hollow out; a graving tool.

雕  to carve flowers in relief on wood-work, common in ornamented dwellings.

箱  a hamper, used for conveying important letters or valuables.

癲  a swelling with a hard core in it; a purulent tumor, a running ulcer.

痔  the bleeding piles; an anal tumor.

癲  ulcers breeding worms.

癛  glandular serofudous swellings on the neck.

烟  ulcers which result from opium smoking.

漏  From water and to leak; but the phonetic, by its composition of house and rain, shows the idea.

漏  A clepsydra; to drip, to leak, to sipe, to ooze out; to drop on; to lose; to disclose, to blab; to forget, to lose sight of, to let slip; to let in, as a light; to moisten; a crack, a leak, an aperture.

補  to mend a crack.

接  to catch the dripping water.

失  to forget; to leave behind.

失  it leaks; a dripping.

數 I omitted to put it in the account.

無個 湯 no such lucky thing has leaked down. (Cantonese.)

更  a clepsydra to mark time.

網 to escape the net; — i. e. to evade punishment, or the consequences of a crime.

不愧於任 do not be ashamed before the light which comes into your house; — met. act honestly even in private.

不 水不的人 a frugal, careful man.

規 hush-money; exactions.

海 to let out a secret.

謹棘 be careful how you overlook things in your work.

瞭天機 to disclose heaven's purposes, — usually refers to calamities.

船到江中補 道 it is rather late to stop the leak when the boat is in mid-channel; — be foreseeing and prudent.

恥  From a hiding place and one of the ten stems; it is only used as a primitive.

To retire into obscurity; to go away from the world's gaze; a kind of sieve or fan.

陋  From tumulus and to hide away.

陋  A narrow dirty residence; a vile place; a strait; low, rude, rustic, vulgar; ill-flavored, sordid, gripping; uninformed; ignorant.

劣 vile looking, detestable.

在在 in my mean lane; — an affected phrase, referring to the place where Yen Hwi dwelt.

孤  alone and ignorant.

室 a country abode.

醜  horrid-looking; deformed.

徒  to follow vulgar usages.

明 明揚側 I recommend one among the intelligent, or point out one among the obscure and lowly.
From 黃 millet and 利 profit contracted; as a primitive, its use is chiefly phonetic, and it occurs interchanged with the next two.

To prepare ground for rice; glutinous rice; a black or dark brown color; many, numerous.

明 early dawn, still dark.

民 or 群 or 衆 the multitude, the people; the black-haired people, i.e. the Chinese.

人 or 母 certain tribes of aborigines in Hainan I. resembling the Miao 族; the name seems to be retained in Li-ping 族 平府 in the southeast of Kwei-chiu, because of its relation to the same races.

齊 a district in the southeast of Shansi, the place of an ancient small state on the upper waters of the River Chang.

民靡有 there are no black-haired (i.e. able-bodied) men among the people.

豆 a small black bean, found on a trailing vine in Kiangnan, a decoction of which is drunk to remove night sweats; the crickets begin to chirp when it flowers.

In Cantonese read 豆, and usually written 黃. To come; to begin; used after verbs like 來, to denote the present tense; able.

有 有去 coming and going.

返 come back.

紙牌 to play cards.

未曾呢 has he come yet?

From 黃 and 萊 黃 late contracted; occurs used for its primitive.

A vitreous, translucent substance like glass, the 琉 琉 which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

琉 glass.

琉 榫 a bedstead with glass at the sides.

From 人民 and numerous.

Lai a kind of herb whose young leaves are edible, and the mature stalks fit for canes.

藻 the white hellebore. (Veratrunc.)

杖 a staff used by old men.

配 四施 a confused multitude around.

梁有 懸 the jaspers jingled from the beams.

To rive or split through from one end to the other, as a log.

From 牛 and 黃 黃 late contracted; occurs used for its primitive.

A plow; to plow, to prepare ground for sowing; dark, obscure; a piebald ox; applied to the Huns.

一把 一 or 一 張 one plow.

扶 or 一 田 to plow fields.

負 or 一 人 a ploughman.

色 swarthy, tawny, sun-burned.

牛之子 calf of a brindled cow; — met. a good son of a vile father.

一 春雨 at the first plowing look for the spring rains.

播 耙 he has rejected and discarded the sires, — time-worn and useful men; the reference is to an old plowman.

From tree and profitable as the phonetic.

梨 黃 a poetical name for the oriole, from its black and yellow plumage.

A vitreous, translucent substance like glass, the 琉 琉 which resembles glass and porcelain, but is different.

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A much esteemed flower, the "white jasmine" (Jasminum sambac), cultivated for its fragrance and for scenting tea; the blossoms are woven on wire baskets called "flower baskets," to place in rooms; the name of a well-known song.

From a contraction of a "cliff" and a "stroke," it is used only as a primitive.

To split, as a ripe fruit does its skin; to rive; to chop.

To subject, to cause to submit; to regulate, in which sense it is used with 理; domestic joy; in arithmetical, the third term in fractions, a hundredth; the thousandth part of a nail, nominally equal to the copper mill, or native coin called a cash by foreigners, from cash, the Moorish name for the tin coin found at Malacca in early days, coined in Malabar before a.d. 1500; in long measure, half a "foot" or inch, the smallest division of the "foot"; a very little, a grain, a hair's breadth; an extra tax of a cash on a quantity of goods or the property in a place, according to an assessment; a pair, twins; to give, to bestow.

From a net and 惟 but; it resembles a net.

Sorrow, grief; to encounter, to happen to; to incur.

We are meeting with all these griefs.

My miseries have all passed away.

If no miseries have all passed away.

I only am miserable.

Favorable, lucky prognostics.

Happy signs.

Water drooping and soaking into the ground; the patterning of rain or hail; to instil by drops; thin.

Dripping rain.

The letters fell rapidly from his pencil; rapid composition.

Sportive talk; jokes; to banter, to chaff; deceitful talk.

To make fun of; to ridicule; exaggeration.

An ornamented girdle which was put on a bride by her mother; a perfume or scent-bag; to sew shoes.

Tied her sash.

Read chih. Sharp, cutting, like the cold wind.

Wild pears, or those which grow in neglected places, and gradually become hard, are distinguished by this term from the cultivated pears; probably a kind of service-tree or sorb is intended, and not a true pear.
Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor or the dregs of the still.

To stretch; to spread, as wings; to exhibit, to display.

Also read ichti.

To a bird, but the etymologists disagree about its construction; it is now mostly superseded by the next.

A weird beast, a logie; 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-à-vis, paired; to meet, to get into; to be in; to pass through; the 30th, 64, 128 diagrams, 5th of the eight diagrams, referring to elegant things and brightness; in rhetorics, a digression caused by a similar idea, or a verbal allusion carried out; drooping.

Not employed on, engaged in; attached to.

Parted; to put apart.

A sister's grandchild.

To disperse; scattered.

To part from, to bid adieu.

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?
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 mangle 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.

驾 a carriage and pair.

铁 an iron gray horse.

盗 a fleet racer, like Eclipse, which ran a thousand 里 in a day; one of Mih Wang's eight famous steeds.

比物四 well matched were the four black steeds.

城 old name of Fu-ning in 扬州 in the northeast of Chihli.

A beautiful woman of Hunsish origin, named 璞, mentioned in the history of Tsin, b.c. 670, who was captured from the 戎 a tribe of Scythians then living in the present Shensi; pretty.

Grain growing in rows, as when in the blade.

野嘉禾排 Instances of beautiful grain on the green prairies spreads out in many rows.

野 an animal resembling the wild cat.

家 the house fox, — i. e. a cat.

海 a seal, found off Manchuria.

果子 an animal whose habits are like the ratel; it is good for food.

香 or 馅 a rivet.

子 a spotted wild cat found in Kwangsi.

子 the silver fox.

風 an animal found in Kwangsi, whose description assimilates it to a loris.

狸精精着 a fox brownie (or vampire) possesses him.

To stare at, to look at angrily.

眼 to gaze at fixedly.

長 a long fixed gaze.

A place in Lu now the south of Shantung, where a battle was fought n. c. 659; a region in the present Nan-yang fu 南陽府 in the southwest of Honan, near Ting chen 興州, along the River Han.

狸 a basket or hod for removing earth; a spade or narrow mattock for shoveling in earth; also the name of a tree.

狸 Originally composed of 田 field and 土 earth combined; it forms the 10th radical of a few incongruous characters, and occurs used for the next.

A place of residence; a neighboring; 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 27½ li equal to ten miles; the geographical li is 1458.53 feet, of which 250 make a degree, and ten a French league.

鄰 a neighborhood.

一 里 one li distant.

鄉 乡 the country; one's native place; the first phrase can be used in addressing one, like 鄉 a neighbor.
From man and village.

Unpolished, low-bred; vulgar; gross, ribald; a villager, a rustic, country-people; to protect, to support; sociable, talkative; a trust, a resource.

1. vulgar; the canaille, country rowdies, roughs.
2. low expressions, coarse talk.
3. I have nothing to look to for help.
4. rustic songs and dittics.
5. a village doctor.

From napkin and village; an unauthorized character used mostly about Canton.

A mat sail; any small sail; top or studding-sails.

1. the halliards.
2. hoist sail.
3. take in sail.
4. the foot of the sail.
5. go off under full sail; wet. exert all your power.

From gym and village as the phonetic.

1. To work a gem like an agate, according to its veining; to polish, to burnish, as gems; 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.
2. to live by lawful calling, to do business.
3. Heaven's reason, i.e. a retributive, overruling Providence.

看地 | a geomancer; one who chooses sites.

辨 | to manage well.

調 | the rules of healing.

空 | pure reason; — a Buddhistic term.

不到 | I have no time to see 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.

相 | to comprehend, to regard kindly.

必 | 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.

数 | the recondite reason of; to settle or wind up accounts.

不 | I have nothing to do with it.

合 | reasonable; as it should be.

你 | you; or you.

巧 | you are in the wrong.

纹 | 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 | what ought to be done; in good taste or order.

强 | to distort the right and talk speciously.

上 | we are going to Peking to talk of our rights, — a banner of the Taiping's in 1853.

From clothes and village; the first form nearly resembles 采 to wrap.

Lining; the inner face of a garment; inner, inside; within; to the left, as in passing a cart.

面 | at home, in the house.

在 | coarse cotton lining.

表 | I have not forgotten it, but I dislike to do it.

在 | in the stomach.

儿 | formerly, a while ago, once on a time.

走 | turn or go to the left; — a cartman's cry.

忙 | to steal a little breathing spell in my hurry.

在 | I have not forgotten it, but I dislike to do it.

L. 519

From fish and village; veining contracted, said to be from the resemblance on the scales to the figure 16 in ten.

The carp, which includes other kinds of Cyprinidae, as the bream, sucker, &c.; it is regarded as the king of fish, and is fabled to turn into a dragon.

孔 | the name of Confucius' son.

金 | the yellow carp.

火 | fire or red carp. (Cyprinae flammeus).

绿 | green carp. (Cyprinus viridiflavus).

塘 | the pond carp. (Cyprinus rubrofuscus).

腹 | the dog carp. (Cyprinus spilosomaeus).

黑 | the black carp. (Cyprinus atriceps).

从 | 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 | or 鱼 化 龙 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.
李李子

李 From wood and son; it much resembles 李 a season.

李 A plum or gage; a plum of a red or yellow color; to get ready for a journey.

李子 a plum.

南華 a yellow gage at Canton, perhaps the same as the 夫人 of Fuchau.

南鹹 salted prunes.

桃爭春 the peach and plum emulate each other in spring, which shall blossom first.

聘士如桃 to recommend a scholar is like a peach and plum — flowering and fruiting, for one can not tell how he will turn out.

行 Luggage, baggage; this term is explained as referring to the things that are proper on a journey, making it like a pun on that word.

履 From body and to step again.

履 That on which the foot rests; a leather shoe; to put on a shoe; to walk; to act; acts; action, conduct; the body, the man; a living, a salary, a subsistence; the personal name of Tang the Successful.

履 shoes, covering for the feet.

履 the sole of the shoe.

履 to tread in another's footsteps; to step on.

履 it is hard for me to walk; an idler's excuse.

履 the conduct; to walk.

履 a record of conduct; statement of one's antecedents.

履 to do humane acts.

履 矢 in [be as cautious] as if treading on thin ice.

履 three thousand guests with pearly shoes — a compliment to rich friends.

履 one can walk on the hoar frost in them.

履 she treads in my steps, and then she's away!

履 the salary will comfort him.

豊 A contracted form of 福 abundant, composed of a disk and plenty, the next is now used, and this occurs only as a primitive.

豊 A vessel used in sacrificing.

豊 From worship and a sacrificial vessel the character 体 resembles it; the contracted form is common.

豊 A step, an act, particularly acts of worship, which will bring happiness; propriety, etiquette, ceremony, rites; the decent and the decorous in worship and social life; decorum, manners; official obeisance, worship; courtesy; offerings, gifts required by usage, rules.

豊 or 数 rules of society, usages, politeness, ceremonies.

豊 good manners; courtesy.

豊 gentlemanly conduct.

豊 a present; a courtesy; while denotes the gifts or obeisance made in return for it.

豊了 every form is according to rule.

豊 or 聘 money paid at a betrothal.

豊多 very formal, too obsequious.

豊 usual etiquette; customary.

豊 to send a present.

豊 all the rites have been fully and grandly performed.

豊 and 物 money of other presents sent on festal or funeral occasions.

豊 unreasonable, harsh.

豊 用 and 爲貴 good feeling is the most desirable thing in etiquette.

豊 下士 a prince should be courteous to the worthy, and corporeal to the learned.

豊 生 a master of ceremonies in a temple, as when adoring Confucius.

豊 a district in the southeast of Kansui on the Kiu-ling River.

豊 the Board of Rites.

豊 the office in a yamen which attends to the ceremonies.

豊 to make the great prostration — at court.

豊 and 無 polite and impolite; courteous and rude.

豊勿言 don't talk if you can't say what is right.

豊 obeisance, reverence, thus used by Moslems for religious service, and now applied to all foreign worship.

豊完 worship is over.

豊堂 a church, a chapel.

豊寺 a mosque.

豊七日 seven days make a week.

豊 君子 也 in these later days, men are accomplished in rites and music.

In Cantonese. To turn, as the head; still, as the neck; to accuse falsely.

豊 携 gave it to him behind his back.

豊他 他'll take less if pressed.

豊 Sweet or newly distilled spirits; must, new wine; sweet, as a fountain.

豊 an imperial feast.

豊 good wine, luscious beverage.

豊 pure fountain water; a term for rich liquor, derived probably from the district of 水 in the south of Siensi.

豊 spirits of all kinds, used for libations.

豊 以御賓客且以酌 [the (spoil)] will be offered to the guests with the goblet of sweet must.

豊 One of the large affluents of the Tang-tang Lake, the 水 which drains the northwest portion of Huanan, and comprises a basin of about eight thousand square miles.

豊 a prefecture lying near the mouth of this river.
To walk on the side, as of a road.

A fish of the mullet family, also called 七星鱼 in Canton, 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 *Oplocophus*, as well as a kind of mullet, for one synonym of it is 黑鱼 or black fish, by which the former is commonly known at the North, and supposed to be transformed from a snake; other synonyms evidently refer to the eel, 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 一 鱼 one name of the *Oplocophus*.

 彭 in the northern end of Po-yang Lake, which in ancient times was said to be 彭 既 豹 confined to its proper limits, and probably denoted the whole lake; the name was perhaps derived from the claws found in it.

Read 1. A calabash.

以 1 测海 to measure the ocean with a gourd.

1 to go in regular rows, like platoons of infantry; placed in lines.

Read 1 ro A volute shell.

蟹 to the periwinkle and clam both shut up their doors, — so the wise man will retire within himself.

Read 1 to partition.

参 1 to cut off, as a portion of territory.

利 From 刀 a sword and 禾 harmony contracted, because gain is the result of mutual harmony.

1. 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.

2. to grind sharp, to sharpen.

市 prosperous trade, a good market.

为工 not 1 it worked to the disadvantage of the people.

器 edged tools, arms; cutlery.

息 or 钱 interest on money.

纳 or 贿 钱 to pay interest.

不 unlucky, unsuccessful.

口 fluent of speech.

毒 glutinous; mean.

便 convenient, at hand.

每月加一 to pay ten per cent. a month.

快 keen-edged, sharp.

见大人 happy if your Honor notices me.

名 1 两 the two pursuits of letters and trade.

无不顺 he is always prosperous, all goes as he wishes.

嘴花牙 talkative and specious.

顺 1 agreeable and accommodating.

战不 1 an unsuccessful attack.

小人以身殉 the mean man will sacrifice himself for gain.

济往来 [this boat] is for the convenience of those crossing the ferry.

害 severe, injurious, painful; used as a superlative, 似得 1 害 [the photograph] is exceedingly like him.

路 prosperous.

益 gain, advantage.

其 占金 its sharpness will cut metal.

水 1 a marine tax-collector; he is under the district magistrate.

例 From man and advantage as the phonetic.

To classify, to adjust, to arrange; to compare; to make a precedent of; laws which are less stringent than the law or statutes; rules, regulations, bye-laws, directions; custom, usage; the order or disposition of things.

例 1 to transgress the laws.

例 1 to make a rule.

例 1 it has become a custom.
<table>
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<th>菖</th>
<th>From words and to entangle in a net.</th>
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<td>从</td>
<td>To scold about, to grumble at; to blame one, to rail at</td>
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<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>to disgrace one by scolding him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>though angry he did not rail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>君</td>
<td>to vituperate, to swear at</td>
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<td>君子</td>
<td>a princey man breaks off a friendship, but he never descends to abusing others.</td>
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<tr>
<td>叫</td>
<td>but turning their backs, they show their skill in reviling the good.</td>
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<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>the lower classes murmur against and revile you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table contains entries related to Chinese characters and their English translations. The entries include modifications, etymology, and usage in various contexts.

**Explanation:**
- **菖** (菖) means to entangle in a net.
- **从** states that scolding about grumbles at, blames one, rails at.
- **不** means though angry he did not rail.
- **君** means to vituperate, to swear at.
- **君子** means a princey man breaks off a friendship, but he never descends to abusing others.
- **叫** means but turning their backs, they show their skill in reviling the good.
- **小** means the lower classes murmur against and revile you.

Additional notes:
- The translation of certain characters includes etymology and context, such as the use of scolding, reviling, and the lower classes' behavior.
- The characters are associated with historical and cultural contexts, including the role of officers, magistrates, and the governance system.

**Additional Information:**
- The entries provide insights into historical usage and the evolution of language in China, highlighting the importance of etiquette and societal norms during different eras.
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; gristone; large untrimmed stones good for pavements; whetstones.

polish to polish, to sharpen.

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.

Resolutely bend one's mind on.

A pestilential malaria; a plague sore; virulent; foul ulcers; swellings and sores caused by fresh lacker; to encourage; to kill, as birds.

ulcers on the skin.

a plague; epidemic.

do not kill 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LI.</th>
<th>LIAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From to reach and a bullace; others derive it from the body altered.</td>
<td>From deer and an old phonetic form; a deer runs to its pasture-grounds on seeing them; it is interchanged with a few of its compounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached to; belonging or joined to; underlings, official attendants; menial, ignoble, abject; vile.</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 beam; a boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaves, retainers.</td>
<td>He would not promote the resources of the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The square plain style of writing Chinese characters.</td>
<td>Magnificent, adorned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A vagabond, a menial retainer; such cannot compete at the examinations.</td>
<td>Beautiful, in good taste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lictors who precede an officer's retinue.</td>
<td>Proportional; correspondent, as guilt and punishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be is not under his control.</td>
<td>Lavish in his dress and living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached to, as a fief to a prince.</td>
<td>LIANG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached to, as a fief to a prince.</td>
<td>Old sound, liang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An inferior department whose magistrate is directly responsible to the provincial governor, and not to the chifu or prefect.</td>
<td>A pair, a couple; a companion, a mate, a fellow; conjugal union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIANG.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From foot and good; it resembles to follow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To jump.</td>
<td>跳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跳</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花样</td>
<td>條</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rations, soldiers' pay; food, provisions; taxes in grain or kind.</td>
<td>米</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>米</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>食</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>納</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIANG.

錢  | 子  | buckshot, small shot.  
乾  |  | provision for a journey.  
關  |  | or  | to pay out rations.  
草  |  | rations, fodder; cattle.  
劫  |  | to forage, to make a raid.  
打  |  | to house the harvest.  
白  |  | rice, as it forms the greatest part of the grain tax.  
道  |  | the commissioner who collects the revenue of a province.  
儲豐足  |  | an abundant supply on hand.  

凉

凉  |  | cool, fresh; refreshing; cooling, as refrigerant medicines; distant, cool towards; hypocritical; in need, straitened; sparing of, a little; to trust in, to assist.  
风  |  | a cool breeze.  
着  |  | to get a cold and sweat; to get a rheumatic cold.  
德  |  | having small virtue.  
招  |  | or  | to enjoy the air; take an airing.  
爽  |  | or  | cool, refreshing.  
薄  |  |看待 to treat one coldly.  
秋  |  | cool autumnal days.  

民之同極職  |  | 善  | the vast disorders of the people are owing to these hypocrites who so skillfully prevaricate.  
世態炎  |  | the deportment of mankind is now fervid and then chilly.  
藥苦口利于病  |  | if this good physic embitters the mouth, it benefits the ailment; — so does good advice.  
國  |  | the names of several small short-lived states in northwestern China, which existed from A. D. 400 to 420.  
州府  |  | a large prefecture in the western part of Inner Kansu.  
荒  |  | devastated, pillaged, as a region by robbers.  
彼武王  |  | he assisted Wu Wang.  

摊

摊  |  | used with the last.  
晾  |  | A cold north wind.  
晾  |  | the draught blows very chilly.  

惊

惊  |  | compassionate; pitiful.  
裳  |  | melancholy and sad thoughts.  
何事  |  |  | what are you so grieved about?  

综

综  |  | A kind of sleeping-car.  
缝  |  | a hearse; one description had closed sides, the other was open; a hearse for the sovereign.  

梁

梁  |  | From root wood, water and fire: it somewhat resembles a bridge, 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 stem in a cap; carved 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 fish or fish pond.  
强  |  | overbearing, atrocious.  
造舟  |  |  | 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.  
駿  |  | to ride the beam; i.e. to involve another by false accusations.  
州州  |  | one of the nine ancient divisions of China, lying south of River Wei in Shansi, and thence down to the Yangtsz River and west of the River Han, including Szech'uen and Hupeh.  
小蹦  |  | the rascals 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 556, under six princes; its capital was Nanking.  
樑

樑  |  | the mast of a boat; met. a statesman.  
屋  |  | 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.
not | 李 | an over estimate of one's self.
月 | 以 | a month was the limit.
打 | 直 | to guess, to reckon.
惟 | 酒 | 无论 he laid down no limit for his drinking.
同 | 刘 | 他 made uniform the standard tubes, the measures of length and capacity, and the steelyards.
多 | 其 | 且 it is all the plainer then, that he does not know his own capacity.

Read liang. To measure the quantity or size of; to deliberate, to take counsel upon, to think over.
度 | 度 | to measure; to consider how much.
丈 | 一 | to measure the area of.
米 | 一 | to measure out rice.

札 | 札 | it will be best to consult carefully.

亮 | 雲 | Composed of 京 a capital and 光 not, intimating something bad or unfavorable in an officer; occurs used for the next.

Clear, brilliant; bright, as the moon; lustrious; tidy; neat; transparent, illuminated; to display, to illustrate; to aid; to believe in, sonorous, as a voice.

紗 | 云 | transparent or shining gauze.

天 | 天 | daylight.
好 | 月 | bright moonlight.
椅 | 椅 | an open sedan or chair.
響 | ～ | musical notes, clear and sweet.
清 | ～ | neat, clean, as a room or dress.
光 | 光 | light up, as a room.

晃 | 声 | a glimmer of light; bright, as the reflection on the water.

四 | 四世 | you have helped to make four reigns illustrious.
君 | 不 | 恶手 if the superior man has no faith, he will refuse to take hold — of principles.
### LIAO.

*Old sounds, lio and lot. In Canton, liu; — in Swatow, li; — in Amoy, lio; — in Fuchau, lien and lio; — in Shanghai, lio; — in Chifu, lio.*

- **遙 (liao)**: From to go and kindled wood as the phonetic.
- **僚 (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.
- **瞭 (liang)**: From see and a capital as the phonetic.

![Image of a page from a book containing text in Chinese and English.

**Liang.**

- Sincere words, faithful; to accredit, to believe; creditable; to suppose, to guess; to aid; to know certainly; to oversee.
- To assist, to support.
- To excuse, to hope for the best.
- He is inexcusable; he must be kept to his work.
- If you will not think strange of me.
- I am pretty certain of it.
- Each must reckon his own resources.
- To be considerable of others, to estimate their difficulties; put yourself in his place.

**Liao.**

- Friendship with the sincere.
- The princey man is firm from principle and not from opinion.
- My mother! O Heaven! can you not understand me?
- Distant; to search into thoroughly.
- Read liang' and used for 萧 Wrangling, harsh, violent.
- They follow a good end without rivalry.
- The incessant crying of infants; to weep without making a noise.
- Children wailing.

**Liao.**

- From sun and to dry in the air; to hang out to dry, but not in the sunshine; to hang, as clothes on a line.
- To spread out to air.
- drying in the air.
- drying in the shade.
- the butterflies sun their wings on the flowery spray.
- to dry in the sunshine.

In *Cantonese.* To place a thing on trestles; to raise it from the ground; to put on a frame; to shore up; to dash against.

- raise it a little higher.

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*Note: The text contains multiple references to Chinese characters and concepts, likely part of a larger context or explanation that is not fully visible in the excerpt.*
| 鷯 | 从 another | 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. |
| 鷯 | 人 | to contrive how to reach an aim; intriguing good | to play jokes on; loving to interfere. |
| 柳 | 柳 | the little tailor-bird of southern China, but also applied to other small birds as the sedgewise or blue-bird. |
| 膈 | 膈 | a butcher bird or shrake. |
| 膈 | 膈 | the fat or tallow covering the intestines; the omentum. |
| 膈 | 膈 | take out the blood and caul. |
| 睇 | 睇 | hard tallow. |
| 蒂 | 蒂 | From dog or beast and kindled wood; these characters are also used for the name of the Lao tribes. |
| 蒂 | 蒂 | To hunt at night by torches, as in deer-stalking. |
| 蒂 | 蒂 | a night hunt. |
| 蒂 | 蒂 | Artful words. |
| 蒂 | 蒂 | incessant altercation and gabble. |
| 蒂 | 蒂 | deceitful talk. |
| 蒂 | 蒂 | Silver of the purest kind; a furnace with a flame to it; a fetter; to fetter, to secure. |
| 蒂 | 蒂 | a cook; an old term. |
| 蒂 | 蒂 | manacles for securing prisoners. |
| 萧 | 萧 | From ear and a harpy character. |
| 萧 | 萧 | occurs used with the next, and is also read thu. |
| 矗 | 矗 | 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. |
| 矗 | 矗 | 無幾個; not much, not many; 無幾手; readily; perhaps 無甚之際 then let us consult about it. |

| 鵡 | 鵡 | Small birds like the wren, pipit, tarin, or tomtit; a grass-warbler. |
| 鵡 | 鵡 | the little tailor-bird of southern China, but also applied to other small birds as the sedgewise or blue-bird. |
| 鵡 | 鵡 | a butcher bird or shrake. |

| 鿦 | 鿦 | The fat or tallow covering the intestines; the omentum. |
| 鿦 | 鿦 | take out the blood and caul. |

| 營 | 營 | From dog or beast and kindled wood; these characters are also used for the name of the Lao tribes. |
| 營 | 營 | To hunt at night by torches, as in deer-stalking. |
| 營 | 營 | a night hunt. |

| 女 | 女 | Artful words. |
| 女 | 女 | incessant altercation and gabble. |
| 女 | 女 | deceitful talk. |
| 女 | 女 | Silver of the purest kind; a furnace with a flame to it; a fetter; to fetter, to secure. |
| 女 | 女 | a cook; an old term. |
| 女 | 女 | manacles for securing prisoners. |
| 女 | 女 | From ear and a harpy character. |
| 女 | 女 | occurs used with the next, and is also read thu. |

| 水 | 水 | 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. |
| 水 | 水 | 無幾個; not much, not many; 無幾手; readily; perhaps 無甚之際 then let us consult about it. |

| 隅 | 隅 | Deep and clear like the deep sea. |
| 隅 | 隅 | 清: limpid; still depths, as in a lake. |
| 隅 | 隅 | From a covering and to fly high. |
| 隅 | 隅 | Empty, void, silent; vacant, solitary; vast; unoccupied, leisurely. |
| 隅 | 隅 | 落: deserted; unoccupied, idle. |
| 隅 | 隅 | 嵯: boundless; vast, like the heavens. |
| 隅 | 隅 | 落: deserted; unoccupied, idle. |
| 隅 | 隅 | 嵯: boundless; vast, like the heavens. |
| 隅 | 隅 | To run, to get away, to escape a danger; to cross the legs. |
| 隅 | 隅 | 前: begone, clear out. |
| 隅 | 隅 | 好久: he has been away a good while. |
天 | the water persicary. (Poly- 
毛 | gonum amphibalan.)
毛 | the hairy smart weed (Poly-
| gnonum barbatum), or an allied 
| species with thick hisrate leaves,
| also called 白馬鞭 the white 
| horshowlip

Liao

To point out; to select; to 
sew, and put in complete 
order.

From man and old as the phonetic.

Large, great.

of huge proportions,
gigantic.

In Cantonese. A man, answering 
to the in the court dialect; a 
person, a fellow, rather a demeaning 
term; one of a class, and not 
unfrequently added to the name of 
his calling, as 刺头 a barber.

大 | an elder brother.

細 | a younger brother.

鄉下 | or 鄉巴 a villager,
a clown.

老大 | old fellow.

個 | that stranger; that man.

外江 | a Northerner.

From plant and to fly high.

An acrid herb, the seeds of 
which fly about; usually ap-
plied to the knot wort, persici-
ary, or smart weed (Polygonum);
met troubles, griefs.

紅 | the prince’s feather (Poly-
gonum orientale)

水 | or 小 | the water pepper. 
(Polygonum perfoliatum)

子 | I am brought 
among the smart-weed; — e 
into bitter trials

馬 | or 駃 | a small species in 
Kiangsi, with bright red flowers,
and the lanceolate leaves mark-
ed with many black spots; the 
roots are used to boil with per-
simmon seeds

寫完 | it is all written out.

之方揚寧或滅之 a blazing 
flag may perhaps be easily 
put out.

庭 | the burning flaggots.

民所 | the torches are blaz-
ing in the court yard.

瞭 | Bright.

山 | a clear hill and 
picturesque waters.

然 | however bright and 
splendid.

瞭 | A clear, bright eye; far-
sighted; distinct vision.

eps | the eye clear 
and honest; an eye of con-
scious integrity.

目 | I can see it all at a 
glance.

瞭 | a tall lank 
man; one who walks insteakly, 
or on his toes.

瞭 | Intelligent; cheerful, lively,
discerning; empty; to sympa-
thize with, to think on; 
empty.

瞭 | I am greatly 
grieved at their sufferings from 
cold and nakedness.

瞭 | The etymologists 
this character as 子 a child 
without arms, referring to the hor-
zontal stroke on the characte 
子 son, it, somewhat resembles 
| a fork

From fire and kindled wood; it 
is nearly synonymous with its 
primitive.

To burn; to set on fire; a 
blaze; to illuminate; torches placed 
on stands; a link, a signal light; 
fuel; to enlighten; brilliant, as fire-
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
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; a provender, grain, and in the North, especially denotes pulse for animals; strass, a vitreous substance imitating stone, used for making rings and cups; colored glass; an employé, one who is of service, a useful man; his ability, skill, cleverness; a peddler’s drum with two rattles, because it emits a distinct sound; to pull; to set a saw.

照 | to oversee and direct.

類 | to manage.

難 | it is hard to say exactly.

事 | I think you will find it to be so.

直 | I cannot think that I cannot do it.

難以 | it cannot be foreseen.

誰 | who would have thought it?

不 | or unexpectedly; unforeseen.

事 | I had not thought of.

不出 | it is what I rather expected.

朝廷 | a statesman; a worthy loyal government officer.

廢 | a careless wasteful workman; a ne’er-do-well.

馬 | 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.

殺 | to reckon what the work and materials will come to.

杀 | manure; fertilizers.

料 | 药共二斤 all the ingredients of the medicine weigh two catties.

敲 | to set a saw with a 竹 or vice, so as to widen the kerf.

燎 | A surrounding wall.

燎 | 以周垣 surround it with a wall.

療 | To heal, to resist the progress of disease by proper remedies.

法 | practice of medicine.

病 | to cure sickness.

饑 | to appease hunger.

榆 | 餍不 | 贫 eels seeds cure no poor folks.

燎 | Destroyed, defeated, ruined; in Kiangsu, used for badness; badly, wickedly.

哈 | to slander.

學 | learning bad habits.

雖 | 不殊而必 | though he is not dead he is still badly defeated.

廬 | A small ancient town or state, probably derived from 伯 | a son of Wăn Wang, who had an appanage in T’ai or Shantung.

扉 | Derived from 火 fire and an ancient form of 撦 sincere both contracted, intimating that in sacrificing to heaven, faith is the most important point; it is now used only as a primitive.

/Foundation used in sacrifices.

cac | 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 | a kick by a horse.
LIEH.

Old sounds, let, lep, lit, and lip. In Canton, lit, lat, and lip; — In Swatow, let, lip, li, and la; — in Amoy, liat and lip; — in Fuchow, liek and lak; — in Shanghai, lih; — in Chins, lieh, and lieh.

列. To separate, to distinguish; to arrange or state in order; to place according to rank or rule; each, severally; regularly, serially, methodically; a rank, a series; a file, as of soldiers; a class, as of officials.

列 I 明白 write out the particulars clearly, as in a bill.
列 or 行 troops in rank; drawn up in array, as for battle.
列 I to set out in order.
不鼓不成 I if the drums do not sound, the ranks cannot be formed.
列 or 公 or I 位兄台 you, Sir; Friends; all you Gentle- men; — used in direct address.
列 I 坐其次 each one sitting in his place or rank.

列, niān From 人 streams and 武 evil, the last being a contracted form of the preceding, and often further contracted to 夕 evening ; it is only used as a primitive.
列 I The motions and looks of rippling water.

列, niān From 火 fire and to arrange as the phonetic; occurs used with the next.
列, niān Burning, ardent, hot; violent as a wind; tempestuous, energetic, enthusiastic; daring; all you Gentle- men; — used in direct address.
烈 I 坐其次 each one sitting in his place or rank.

烈, niān I and 先 our meritorious predecessors.
烈 I shivering, shaking from cold.
烈 I a woman who prefers to die rather than to marry again.
烈 I majestic; mournful; blazing; raging; ardent.
烈 I 我们 roasting flesh and broiled to offer you.
烈 I 光 admirable was their majesty and elegance.
烈 I 士 a patriot, a noble statesman.
烈 I 山泽而焚之 Yih set fire [to the plants] on the hills and marshes and burned them.

冽, liè I A cold air; harsh, raw, chilly, as the weather.
冽 I 風 I a freezing wind.
冽 I 冷 I cold wells and cool fountains.
冽 I 冷泉 I the cold rivulets gliding from this spring.
冽 I 用 for the last, but not quite correctly.
冽 I 酒 I 旨, I = light, clear wine.
冽 I 冷 I To dash water about.
冽 I 泉 I a bubbling rivulet.
冽 I 水 I Sedge; rushes, useful to make brooms.
冽 I 植 I a peach wood used by necromancers to expel demons.
冽 I 植 I a plant used in dyeing.
冽 I From tree and arranged; it is also read it.
冽 I Trees in rows; a tree like a chestnut, with a hard grained tough wood; the serrated leaf resembles the elm, and the nuts are coarse; it is called 植, and the wood is used for carriage shafts.
冽 I 水 I water each tree in the rows.
冽 I 募 I The chatter of birds; a final particle expressing certainty; occurs as a synonym of 非 for the imperative, as 吃 eat.
冽 I birds quarreling and chirping.
冽 I 醉 | he is quite drunk.
冽 I 定规 | it is just fixed in that.
冽 I Not progressing.
冽 I 故 I to stumble, to stub one's foot, but not to fall; to slip.
冽 I 从 garments and separated.
冽 I Cuttings, leavings, remnants, cabbage; to crack open, to split; to tear; to slit; a crack; a fissure; a flaw, as in glass; cracked, seamed, creased.
冽 I 自 | it split open.
冽 I 破 | broken, fractured, as a jar.
冽 I 一 | one crack.
冽 I 一 | chisel angular and irregular carvings with flowers.
冽 I 衣 | to tear or rip the clothes.
冽 I 開 | riven, split, fissured.
冽 I 滑 | headless; blundering, and malinger, as officials do; to subvert, as a custom.
冽 I 打 | to break, to crack; cracked.
冽 I 止 | or 結 | ripped, riven; torn, as clothes.
冽 I A violent gust of wind is I 風, referring to its sudden- ness and fury.
LIEH.

臂. littka. Robust; having a long beard, not common among the Chinese.

长 [ i.e. ) tall and strong.

身者相之 the old and vigorous helped him.

从 streams and the fontanelle, referring to a horse's mane, and its bristly appearance like a rat's legs; the second form is the commonest.

从 hair on the head; a mane; bristles on a hog; dorsal fins, especially those with long flexible spines; bristly, stiff hair.

刚 the stiff-bristled, a poetical name for a boar.

长 a long beard.

马上 the tumulus of a grave, which at first was made like a ridge resembling a horse's neck.

奮 昂然 he shakes his mane and raises his head, as a war-horse.

向 藤 tsime the red bristles are sporting amidst the green grass; said of gold fish in a tank.

从 dog and bristles as the phonetic.

猎 to hunt wild animals; the chase; field sports; hunting, gaming; 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.

共 he searched out their elegant extracts.

 LONG.

Ott sounds, lien and liem. In Canton, liin and lim; in Sinow, liam, niam, lien, and noi, - in Amoy, liam, liam, and kian; - in Fukien, heng and keng; in Shanghai, li and m, - in Chifu, lien.

From to go and a cart, referring to the continuous track made by wheels.

相 close, next, adjoining, contiguous.

累 or 壤 to implicate, to involve; compromised.

姻 allied by marriage.

不 ceasingly, again and again.

不 閾 incessant lightning.

五子 他 five sons became 君 after one another.

日 successive days.

水 day the water meets the sky. as at sea.

接 喜欢 he is continually in good spirits.

上数 with the other accounts.

脸也不洗 he does not even wash his face.

线不断 it never stopped, as the rain.

环 计 a plan that effects two objects.

黄 or 黄金 a common medicine furnished by species of Leonotis and Justicia.

理枝 plants whose roots connect.

环 Est mutually responsible for, and leagued together.

苦似苦 my griefs are bitter as wormwood.

工钱五千 飯在内 the wages are 5,000 cash, which includes the cost of his food.

州 an inferior department in the northeastern part of Kwantung.

架 a nail.
蓮

The wind raising ripples on the water; unceasing

[Chinese characters]

 várias d'água

a species of snake or red hound, the 火赤 1 , found in Chekiang, which is attracted by a light; it eats sparrows and mice, and is regarded as dangerous

捲

a serpent coiled up

蓮

The lotus (Nelumbium speciosum), the flower consecrated to Buddha; much used in names of people and places

花

the lotus flower or water lily, of which there are numerous varieties

米或

a lotus nut

蓮或

the seed-case or lotus bud

荷葉

the nasturtium

駕或

the lotus seat, a name of Kwanyin

捲

a pleasure-boat

百子

the Agapanthus, a showy hliaceus flower

青色

a punka purple color

木

a species of Ficus (Ficus panda)脚

a plant like the arum (Caladium xanthorrhizum)

青

a daisy; a nun

金

golden hives, a term for women's small feet

歩

a lady-like step, a fine gait

花樂

name of a common song

From wood and connected, interchanged with a vase.

種

A side apartment or closet, adjoining a large hall; a kind of latch or crossbar on a door

子

the loose skinned orange (Citrus margarita)
The quick jumping run of some animals is said of a monkey running up a tree, the leaping of a hare, or a dog scampering in his play.

The car of the leg; the spleen in animals

An insect thought to smell like ginger, the found in the grass during summer; it is also known as 香娘 or fragrant damselfly, and probably belongs to the Cimex family, though one of its synonyms, 滑虫 or smooth bug, is now applied to the cockroach.

A sickle; a reaping or billhook

A coarse kind of red sandstone, not fine enough for polishing, hypocritical squinations; reddish

An unauthorized character.

A species of silene or mudfish (Armsjulivan), common at Canton, of a dull green color, stout jagged spines, and large mouth with six cirri; other sorts have four cirri

To collect, to gather in, as a harvest; to amass, to hoard up, to husband; to concentrate; to desire; to give; to enshroud; in medicine, to neutralize, to repress; an ingathering

To put into a coffin.
LIEN

收 | to harvest, to gather in crops.

同一[the ruler] concentrates in himself the five happinesses.

聚 | to hoard, to lay by; to get by gripping.

脚 or 足 | to stay at home; to refuse to go, as to a place or on a visit.

手 | to sleeve the hands, to decline.

怨以德 to get people's hatred you deem to be a virtue.

事 | be patient with; don't meddle with the thing.

為 | to lay up little odds and small sums.

味酸性 | acids are neutralizing; they repress heat.

Read iven Exactions; the act of gathering.

用以警 | the government uses hateful exactions.

In Cantonese. To lick, as a dog.

椬

To withdraw the hands into the sleeves; an apron.

袖 | I sleeve my hands at my lapel, and pay my respects; a phrase on a lady's card; the hands are put one above the other.

臉

From flesh and the whole.

The cheek; the face; reputation, honor; countenance, character.

旦 | the face, the cheeks; the countenance.

無 | shameless, brazen-faced.

做鬼 | a face that shows disgust and displeasure.

来 | to disgrace one's self or another.

傷 | dishonorable; bad-faced.

怨 | an ill-tempered sullen face.

失 or 没有 | disgraceful, reproachful.

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 | 就同 it makes all the difference whether it is my back or my face, — how you do your work.

笑 | 朝迎 to meet one with a smile.

哭 | cast down, out of humor.

義 | to interfere to make up a quarrel, to urge to peace.

有不 | 你 neither go ahead about your work, nor do you let your face appear; — you are neither useful nor respectable.

上 | 你 are really mortified, much ashamed.

銀盆 | a silver dish face, — i.e. a clever friend, capable and kind.

Read iven. A dish made of fish and vegetables spiced, given to the poor.

銀茸 | The second form is unusual.

A medicinal plant, the 稀 | 類 or Siegesbeckia orientalis, a syngenious plant of a milky nature; also a species of scallions or Allium.

五 | 莫 the berries of a species of wild vine.

白 | the white berry or grape (Amelopias sericeusfolia), found in Chihli, and used in medicine.

轎

From 車 carriage and two 军 men to draw it along.

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.

駐節之下 appointed to reside near the imperial government.

我 | we took up our loads, we trundled our barrows.

道\| 路 the metropolis.

以 車 | his mother in a carriage.

郎 | or household or body-guards.

王 | or象 the emperor's chariot.

鳳 | her Majesty's carriage; the ear of a goddess.

瑴

A vase or plate used to hold the rice of a sacrifice in the imperial ancestral temple.

罐 | ornamented vases employed for this purpose in the Hia dynasty and later.

撣

To transport, to remove, to take a thing in a barrow; to change places, to move about; to pick up and arrange.

來 | 去 to take back and forth.

起 | to take out of.

過 | take it to the man.

出 | take them out and sun them.

負 | a cookie's tool.

蝶 | 建作 the sphex-wasp brings mud to make its nest.

殯

From evil and all; sometimes written 整 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.

大 and 小 | a pompous funeral and a plain one.

具 | bandages or scarfs to wrap the body in.

瀦 | Water overflowing; crests of waves.

瀉 | 潮 to overwhelm; to roll and tumble, as billows.
| 棠 | A tree bearing lilac flowers, the Melia azelocrae or pride of India; the seeds shake in the pod like a bell, whence one name is 金铃子; the phoenix likes it, but the dragon abhors it, say the geomancers; white ants keep away from it. |
| 黄 | 楍 a small leaved sort found in Honan; a bitter medicine is prepared from the leaves. |

| 燎 | To boil raw silk when preparing it for weaving. |
| 1白 | 白 for whitening raw silk. |

| 聿 | To separate dress by fire; to test character, to discipline the mind. |
| 丹 | 丹 to refine the pill, — and become immortal, as the Taoists pretend. |

| 煉 | To smelt ores, to refine, to forge; wrought, as iron; to work over thoroughly; to discipline; to morify one's desires; to act and reict on, as the five elements mutually do; expert, matured, experienced, practiced; a chain. |

| 修 | 修 becoming religious, as a recluse or an ascetic. |

| 仙 | 仙 to become a 師 or virtuous doctor of the rationalists by austerities and meditation. |
| 精 | 精 to chaste the passions. |
| 生 | 生木 it is the nature of earth to produce wood. |
| 熟 | 熟 well worked, as a metal; matured in. |

| 翼 | 翼 solid in texture, durable. |
| 絲 | 絲 well hammered, as iron. |

| 言 | 言 well chosen and lucid sentences. |
| 纏 | 纏 run seven seeds on one string. |

| 脱 | 脱 to put a chain on a prisoner's neck. |

| 騎 | 1. To pound a thing with a hammer; to beat a thing firm. |

| 金 | 金 for bamboo to hammer out gold leaf. |

| 使 | A pullet or young cock. |
| 雞 | 雞 chickens. |

### LIII.

**Old sound, lik.** In Canton, lik, iik, liik, liap, napi, and lut; — in Swatow, lip, liap, lek, le, and lat; — in Amoy, lek, lip, liap, and chek; — in Fuhchou, lik and lek; — in Shanghai, liik; — in Ch'ifu, li.

**力** The original form represents the *tendens*, for these direct the exertion of strength; it is the 19th radical of a natural group of characters relating to effort of any kind.

Muscular prowess, brawn, force, strength; mental energy; spirit; nerve, the actuating power; divine succor; full use of an organ; assiduous, smart; the properties or strength of a thing, as the stiffness of a bow, vigor of a style, severity of disease, or tenacity of a wire; to labor at; among Buddhists, the energy of a faculty of the mind, an emotion, a power.

| 用 | 用 or 出 exert yourself, be spry, work harder. |
| 佛 | 佛 the help of Buddha. |

| 争 | 争 a trial of strength. |
| 筆 | 筆 a forcible style; a heavy hand in penmanship. |

| 好牙 | 好牙 tattlative; ordering people about. |

| 財 | 財 influential from his wealth. |

| 助 | 助 — 脣之 lend a helping hand, afford us assistance. |
| 田 | 田 to work at farming. |

| 眼 | 眼 sharp-sighted, good eyesight. |

| 此弓幾個 | 此弓幾個 how much does this bow's strength measure? |

| 量 | 量 vigor, ability, aptitude. |

| 五 | 五 務 act according to your powers or skill. |

| 学 | 学 asiduous in study. |

| 分 | 分 resolution of forces; distribution of powers; as 轉 is the composition of forces in mechanics. |

| 方能得 | 方能得 the place can thus be made effective. |

| 五 | 五 the five balas or negative moral powers among the Buddhists; — i.e. faith, energy, memory, meditation, and wisdom; which prevent the growth of evil. |

| 1行 | 1行 to practice earnestly. |
From bamboo and strength or to cut; the second form is common at Canton but not authorized.

A scrubby variety of bamboo, full of spines, and therefore good for hedges; bamboo roots; spines or thorns on plants

1 林 a thicket of thorns, like the Rhamnus; a bramble, a quick set bush
1 竹 spinous bamboos.

From growing grain禾 repeated.

Rare, seldom met with.

The heavenly bodies, chiefly the sun and moon, which are appointed to divide and note times and seasons; the course and changes of the spheres; to calculate, as an eclipse

1 書 an almanac
1 历 the imperial calendar
1 法 laws of astronomy
1 數 astrological fates or calculations; Heaven's will; the calculations of the calendar
1 象 the aspect of the heavens
1 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, conclusive.

1 項 successive dynasties
1 來 from the first, hitherto; continuously.
1 來 antecedents, notices of; annals, historic events.
1 曾經 passed, gone, as times.
1 年 yearly, for a series of years; year after year.

1 可考 every particular can be proven.
1 久 long since, years ago.
1 可数 I can count all to this time.
1 位 to go out of one's seat or place
1 日 successive days.
1 山 a hill lying thirty 僧 south of Pu chen 菏州 in Ping yang 荊 in Shansi, where Shun plowed.
1 却 to undergo kudos of suffering.

船境 | 竄 a confused appearance of masts
1 迷信 | 竄 I have passed through all trials.
1 告爾百姓子禄志 I have fully declared to you, my people, all my views
1 人 those who pass (or harbor) criminals
1 門 | to pass through, as trials; to experience.

十一 | 間 to cut up or open, as an animal.

| 唯 | 間 to cut apart.

| 唯 | A noise of splitting
| 1 1 | a cracking, crashing sound, like ice breaking up; the scream of wild geese
| 鳥聲 | 乱 the birds make a great din

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 febrifuge

飲盡餘 | drank it to the last drop
1 血 to shed one's blood; blood dripping
1 情喙求 I humbly petition with the most earnest feeling
1 青 pitch or gum which exudes from trees, as the cherry
1 陳申 to urgently represent, as to an officer.

In Cantonese A row, a line of things
1 間一 open a furrow.
1 籠 one row of vegetables.

From diverse and successive, as if adhering to its hereditary character.

Large, scrofulous swellings on the neck; struma; humors on the ganglions of the neck.

蚊唆生薊 | the mosquito bites have raised pimpls
1 劭 | hard tendious swelling.
1 生頭 | scrofulous humors and swellings on the neck.

A stop of thunder
1 霾 the splitting sound of thunder; the god of Thunder

A black goat is 黨 | its skin is used for garments

From carriage and successive: the phonetic.

The path worn by carriages; to crush under a wheel.
1 帽 a carriage rut

A plant like the cress, 翠 | said to intoxicate or kill fish; it is perhaps a species of Le puiugalm, like the L. puiugalm which has this property; the red dishwasher mugilagious seeds are used to relieve asthma and hoarseness; the same name is given to the Scirpexiu trium fish; 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
1 標 sticks or frames to torture the fingers by squeezing.
1 鼻 frames on which silk worms spin their cocoons.
1 马 a stable, a horse.
1 老霧囊伐 | the old course is tethered in the pen.
From wood and pleasure; also read loh.

LIH.

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 gum or white and pleasure.

The luster of a pearl.

小石， gravel, shingle; coarse pebbly sand.

Small stones, gravel, shingle; coarse pebbly sand.

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.

狂車蹤 | the furious chariots ran over the course.

轅 | the cracking wheels.

I | 边吏 | an attendant on a carriage, an outrider or runner.

A step, a pace; to move, to go; to step on.

race | one step or jump.

騾騾 | one cannot step 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 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 I | 意 resolved on, determined.

功 to establish one's fame.

見 | I can not go out I can not go out, I have no rain-crest, — alluding to the featherly crest on the egret.

妾 | to take a concubine.

品 or | 人品 reformed his habits, sown his wild oats.

室 | to take a wife; to rear buildings.

定 | 他的 foot is fixed; i.e. he has agreed to stay, as a workman.

鹽茶課 | the regular excise on tea and salt.

見 | you will see it now.

不學 禮無以 | if you do not learn etiquette, you will not know how to act.

三十五 | 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 慾不並 | principle and passion cannot both rule.

孤 | 无 助 to stand alone or unconventioned; no backer.

成 | established in life; married and in business.

打 | 死 died of the blows; died during the beating.

我 | 燕民 who maintained our people with grain, — said of Hiu-tsiah.

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.

一顔 | or | 頭斗 | one wide rain hat.

炭 | each basket of coal or charcoal.

何 | 戴 | wearing rain cloaks and umbrella-hats.

盔 | a flat straw hat.

秧 | a basket to carry rice shoots when transplanting.

展 | 詩盟 | he put on his hat and pattens and went to the sty to make verses.

 investigates | 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 | deceived, taken in.

一對手 | a pair of gloves, in imitation of the English word.

住手 | put on your gloves.

如 the preceding.

A pen, a yard for pigs; an open basket for carrying pigs or game.

義 | a pig hamper.

既入 | it is already in the pen.

白 | orris root.
From hill and standing.

粒.

A kernel, a grain of wheat or rice; a classifier of small things, like grain, beads, pellets, buttons, pearls, &c.; food, eatables.

米

米; 一 a grain of rice

食

食 not a morsel to eat.

这

这一个 bean.

不

不; no kernels or seeds are gathered; — it is a year of dearth.

燕

燕氏乃 all the people had grain to eat.

鷹.

A small species of green kingfisher, called 水狗 and 棕 attracts fish and is about eight inches long.

位

位 as a north wind

北

北风 a north wind; shivering

北风惨 a north wind; pierces me through

伤

伤 now hot and then shivering.

慄

慄; pale and trembling; majestic and dignified.

戫

戫; quaking with fear.

戫

戫; trembling at.

危

危惧; like one afraid of falling; awe-struck and fearful, as at a horrid sight.

操

操; Ancestral tablets made of chestnut wood on account of its durability; they are not now made of it.

ambique

A small stream in the south of Kiangsu, giving name to two districts, Li-shui hien 

水

水 and Li-yang hien 

陽, lying south of Nan-king.

洲

洲 an island in the Yangtse River near Wuhu.

楫

楫; to rub in the hand, to pull through the hand in order to smooth.

繩

繩 to smooth a skein of thread.

南

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 19th radical of a few characters relating to boilers and food cooked in them.

火

火; An incense caldron of iron having hollow feet, holding six pecks, used in temples; a handful.

读

读 leh, and used as a contracted form of 部 to sunder. An earthen pot; to close; to grasp.

重

重; a large earthenware jar with upright divisions.

胶

膠; an ancient statesman called to power from being a seller of salt-fish.

沥

沥; Water dripping down, and the streams uniting as they flow, as when a roof leaks, or rills run down a hill-side.

飈

飈; Wind and rain driving on furiously.

飈; a driving blast.
From tree repeated to indicate many trees together.

A forest, a wood; a grove, a clump of trees; luxuriant, abundant; one's village or native groves; home; fully attended to; a group, a company; a place where men assemble, or a special commodity is sold; a collection of, as words or extracts.

林 | a forest; groves, copses.

| 下 | an opulent retired office.

女 | the literary body.

父 | the highest or ripest scholars.

御 | the imperial guard.

出 | living in a retired spot.

山 | a famous mountain in the southwest of Hupeh, an old resort of banditti; whence 木 denotes robbers.

退 | to leave office and return home.

学 | scholars, educated men.

晨 | the evening sun gleams through the grove.

禅 | a Buddhist temple.

竹 | the red bamboo copse, name of the foreign settlement at Tientsin.

烟 | a tobacco-shop.

羽 | the stars δ τ ν χ ω &c. in Aquarius.

百 | when every rite has been fully and minutely performed.

独 | one tree does not make a forest; you alone cannot do all.

在 Cantonese, an unopened land; to cover; to bend down; to slope.

空 | the slope it somewhat.

雀 | a hopping owl.

亞 | a girl of the streets.

Lm.

林 | Dropping, as water from the roof; water running off; to moisten, to soak; to sow; to cause to drop drops.

山 | the torrents rolled down from the hills.

蜜 | honeyed drippings; a kind of sweet wine.

照 | water pouring down on one, as in a shower bath.

我 | I got well drenched.

霖 | interchanged with the last.

霖 | a continuous rain of three days; the rainy season.

干 | a mildewy rain, one which deluges the land.

用 | an opportune rain.

求 | you employ you to bring a plentiful rain; met. to diffuse great benefits.

以 | rain is the remedy for a drought.

凡 | which lasts for three days is called in.

琳 | a valuable stone mentioned among the articles of tribute with the pearl in the Shu King; it was brought from the west, and was probably a variety of veined jade.

草 | gravel in the bladder.

血 | bloody urine.

石 | calculi; the stone.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lin.</td>
<td>林</td>
<td>林</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like the last two. Name of a river; clear water rippling down rocky ravines.</td>
<td>绿</td>
<td>綠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From place and ignis fatus; 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.</td>
<td>靈</td>
<td>聲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pare off the skin of a fruit.</td>
<td>眼</td>
<td>眼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A veined appearance, like the strie in agate or marble.</td>
<td>璉</td>
<td>璉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water flowing over stones; to grind or abrade stones; thin; shingle.</td>
<td>磬</td>
<td>磬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure water, such as flows from hills.</td>
<td>風</td>
<td>風</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rumbling of wheels; a threshold; abundant.</td>
<td>磔</td>
<td>磔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A path crossing a field, and raised above the level in order to retain the soil, as at the base of hills.</td>
<td>磛</td>
<td>磛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>麒</td>
<td>麒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The scales of fish, defined as smaller and softer than the甲 or plates; repeated, overlapping, like scales.</td>
<td>鰾</td>
<td>鰾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The scales of fish, defined as smaller and softer than the甲 or plates; repeated, overlapping, like scales.</td>
<td>鱗</td>
<td>鱗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitous; lofty peaks of mountains.</td>
<td>鼎</td>
<td>鼎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piebald horse; a horse with black lips.</td>
<td>鼓</td>
<td>鼓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piebald horse marked with spots like scales.</td>
<td>鱗</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The scales of fish, defined as smaller and softer than the甲 or plates; repeated, overlapping, like scales.</td>
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</table>

Note: The text is a translation of Chinese characters into English. The characters are used to denote various concepts, as indicated by their meanings and uses in the passages provided.
To stoop in walking is lin, applied to round-shouldered people.

From grain and storehouse or lin; similar to the next, and not to be confounded with din in a petition.

To give grain to the poor and to students; to provide food or pay; to nourish, to provide for.

既 to bring these stipendiaries attend to public business.

俸 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 a state or public granary.

倉 a stipend formerly given to those selected stiut'sai who were not yet kofin.

保 one of this degree who introduces a student to the lowest examination.

補 to be placed on the list of stipendiaries.

Ashamed, abashed; shameful.

From heart and to provide; used with the next.

Fear; respect for one, because he is dangerous; to heed with profound care.

慘 aching with the cold.

心 I was quite startled.

百姓 his people are awe-struck; they stand reverential and obedient.

之懼之 tremble at this! attend to this! i.e. carefully beware of these commands; — a closing phrase in edicts and warrants.
Composed of rain-drops and
is an enchanter, though was the original form, because 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 soul being the substance; spiritual, otherial, 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.

a curious effective contrivance.

an efficacious god; one who answers his worshipers.

a divine response, an effectual answer.

the four types of all hairy, feathered, scaly, and shelly beings, viz., the unicorn, phoenix, dragon, and tortoise.

one's ancestors.

ghosts; the dead.

the human soul; the departed spirit.

the mind, the reasoning powers.

smart, apt, clever (Cantonese).

he purified his soul and quieted his spirit, — by turning reduse.

continually manifested his supernatural wonders.

he has no versatility.

smart, intelligent, quick of apprehension.

very quick at perceiving; very important, as the pith of a machine.

the god's] awful efficacy.

a much needed shower.

the ante-burial tablet, which is brought back to the house from the grave, and burned at the expiration of mourning.

the ancestral wooden tablet.

to go with the coffin to the grave.

to reverence and pour out a libation on the right of the coffin.

the sun, moon and stars.

at once he can act on many, as a god who hears many worshipers at once.

inefficacious, as a pill or a charm; no response, as from a god; stolid, dull of apprehension.

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-nan fu in Shensi.

the Holy Spirit, a foreign term.

which thus showed his marvelous power.

all animated beings.

it does not matter how deep the water is to make its drag twice efficacious.

From rain and scattering shafts, which last indicates the drops of rain; it is another form of rainfall, and occurs used for the last.

drops of rain; to fall in drops; to fall down.

a winding reach in a river; the reach or rapid in the Yangtsz River east of the Ma-kan gorge, is celebrated for its bold scenery.

a rich kind of liquor, called , which was made in Helong-yheien 衡阳县 in Hunan.

a district in the southeastern part of Hunan on the Mien River. a branch of the River Siaug.

ice; an ice-house; to insult; to shame, to treat vilely, injurious; shameful; aspiring; to advance; to exalt.

to oppress, to maltreat.

to put to shame; to dishonor, to humble.

trying to reach the clouds; ambitious; high in rank.

an ice-house or pit.

peering above others; preeminent.

the ignominious slow punishment of quartering a criminal.

a mound; a tumulus over a grave; a hillock, now confined to the mausoleum of emperors, as if they were their citadels; to aspire, to aim high; to usurp; to desecrate; to insult.

or , or a tomb imperial tombs.

a raised mound, a Buddhist term for a tope or stupa, where the relics of priests are buried.

the warrior's tomb, — an old name of Hangchüen.
LING.

丘 | Ling. a barrow, a hill.  
亜 | Ling. to invade; to usurp.  
□ | Ling. the tombs of the Ming emperors near Ch'ang-p'ing chen; each one has its own name, as follows:--.  
Yung-leh who died A.D. 1424 is 長陵.  
Hung-hi | Ling. 1425 is 長陵.  
Su-en-teh | Ling. 1435 is 舊陵.  
Ch'ing-t'ung | Ling. 1449 is 茂陵.  
Ch'ing-hwa | Ling. 1487 is 泰陵.  
Hung-chi | Ling. 1505 is 康陵.  
Ching-teh | Ling. 1521 is 康陵.  
Kia-ting | Ling. 1566 is 永陵.  
Lung-k'ing | Ling. 1572 is 陵墓.  
Wan-li | Ling. 1619 is 慈陵.  
T'ai-chang | Ling. 1621 is 帝陵.  
Tien-k'í | Ling. 1627 is 德陵.  
Tsung-ching | Ling. 1644 is 恭陵.  

Occurs written like the last.  

A trace of; to run over; to accompany.  

| Ling. a rumbling carriage.  
| Ling. a chariot rut; an outrider or escort was called 道sortBy one who went by the rut.  

A sacrifice at the royal tombs; the blessing of the gods or the ancestral mages.  

An aquatic vegetable, the  

| Ling. angle or buffalo-horn, the water caltrops (Trapa bicornis), whose fruit is eaten.  

| Ling. the best sort of caltrops.  

| Ling. flour or arrow-root made by grinding the dried fruits.  

| Ling. a poetical term for a metallic mirror.  

Damask; thin silk with one glossy surface, like satin.  

羽 | Ling. lastings.  

花 | Ling. damask, figured sarsenet.  

板 | Ling. thick glossy damask, like satin.  

絞 | Ling. paste on an edging of sarsenet.  

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 | Ling. to roam over the seas and cross the mountains.  

懼 | Ling. to tremble; apprehensive; afraid.  

A fresh water fish, the dace or tench.  

土 | Ling. a broad species (Leuciscus molototella), reared in ponds.  

黃 | Ling. the yellow tail dace. (Leuciscus xanthurus.)  

鰐 | Ling. the pangolin, or 穿山甲 which the Chinese regard as a carp made to go on dry land.  

A small affluent of the Yangtse River in the district of T'ai-yang lien in Kiangsu; also the name of three other streams.  

鰻 | Ling. the noise of running water, or of the rising tide, or of the wind.  

風 | Ling. a pleasant breeze.  

水 | Ling. a stream in the south of Hu nan.  

溼 | Ling. to wet by sprinkling.  

Cross-pieces of wood in windows and lattices; lintel of a door.  

| Ling. a window-sill.  

橋 | Ling. the plate under the eaves.  

星 | Ling. gate of a temple to Confucius, or of a college.  

伶 | Ling. from man and an order.  

伶 | Ling. Alone; to employ, to be employed; a droll, a mimic or mummer, a posture-maker; to play, to perform antics; clever, sprightly.  

伶 | Ling. master of the musicians.  

郎 | Ling. a servant, an attendant.  

伶 | Ling. lonely, going away by one's self; disconsolate.  

伶 | Ling. lithe, active, as children.  

伶 | Ling. a namer, a musician.  

伶 | Ling. shrewd, cunning; quick to observe and imitate; this phrase is written in various ways.  

玲 | Ling. The gentle tinkling of sonorous gems.  

玲 | Ling. finely carved or cut like grottoes; bright; witty, smart; ornate, as style.  

囹 | Ling. from an enclosure and an order.  

囹 | Ling. A prison, an enclosure for confining men.  

箋 | Ling. in mid-spring examine the jails.  

箋 | Ling. A long necked jar or amphora; concave tiles for roofing.  

箋 | Ling. a water jar with ears to put a cord through.  

简 | Ling. From hand and an order as the phonetic; probably the same colloquial sound at Shanghai which is written 裝 in Cantoneses.  

简 | Ling. 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.  

简 | Ling. bring in a bucket of water.  

简 | Ling. I can take it.  

简 | Ling. I can't lift it. (Shanghai.)  

简 | Ling. it is a job as bad as raising my scalp, — he is so particular.  

简 | Ling. I shall give him a helping hand.  

简 | Ling. An evergreen tree, the Eurya japonica; the ashes from its leaves are used as a mordant in dyeing; the wood is prettily veined.  

简 | Ling. A kind of bamboo tray carried in carts.  

简 | Ling. a small basket or creel used by fishermen.
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 Antelope crista.

1. 羊角 stag's horns, used as a stimulant like hartshorn.

A round hollow ball like a sleigh-bell, hung on horses or flags to announce approach; a bell with a clapper.

A plume or pendent tail-feather, like those on the peacock, argus-pan'st, or bird-of-paradise; pheasant's tail-feathers were anciently worn by warriors; a single feather; feathers worn as ornaments; the feather on an arrow.

A plume or pendent tail-feather, like those on the peacock, argus-pheasant, or bird-of-paradise; pheasant's tail-feathers were anciently worn by warriors; a single feather; feathers worn as ornaments; the feather on an arrow.

From sleep or dear and spirit, so named because it is said that being afraid of man it hangs itself on a tree to sleep.

A deer like a sheep, having small horns, which are prized as a medicine; the drawings of it very much resemble the Antelope crista.

1. 羊角 stag's horns, used as a stimulant like hartshorn.

From ear and order as the phonetic.

To hear, to try sounds; to pay attention to; to listen, to obey.

耳 难 [ing] acute hearing.

Je 新 [ing] or 得 [ing] 雅歌 I shall be happy to receive your instruction; — a polite phrase.

耳 心悦 the ear and mind are both charmed, as with music.

A tuber or underground fungus.

The Yunnan root.

A tuberous fungus found growing on liquidambar roots above ground.

1. 耳 [ing] 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 Ceratopagnum.

自 a venemous fly in Chilili usually called a sand-fly (a Simulium); it has round white wings and feathery antennae.

蜻 a dragon-fly (Libellulida); the species have many names.

蜻 国 kingdom of the dragon-fly; — a poetical name given to Japan, the islands Kinshu and Sikok being supposed to represent the wings, and Nippon the body.

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.

碎银 broken bits of silver.
be charged with, usually indicating government acts; to record; to clear goods at a custom-house.
子 or 給 or 風 or a throat-band, a choker; a close collar or neckerchief.
掛 one pelisse.
收 or 業 to receive.
謝 received with thanks; — as a present.
深 I am much obliged.
教 to be instructed; to wait on one; it is as you say.
命 to receive orders; to in-struct to a request.
足 I've taken enough, as wine.
心 deeply indebted for.
不致 I cannot think of taking it, as a present.
袖 collar and sleeve; — met. a headman, a leader.
出來 to go and receive.
左 a captain of 150 Bannermen; a deputy resident holding office in the colonies.
一杯 落 to assent to everything, a promise given in one's cups.
帶 引見 to introduce one at court.
事官 an officer who manages affairs; now applied to a foreign consul, and 總 事官 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.
善還恩 to assent to goodness and discourage evil.
赴 關諸去 to the office and clear the goods.
借 to lend to; a receipt or certificate of the loan.

領 From hill and collar; q. d. a girdle of hills.

A break or pass in a mountain, a road over a peak; a ridge or sierra; a mountain range.
山 mountain ranges.
行到絕巖 driven to the jumping-off place; — no way of retreat.
梅 the Mei-ling or Plum Pass in the northeast of Kwangtung.
南 [the region] south of this pass, denotes Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.
氷 the Onion Mus. or Karakorum Range between Ladak and Tibet.

衿 Inner garment.

衿 繞 a bride's apparel.

另 Composed of 與 or 會 to assemble and 頂 a seal of authority.

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, demeaning.

[data missing]

有 有多少 how many more are there?

眼 相看 to regard with particular attention.

各 去做 let each do his own work.

名 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, lēnk; — in Swatow, liak, lok, and liu; — in Amoy, liok; — in Fuhchau, liok; — in Shanghai, liok; — in Chifu, liò.

略,liao
From field and each; it occurs used for the two next.

1. I comprehend it somewhat.
2. To mark off fields; a boundary between them; to share with others; to plan, to counsel; astute, shrewd; to diminish, to abridge; a résumé, a sketch, a digest of; a little, in general, rather, slightly; to dissemble, to slight; a path, a rule; to offend; to go on a circuit; to sharpen; to take, to kill.

要 1. the radical or important parts of.
2. only a few.

謀, mui
foreseeing, clever at devising.

經, jing
to divide the empire.

多, dou
rather too many.

好, hou
very apt to seize and sell people.

I'änge 2. I understand it a little.

大 1. for the most part.

LIU.
Old sounds, liu, lôt, and lok. In Canton, lôu; — in Swatow, liu and lôu; — in Amoy, liu; — in Fuhchau, liu and lôu; — in Shanghai, liu; — in Chifu, liu.

留, liu
From a field and an old form of the hour of sunset; the second form is the commonest.

1. I could not detain him.
2. to keep for future use.
3. to stop, by holding one's arm.
4. to retain in office, but usually under disfavor, and that the man may retrieve his character.

請 1. don't trouble yourself to come out; — said by a visitor.

無 1. no brigands remain.

佈 1. not to stop; unceasingly.

左 1. leave him some ground; don't press him too hard.

飯 1. to detain to dinner.

他不來, he is doubtful whether to go or stay.

勿, wu
do not procrastinate the decision of cases.

城, ching
not evacuate the gates open.

情, jing
unselfish, guileless.

心, jin
mind what you are about.

在這裏, leave it here.

榴, lu
The pomegranate, introduced from the west of Asia, and said to have been so called from its resemblance to a goiter; met. a crimson color.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>火石</td>
<td>huó shí</td>
<td>the flowering pomegranate; the Camellia is also called this from its hard nuts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 番石榴 | fān lú | the guava (Psidium)
- displays its smiling mouth. |
| 反轉石 | fǎn zhuǎn shí | a pockmarked face. |
| 毛 | máo | a variety of the fox |
| 月 | yuè | a poetical name for the fifth moon. |
| 驅 | qū | This and the next are often interchanged. |
| 驱 | qū | A bay horse with a black mane and tail. |
| 猴 | hóu | a sorrel horse having a black mane. |
| 瘤 | lóng | Described as a kind of rodent that feeds on bamboo sprouts; the sea otter, and their skins come to Peking from Tibet or Kokonor (•); the same name is given to the beaver skins from Russia. |
| 在 | zài | In Cantonese. |
| 從 | cóng | A monkey; a pet fellow. |
| 仔 | zǐ | a monkey's cub; a nickname for children; you little monkey! |
| 肿瘤 | zhōng lóu | A tumor, a wen; an excrecence or swelling. |
| 血腫 | xuè lóu | a vascular tumor |
| 氣腫 | qì lóu | a swelling muscles in the neck arising from anger. |
| 揍起 | zǒu qǐ | a swelling caused by a blow. |
| 鵲 | què | A species of owl, called the large horned owl, noted for its ugliness and ominous hootings. |
| 鱷 | xiā | A pretty animal as large as a rabbit, called this and frequent in the central provinces, the Rhyzonyx sinensis; it feeds on the bamboo sprouts, near which it burrows; its flesh is likened in taste to that of a duck. |
| 金 | jīn | A pearl, or something very precious. |
| 釉 | yòu | A vitreous, strass-like composition, used for cups, bangles, and colored glazes; from the Sanskrit varadura, or lapis lazuli, as this enters into the finest blue kinds; a smooth, glazed surface; applied also to a quick tact at seeing things. |
| 釉面 | yòu miàn | glazed yellow or blue tiles; encaustic tiles. |
| 釉器 | yòu qì | light the water lamp; it is a cup holding oil on water. |
| 釉藥 | yòu yào | frail, fragile, not very durable. |
| 釉彩 | yòu cǎi | Law chew; the inhabitants are said to have black hands, remove their beards, and keep the skulls of the dead in their houses. |
| 風 | fēng | The sighing of the wind. |
| 逼 | bī | the motion of the air, as when waving a fan. |
| 逼迫 | bī pò | From to go and stopping; this is interchanged with 逼 in some cases. |
| 逼迫 | bī pò | Languishing, delaying; to lead; to suanter. |
| 逼迫 | bī pò | lurking, loitering, hanging about when ordered on; to lead a horse up and down to cool. |
| 逼迫 | bī pò | to ramble, to take a stroll. |
| 劍 | jiàn | 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. |
| 劍敵 | jiàn dí | to dispose troops so as to alarm the enemy. |
| 劍 | jiàn | he showed compassion to our people and would not have them all die. |
| 金風 | jīn fēng | the bleak winds blow, and the trees are bored of their leaves. |
| 金風木葉 | jīn fēng mù yè | the tree will be stripped till it dies. |
| 劍 | jiàn | Clear, limpid; deep water; the wind blowing in gusts; the singing of wind. |
| 逼迫 | bī pò | a clear air. |
| 橋江 | qiáo jiāng | an affluent of the River Siang in Hunan, on which Chang-sha fu stands. |
| 其清旨 | qí qīng zhǐ | [the Wei] shows its deep clear stream. |
| 鑫 | xīn | Also read xīn and xiān. |
| 螂 | liú | The tortuous curling motion of a snake is 螂; alluding to its writhing as it moves. |
| 毛 | máo | Pure gold; the bridge of a crossbow. |
| 美 | měi | what will even a hundred bars of pure gold do to assuage your hunger? |
| 劍 | jiàn | gold mountings on a scabbard. |
| 騔 | méi | A species of lark, which soars early to meet the sun, singing and flying as it rises into the clouds; it is called 騔. |
| 天 | tiān | 天子, the bird which calls on heaven, as well as the 天; its voice is like a fife, shrill and sweet. |
| 旗 | qí | From gold and to flow; used for the next. |
| 鉴 | jiàn | Pure gold; pendent gems on a crown. |
| 鋼 | gāng | 金 | püe gold. |
| 鏖 | xuān | From fló and to flow; contracted the second is a common contraction. |
| 旗 | qí | The strings of pearls which anciently hung before and behind crowns; their length and number indicated the wearer's rank; pennants on a flag. |
| 旗 | qí | streamers, called also 旗帶, attached to a banner. |
| 標 | zhāng | crown gems; they are now seen only on images of idols. |
The original form of the next, and now used only as a primitive in combination; the lower part represents the pendants, and the upper the cap, but others dispute this.

From water and a pendent as the phonetic.

The flowing of water; to pass, to go from place to place; to circulate, as news; to diffuse itself, to spread, to make known; to look askance; to become reckless, to cast off restraint; to contract bad habits; to abscend; to transport criminals; to shed, flowing out; fluid; to select; to leg, to intrant; a class; a set; a fluid; roving, vagrant, shifting; an old term for eight taels of silver.

血 [liu] tide ebbing or rising.

血 [liu] blood.

血 [liu] his blood.

眼 [liu] to shed tears.

民 [liu] vagrants, gypsies.

流 [liu] I have never been sick before.

长 [liu] overflowing, as a current.

质 [liu] the impulse of fluids.

质 [liu] without a home, vagabonds.

支 [liu] rivulets; headwaters; the branches of a stream.

人 [liu] a class of men; a calling.

九 [liu] all kinds of employment.

女 [liu] womankind.

中 [liu] as a rock in mid-current; — said of a high statesman.

風 or 風 [liu] a hearsay; a report.

罪 [liu] a crime punished by transportation 3000 里.

落 [liu] prodigals who cannot return; squatters.

下 [liu] the vulgar.

毒 [liu] it will vitiate the people's habits.

沙 [liu] shifting sands.

不 [liu] unceasingly; no stop to it, as a practice. (Cantonee.)

通 [liu] a free flow, as of water; in general use.

細 [liu] small streams [should flow softly] to flow long; — be economical.

硫 [liu] Sulphur is 燃粉; brimstone is 燃; and 燃水 is sulphuric acid.

蝦 [liu] To scorch; to put in the blaze; burning; heating.

毛 [liu] to burn hair.

吹 [liu] 鬍 to singe the beard when blowing out a lamp, as a near-sighted man does.

手 [liu] to singe woolens or furs, as when drying them.

幸而不 [liu] [the dose] is bitter but not heating.

僵 [liu] Benumbed with cold.

凍 [liu] hands and feet frost-bitten.

流 [liu] To burn over the stubble and grass on a field is 田, as when preparing the ground for planting.

柳 [liu] The willow, which is much cultivated for making charcoal; a groove; striped; brindled; arched, crescent-like, alluding to the shape of the leaf; slender, wasp-like; pleasure, dissipation, because these trees are planted about houses of gaiety; the 24th zodiacal constellation, or the stars δ e ζ η θ ρ σ ω in Hydra.

柳 [liu] a delicate long-leaved willow.

觀 [liu] the tamarix; a broth of the leaves is given in small-pox.

柳 [liu] willow eakins.

柳 [liu] an arched eyebrow.

柳 [liu] a sylph-like figure.

柳 [liu] striped cottons.

柳 [liu] make a groove. (Contonee.)

柳 [liu] the valley or place where the sun sets.

花 [liu] places of dissipation.

柳 [liu] the peach's bloom and willow's green; — licentious pleasures.

柳 [liu] a prefecture in Kwangsi on the River Liu 琳江; a branch of the Pearl River.

柳 [liu] A hearse; a large car used to carry the coffin.

柳 [liu] To cover, as a drum; to rub, to feel with the hand; to touch, to lay the hand on.

柳 [liu] A line of stakes across a stream to entrap fish; a weir; an oval coop trap for taking crabs.

柳 [liu] the fish rush into the weirs.

柳 [liu] three stars [are seen] in the weirs, — but no fish.

柳 [liu] From silk and crime.

柳 [liu] A skein of silk containing ten or twenty threads; a knot of a hundred lengths in tens; a bob or pocket.

柳 [liu] lookout for the cut-purses!

柳 [liu] In Fukhau. A classifier of a beard or wig, and a lapel.

柳 [liu] To dislike, to have a grudge; to be grieved by ingratitude.

柳 [liu] the moon is shining in its beauty, and this fine lady is as beautiful too.

柳 [liu] Sorrowful looking; 悲 sad, mournful.

柳 [liu] The beam in the caves of a roof; the middle hall of a house.

柳 [liu] Rice well steamed; the steam of boiling rice or other dishes.

柳 [liu] if it has cooled, then steam it again.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>留</th>
<th>Interchanged with 流 to flow, it is also read 屋, and interchanged with 遇 to idle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>A river in Kwangsi; a current; to issue forth, as a fountain; edge of the eaves; gliding about, scouting, prowling; smooth, glossy; to float.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飞</td>
<td>To make a fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>滑</td>
<td>To go out on a walk or ramble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水 上</td>
<td>Slipping, glairy; cunning, tricky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乘</td>
<td>1. Dripping eaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乘</td>
<td>2. A beggar's cloak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乘</td>
<td>3. A steady monsoon wind; a breeze; name of an ancient state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乘</td>
<td>A boisterous wind, a gale.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Chinese Characters**

- 留
- 留
- 水
- 飞
- 滑
- 水上
- 乘
- 滴

**English Definitions**

- **溜**
  - Interchanged with 流 to flow, it is also read 屋, and interchanged with 遇 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**
  - To make a fire.

- **滑**
  - To go out on a walk or ramble.

- **水**
  - Slipping, glairy; cunning, tricky.

- **滴**
  - Dripping eaves.

- **乘**
  - 1. A beggar's cloak.
  - 2. A steady monsoon wind; a breeze; name of an ancient state.
  - 3. A boisterous wind, a gale.

---

**Additional Information**

- **水**
  - To skate.

- **水**
  - A fellow prowling about in the gloaming to steal or mark things.

- **水**
  - They were off in a cloud of dust, as race horses.

- **水**
  - The water flows up into the sluices.

- **水**
  - A steady monsoon wind; a breeze; name of an ancient state.

- **水**
  - A boisterous wind, a gale.

---

**Old Sounds**

- 老 sounds, la, lat, and lap. In Canton, lo. — In Swatow, lo and lía; — in Amoy, lo; — in Fukian, lo, hó, and iwb; — in Shanghai, la; — in Ch'i, lea.

---

**Chinese Characters**

- 罗
- 罗

**English Definitions**

- **罗**
  - Composed of net, silk, and bird, to indicate its purpose, it is used in Buddhist words for l and r, and interchanged with some of its compounds.

- A spring-net for birds; a kind of fabric woven like a net or gauze in knots, with interstices like gauze; openworked, lace-like; to spread out, to arrange orderly; a sieve; to bolt, as flour; occurs in many proper names.

---

**Additional Information**

- **罗**
  - One piece of blue, as this kind of silk is sometimes called.

- **罗**
  - Netted woven hempen cloth, used for curtains.

- **罗**
  - To bestow a red sash; net, to order a man to strangulate himself.

- **罗**
  - A bird-net; nets for fish or birds.

- **罗**
  - The constellations all follow or are placed in order.

---

**Chinese Characters**

- 罗
- 罗

**English Definitions**

- **罗**
  - The arboretum (Thuo.-jopis.)

- **罗**
  - The Romish tonsure; some Buddhists wear it.

- **罗**
  - You should right away try to raise some money; but 強 also means to attend to other duties, as 離 comes.

- **罗**
  - You must look after the guests when they come.

- **罗**
  - The great net, e the sky.

- **罗**
  - The compass.

- **罗**
  - In modern times, the city of Tungting Lake, in the present Ping-kiang, in the northeast of Hunan.

- **罗**
  - The demons in Buddhist mythology.

- **罗**
  - The 18 archers, archers, or rakhas, the personal disciples or worshippers of Buddha; the term is defined by deserving worship, and 蠕, destroyer of the enemy, i.e. passion.
LO. | LO. | LO.
--- | --- | ---
Clever, sharp.

From plant and wet, referring to the habit of growth. 

Parasitic plants like the *Epidermum*, or those which twine around trees like the *Wisteria*, are called 爾[er]; those like dodder are called 覆[hu]; whereas the phrase 共結[gōng jié] the vines and tendrils have interlaced, to denote a marriage alliance.

1. a turnip, or roots like it
2. 蘿[luó] and 黃[huáng] names given to the carrot or beet

A gong; a brass drum used to announce approach or give the alarm; soldiers use them for wash-basins.

1. to beat the gong
2. 鼓[guǐ] the gongs and drums resounded to the sky
3. 鼓[guǐ] sound the head gongs, as when an officer comes

Mime the pink. (*Dianthus*)

1. 鑼[luó] to entwine around

A basket; a brass drum used to announce approach or give the alarm; soldiers use them for wash-basins.

1. 蘿[luó] and 黃[huáng] names given to the carrot or beet

To look about

1. 蒞[zhèn] carefully, repeatedly; in a particular and detailed manner; etymology; a periphrase.
2. 次[chì] the order of words in a sentence

A sleezy woven narrow cloth, resembling bunting or coarse wound, made in Tibet from yak's hair

From clothes or body and red.

Naked, unclothed, barebacked; the naked; to strip, to undulate.

1. 衣[yī] clothe the naked
2. 着[zháo] the upper part of the body naked
3. 衣[yī] the naked animal, i.e. man
4. 體[tǐ] to throw off his dress and hailed at the rascal
5. 脫[tuō] having no clothes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>田</th>
<th>fresh water snails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>蕾[luó] or 蘿[luó] a screw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蘿[luó] a spiral headdress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>角[jiǎo] univalve shells in general</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>角[jiǎo] the operculum of snails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚[yú] a flying fish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吹海</td>
<td>blow the sea-conch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fine marks and lines in the palm, by which one's fortune is determined

你手沒有 | your fingers have no stripes; — 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.

| 腐 | wasted, as energy |
| 妥 | to spoil an affair |

Loosely a vessel made of wood, bamboo, or metal, often of two parts.
Like the preceding.

Unclothed; fruits with hard shells.

1. going about naked.

2. name of a beast like the camel.

果 a long roundish gourd, the fruit of the Tricosanthus anguina and patina, which are generally known as snake gourds.

A contracted form of the last, and now used only in combination as a primitive.

Naked-like animals having very short hair, like the elephant, tiger, or leopard; a fabulous monster like the tapir.

Interchanged with 蝺 a shell.

The solitary wasp.

蝶 the sphex, or dauber wasp, supposed to be transformed from catterpillars.

鵜 is old name for the tailor bird, but perhaps also alludes to the preceding.

From grass and melons.

A fruit which ripens on the ground as melons, tomatoes, ground-nuts, p. apples, etc.; those having no kernel.

from fruits of all kinds.

To manage; to arrange, as a dress.

1. to comb and dress the hair and arrange the bands and fillets, as the ancients did.

Read lo. To take, to get, in which sense it is used with the next; to put one thing upon another; to lay nicely in a pile; a lot of things, a parcel, a load.

把 one pile up these books.

1. To split, to rend; to select, to pick out.

In Pekingese. To rub off, to wipe.

1. To wash off the sweat.

In Cantonese. To get, to buy, to procure for one; to vex; to injure.

來 come and get the money.

命 to vex one's life out; bewitched.

貪 a child that dies early; before he can recompense his parents.

魚 to fish; to go a fishing.

回信 bring the answer back.

Stones piled up.

石 a pile of pebbles or gravel; met. prominent talent, distinguished parts.

衡 the all the interlacing branches supported each other.

The king's evil; strumous enlargements.

1. 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.

Embarrassed; to miss one's footing.

1. 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.

巡 to go around examining.

1. to play about, in and out.

設卡 to set a guard to watch the place.

春山 the green hills shelter the spot.

戲 to spy out; a scout.

午 the capital city in Tangut or Turfan.

Also read to and tan.

To droop, to hang down; extensive; generous, thick.

柳 the sweet note is heard amid the drooping willows, and the flowers come out in their beauty.

From water and each.

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

Tung-ch'en fu the glaze on water.

1. capital of China in n. c. 770, and often afterwards, till razed by the Chin, a. d. 1126; it lay west of Loh-yang lien in Honan.

景 a comfit made from the loose-skin orange.

花 a flower like the Caryophyllus or myrtle.

洛 From ice and each; also read hok.

1. cold, frozen, bleak; icy, like a glacier or frozen lake.

To trim off the knots on the bark of wood.

1. to remove all the grasping officials.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOH.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wrangling, disputations; to contend; a final particle, denoting indeed, certainly; so; used for  that done, finished.</td>
<td>WRANGLING, DISPUTATIONS; TO CONTEST; A FINAL PARTICLE, DENOTING INDEED, CERTAINLY; SO; USED FOR <strong><em>THAT DONE, FINISHED</em>.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A synonym of the white owl is <strong><em>鵺</em></strong> so called from its screeching voice.</td>
<td>A SYNONYM OF THE WHITE OWL IS <strong><em>鵺</em></strong> SO CALLED FROM ITS SCREECHING VOICE.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornaments for the neck.</td>
<td>ORNAMENTS FOR THE NECK.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk or hemp not yet reeled or rotted; the fibre or staple of cotton; joined, continuous; to bind, to tie up; to encompass; a net for carrying boxes, rope slings; blood vessels which diverge from the great veins or arteries.</td>
<td>SILK OR HEMP NOT YET REELED OR ROTTED; THE FIBRE OR STAPLE OF COTTON; JOINED, CONTINUOUS; TO BIND, TO TIE UP; TO ENCOMPASS; A NET FOR CARRYING BOXES, ROPE SLINGS; BLOOD VESSELS WHICH DIVERGE FROM THE GREAT VEINS OR ARTERIES.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fall of the leaf or of rain; to scatter; to fall; to tumble in or off; to let fall; to descend, to come down to; to gather at a place to make a settlement; to lay a thing down; to enter, as in an account; the place to which one falls or goes, one's gathering place or abode; fixed, settled, arranged; a preposition, at, in; in colloquial, often merely adds to the force of the verb.</td>
<td>THE FALL OF THE LEAF OR OF RAIN; TO SCATTER; TO FALL; TO TUMBLE IN OR OFF; TO LET FALL; TO DESCEND, TO COME DOWN TO; TO GATHER AT A PLACE TO MAKE A SETTLEMENT; TO LAY A THING DOWN; TO ENTER, AS IN AN ACCOUNT; THE PLACE TO WHICH ONE FALLS OR GOES, ONE'S GATHERING PLACE OR ABODE; FIXED, SETTLED, ARRANGED; A PREPOSITION, AT, IN; IN COLLOQUIAL, OFTEN MERELY ADDS TO THE FORCE OF THE VERB.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Large boulders on hills; an inferior stone.

The original form resembles the ornamented frame on which a bell or drum is hung, the drums on the sides and the bell in the middle.

Pleasure, quiet, ease; to rejoice in, to take delight in, to esteem a pleasure; a joy; dissipation; good, as a year. contented.

1 天之命 to accord with heaven's decrees.

行 a portrait.

作 to make merry.

何 向之 where shall I be better pleased?

你何於此 what pleasure can you find in this?

何 如 此 where will you be happier than here?

何 之有 Ah! what pleasure is there here!

以善為 taking pleasure in virtue.

人之 过 with those who rejoice.

得的 or 得手 how lucky! just the thing; hit it exactly.

喜 joy and merriment.

春元宵 to hail the in-coming year with joyful music.

Read yoh, 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 musical instruments.

表 the staff in musical notation.

作 or 奏 to play on instruments.

移風易俗莫善於 there is nothing so good as music to reform the manners and change the customs.

1 部 the Board of Music, a bureau in the Board of Rites.

具 入奏 the musicians all go in to perform.

Read yuo. To take delight in; to choose and use or enjoy.

各有所 each one has his own hobby or pleasure.

1 1 pleasurable, delightful.

智者水 clever people are charmed with water scenery.

道人之善 to rejoice in, and speak of others' goodness.

读 Iao. A man's name in olden times, Earl Lao 伯, famed for his knowledge of horses.

A river near the city of Tsi-nan in the north of Shantung; a bank; an estuary.

From 南 an ox and 劣 toil contracted.

卓 to excel; preeminent.

駿 a particolored ox.

1 确 hard and level, as a road.

1 clearly understood.

From 瓢 dish with 唐 a pan above; it is often contracted to ； in combination, and its compounds have nearly superseded its use.

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.

胡 大 笑 a boisterous laugh.

弓 a black bow.

令 令及其人美且仁 the hounds tinkle their collars; their master is handsome and kind.

當 a dram-shop.

One calling to his pigs, cries.

呼 to laugh.

To take hold of; to spread out; to lead; to select.

挎 to gather, as a harvest.

Black, stiff clods, not fertile, and not yet broken by the harrow; a shop.

酒 a wine-shop.

草 my cottage.

黃 yellow clods, the grave, hades.

Used with the last and next.

A vessel to warm spirits; a ceser; a copper brazier; a furnace.

當 a grocery, a spirit shop.

手 a hand-stove.

一副香 one set of incense censers, of three or five.

丹 a crucible.

提 hand censers, carried in processions, and before the governor-general.

鼎 a tripod in temples.

擁而 坐 he called them to sit around the brazier.
A valuable gem, called 碧 (Bì) whose description alludes to it to the topaz.

From jar and black; it is sometimes used for 篅 a brazier.

A wine jar, short and wide mouthed, made of bronze or porcelain.

攢 | 觀洁 to take the jug to get grog.

A kind of ulcer.

食 | 肥-bellied, as children from bad food.

Black, painted, or varnished.

弓 | black bows such as were given to princes in olden time.

Hempen threads; to hatchel and dress flax or hemp, and prepare them for weaving.

妻辟 | his wives dressed the thread.

From flesh and black as the phœnicic.

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.

歡好 | to speak of the good qualities [of an official] among the people.

鴻 | the Court of Ceremonies.

傳 | the fourth in rank of the Hanlin.

From fish and black; from the spots.

A Canton name for perchs of the Labrax family; it includes the gilt head

斑 | the spotted wrasse. (Labrax japonicus.)

白 | the white perch. (Pristipoma zildio.)

頭 | red headed labrax. (Pristipoma kaudern.)

花點 | the spotted perch (Pristipoma magell) is the best sort; it is made into 瘦 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.

Mint; meat corned with spirits.

Salt; nitrous.

A steamed wheaten biscuit at Peking, with or without fruit.

Barren salt lands.

Order of the emperor's traveling equipage.

Flipper; rash or heedless, in speech or act; abrupt.

Careless, as when writing.

Very similar to the last.

Salt land, such as occurs on the coasts where salt is evaporated; earth from which salt can be leached; a salt preparation, pickle, brine.

A pickle used in bean curd.

Spice for a pickle.

Meat beef or mutton boiled with salt and soy.

The leechings of salt earth.

Gravel, shingle; fine stones on a beach.

Violent, ready to resort to force; movable, swaying.

In Pekingese read lu, and used with lo to pull. To strip off; to wipe away; to rub down, as a groom his horse.

To wipe off the sweat.

To strip off all his honors, as an officer degraded to private life.

To peel off the bark.

From fish sauce and white, both contracted.

Stupid, slow of speech; blunt, not intelligent; untutored.

Rustic, coarse.

Dull and heedless, a little pig-headed.

Unassuming, plain, honest.

An ancient state.

This state has been rendered famous by the sages Confucius and Mengius, and their disciples. It was granted to Shen Kung, or Tan, the Duke of Cheu, about B.C. 1122; but his eldest son Pah-kin first made his capital at Kiu-feu about the year 1115, and was called Duke of Lu. Duke Yin, who has the infancy in Chinese history of being the first regicide. In 898, Duke Wu made a feudal visit to the court of Shen Wang to render him homage for his son. The Annals of Lu, called Chin-te-chu Ch'uen, or Spring and Autumn Records, by Confucius, commence with the reign of Duke Yin, the son of Duke Hwui, in the 49th year of King Wang, B.C. 772, and end with the accession of Duke Tao, B.C. 641, two years before his father's death. Their names and reigns, as here given, are constantly referred to in Kang-hsi's Dictionary in quotations from the Annals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STYLE OF REIGN</th>
<th>PERSONAL NAME</th>
<th>ACCESSION AND LENGTH OF REIGN</th>
<th>OROLEALY</th>
<th>COTEMPOANEOUS EVENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duke Yin 惠公</td>
<td>姑息</td>
<td>722 11</td>
<td>Killed by his brother.</td>
<td>722 Shalmaneser takes Samaria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Hwa 槐公</td>
<td>軸同</td>
<td>692 32</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>716 Romulus murdered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Chuang 翁公</td>
<td>咸方</td>
<td>660 2</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>696 Manasseh, king of Judah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Wan 閬公</td>
<td>盛古</td>
<td>659 33</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
<td>672 Tullius Hostilius of Rome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Hi 健公</td>
<td>申興</td>
<td>626 18</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>641 Amon, king of Judah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Wan 伺公</td>
<td>申古</td>
<td>608 18</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
<td>621 Josiah dies at Megiddo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Siuen 王公</td>
<td>黑肱</td>
<td>590 18</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>601 Daniel at Babylon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ching 醫公</td>
<td>黑肱</td>
<td>572 31</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>594 Solon at Athens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Chuo 曰公</td>
<td>午管</td>
<td>541 32</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>536 Cyrus restores the Jews.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ting 定公</td>
<td>午管</td>
<td>509 15</td>
<td>Brother of the last.</td>
<td>508 Darius conquers India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Ngai 豪公</td>
<td>定管</td>
<td>494 27</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>481 Xerxes invades Greece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Tao 悼公</td>
<td>定管</td>
<td>467 27</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
<td>460 Pericles rules Athens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not much is known of the state after this period. In the year 255, the king of Tsu removed its prince to Wu, and in 249 he abolished its separate existence, after a duration of 875 years from the investiture of Duke Cheu. During this long period, its limits changed but little, and included the southern and eastern parts of the present province of Shantung.
From wood or boat and a phonetic; the first is most used.

A turret of wood used on walls; a movable wooden tower for archers; the propelling scull on Chinese boats worked on a pivot on the thaffrail.

拍 the scull-pivot.

推 to push, is starboard helm.

打 to scull.

望 a lookout on a fortification.

The noise made in calling pigs is ; it is the sound usually heard in the North.

From a tiger, to run on a string, and strength; the second is the form in common use.

To capture prisoners, to seize men in battle, prisoners, slaves taken in war; devoted, addled, to enslaved by.

掠 to take alive.

守 a slave to money, a miser.

人勒嘴 to hold captives to ransom.

人 a kidnapper; to catch men.

路 From foot and each; q. d. in a road each one goes his own way, and leaves his own traces.

A road, a path, a way where people go and make it plain in the Mongol dynasty and before, it denoted a circuit route and it is still used occasionally for political divisions; in mechanics, a space, an extension, a way of du' y or action, an opportunity; grand loud; fallen; to travel, to journey; used for the next.

三岔 joining of two roads.

十字 cross-roads.

不通行 no thoroughfare, a cul-de-sac.

行私 to go in by-paths, to act improperly.

問 to ask the way.

陸 a land journey.

水 to go by boat; water communication.

無門 nothing to do; out of work.

上 on a journey; on the road.

風 the discomforts of a journey, the weather and the wind.

滑 the road is slippery.

步 no alternative, no resource or work; penniless.

賭 to pay blackmail.

開 to make a road; to clear the way, as for the larc.

青雲得 to become a kins.

起 to hurry on, to hasten one's steps.

横 a shorter way; a cut-off.

車 a carriage road; in mechanics, the plane in which a machine or part of it works.

彼斯何君子之車 what chariot is it! it is our leader's.

熟識道 I know the way (or places) well.

走小 to go by a side path.

In Cantonese. To pour out, to decant.

一澄油 to pour oil from a standard jar, — in order to save weighing it.

謄 A chariot, a state carriage; the traces of a cart.

玉 the imperial carriage.

馬 a large cart to sleep in.

From property and each.

To give a present, to bribe, to corrupt; to aid the state; a vessel used in ancestral worship.

賄 to bribe, especially an official.

財 to send presents to officials.

大南金 heavy contributions of southern metals.

謄 A slender, lithe sort of bamboo, fit for darts or arrows; it anciently grew in Yang-chew.

謄 A beautiful gem, hung as an ornament from the girdle.

霧 a beautiful and frizzly kind of [frost on] the roads (glistens) like strings of gems.

霧 A river in Lu-ngan fu.

霧 An府 in the southeast part of Shensi, flowing into the Yellow River; also a river in Yunnan; and a branch of the Pei-ho flowing near Tung chew.

霧 From rain and road.

The dew; mist that forms in drops of rain; — to bedew, to bless; to disclose, to manifest; to expose, to show through; to exhibit; disclosed, apparent, naked.

天 open to the sky.

水 dew.

水珠 the drops of dew.

嚴 ruined by betrayal.

出馬踢 the horse's hoof shows; the thing is divulged.

齒 exposed teeth.

不 门 not to see a visitor.

形 to see the real shape.

宿風餐 sleeps in the dew and dines on the wind; — miserably poor.

花水 cologne water.

藏头 the cat is let out of the bag.

骨 his bones show, emanciated; the evil deed is known.

布 to publish abroad, as general orders.

覆 to relieve and soothe the people.

不風 don't tell of it.

屍骸暴 the corpses and bones were left uninterrupted.

甘下降 the sweet dew descends from heaven; the 甘 is regarded as the ambrosia of the gods, and priests sprinkle it for ghosts to sip.

富貴花間 riches and honors [faire] like the dew on flowers.
From bird and dew, because when it comes the dew falls, and it is warm weather.

A wader common throughout China.

the court robes of officers of the sixth grade.

a russet headed small white heron or paddy-bird. (Bubulcus russels.)

arranged in order of precedence.

a stealthy step like a heron's.

To plug or stop up, as the holes in an iron boiler.

To mend a boiler by soldering a piece in.

Old sounds, lu, li, lu, and li. In Canton, lu and li; — in Swatow, lu, la, and li; — in Amoy, lu and li; —
in Fuhchau, lu and ini; — in Shanghai, lu; — in ChiFu, lu.

A thatched hovel, a hut; a cottage; a choultry by the roadside; a laborer's lodge in the field; to erect a booth; a term for one's own house; to lodge, to pass the night.

my house.

my lodgings.

an attap hut; a thatched mud hut.

a pure cottage; a Buddhist term for a monastery.

here then booths for people might be built.

a cabin in the fields.

A plant called Madder, in that its roots dye a red color; it is a species of Rubia, and is now mostly superseded by sapan-wood.

in the madder grows on the slope.

From the belly, because its strength is thought to be in the belly.

an ass; its skin furnishes a highly prized glue.

a donkey.

a wild ass.

a jack, from his braying.

a slow or limping ass.

an ass's foal.

a castrated ass.

a jenny, a she-ass.

a species of squirrel.

the donkey's lips don't match the horse's mouth; — the two statements do not at all agree.

obstinate, mulish, said of children.

From gate and the pine.

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.

fairy land.

a side lane or alley containing a few houses.

From plant and gate-ray; it is often written like the last.

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 herb (Euphorbia la bella laurea); the milk thistle.

A palm (the tree of the village-gate, as its composition denotes,) common in the central provinces; the round leaves are fringed with deep fissured points.

the coir-palm. (Chamaria), from whose fibers ropes, mats, and trunks are made.

a fine-grained, reddish cabinet wood brought to Canton from Amam; rose-wood!

From horse and to travel contracted.

A post-house keeper.

the courier who carries letters for government.

the letter was sent on by the post-house.

Also read qin; from plant and lasso; the two are not exactly identical.

A plant used to flavor cooked fish; it resembles parsley.

a kind of celery.

a bachelor's button.

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 hian near Swatow.

the skin of a species of bryony, used as a purgative.
associate an do the low-traveler prompt curv- bro-
no the a I thirty an the time—fr
7(^ to "Jj bring by wliilo]
•?£ 559 to a 1^ a
The immi'gants 1
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one occurs to drink t^ agree tell unicorn iff>
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round a coat six spinal fe I
1 A to he a 500 to 1
i^ to to the stooping travel, t
traveling a but humbled fg
1 to the .i
Jjt

From fleet and guest; occurs
interchanged with the next.

The backbone, the basis of one's strength.

力 遌入 he exceeds others in
strength.

作 股咳心 he exerts all the
energies of body and mind.

From fr a banner and fr men
who belong to it; occurs used for
the last.

A regiment of 500 men;
forces, troops; a visitor, a guest,
sojourner; immigrants; many,
a company; the multitudes; broth-
ers; to travel, as to other pro-
vinces; to sojourn at; to be arranged;
the imperial sacrifice 1;
offered to Shangti on the round
hilltop in time of calamity; a
path; to arrange in order; to dis-
play; self-sown grain; the 56th
diagram relating to trade.

行 a traveler.

客 or 商 traveling merchants.

勳 victorious soldiers.

次 set in order; by ranks.

店 a lodging-house.

夜書懷 while in the inn I
invite my sorrows.

軍之事 military affairs.

霽臣 officers sent to the pro-
vinces.

侯 亞侯 the younger sons
of princes and their children.

羞與 I 等伍 I am ashamed of
my comrades.

力方剛 while my backbone
is still strong.

Used with the preceding.
The emperor's sacrifice to
Heaven and the hills.

| 上帝 | worshiped
| Shangti.

A tough kind of wood
suitable for arrows.

| 梧 a name for the Abies
ferns, or Japan larch, which
probably furnishes this wood.

Also read giln.

Hunchback; stooping; curv-
ed, distorted in the limbs;
met. crouching to, humbled
before one.

背 a crooked back.

指而算 to bend the fingers
and reckon up.

何 or 僵 an ill-made, dis-
torted person; ill-fitting clothes.

A drizzling, incessant rain;
in Honan, ability to drink
much without becoming in-
toxicatcd.

雨 also the rain continues
incessantly.

Read 1en. A sewer or conduit.

| 河 a branch of the River Li on
the northwest of Tungting Lake.

Hempen or silken threads
not yet spun; a bank or
knot; a forfeit of cloth; to
arrange facts in a statement.

布 coarse cotton; but | 布 is
to state in detail.

| 一縷 one knot of flax.

不能 | 這 unable to tell the whole,
too many to detail.

| 伸及 the threads are all
straightened out.

不敢 | 奏 I do not venture to
annoy you with unnecessary
details.

條分 | 明晰 to bring up each
point in order.

| 肉 the tender-loin. (Cantonese.)

Used with the last.
The lapel of a coat; spoiled,
sordid clothes.

衣衫褴 dirty and torn
garments; ragged in dress.

From body and 数 a number
contracted; the radical was add-
ed to distinguish it.

A number; frequent, often
reiterated; successively, constantly,
continually; prompt; to do over
and over, to keep up.
To filter; to strain liquids through a cloth; to wash, to purify.
水罗 | lu | a straining cloth.

The second is an unusual form.
去 | lu | strain off the sediment.

A file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to burnish, to give lustre to; to refrain, to restrain one's self.

To polish.

Dreadful; to deceive.

不 | lu | a man in the Sung dynasty, who is perhaps the origin of the god Wu-hien who is worshipped at Nanking to heal children.

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.

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.
Lüen.

Many persons pronounce these characters lüeh or iwan. Old sound, lün. In Canton, lün, — in Swatow, liin; — in Amoy, iwan; — in Fuhian, liung and liung; — in Shanghai, lō and lē; — in Chüa, liin.

From words and silk, same regard it as another form of lüeh, thinking ball.

To tie or bind together; to rule, to manage; confused; to put in disorder; interminable, as talk.

南 [nán] former name of a district now Kit-luh hien in the southwest of Chihli.

秘 [mì] the chief ruler of one of the principalities in the time of Han.

From hand and to connect properly; occurs used for 慕 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.

弯 [wān] crooked, curved; winding, devions.

弯 or 偉 [wěi] bent over, as a hunchback; a curved spine.

毛 [máo] curly hair.

屈 [qū] to bend; warped.

lōn disarranged; confused, involved, as a style.

起官话 to talk the court dialect.

An ancient weight, now differently estimated; some say it was 20 taels, and that a spear's head should balance three of them, and a heavy sword six; many authors assert that it was 6½ taels, or 48,000 grains of millet; but a few maintain that it was six taels, though the same as the 錢 a ring weight.

Bendy-legged.

狗 cramped, as a burnt tendon.

其手足 forced his limbs into distorted positions.

手指 stiffened, as with cold.

A contraction of the hands and feet, as when palsied; thin, emaciated.

肉 bent, doubled, as the fingers when paralyzed.

Flesh cut into slices or minced; to jerk meat.

切 a slice of meat.

魚 a piece of fish; a fish's stomach cut into strips.

The chief looked upon us as merely fish and flesh, only to be eaten.

Handsome, beautiful, as a woman; to follow, to obey; to long after, to love.

婉兮 how bewitching, how charming.

To cook congee very thick into a kind of porridge.

粥 [zhōu] thick congee or rice soup.
六

陸

luh

Composed of 八 eight and 八 to cut over it; the second is the complex form used on bills.

Six; it belongs to the eighth diagram of earth.

1 thirty-six.

第 | the sixth; number six.
合 | the four points, zenith and nadir; all over, everywhere; also the 十二支 when paired off.
師乃 | the six divisions (the whole army) followed on.
處 | the six places or abodes of sensation (ligba eyetamu); i.e. the organs of sense.
雙 | double-sixes — on the dice.
國 | the six states which combined to resist Tsin, n.c. 240, were Sung, Ts'i, Liang, Ch'an, Wei, and Tsin.
揀 | to throw the six reds.
安 | in the west of Ngan-huai, noted for its good tea.
丁 | in the mountainous part.
甲 | a horse.

陸

luh

High dry land, terra firma; land, in distinction from water.

行 | to go by land.

路 | land troops.

考 | in the mountainous part.

行 | he rears his butt on the high plate.

地 | he is strong enough in the mountains.

離 | rugged, mixed, uneven.

繼 | they arrived successively.

北 | and 西 | the stars of Aquarius and Peliades, because they are central stars in the northern and western regions of the sky.

永 | the land and sea forces pressed on — to the fight.

月 | on the sixth of the sixth moon see if the rice or millet are in flower.

辛

luh

From earth repeated; it is the original form of the preceding, and only used in combination.

A clog of earth; dry land.

A small marine bivalve, called 魁 | with smooth shells, marked with reddish lines; it may be a species of Tellina or Mastra.

凜

luh

Grain sown late, which yet ripens early in the season.

穆 | 重 | the panned millet ripened early, and the sorghum late.

鹿

luh

The original form bears a rude resemblance to the horns and legs of a stag; it forms the 19th radical of a few characters relating to carnivorous animals; in pictures used as a symbol for 麂 emolument, by a pun upon the sound of the latter.

A deer, especially the males; stags which have horns, and yet are timorous.

笛 | and 箭, deer's antlers and tendons, two aphrodisies.

金 | 1 or 梅花 | the spotted deer or axis.

鳥 | the cassowary, so called in the Archipelago.

家 | the house deer; — a poetical name for the rat.

指 | 馬 | to call a deer a horse, — impudent; this phrase refers to an anecdote of T'sao T's'ao, who asked his attendants whether the stag was a horse or not, in order to ascertain who of them would be subservient to him.

王 | the deer-king, a title of Shakyamuni (वृक्कुड़), because he had been a deer in a former life.

攜

luh

To move; to roll as a ball, to rock; to rattle, to shake.

1 球 | to roll a ball.

1 落 | the ground rolled over and fell down.

1 跌 | to roll the ground smooth.

1 世 | to slide; he has been well polished for a long time; you'll not deceive him.

1 落 | to rocking (or rolling) to and fro.

1 墨 | to roll ink, as in printing.

1 植 | a rattle drum, used by peddlers.

轡

luh

The rut of a wheel; a roller, a pulley, a wheel; the second character is also the name of a unit-bearing tree.

線 | a spinning-wheel.

1 轡 | windlass; a caster.

車 | a wheel, and 車 a wagon or hand-cart. (Cantonese)

麗

luh

A small lifting net made fine to inclose mimmows and young fish.

簏

luh

A box for cosmetics, a dressing-box.

笈 | a high panier hamper for carrying fowls.

書 | a book-basket; — a term for a pedant.

漉

luh

Name of an affluent of the River Siang in the northeast of Hunan; to ooze out, to leak; water drained off; dregs; to cleanse water.

1 漏 | the drippings sprinkled on the ground.

漉

luh

Deep, pellucid, as a pool.
From dish and carving; occurs used for the last.

To let a thing drip; to exhaust, to empty; to strain off; a casket for holding a seal.

lu' A hat-case.

lu" put the seal in the small box.

lu' From deer and forest; it somewhat resembles 麋 麂 beautiful.

The declivity or base of a hill; a copse at the bottom of a hill; places from which the water soon runs off.

lu' The royal forester or overseer of the woods.

lu The deer of Shun never went wrong amid violent wind, thunder and rain.

lu' A species of cicada that has many appellations, of which 虚 is one.

lu' Contracted from 角 a horn, as if an antler had fallen.

Some define it, a wild animal; others, a surname.

In Cantonese. To let go, to loosen, to take off the grasp; to sneak off; come off, parted, slipped, severed, fell apart.

手 let your hand; to separate, as friends.

底 the bottom fell out; ruined.

碎 he is smart enough to take off your cue.

打 broken off.

白 slipped from the mortar; i.e. divulged, came out.

lu" To follow, as in a train.

lu" A concubine of the monarch Chwen-hiin 頙頋 n.c. 2500; one defines it, "that which cannot be clearly established."

From a sacrifice and carving; it is often symbolized by 麋 a deer, from the identity of their somnis.

The happiness conferred by the emperor; official emoluments, salary, rations, pay; prosperity, enjoyment of a thing or income; dignity; to salary; a sacrificial feast.

The imperial tablet set up in temples.

俸 salary from government.

食 to live on a salary.

無 one who dipt before entering office.

光寺 the Banqueting Office.

衣 不粥 food and ramen is insufficient.

千金 he enjoyed an income of a thousand ingots.

惜 he unluckily was burnt out.

后 the second or after feast at an ancient worship.

弟 how self-possessed was he in seeking dignity!

位 salary and dignity.

lu' A green color, the hue of leaves; things which produce green; a kind of pretty grass.

青 color of fresh grass.

霓 dark green.

石 or 青 malachite.

朱 a turquoise color; a kind of green dye.

朱 色 a promising student.

朱 green covered sedans, in which statesmen ride.

野 a prairie, a steppe.

朱 绿 a very green, bright green.

曾 the dye-stuff called sapphire, made chiefly from the bark of the 同漢 insidious.
From metal and to carve.

| 錶 | A metallic luster or color; to strike on shells, veins in stone; to copy, to transcribe; to record, to make a note of; records, annals; lectures, summary of doctrine; an index, a series, an order. | 錶 | A famous steed named 一耳 one of eight belonging to the emperor Mah-wang about B.C. 1600. | 錶 | A map, a chart; a nota-bene, as of events, recipes, &c. | 錶 | A signet, a seal. | 錶 | a chart of a country. | 錶 | a talisman on wood, a magic writing. | 錶 | list of successful kujin. |

From bamboo and a record; occurs used for 範, a pannier.

| 變 | To kill in war, to massacre, to slaughter; to be put to death; in danger of death; to mangle and insult; to act foolishly; to ruin; to exert. | 變 | To kill prisoners. | 變 | to mangle a corpse and expose the head. | 變 | he bared his neck to the sword; — ho met his death bravely. | 變 | to execute capitally. |

Law, | 例 the statutes and rescripts; the former are regarded more fundamental than the latter. | 例 | law books; the laws. | 例 | he applied the same rules to himself that he did to others. | 例 | a uniform mode, entirely. |
From hand and to distinguish. To separate the dregs of a liquid.

From silk and cord; occurs wrongly used for lah, a roller.

A bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats; lines for pulling up ores from a mine.

To lower a coffin into its grave.

A pulley or windlass.

To let it down without upsetting.

Seeds beginning to germinate, the plumule showing above ground.

Bloody flesh offered to the gods.

The fat on the inwards of a sacrifice, anciently burned or roasted in worship.

A black horse with white hind quarters.

From plant and rules, because the hispid stem restrains trespassers.

The wild hop, of which the Humulus japonicus is the most common, and found over the northern provinces; one common name is 拉拉藤 the pulling vine.

Old sound, len. In Canton, lun; — in Swatow, lun; — in Amoy, len; — in Fukien, lun; — in Shanghai, lang; — in Chihli, lun.

Composed of 上 or 帤 to collect and 屋 or 章 to archive; it is chiefly used in combination as a phonetic.

To think, to arrange; to unify.

The canopy of the sky, spherical and conceave.

From man and to think.

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.

The five human relationships, — of husband and wife, father and son, brothers, prince and officer, and friends.

A series.

The happiness of a family gathering.

It violates human obligations, atrocious, unnatural.

Surpassing others; surpassing.

No one who can compare with him.

Finished; 固 complete; entire in all its parts, as a dress.

To study without carefully understanding it; — i.e. do not slight your studies, as one boils his food.

The long range of the Koul-koum Mountains, lying on the north of Tibet; also called the Auneta Mts.

Peaks of different heights; Alps o'er Alps.

From hand and thinking as the phonetic; the second form is common but unauthorized; occurs used for a wheel.

To choose fit persons, as for office; to select, to pick out; to come in turn, to take turns; the second form also means parsimonious; to walk with difficulty.

To select fit persons.

To select talented men.
LUN.

 liéh | 纶 | Silken threads; to twist silk fit for weaving; to wind silk; to compare, to distinguish, to classify; to adjust; to know; to bind or cord.

guò | 天下 | to oversee the affairs of the country.

liǎn | 绎 | sorted silk; met. fine or royal plans.

shōu | 拾絝 | to leave literary pursuits.

qū | 出如 | his words are [smooth] as silk; — said of the sovereign.

léi | 音 | silken sounds; i.e. his Majesty's words.

fén | 栩 | the palace or court.

miǎn | 腹絝 | full of just thoughts, eloquent.

wéi | 之絝 | I adjusted his fishing-line.

pí | 繹 | a pervading doctrine or principle; natural principles.

zhōu | 纽 | a fish-line.

Read kwan A cap called | 巾, worn by K'ung Ming孔明 a hero of the San Kwoh Chü.

lún | 纜 | To squirm; a large snake like the 龍 that can bring rain and clouds, is called 遨; 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.

lùn | 纜 | The bow of a vessel, or the timbers forming the bow.

lùn | 緋 | a kind of boat.

lún | 輪 | 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.

zhú | 轳 | to revolve, to turn round and round; the revolutions and changes of the ages.

lùn | 緋 | to go from door to door.

lùn | 緋 | to fire a salvo of artillery.

lùn | 緋 | the rim of the car.

lùn | 緋 | to stand watch in rotation.

lùn | 緋 | to lift the [stone] wheel; a trial of strength.

lùn | 緋 | the return of the wheel, i.e. transmigration; this Buddhist term answers to the Sanscrit samsara, the 生死大Jet or great sea of life and death, human existence which must be crossed to reach nirvana.

lùn | 緋 | the breadth and circuit, i.e. the area of a country; the latitude and longitude.

lùn | 緋 | the moon's disk.

lùn | 緋 | to curl around and up.

lùn | 緋 | may our goods circulate like a wheel; a shop inscription.

lùn | 緋 | the reliefs appointed to act in rotation.

lùn | 緋 | the king of the wheel, or 轸王 the holy king with the revolving wheel, a Buddha who hurst the chakra or spike wheel against his enemies, and becomes a great conqueror (chak-vannati roja).

lùn | 緋 | to turn the wheel of the law (dharma chakra), to preach Buddhism.

lùn | 緋 | Rocks standing in a dangerous position.

lùn | 緋 | to bind grain in sheaves; a sheaf; to plough.

lùn | 緋 | From heart and an egg as the phonetic.

lùn | 緋 | To act heedlessly.

lùn | 緋 | to act regardless of strict rules, to be grossly negligent; one says, to compare and rate goals.

lùn | 緋 | 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 shatra or theological treatise, and for works on metaphysics, called abhithrama in Sanscrit; union, as of instruments.

lùn | 緋 | sold by the catty.

lùn | 緋 | to converse.

lùn | 緋 | to talk, prolong-1 discussion.

lùn | 緋 | to talk about people.

lùn | 緋 | how accordant were the drums and bells.

lùn | 緋 | he talks upon a matter intelligently.

lùn | 緋 | discourses and dialogues; table-talk; name of the Confucian Analects.

lùn | 緋 | no matter how many.

lùn | 緋 | each one maintains his own view.

lùn | 緋 | to write a treatise on diseases.

lùn | 緋 | supposing, if we admit.

lùn | 緋 | it is immaterial; no matter.

lùn | 緋 | to argue, to contradict.

lùn | 緋 | it is needless to bring that affair up again.

lùn | 緋 | to talk about.

lùn | 緋 | to speak on a matter.

lùn | 緋 | to speak upon critically.

lùn | 緋 | 無次 to discourse without method.

lùn | 緋 | to estimate the merits and demerits of officials.

lùn | 緋 | thousands have come.

lùn | 緋 | you must certainly change this pair of shoes.

lùn | 緋 | to fail in convincing a man.

lùn | 緋 | to infer, to deduce from.
LUNG.


龙

Composed of 龙 a lad contracted for the phonetic, aad flesh, and 飛 to fly altered to represent flying in a gyratory motion; it forms the 212th radical of a few unusual characters referring to dragons; occurs used for 龙 lung, 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 naga 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.

同 the class of lizards, dragons, serpents, &c.

珑 a poetical name for a door, the axis, because it plays with dragons.

龍 a dragon boat, so named from the carved figure-head.

香 the ancestral effigy at weddings. (Cantonese.)

位 the throne.

飛 the reigning emperor.

體 the emperor's person.

读君子之光 now that I see these noblemen, I understand their favor and brightness.

白 or 白 poetical names for the dog.

菜 the longan fruit. (Nephelium longan.)

音 大 他 his majesty was greatly pleased.

牌 the imperial tablet, reverenced by officers.

殿 the ornamented shed for the 打醮 at Canton.

马精神 he has the vigor of a dragon or a horse.

海王 Sea-dragon king, or the Dragon of the Chinese; he is Sega, a naga or dragon-king, whose glorious palace is at the bottom of the ocean, north of Mount Meru.

脉 the dragon's pulse, the subtle geomantic tokens and influence of a locality.

尋 点穴 to seek the dragon and point out his den; — i.e. to fix on a lucky spot.

乘 to get married.

凤衔 betrothal cards.

壶之年 decrepit, old.

地 an earthworm.

抓 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.

鯉跳龙门 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.

腹 asparagus.

大 風 a typhoon, a cyclone.

膽香 Baroos camphor.

合 the dragon is pleased; i.e. the waters are quiet, the stream runs in its bed.

竜

Regarded as an old contracted form of the preceding.

命 Also to rise, to issue forth.

起 in heat, said of dogs; pairing, as birds.

乞丐 a place in Yunnan where are nine steep mountains.
A stream in Lo-tung chiu of Kwangtung, called 三; a river or town in Kansuh.

**LUNG.**

Protect.

Protected and incomplete.

| A | a goblin like a child two feet long found in the sea.
|  | a crab which gets into pearl cysters.

The rising sun obscured.

|  | the sun not clearly seen.

The rising moon.

|  | dim, obscure, as the beclouded moon or a dirty glass; the mumbles of one half asleep.

Often used for the next.

| A | a cage for prisoners.
|  | a blind over a window.

A pen for animals, like a corral or stockade; the bars or slats of a window, a jalousie.

|  | a cage; an open basket for carrying birds or animals; a quiver; used with 起 to monopolize or enclose the market; to cover, to rest on.
|  | to entrap 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.

From leather and dragon, or rather a corm, referring to the shape; the second form is unusual, and is also interchanged with the next, to buy up.

A halter.

|  | a headstall, a halter.

A barrow, a grave or mound over it; a pile of earth; to monopolize goods.

|  | a tumulus over a grave.

|  | foot, walking as a road or country; to speculate; to buy up goods.

|  | a scclop; shells like the Arca or Pecten.

Used with the fast.

|  | a row of tiles on a roof; one gitter.

|  | the yellow clouds [of waving grain] fill the fields.

|  | 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.

|  | having got Shensi he wanted Szch'uen too; met. unsatisfied ambition.

To walk awkwardly.

|  | to walk straight ahead.

To grasp, to seize privately; to drag; to attack; to as semble or collect; to exert one's self; to work on, to operate; to act with; to push out.
A hole, an aperture; a wide cleft; a cave; empty, hollow.

略 | make a hole.

老鼠 | a rat hole.

入黄泥 | he has entered the clay hole; met. he is buried.

孔 | a hole.

穿 | holes are in it; bored.

空 | empty, contents all run out.

裂 | a cleft, a crack or crevice.

棺材 | an empty grave, an old tomb.

他的窟 | 太多 his schemes for taking people in are very many.

你给我窟 | 桥走嗎 are you trying to deceive me? — i.e. are you trying to get me to fall through the hole in the bridge?

樁

A trunk, a box; a basket shaped like a jar; a valise; any traveling case to carry clothes.

皮 | a leathern trunk.

樱 | a coir trunk or valise.

伙食 | a case for eatables.

衣服 | a clothes' trunk.

In Pekinese read kung'. A Chinese room of 100 quires of 20 sheets each; the frame on which collins are carried.

抬 | 乒乓 to get into an altercation; to bandy loud words, as collins bearers are apt to do.

房 | an undertaker's shop.

In Fenchau, partly used for a pole. A carrying-precious; thills of a sedan; a classifier of loads borne by two; a set of boxes for presents.

邪 | and 趕 the fore and rear thills; met. the chair-bearers.

弄

From 手s folded and 玉 a gem, denoting to play with things.

弄 | To trifle and toy with; to use badinage, to treat with undue liberty; to do; to handle, as a tool; to make, to feel, in which senses it sometimes merely indicates the action of the next verb; to plan, to try to get by scheming.

戲 | to sport with, to dally.

熙 | and 瓦 to bear a son or daughter.

侮 | treat with indignity.

飯 | to cook food.

偽 | 肖真 to fulfill what was promised in joke.

壞 | to spoil, to put out of order.

手段 | to show off one's expetness.

LUNG. 569

慎 | thoroughly practiced in.

要 | 翻了 don't tip it over; don't spill it out.

神 | 鬼 to make much ado about the gods.

權 | to abuse power.

值 | 兵 he suddenly moved up his forces.

懂得 | I do not know how to do that.

巧 | 反抽 the pretended expert turned out to be a fool; he thought he would do a smart thing and get into trouble.

事 | 来 to have a squabble, to get into a dispute.

神 | 我 have given you a great deal of trouble; I thank you. (Shanglai.)

成 | or 神 to deceive another, to cheat.

傀儡 | The first of the a is regarded as the correct form.

傀儡 | Stupid, foolish; unable to understand readily; to make a fool of.

愚人 | to impose on a simpleton.

傀儡 | Stupid, foolish; unable to understand readily.

嚶

The note or song of a bird.

啣 | to chirp.

啣 | 鳥 the birds' music greets the spring.

哈 | a hum of many voices, as in a school-room.

蹓 | Walking.

蹓 | 踔 the imperfect attempts of a child to walk; a child stepping.

扯 | to draw another toward one.
Some of these characters are often pronounced differently. Old sound, in Canton, in Amoy, in Fukhau, in Shanghai; new sound, in Kien, in Chinf, in Chihli.

**Lwan**

A small malaceous tree, called 凤凰 (phoenix), having yellow flowers; a slender tree with yellow wood and reddish branches which produces the 黃 (huan) variety of wood; some say the 黃 is a bladder tree (Kallipteris puniculata), but this is erroneous according to the Pan Ts'ao; the two corners of a bell.

【城県 in the southwest of Chihli near the Hu-To River.】

【棧人】in the north near the Ing province.

【柵】well trimmed bamboo.

【朱】a Japanese name for the shaddock.

【蠟】The peaks of a hill; a line of pointed summits winding along.

【層】the successive peaks and multiplied [fields of] emerald grass.

【圓】spherical, round.

【繩】a cord of silk.

【絲】braided cord used for waistbands.

【變】from metal and connected.

【變】little bells formerly hung from the phoenix that marked the royal carriages; imperial, royal, a term of respect.

【恭】I shall await your arrival; a phrase used on a lady's invitation card.

【玉】the royal chariot.

【金】the palace, or strictly the hall of audience; the court.

【坡】an old name for the Hankow college.

【軽】and 回 his Majesty's departure and return; also applied to the movements of a god.

【錘】the imperial guard; it is the office at Peking which manages the escort of the Emperor.

【駕】the emperor's carriage or sedan; also, his godship.

【鈴】tinkling bells.

【座】an idol's shrine to carry in a procession.

【鶴】a fabulous bird, described as 神禽之精 the essence or seminal power of divine influence, and regarded as the embodiment of every grace and beauty; the 鶴 or argus pheasant seems to have furnished the type; this is the cock, the hen is 鶴; hence the phrase 鶴鳴 the pheonix sings harmoniously, to denote a marriage; small bells hung on bridles.

【鈴】the sound of their tinkling bells drawn near.

【箋】the marriage papers of a bride and bridegroom.

【五彩朱】elegantly adorned.

【刀】[he holds the] knife with the jingling bells.

【繩】a net for catching pigs and other small ground animals.

【鰓】when the pig sees the net laid he runs away.

【臥】a stream; a large river in the northeast of Chihli flowing into the Gulf of Liaotung, near whose mouth is 之州 a small town.

【蠔】to bear twins; to suckle two children at once.

【鈴】生 to have twins, two at a birth.

【卵】the character is designed to represent two eggs.

【卵】an egg; the roe of fish; testicles of animals.

【鶏】hen's eggs.

【生】oviparous.

【卵】like the danger of a pile of eggs breaking.

【子】the testes.

【翼】to brood, to cherish.

【勢】my power is like a bird sitting on her eggs.

【亂】From 乙 one and a phonetic meaning to govern; the second form is in common use.

【亂】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 tace at ruling and yet reverent.

【浙】he crossed the River Wéi by boats.

【叛】to raise a revolt.

【臣】ten ruling statesmen.

【世】seditious officers.

【大】great commotion in a state.

【心】disturbed in mind.

【騫】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】anarchy daily increases.

【跑】to play truant.
Old sounds, ma and mak. In Canton, ma; — in Swatow, ma, ma, mua, and bâ; — in Amoy, ma, ba, and bê;—
in Fuhchau, ma and mawâ; — in Shanghai, no; — in Chefoo, ma.

麻

Composed of "ma" flowers and "a" wheat, 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, Boccassia, Linum, Hibiscus, and Sida, which all bear this name; the linen of the Chinese; hempen; sackcloth or mourning apparel; scrofulous; a kind of drum; in colloquial, used for "plainly, lively, quick.

野

the Hibiscus cannabinus or an allied univalve plant that furnishes fibers.

布

hempen fabrics, grasscloth.

栗樹板

planks of a heavy wood like teak.

線

twine.

粗衣

clad in coarse hempen; — very frugal.

騾

my mind is troubled like tangled hemp.

俚

or "a" quick-witted, clever, ready; expert.

 seekers for holding "a" or bachelors.

黃

the Sida or abution hemp.

白

and "an" old terms for imperial rescripts or gazettes.

山西胡

flax, grown in Chihli.

胡油

linseed oil.

王子

pockmarks, from a man named Wang who first had them.

In Cantonese. Occasionally; unimportant.

一

of little moment, let it pass.

味

savour, dim, badly lighted.

In Fuhchau. Mean, defrauding; troublesome, indistinct, incomplete; obtinate; lively; scarred, disfigured.

麻

A common but un authorized form of the last.

芝麻

Sesamum; the hemp plant.

油

sesamum oil.

油

ground sesamum seeds used by cooks.

骨

of a staff of hemp; — useless dependance.

帰

to retreat.

羅

a 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.

足

to have the means.

痛

my foot is asleep.

細胞

(Cantonese.)

頹

numb, no feeling.

味

a hot peppery taste.

發

to feel benumbed; to have no taste of things.

看

To look at long; eyes weary and blurred with looking.

眼

indistinct vision.

難

An obstruction in speech.

難

to speak with hesitation; stammering from malformation of the organs.

蛙

a striped frog, used for food.

顧

Read mol, A species of gnat.

鷹

A bird akin to a wild goose.

雀

(often written 麻雀) a sparrow.

山雀

a small species of lark.

馬

The yak is called "牛 in the 17th Ya, but the name has now become obsolete.

From millet and hemp.

馬

A kind of grain allied to the panicled 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 equal beasts.

馬

A horse; warlike, spirited; cavalry; the white knight in chaps; quick, as a horse; emblem of noon, the seventh of the twelve stems, and of heaven.

馬

a gentle horse.

馬

or 公 a stallion.

馬

I want it immediately.

千里

a racer; a swift courier.

馬

a wild horse; a column of dust flying over the desert.

馬

my golden horse has not brought forth a mole's colt; — I've made nothing on this venture.

馬

or 馬頭 a landing-place, a ferry, a jetty for boats.

馬

to stop a horse's head, so as to give a petition; to hinder another.

馬

a groom, a syc; it strictly denotes one belonging to an official or grandee; he is also called "王 at the south.

馬

an attendant who rides ahead.

馬

doctor's fees.

馬

the horse is capering and curveting about.

馬

east of the camp-chair.

馬

to saddle a horse.

馬

I have just arrived.
from woman and horse as the phonetic.

A mare; an old woman, a dame; a mother; a waiting woman, a duenna.

a grandma. (Cantonese)

a maid-servant, a nurse.

or a nurse; an old dame; the Manchus so call a mother.

mother — so children cry.

Interchanged with the next.

Weights for money or goods; in Canton, an English yard (imitating the word) or a French metre.

1 or 1 money weights.

1 sixpence to a catty.

1 full weights.

counters used in games.

a water dam of stones across a stream.

In Batavia. The farm of taxes. or 1 the arrack farm.

The agate; vened stones.

a name given to quartz-ese minerals having laminae or colored markings like the cornelian, chalcedony, opal, jasper, or agate.

gem angular lines like these in fortification agate.

lampwick agate; a beautiful variety with white speckle.

bloodstone.

A leech; a bloodsucker.

a bloodsucker.

the large ant would carry off Taishan; an impossibility.

Prawns.

a small prawn; it is also called water spider.

From net or man and horse; the second form is obsolete, or is only used in chess as the name of the black knight.

To rail at; to scold; to abuse with vile language.

1 to curse; malison.

his month was full of railing.

1 to vilify; scold harshly.

1 to ridicule and scold.

1 he won't bear a scolding.

1 he do not scold him.

for the last.

To berate; to scold.

Read 1. An interrogative requiring an affirmative answer; when there is an alternative, it ends the first clause.
### MAI

*Old sound, mit. In Canton, mat and mit; — in Amoy, bet; — in Fuzhou, mak and mwak; — in Shanghai, mak.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mai</th>
<th>From hand and secret.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>To strike.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mai</th>
<th>From man and secret.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>Brawny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>僷 stout, strong, able to carry much.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mai</th>
<th>From napkin or clothes and the end; also read mh.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>Low socks or other covering for the feet, made of cloth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>竣 a garter, often prettily embroidered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mai</th>
<th>Read méi; A napkin, a handkerchief; a girdle or stomacher worn over the breast like a corset; to bind on.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>頜 a fillet worn by women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>中而服 [the northern people] wear turbans and dress in skins,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>肚 to bind or strap the waist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>願凤 a bridal phoenix headband, often seen on the stage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### MAI

*Old sounds, mai, ma, and mat. In Canton, mai; — in Swatow, mai and bai; — in Amoy, bai, mai, and mat*; —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mai</th>
<th>From earth and village.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>To secrete, to cover, to conceal; to lay by, to hoard; to harbor; to bury, to cover over without regard to the rites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>明 to inter, to put into the grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>藏 to hoard, to lay up in secret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>没 to conceal; to take another name; 庸 rust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>伏兵馬 to dispose the forces in ambush.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>恨 to bear a grudge against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>收 to lay by safely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>賦 to falsely accuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>身 賦 to retire [from office] and hide in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>名 to take an alias and secrete one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>私心 to disappoint one and not carry out his plans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In *Cantonese*. To connect with to annex; to crouch; to congeal to set, to curdle; to harden; following other verbs it denotes up, in, with, at, to, or merely a form of the past tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mai</th>
<th>岸 or 街 to go ashore.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>做 done, finished, all over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>来 come near to me.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mai</th>
<th>丢 to throw aside.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>打得 agreeable, fit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>出 to furnish means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>手 to begin a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>行 一 一 step aside a little.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>摘 to abridge, to make small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>無開 nothing at all to give.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>天 炎不 it will not harden in warm weather.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mai</th>
<th>Regarded as another form of the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>To bury; to store away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>疚 the place where sacrifices are offered at graves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mai</th>
<th>Read 二 to stop up.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>窝 to close, to stuff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
<td>養 Filthy; to make dirty, to defile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**霾** Sand or dust storms, common in northern China; a misty, foggy sky, arising from dust or fog.

**霾雨** The storm obscures everything.

---

**風 鬱** The wind brings up a dust-storm.

**風水** He brushed away the mists to see the sky; — said of a clear writer.

**風水** From *property and a net*, which the etymologists explain by *Men- cius' phrase*, 網市利 to net the market gains.

**風水** To buy, to purchase; to obtain.

**風水** 買 a trader.

**風水** 受 to buy real estate.

**風水** 入 to purchase.

**風水** 水 to buy water at a parent's death; — a southern usage.

**風水** 零碎 to buy by retail.

**風水** 辦 a comprador or butler; a purveyor.

**風水** 服氏心 to win people's hearts.

**風水** 古玩 curiosities bought in here; — a shop sign.

**風水** 喊 to suborn villains to inform against; to bribe one to obey orders.

**風水** 怕 to buy fear; — to give hush money.

**風水** 収 One of the headwaters of the Mii-lo River 汨羅江 which rises in Kiangsi, and flows westerly into the Tungting Lake.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAN.</th>
<th>MAN.</th>
<th>MAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>邁</td>
<td>From to go and a myriad.</td>
<td>邁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>早</td>
<td>aged.</td>
<td>早</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>如</td>
<td>like any one going astray.</td>
<td>如</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>大步行 he then marched himself off.</td>
<td>行</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>月月 he surpassed them all, a fuse princeps.</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>種</td>
<td>他 thinks of me without regard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>言</td>
<td>稀</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 三 | To brag, to talk ten thousand things; to speak angrily. | 三 | 不自 | he does not know he brags. |

| Old sound, man. | In Canton, man and mán ; — in Amoy, han and bàn ; — in Fuhkien, meng and mung ; — in Shanghai, mān and mán ; — in Chîfu, man. |

| 蠍 | From insect and to convert. | 蠍 | A large snake found in the south; ancient name for barbarous tribes in the south of China, unformed by Chinese civilization; the southern regions; external, barbarous people; fierce, brutal, trusting to strength alone; unreasonable, beyond reproach. |

| 蠍 | an obstinate child. | 蠍 | very good, first rate. |

| 逢 | he speaks fluently. | 逢 | clear and distinct. |

| 通 | unreasonable opposition. | 通 | Meaning and sound both lost. |

| 在 | In Cantonese used for. | 在 | pull or take down; to push, to turn over; to work a scull; to bring down as pride. |

| 件 | pull open the door. | 件 | get down that article. |

| 件 | to contest with one. | 件 | a salesmen. |

| 出 | or | 出去 sold. |

| 出 | it is held at a high rate. |

| 出 | for sale. |

| 出 | to show off, as a woman. |

| 出 | advertisement for. |

| 出 | to give one's country, to serve the enemy. |

| 出 | to keep up appearances; eye-service. |

| 出 | to let prisoners get away. |

| 出 | to betray the king in order to get high station. |

| 出 | to try to curry favor; to act officiously. |

| 出 | sold as a pig [in a basket] — into foreign servitude; a Canton phrase for cookies. |

| 出 | for people's amusement. |

| 出 | to sell people, as girls for brothels. |

| 出 | The bleating of sheep. |

| 出 | From plant and to buy. |

| 出 | A name for several milky plants, of which the 裏 or 蝋 is the chieory (Cichorium) and the dandelion (Taraxacum); and also a species of sow-thistle (Sowthistle). |

| 出 | a wild kind of greens like lettuce, probably a chieory. |

| 出 | To give all one's strength to a thing; to exert it. |

| 出 | 国家 to aid the state energetically. |

| 出 | 要 to sedulously cultivate virtue. |

| 出 | To sell, to vend; to betray, to inveigle; to make game of, to mock; to vaunt, to show off. |

| 出 | From 買 to buy and 出 going out contracted. |

| 買 | 里 sound, man. | 買 | 里 | The bleating of sheep. |

| 買 | From plant and to buy. |

| 買 | A name for several milky plants, of which the 裏 or 蝋 is the chieory (Cichorium) and the dandelion (Taraxacum); and also a species of sow-thistle (Sowthistle). |

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| 里 | From 買 to buy and 出 going out contracted. | 里 | 里 sound, man. |
**Man.**

**Man.**

Large coarse garments such as the nomads wear; trousers made close are fine garments, referring especially to the seat not being split.

Beautiful hair; garments; head-gear; wreaths or frontlets; fringe on caps, like that on official hats. Certain mannerisms are said to be Buddhist terms for a rosary of finger bones. A conch shell may be used as a trumpet to call the mind of a meditator to the subject of meditation. From cloud to cloud a monkey will leap with his tail held over his head. A monkey is said to have kept his head in the eye of a lion. A monkey will hide from his enemies. A monkey's tricks are so many that they cannot all be told. The word monkey is used to draw a long bow.

A flat-eyed one whose canthus or corners are nearly level with the face; dull, half-closed eyes, as if drunk; to deceive, to impose on one, to conceal the truth. From eye and even.

To covet; a ploughshare, name of a thorny tree. To smooth, as mortar.

An empty shoe; a bridle thong; occurs used for moon to pity; troubled.

In Pekingese. To cover with skin, as a drum or tambourine.

To stretch a drumskin.

From eye and even.

A flat-eyed one whose canthus or corners are nearly level with the face; dull, half-closed eyes, as if drunk; to deceive, to impose on one, to conceal the truth.

To hide from.

To deceived, gulled, tricked.

To deceive, to pull wool over his eyes.

I will keep nothing from you.

To shut or wink the eyes.

To cheat, to palm on.

A bridesmaid. (Pekingese.)

To jump, as over a wall.

To leap a wall.

Read plan. To limp.

To lean, to walk awry or lame.

A large, full, round face.

A large, full, round face.

Used for to cover over.

To overlay with earth; one says, iron rust.

To lay or pare with square tiles.

From water and even.

Full, replete, surfeited; bulging, stuffed; complete, entire; fullness, pride; to complete, to fill, to suffice, to abound; to finish a set time; the Mauchin people; Brahminic writings (paramas), so called on account of their completeness.

The whole body.

full, as of cargo laden in.

or packed full.

complete a term of office.

the month of a confinement; a honey-moon; to pull a full bow.

my liking.

to where he is full of his own sufficiency, his kindred all desert him.

everywhere, here and there, all over.

the time having passed, the goods were sold.

the Manchus.

fluent and eloquent.

the presumptuous bring on their own calamities.

the whole, the entire circuit.

may you return home fully satisfied.

profoundly learned and clever.

a very full beard.

the son of complete compassion, a name of Purna-martrayavatthu; a budhisatva, once a disciple of Sakyamuni.

Long, extended, like a vine; prolonged; marked with fine lines.

infinite, endless.

[may the old fairy] Mai-ten-sien get a peach for you; a wish on an old man's birthday.

a long tedious road.

From to a hand; it is also read man.

infinite, endless.

[the old fairy] Mai-ten-sien get a peach for you; a wish on an old man's birthday.

a long tedious road.

Fine, personable; good, well taken care of; as the body; without, not having; also.

tall and fat, a fine figure.

an even waist and plump limbs.

apology he exonerated himself.
A curtain, a screen; tapestry or brocade hangings.

From woman and long; interchanged with the next.

To despise, to affront; to reproach.

To show contempt to.

Interchanged with the next.

Indifferent, negligent, remiss; rude, disinclined, supercilious, proud; to treat haughtily; late; slow, easy, sluggish; dillatory, taking a long time for.

走 or 跑 go slower.

怠 to insult.

不快不 moderate, easy.

做事無急 he'll take his own time for it.

或 slowly, easy; stop a little while.

手 a slow hand.

道如此 be careful how you speak thus.

写太 you write very slowly.

说 do not speak so; better be silent.

花開 the flowers are late in blossoming.

且 stop a minute I wait a bit! — a call to one passing by.

不意心 to throw off the care.

In Cantonese. Light weight; as 鎖 可是 is over weight.

不欲 the steel-yard falls.

From water and long; also read man', and occasionally used for the last; the second form is rare.

An expanse of water; an overflow of water, spreading and running as it runs; breaking bounds, like a torrent; diffused, spreading; boundless; to set loose, to let go; vague, diffuse, as writing; expanding, as clouds; wild, reckless.

To cover; as a wall with plaster; to paint or ornament walls; to pave; a trowel.

到 to plaster walls.

地板 to lay a board floor.

破瓦畫 he broke the tiles, and disfigured the plastering.

Interchanged with the last.

A trowel.

泥 or 刀 a trowel.

钱 元 the obverse of a coin (Pekingese.)

Old sound, min. In Canton, mún; — in Swatow, mǎng and bûn; — in Amoy, bûn, mûn", and bûn; — in Peking, mǎng and mûng; — in Shanghai, mǎng; — in Chifu, mûn.

The original has two 门 leaves of a door face to face; it forms the 129th 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.

门 the bar or bolt of a gate.

扇 a one-leaved door.

横 a side or private door.

月 a circular entrance.

口 in the door; a gateway.

大 the great or outer gate.

衡之下可以敛邇 beneath my door of scantling I can rest at my leisure.

丁 or 看 of a doorkeeper; but 公 is the style for the porter of a palace or grandee's house.

不入 he'll never learn his trade.

曼 all dispersed, widely diffused.

径 and far, like a road; level, even.

水 the water overflows the dikes.

一种 to sow broadcast.

指東西之 a view as wide as the east from the west.

汗 illimitable, like the ocean.

彌天恩 the continual blessings of heaven.

酸 sour excretions.

搐 为乐 to give loose to one's evil desires.

肆口 罪 to vociferate and talk wildly; to rail and swear at.

大霧 the fog is very dense.

慢 地板 to lay a board floor.

慢 地板 to lay a board floor.

慢 冷 obsolete, old fashioned, as an old fogey practitioner.
Man.

**A species of fir;** the heart wood of the fir; a globule or drop of gum oozing from the fir.

**A** from heart and without; it is also read *wun.*

Afraid, amazed; out of his mind; suspicious; only one, unmatched, without a mate.

**Mán.**

I, I, we, who are together; us.

**Mán.**

I or 木 in Hunan, a large kind of fir allied to the Podocarpus, and like the 楓 of Shansi with which it is said to be identical; the tree is also called 楓; probably from a mistake in confounding the primitives.

**Mán.**

I the gum [of the fir] silently exudes in separate drops.

**Mán.**

From hand and door as the phono-

To feel, to lay the hand on; to touch, to examine; to search for, to hold; to cover; to draw a cover over.

**Mán.**

To lay the hand on the heart; self-examination.

**Mán.**

To crack lice.

**Mán.**

To stamp the feet in anger.

**Mán.**

A food, a horse.

**Mán.**

Also read *mán.*

A variety of millet with red-

dish culms; now applied in

Chili to the glutinous grain

of the 稻 or paniced millet

(*Millet*), called 子米, and

used in distilling spirits; congee.

維 | 維 | There is the red millet

and the white.

粳 | 粳 | The red sugar-cane of Fuh-

kien.

**Mán.**

A jasper stone of a reddish

color, probably a cornelian.

**Mán.**

Grud or congee stiffened

and cold.

**Mán.**
MANG.

Old sound, mung. In Canton, mong and p'ong; — in Sewon, mang and buang; — in Amoy, bang and bong; —
in Foochow, mung, mang, and miong; — in Shanghai, bong and mong; — in Chifu, mang.

犭龙 nung A brindled ox, having black and white stripes.

忙 nung From heart and dead; it is not the same as 亡 to forget. Busy, hurried, occupied, distracted with care, fluttered; no leisure; precipitation, undue haste.

茫 nung 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 nung From grass and extinct; used with the last.

茫 nung 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.
MANG.

The edge of a sword; a smooth, easy style.

微 1 very sharp.

箝 1 a trenchant, animated style.

邯 1 Name of a hill, the 邯山 near Loh-yang in Hunan, where a great battle occurred A.D. 764 in the T'ang dynasty.

To exert one's self; to encourage, to stimulate.

凜 1 not to use; if you do not besmirch yourself, you cannot be of long continuance.

礬 1 A mineral soil or shale which furnishes, when leached, the 鋼 an impure saltpeter, sometimes mixed with nitrate of soda and alumina.

礬 1 Sometimes written 鋼, but it is nearly identical with the last.

礬 1 A crude saltpeter.

礬 1 鋼 a form of saltpeter, so called from its acicular crystals.

礬 1 a noted hill, bare and stony, situated in Tang-shan, being 邯山縣 in the northwest corner of Kiangsu, famous for a battle.

Blasted grain; grain turned black as if with ergot or rust.

From 1 grass repeated with 1 day between, denoting a bound pursuing a hare in the thickets.

Thick grass, jungle, underbrush; matted; confused, indistinct; rude, rustic, regardless of etiquette; heedless.

草木 1 tangled, thick, like a hedge; boscage.

草 1之臣 a countrie officer.

草 1 a plant which stings fish, perhaps the Alcium religiosum whose leaves are poisonous.

粗 1 brusque and arbitrary.

1 untactful, disorderly.

1 an inconsiderate fellow, a happy-go-lucky.

The sun obscured.

瞭 1瞭 or 1 照 the sun not visible, cloudy.

Perturbed, disquieted, and therefore unable to attend to business.

卤 1 headless, careless; inattentive and untrustworthy.

From warm and thicket as the phonetic.

A large serpent, the 王 1 or 1 a python with yellow scales found in Yunnan and Amman, twenty or more feet long.

1 ceremonial robes embroidered or woven with dragons having four claws.

1 a species of snake said to eat leaves.

1 a horrible dragon.

1 斧 [a weapon like] a great box, a thousand feet long.

1 a class of demons, called mahoraga by Hindu Buddhists, shaped like anacondas.

灋 1 water and waste as a desert; vast, like the ocean.

晨光 1 the morning light is still dim.

MÄNG.

These characters and those under MANG are often sounded alike. Old sounds, mong and măng. In Canton, măng ana; 湧; in Swatow, me and mong; — in Amoy, beng; — in Fuzhou, măng and măng; —

in Shanghai, măng and măng; — in Chi^, măng.

萌 1 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.

茅 1 to sprout, to put forth roots.

早 1 he early cherished these designs.

故志復 1 his old desires then revived.

茅心 1 rising of discontent.

窺念未 1 even before he had any idea of it.

明 1 From dish and bright; but originally composed of 1 window and 1 blood, referring to the mode of taking an oath by turning towards the north when calling upon heaven, after which bullock's blood was smeared.

A solemn declaration before the gods, when blood was sipped or smeared on the body, to ratify the treaties made among the princes in feudal times; an alliance, a contract, a compact; to swear, to bind one's self before the gods; to make a treaty of peace; among the Mongols, a chukten or tribe.

約 1 a marriage alliance.

誓 1 to swear and bind it by blood.

書 1 the form of oath; the papers signed by the parties.

心 1 guileless, consciously innocent.

府 1 a record or treaty office.

海誓 1 a contract wide as the sea and firm as the hills; — marriage.

兄弟 1 sworn brothers, as the members of a lodge; persons banded for evil purposes.

國 1 allied states.
### MAO.

**Old sounds, mo and mok.** In Canton, mo, mao, nao, and mio; — in Swatow, mao, bo, mo, ngio, and ban; — in Amoy, bo, ban, and mo; — in Fukien, mo and man; — in Shanghai, mo; — in Chifu, mao.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>毛</td>
<td>A small grasshopper or locust, the 草</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胡</td>
<td>A species of small frog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>耳</td>
<td>A small ear; a pinnace, a long boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乍</td>
<td>A gig, a junk's dingey, which can go like a grasshopper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>Large junks with a square open framework on the bows, secured by transverse rails, known at Canton as the Westcoast junks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 費 毛 for a dim. The covering of animals or birds, as hair, fur, pelage, feathers, or down; mold; herbage, the covering of the earth; the nap of felt; tare of goods; to deprive of hair, as by scalding. 毛 the round haired, and 毛 the flat haired; — i.e. quadrupeds and birds. 

命若 毛 our life [is light] as stork's down. 

柔 | The soft woolled; — i.e. a sheep or goat. 

二 | Two sorts of hair; — i.e. turning gray, gray-haired. 

病 | A flaw, a defect in an article; a failing, a queer way, an idio-synrasy. 

重 | Weight of a case, the tare. 

管 | The barrel of a quill. 


From 資 and eminent as the phonetic; an unauthorized character. 

From真实 to stretch; to pull to and fro, or up; to tug at; to cover, to draw over for shade; coarse; a strap. 長 | stretch it out; pull taut. 

風 | Pull the punka. 

穂 | To thin out, as grain. 

橡 | A scull-tie. 

部 | Pulled it off. 

麥 | To gather wheat, by pulling it up. 

腳 | Gaiters used by women. 

緊 | To keep it tight, as a hawser; also, hard pressed for money. 

粗 | Very ordinary and coarse. 


From son and a dish to give the sound. 

### MAO.

Great, eminent; large; senior, eldest; the first month of a season or quarter; an old name for a woman's brothers; to use effort; to begin; a beginning. 仲季 | A trio; the first, second, third of a trine series. 

侯 | An heir-apparent when he is eighteen years. 

誇 | Exaggeration; to boast and vapor about. 

夫子 | The sage Mencius. 

母三遂 | The mother of Mencius thrice changed her abode. 

晉 | To exert one's self to become learned. 


From flag and hair, referring to its material. 


c | 从 (c) chao, or grunting-ox. 

柄 | A yak's tail on a staff, — the insignia of a high grandee. 

頭 | To ride, as an acrobat, wildly but skillfully. 

反 | He returned; the old men and children who were captured. 


c | 从 (c) chao, or grunting-ox. 


c | 从 (c) chao, or grunting-ox. 


The hair on the head or forehead; tufts on an infant's head, trimmed up on each temple, called 孝順; or filial tufts; eminent, excelling in force; applied to long hairs which excel the rest. 

士 | Eminent, picked men. 

馬 | To mount a long-maned horse. 


The hair on the head or forehead; tufts on an infant's head, trimmed up on each temple, called 孝順; or filial tufts; eminent, excelling in force; applied to long hairs which excel the rest. 

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士 | Eminent, picked men. 

馬 | To mount a long-maned horse.
Drunk.

The hairy ox, as the character itself imports.

A kind of feather screen or tabellum on a carriage, anciently used to protect riders from the wind and dust; a horse with long hair.

From plants and a horse.

High rank grass like an Arundo, good for thatching houses; also applied to a white striped grass; a species of low palm resembling a Thrinix, or perhaps a kind of scrub pine; thatched; poor, lowly.

A cottage; my humble dwelling.

A shed or a lodge in a field.

Grass; I am as] the least of grass and stubble scholars; — said on receiving an honor.

A hut, a thatched house.

Quickset grass, thatch.

Roots of couch grass; — a febrifuge.

The best grass, among Buddhists denotes the kajra or fragrant Porcynosuroides.

Pronounce 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, Shien Kung-hsien, near Hanking.

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 native 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 sport, explained as intended to denote that cats eat mice, the destroyers of young grain.

A cat; the mewing of cats.

A castrated cat.

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. officers and thieves are in league.

A common species of spurge. (Euphorbia.)

A lazy cat; — met. an idle lazy-bones.

(or more correctly 蝦蟲) 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 Archipelago, regarded as herma- phrodite; its scent bag, called 香卵, is brought from Yunnan.

A fellow who is eating constantly.

An anchor; a grappling-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 incorrect.

The fourth of the twelve branches; belongs to wood, and is designated by the hare; it stands for the hour from 5 to 7 A.M.; and for east; morning; a time, a day; a term, an instalment; flourishing.

5 o'clock in the morning.

6 o'clock.

The second moon.

The third and eighth days of a moon; i.e. the 3d, 13th, and 23d, with the 8th, 18th, and 28th.

To bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors.

To make the first payment, as of duties; to begin to bamboo recreant policemen.

To call the roll of clerks and employes, so called because once the names were marked at that hour, and the phrase now denotes the periodical days on which the roster is called.

To appear and answer to a summons.

To fail at roll-call.

To pass by, to overdo.

To answer by a substitute.

Substitutes who sell themselves to be bamboozled.

Time of death.

In Cantonese. The buttocks, perhaps wrongly used for 香卵 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 菱 / 菱 / 菱 duck mal- lows, resembling the Nymphaea or pond lily; the raw leaves are edible.

The water chestnut (Ele- charis), so called in Hunan.

We will gather the mallows out of it.

From white over man, to denote the expression or con- tenance; the radical was added later, as a contraction of a leopard; the contracted form like 犸 / 犸 / 犸 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.

To the right of the right and left 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; boozzy, bewildered.

Beside one’s self; irate and confused, muddled.

If the heart be perverse, the eye will be unsteady.

Unsuccessful and turning to drink.

A covering for the head; to go on rashly, to rush on heedless; to assume, to feign, to presume; to overspread; to venture on, to brave out; blind to, rash, reckless; to falsify, to counterfeit, to affirm.

A name; an alias.

To willfully (or heedlessly) offend.

To pretend to be a policeman.

Indifferent to the rain.

A label.

Ignorant and rash, headstrong.

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 ex- cellence 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.
Old sound, mi. In Canton, mè and mèh; in Swatow, mè and mi; in Amoy, bè and mi'; in Fuhchau, mah, miè, and nièh; in Shanghai, mi and mèh; in Chifu, mè.

An unauthorized character, probably derived from 貝 precious or 米 back, and 子 child.

In Cantonese. To carry a child in a pickapack, like a papoose; to back or shoulder anything; an interrogative word.

子 to carry a baby on the back.

背 a pack-wrapper.

身上 to take the responsibility of a thing.

係 is it so?

From mouth and sheep; the first form is antique.

咩咩 The bleating of sheep.

羊  a sheep, kid or lamb.

咩 the cry of sheep.

七 The eyes crossing; squint-eyed; in the Western Hia, (me') was a local term for necromancers.

In Cantonese read mat. An interrogative pronoun, who, what; how? before a negative, why, wherefore; a diminutive quantity; a person.

叫  name what is its name?

無人 not many persons.

亜 a term for servant boys.

老  Mr. Such-an-one.

係呢 what is it?

生 one; you must come in anywise.

為 why don't you do it?

Old sound, mak. In Canton, māk; in Swatow, bè, mè, and mèk; in Amoy, bek; in Fuhchau, mah, mèk, and paik; in Shanghai, mak; in Chifu, mah.

麥, mèi A comestible grass. Composed of 来 coming and 変 a sprout, because it is sown in autumn; it is the 19th radical of characters relating to wheat.

禾 or 大 barley.

荻 or 油 oatmeal.

三角 or 烏 buckwheat.

秋 wheat harvest.

芽 wheat sprouts, used in soups.

宿 winter wheat.

粥 or 籼 bran.

牧 or 割 to reap wheat.

餘 wheat chaff.

麥, māk A tribe of ancient aborigines on the north, in the valley of the River Huai, and after in the Ortons country; quiet, settled like a firm and just government; silently.

陌, mō A raised path going east and west which divides fields; a street going through a market-place; a road.

街上 on the street.

街 a market-street.

路人 a rude fellow, a stranger; one who treats you coldly.

生人 a complete stranger.

嵨, mō The 駟 is described to be the offspring of an ass and a cow; probably a misprint.

騏 To get on a horse; to leap on a horse's back.

騏越 to spring over; to pass, like a flash.

烟底 柑乘一葉 under the fleecy clouds see that leaf [of a shallow] skipping over the waves.

霳, mō Small rain; misty dew; that soaks everything.

霳 drizzling rain; applied to imperial favors.
The pulse, the blood running in the veins; streaks or veins in wood; water courses in the ground; argument of thought, the idea running through; a line of succession; descent, parentage.

To look around one, to take a survey of; to look at each other, to ogle.

Shallow water; shallows, strands.

Pebbly; hard, solid.

The cakes of heaven, called 酒母 wine mother, used in fermenting the grain before distilling; they are also called 葡萄 or the intermediate barn, because they produce the result of fermentation or leavening.

A general name for berries, as blackberry, potentilla, raspberry, or other edible kinds.

One name for the strawberry.

The green herbage by the streams.

A kind of red sour raspberry.

A berry like the raspberry at Fuhchau.

Summer rains, humid weather; damp, moldy, mildewed.

Spoiled by damp and mold.

Ruined from damp.

Turned moldy.

To call; to talk; to assume the point.

To enter upon the argument, to assume the point.

The pulse in the wrist.
From water and not; it is also used for 妹, and read ăpp. Name of a stream; and of a town in the state of Wei 魏, now K'ien-hsi in the north of Honan; indistinct; dark; a small star near the Dipper.

Also read "hew". To wash the face.

The old form represents the eye and the faires above it.

The eyebrows; old, aged; edge of a well.

Arched eyebrows.

Beautiful eyes.

Crisp; not contracted eyebrows, scowling, rueful.

A prefecture on the River Min above K'ao-te fu in Sz'ch'uan.

A kind of fine black tea.

The crescent, or young moon.

In as much danger as if my eyebrows were singing.

Eyebrows which indicate long life, being bushy and long.

That he might get long life.

Beautiful eyes and brow.

Vivid in high spirits, jolly.

White hairs between the eyes denotes the urna, a mark of every Buddha, out of which light radiates through every universe.

The lintel of a door or window.

A timber in the caves.

To bear a daughter is like a lintel, as it allows exit and entrance into other families when she marries.

A famous peak, the 青山 in K'ang-te fu in the center of Sz'ch'uan near the Ta-tsu River, in a district of the same name.

Like the next; also read ăpp. Fine and drizzling, as rain; the bank of a stream.

A slow drizzling rain.

The edge of the water.

Fine rain or drizzling rain.

A lake in Hunan.

A district in the center of K'weicheu.

The man of whom I speak is on the river's margin.

A district town in Fung-ts'iang fu in the southwest of Shensi, lying on the River Wei; name of an old town in Lu.

From 女 woman and 谅 to consult contracted; occurs used for "to consult". A go-between, an arranger of marriages; to covet; a person or cause which produces an effect.

An old woman who settles matches.

To remunerate go-betweens.

A matchmaker.

An attraction, an inducement.

To interfere, to thrust one's self forward.

He who is praised and loved gives occasion for sycophants to act.

The first movement of the fetus.

A quickening; a quickened womb.

Fat and strong, lusty; good looking.

Soot; coal, charcoal, embers; fossil coal.

Soot.

Tinder, punk.

Anthracite coal.

Brimstone.

Soft or bituminous coal.

A coal depot.

Lampblack, collected to make India-ink.

Coal balls; made of coal-dust and clay.

A paper match to hold fire.

Charcoal; it is burned from chestnut and willow.

To dig coal.

A jet; fossil lignite.

A sacrifice or special worship held by the emperor in the spring to supplicate heaven for a son.

To cut, to pare off, to slice or divide up; to cut open, to dissect.

I now most particularly admonish you.

A door-ring having two locks bolting the door in it; a dog-chain.

The double ring on a shepherd's dog.

A door-ring; a lock with rings on the bolt.

Moldy or black spots appearing on things soaked in the rain; dirty, grimed spots on the face; spoiled; to dot with ink.

Old farmers are usually sunburnt and have grisy faces.

Swarthy.

Similar to the next.

A small delicate woman; elegant, handsome.
From 肉 sheep and 大 great beneath it, the largest animal being the beest.

Toothsome, delicious, savory; beautiful, as a woman; excellent; good-looking; well; happy; to delight in, to esteem; to command.

A pretty girl; a belle.

well-flavored.

a delicate dish, sumptuous.
	handsome, winning.

elegant, ornate.

to praise, to extol.

his happiness is incomplete.

a good intention, a kind thought.

my admired man is no longer here.

inexpressibly happy.

contrasted from 大亚理 疑合至国美国; the United States of America.

The original form represents the grass springing in a tangled way.

A distributive particle, each, every, each one, any one; constantly, always; although; to desire.

each time.

it is usually so, it is ever thus.

each field is alike fertile.

he is always imposed upon.

who are here.

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; iz polite language, to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of.

breathe; to intreat of.

be obliged for, to ask a kindness of.

how can you defile me?

The second is also read (mien). 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 Cheoshin, now K'i in Wei-hwa in the north of Honan, still retained in the village of 聖 near Shansi.

small or one's sister.

half sister on a father's side.

brothers and sisters.

a woman's marriage arrangements; the last diagram, meaning finished, ended.

your sister.

female cousins of different surname.

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.

dawn and dusk.

to go against conscience, to deceive one's heart.

mental energy, eliciting the real fire, and thus suppressing 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 manes of a thing; a gnome which beguiles people into danger.

Tortoiseshell.

the marbled gurnaup. (Serranus megalochir.)

Read mёo' 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.

From woman and eyebrow.

Smirking, ogling, smiling, attractive; to speak soft words; to adulate; to flatter; sycophantic; dailiance, blishment; passionate glances; to think of lovingly.

seductive, alluring.

to toady, to flatter.

the ruler's favorites go with him to the chase.

fascinating, exciting love.

to stick to one for base ends.

they think fondly of their wives.

the mincing gait of a pretty woman.

In Cantonese. To close; to press up the mouth; to keep still.

A sleeve, along whose edges ladies display embroidery; to draw back the sleeve; to open out.
From an old form of 梦 to dream and not yet.

To rest from labor and doze; to sleep; to lose one’s ideas.

寝而不寐 uneasy, disturbed sleep.

夙寐夜起 rising early and late to bed.

水井井 to dive under water and lay a wall; — met. hard labor. (Contonese.)

夢 to dream.

假 to nod, to pretend to sleep.

假 健 I lie down undressed, and am sighing constantly.

From grain and black.

穂 met. Grain injured and mildewed by the rain; smutty grain, covered with black spots.

抹 mei? To feel with the hand.

痰 met. Anxiety causing illness; disease induced by care; fading, as color of a dress. 顧言思伯使我心 as I longingly think of my lord, it makes my heart ache. 重 sick from vexation and multiplied cares.

Dust; dusty.

氛如 the air full of dust.

味 mei? Color blind; unable clearly to distinguish the various colors.

昏 mei? Dimness of vision preventing one discriminating colors.

互 Interchanged with hub, 责, and more in use, but the two are somewhat unlike.

The eyes growing long sighted through age; to see dimly; long in time; vanishing, passing off, as an indistinct sight; to eye askance.

昕 the morning light, when one looks up and thinks.

MEL.

Old sounds, mu and mēi. In Canton, mō; — in Swatow, mōng, mō, mēng, and hō; — in Amoy, bo and bau; — in Fukien, mōng, mēng, mū, and mō; — in Shanghai, mō, mēi, and mō; — in Chefoo, mō.

謀 gēn. A stratagem, a device, an artifice; to plot, to make plans; to obtain; to ponder, to deliberate, to consult with; to contrive.

害 to plot against.

奇 or 生 to plan how to get a living.

反 or 贰 to cabal; traitorous plots.

略 a plan, a stratagem.

事 in 人成事 in 天 the planning is with man, but the completion is with Heaven.

慮 to meditate carefully on.

面 to be acquainted with, to see or mark one’s features.

財 to lay schemes to get people’s wealth.

殺 to contrive or compass a murder.

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From 鼻 or 鼻 mouth above to represent breath; interchanged with the next two.

To low, to bellow; to usurp, to incroach on; to surpass; to like; to double; a vessel in temples to hold grain; barley; a weevil; the pupil of the eye.

利 to get gain.

飛 a fly which eats the blade of grain; met. thieves, blacklegs.

鳴 to low; the lowing of kine.

候 to usurp.

中 縣 in K’ai-fung fū is the old 州, a small feudal state in Honan.

贻我來 conferring on us the wheat and barley.

麥 Barley; also called 米麦, or great wheat.

麥 barley; it can either be cooked for food, or vinegar can be made of it, or sweetmeats.
The pupil of the eye; the eye.

the apple of the eye.

does not the eye cannot play the hypercrite.

Yao and Shan both had a double iris.

a fixed eye, as when watching narrowly.

the private.

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.

a certain person, that party.

to emphasize a passage by adding a row on the side of the column, equivalent to capitalizing it.

am here.

what does such an one do?

nobody has come. (Continued.)

which [dish] do you, Sir, like best?

A Chinese acre, which has varied at different ages, and now varies in different provinces; it measures 210 square steps, which makes 733¼ square yards, or 0.6 'mien' 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 'mien' to an English acre; fields, arable land; in the fields; to mark out fields.

an acre of ground.

taxable fields.

cultivated terrace.

laying out the fields and collecting the revenue.

to cultivate the fields.

just a small half-acre fish-pond.

stretch on for acres.

The male of quadrupeds and of a few plants, — seldom of birds; a bull; a stallion; a screw or bolt; part of a Chinese lock which slides in; a piston.

female and male.

while I present this table bull.

a large variety of the camellia, so named from a likeness to the Chinese peony.

Paeonia lactiflora.

the hen pheasant cries to her mate.

a bolt of a door.

the four steeds were strong.

the thumb; the great toe.

an odd or sixth thumb or toe.

To look at closely; to go with the head low, as near-sighted people do; to look down; dim, indistinct vision; disheveled, as hair; dull, ignorant.

is confused.

sight confused and weary.

sight.

eyes obscured with tears.

Hard to see at night.

night blindness.

The part of a dress above the girdle, a waist; long; a stretch from north to south.

he wears a long gown.

the entire extent of a region, the four points of the compass.

stretched along from north to south scores of miles.
From forest and dorc.
Luxuriant, as a forest; an
old name for the 木瓜 which
probably refers to the quince
rather than the papaya.

From luxuriant and heart; oc-
curs interchange 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.
I earnest efforts to correct
what is wrong.

功 to persons of great
merit, he gave great rewards.

From plant and flourishing.
Exuberant, thitary foliage;
flourishing, highly developed.

Kool a high rank or quality of;
elegant, fine, a term of praise
often used in names; to exert,
to endeavor after; healthy, vigorous,
strong; a group of five persons;
used for grain when ripe.

the anxious, exuberant.

茂 luxuriant, exuberant.
繁 or | | 形 numerous, as pro-
geny.

才 fine, varied talents.

方 | | 繼 here your wicked-
ness is rampant.

秀 | | 繼 beautiful verdure or foliage.

正其德 be sedulously cul-
ituated his virtue.

子之今 how skillful you are!

州 a large prefecture in the
northwest of Sz'ch'uan on the
River Min.

贸 | | 商 commercial dealings.

易 trade, interchange of
articles.

| | 五 obscure vision; unenlight-
ened and callous.

名 a city and region
in the Han dynasty, now oc-
cupied by Ningpo prefecture,
especially the districts of
Fung-hwa and Ts's-yü.

Old sounds, mai, mei, and mi. In Canton, mei, mi, and ni; — in Swatow, mi, bi, and ni; — in Amoy, bi, bo, and jü; — in Fu-chau, mi, p'i, me, and nê; — in Shanghai, mi; — in Ch'fin, mi.

迷 From to go and rice; it can easily
be confounded with shu, 遂 to
narrate.

To deceive, to delude; to
bewitch, to fascinate; con-
fused, perturbed; stupefied,
beclouded; blinded, as by vice; mad
after, infatuated; besotted by.

惑 deceived by, seduced.

魂 阵 infatuated by, fooled,
out of one's mind, bewildered.

昏 | | 不 dead to all remon-
strance.

拐人口 to bewitch and carry
off or kidnap people; — as by
cozening and charms.

威儀卒 | to depart utterly
from one's proper demeanor.

失物件 to carelessly mislay
a thing.

鬼 | | 稔 possessed.

| | 湘 a thick shade; over-
est, cloudy.

路 out of the right road.

誘 | | 湘 stolidly and willfully
dull.

財 | | mad after riches.

烈風雷雨弗 1 [Shun] was
never discomposed in the most
terrible thunder storm.

彌 From 弓 bow and 聿 a scal-
contracted.

A bow discharged; to shoot
an arrow; to reach every-
where, to pervade; to prevent,
to close up, to stop; to complete;
full, universal; an adjective of
comparison like 多 more, still;
long; distant, prolonged.

多 very many.

遠 still further.

月 a month old.

縫 to patch up, to disguise, to
screen from.

縫 不過 the patch is too
small.

災 to use charms or take pre-
cautions against evil.

仰之 | | 高 this doctrine con-
stantly grows more exalted to
my mind.

俄爾 | | 你 may you [O king!]
complete all your years!
A she monkey.

猴桃 the monkey peach, a drupaceous fruit common in Nganwui, resembling the peach in shape and seed, firm flesh, and rather harsh; the leaf is like the persimmon; in Honan it is called 胡自赖 what is it like?

A fawn; it is also applied to the new-born young of other quadrupeds.

FROM deer and rice or 迷 to des-ire contracted.

A large species of deer with a short neck, that frequents marshy woods in herds; the description likens it to the elk; a grassy place on the banks of a river; the plain brown deer (Rusa Swinhoei) of Formosa.

From the lake to the cattle, elk, and stags hid themselves — in the wood.

黄 elk’s horns, deemed inferior to deer’s horns in efficacy.

鹿 a stag.

貢 an ugly awkward person.

如河之 like those who live on the river’s bank.

A kind of rose called 蕨 resembling the cinnamon rose.

秋束分 芙 what an ornament to autumn is the Angelica flower.

Dice. A kind of rose called 蕨 resembling the cinnamon rose.

extravagant waste.

国家 the state is utterly ruined.

诙起屑 a scum floats on the top after boiling. (Cantonese.)

無不滅 an utter destruction.

Used for the last.

Boiled to pieces; entirely macerated; consumed, destroyed, as a people by oppression.

A halter for an ox; to tie up; to ally, to bind to one.

騭不绝 bound by a strong alliance.

A kind of liquor, called 蕨 made from grain by distillation, and drank without straining; it resembles double-brewed malt; the name is derived from a small yellow rose.

From a net contracted, and 米 rice, intimating the way a net covers things.

Universal, around; to enter and go all about; deep, rash, venturesome.

纷 a state in the Han dynasty lying near the present Koko.

姦貪 in the deepest fear and distress.

The character represents four grains on the figure 烏; it forms the 119th radical of characters relating to rice, its growth and uses.

Rice after it is hulled; small grains of other plants, even including millet, maize, and grass; a seed, a kernel; food; small things like rice, as 梨 Sophora flowers, or 粉 dried prawns.

小 1 or 辛 canary seed, the grain of yellow millet. (Setaria.)

粉 rice flour.

爆 1 花 popped rice.

眼 white sores growing on the side of the nail.

西 or 砂穀 sago.

red rice.

he’s not worth his rice.

he does not even know the price of rice; — inexperienced.

the Curculio or weevil.

a nickname for one who hulls rice.

two kernels in one glume.

粒 1 如 珍 [in famine] a grain of rice is like a pearl.

The affair is all spoiled.

cochineal.

one allowance of rice, i.e. to graduates of the first degree. (Pekingese.)

In Cantonese, used for 薪.

Do not; not.

do that yet.

don’t idle.

wait a little, stop a moment.

From to top and man or rice.

To soothe, to pacify, to like; to settle, to establish.

寧武圖功 to restore peace and perpetuate the plans — of my father.

to quiet the seditions troops.

Sand or dust, in the eye, obscuring the vision; the nightmare.

an irritable tender eye; granulations in it.

it blinds the eyes.

to winnow chaff blinds the eyes.
From *not* and *hemp*.

Laid out, spread abroad; soldiers fleeing and defeated; to divide; overthrown; poured out, not, without, not having; to imitate in crime; profuse, showy, extravagant; small, petty, selfish.

Slowly.

No waste of it.

To reflect on it each day.

常 the decrees of Heaven are not fixed.

To go with the fashion of the multitude.

I will divide it with you.

Prodigal.

Do not bring your country into peril.

To feed an infant by hand, to give it congee.

From *millet* and *hemp*.

A name for a variety of or small glutinous millet (*M. sativa*) of which spirit is made; it is now used chiefly in Chiluli for to the seed of the millet, and is not so frequently applied to the growing grain.

An important affluent of the River Siang-in, in Hu-nan, flowing into it from the east near Hung-shan; it drains a well watered region.

From fish and rice; referring to its granular appearance.

Fish-spawn, called 鱼 in some places, but more commonly 鱼子 or fish-young.

From sheep and breath issuing forth.

The bleating of a sheep, now usually written 喑; a famous man in the state of Tsu.

From bow and ear.

A bow without ornaments; at ease, resting; unbent, as a bow; to desist, to stop; to forget; to destroy, to put down.

To keep down the seditions and quiet the loyal.

To remove the present calamities.

A halo around the moon.

The ivory-tipped bow and shagreen quiver.

The sorrows of my heart cannot be repressed or forgotten.

Pendulous ears.

From words and to mislead.

A riddle, a conundrum, an enigma; to puzzle, to quiz.

A hint, a double entendre.

Puzzling writing put on lanterns.

Enigmatical sentences.

**MIAO.**

Old sounds, *mio* and *mock*.


From plant and a field.

The tender blade of herbs and grass, especially of grain; sprouts; suckers; descendants, progeny; the issues of the outgoings; an index, as the tongue of the health; the emperor's summer hunt; in Yunnan, 16 cowries made one *miao*.

Posterity.

The pipe at the end of a hose to direct the jet.

Paddy shoots.

The Miaoz's aborigines in Kwéchou; they were anciently described as men having wings on their thighs, and ignorant of all propriety.

The savage, and the subdued, aborigines.

之子 those officers who went to the hunt.

鱼 mienows, small fry.

功臣 a worthy statesman succeeded by his son.

爱花 to love finery and display.

态度 her style and figure are both elegant.

黎 many; prolific, like shoots.

芜 radish sprouts, used as greens.

乃心 the tongue is the exponent of the heart.

心 unhappy, troubled, grieved. (Shanghai.)

In Pekingese. The flame, as of a lamp; a blaze.

火 the lamp is too high.

To wind off silk; the fringe attached to a flag.

Light and beautiful, sylphlike, bright eyed; in Amoy, 姐 means a strumet, but in Kiangsi the word has a good meaning.

Silkworms just emerging from their eggs.

The worms hatched out.

To trace, to limn, to draw; to design, to sketch, to outline; to copy paintings; to strike; to throw away.
MIAO.

Formed of water thrice repeated.

The vastness of the sea; synonymous with the last in the phrase | vast.

From wood and.

The tapering end of a tree or post; a small branch; the limit of the end of a year or season.

end of the year.

edge of the forest.

end of a branch.

the little end, as of a post.

Small.

diligent, tender.

Read ch'aou. Alarmed.

frightened, as when suddenly surprised.

From plant and aspect of.

A plant yielding a purple dye; petty, contemptible, small; far off; to slight, to treat haughtily, to look down on; surpercilious.

to disdain; to look coldly.

to disregard, as a law.

to insult, to show contempt.

to despise others.

dull, thick-headed; also, beautiful.

dull.

Before a magnate, one must rather slight him, i.e. not lose one's self-possession.

From woman or somber and small; the second is used by Taoists to denote the profundity of their doctrines.

An adjective of admiration; perfect, excellent, capital; wonderful; subtle, mysterious.

difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; to beautify; to penetrate, as a spirit does what it is supposed to influence.

a fine affair.

a capital scheme.

a fine thing, a rarity.

a skilled artist or physician.

a youth, a minor.

a wonderful remedy, an excellent medicine.

admirable, ingenious.

subtle or divine influence.

surprisingly clever.

From covering and to have an audience; the second is a common contraction.

To honor the gods; a temple containing ancestors or gods, a fane; front hall of a palace; the Buddhists use it for the Sanscrit chaitya, and include tombs, topes, and other objects of religious worship.

or an ancestral temple.

very grand is the ancestral hall, which our prince made.

the imperial ancestral temple.

an idol temple.

a vessel for a palace; a met. a likely, rising man.

the government.

a bride's worship of her husband's ancestors.

a sexton, a temple curator.

a popular temple, one much frequented.

the emperor's temple name.

the emperor's palaces and temples.

to visit temples.

temples of every kind.

In Pekingese. A fair, because they are often held in temples.

a fair will be held to-morrow.

to attend a fair.
MIEH.

Old sounds, mit and met. In Canton, mit; — in Swatow, mit and bi; — in Anoy, biat; — in Fuhehun, miek; — in Shanghai, mit; — in Chifu, mien.

蔑, miek Composed of heavy eyes and the evening hour, to intiment 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, mien do not overlook merit among the people.

有, none at all.

入, mien wearied with toil.

然, mei he never uttered a word.

星, minute stars, star-dust.

人烟, mien the inhabitants are all extinct.

灭, miek From water and to destroy the original form, now disused except as a primitive, is composed of 火, fire under the horary character 糸, silk, denoting combustion going out at evening.

Destroyed by fire; fire gone out; to exterminate, to cut off; to finish by destroying; to put out, as a fire.

灯, mien the lamp has gone out.

打, miek or 撲 beat out the fire.

勤, mit to exterminate utterly; to raze, to root out.

迹, miek destroyed all the evidence.

自取, mit he brought on his own ruin.

盡, miek he extinguished the whole race.

逕, miek the water was over my head when I crossed the ferry.

谈, miek very insipid. (Cantonese.)

拔, miek destroyed them utterly, as banditti.

To pluck up; to pull off; to peel; to rub, to work with; to pinch.

耳, to pull the ears.

纸, miek peel off the paper.

面, miek to pinch the cheeks.

描, miek to pluck out, as stray hairs from the eyebrows.

蛾, miek Sand flies or ephemera, called 蝶, 蝶 generated in damp places, and seen flying about stagnant pools; the sun destroys them.

血, miek to stain with blood.

To beat.

龈, miek irregular in any way, as in morals, bearing, or position; badly done; awry, not square.

MIEH.

Old sounds, mien and min. In Canton, min; — in Swatow, mien, mi, and min; — in Anoy, hian; — in Fuhehun, mien; — in Shanghai, min; — in Chifu, mien.

绵, 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.

线, mien floss, soft fibres.

不絶, mien continuous, unbroken, as a geneology; said of creepers.

言語, mien interminable talk; garrulity.

线, mien refuse silk.

柔, mien delicate, soft.

勻黄鸟, mien the warbling little oriole.

絹, mien delicate, weak as floss.

裹, mien [a hard spot] like a needle in cotton.

州, mien continued succession, as a drizzling rain or of passers-by.

此, mien an inferior prefecture in the north of Sh'ch'ien, in the valley of the River Fuc.

力, mien not strong.

子, mien silk wadding or quilt.

福, mien 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木 cotton tree (Bombax ceiba); it was called古或吉 by those who described it about A.D. 670, a name probably altered from the Sanscrit karpaśa:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mién</th>
<th>flower cotton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>raw cotton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>a wadded jacket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>a cotton quilt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>a flower bag like sitting on a cotton bale; — secure, stable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From eye and people as the phonetic; its resemblance to "gen" 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mién</th>
<th>a settee, a couch, a sofa.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>the drooping or pened willow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>a sleeping cow's form, is regarded as a lucky spot for a grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>the long sleep — death; particularly applied to the death of a monarch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>a sleep so much room to sleep in; — i.e. enough is all that is necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>did not sleep at all during the night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>the sleep of silkworms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mién</td>
<td>to play together.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dot represents a cover over a shelter, such as savages make; it is the 30th radical of characters relating mostly to dwellings.

A shelter, more rude than a cave or a hole in a hillside; or a mere leafy thatch, used before houses were built.

To reflect, to consider maturely; to recall to mind.

A contraction of und 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.

To take off the hat.

To forgive an offense.

He need not come, said to a visitor.

If you cannot well avoid writing.

To evade the law.

Don't trouble yourself, do not put yourself out of the way.

To decline battle.

He need not come.

To remit the taxes.

To save his coming here.

He spares no labor or pains.

Just barely escaped. To you cannot evade the hour of trouble by force.

To escape from.

Read "wen" and like the next.

To bear a son; anything new and fresh. 

Disheveled hair, as a mourner's.

Stale, not fresh.

To bear a son.

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.

Unwilling to do, by constraint.

Diligent, strenuous.

Urgent effort; to stir one up.

To animate by words.

A yellow fish called in Peking 石首魚 from two small white bones in its head; it is brought from the sea and Corea islands; the sound is fit for making glue; it is probably akin to the sea bass.

A crown, a coronet; the diadem of the Cheu emperors was shaped like a trencher; most of them had rows of pendants before and behind, whose number indicated the wearer's rank; each sort had its own name; its form resembled a Cantab's cap.

Imperial, noble bearing.

A crown properly worn.

Your coronet has been seen in many campaigns; said of a vigorous ruler.

A embrasure or curtain to ward off arrows; screened, hid, out of view.

Overflowing banks; a flood bursting through barriers; a mighty stream; a name of the River Han near its junction with the Yangtsz River, but more accurately of a reach or lake west of the junction, which gives its name to the two districts of 阳州 and 縣 situated near it.

This mighty current goes to its audience with the ocean.
**To half shut the eye, to look at askance; to ogle, to cast glances.**

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. **To look towards; to accompany, to go with; to turn the back on.**

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 17th radical of a small natural group of characters.

The visage, the countenance; the front, the top, the surface; a plane, the surface in which a 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.

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Old sounds, mit and mik. In Canton, mît, mik, and mat; — in Swatow, mit and bat; — in Amoy, bit and bek; —
in Fuzhou, mik; — in Shanghai, mik; — in Ch'ing-chou, mi.

From tree and hidden.

A tree said to resemble the Sophora in form, found in Cambodia; when it is cut down, and the outer wood has rotted, the solid heart wood is taken out for its fragrance, and called 檀香, because it sinks in water; the lighter sort is called 鸡骨, and the poorest common fragrance 檀香; it is the eagle-wood (Aquilaria or Aloe-xylon) of Eastern India.

The small rootlets of the Nelumbo, which grow from the joints of the rhizome.

Honey, nectar; sweet, sugary; honeyed, flattering.

蜂 | or | 糖 honey.

From kercfief and obscure.

A veil to cover the face of the dead; a curtain; to veil.

| 目用 睐 | the covering for the eyes should be black.

To speak quietly in a low tone, to whisper; quiet, still, careful, attentive.

| 寂 | solitary and still.

然 | 静 | how peaceful and still!

等 | 如 | 常 times are as quiet as usual; peace has returned.

From to see and not or claws, indicating a search for; another says it was composed of 日 sun with 無 not above it.

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.

錦頭 | 絹 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 披絹 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.

| 女 | a waiting maid.
民
said to be a synonym of "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.
化外頑 the canaille, the degraded.
萬 or 維 all our subjects; the masses, mankind.
子 you my people; — said by the ruler.
軍人 men of all classes, soldiers and common people.
良 loyal people.
風 popular customs.
部 name of the Board of Revenue in the Sui dynasty.
父母 a district magistrate.
勞 | 傷財 he oppressed the poor and beggarized the rich.
籍 a census record, one's registration.
壯 or 丁 militia, volunteers.
人 in Peking a Chinese, not a bannerman or a Manchu.
人 mankind in general.
哀哉為痛匪先 | 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 | 他 stands too near the edge.
尾 the last of.
行 | 過頭 you go too near the edge.
割好 | it is trimmed or cut very close, as a book.

絹
a net to catch pleasants or hares; to angle.

絹
a fish-line; a cord; to string cash on a cord; to bind on; to use garments as bedding; abundant; an ancient town in the southwest of Shansi, now Kao-p'ing hien 高平縣.
被 to throw one's clothes over the bed.
腰 挂 | 他 tied a string of cash around his waist.

似 | 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 Yü'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.

石 | pure white alabaster.

玉 紫媚 stones and gems all mixed together, as among scholars of various talents.

态
To force one's self to exertion, to practice self discipline; desires unattained.
| distracted by eares.

旻
the autumnal sky as if it regretted the fall of the leaf; sad feelings; to feel melancholy.

旻 | Taoist's or Taoism's compassion.

民
the skin of bamboo; a multitude, the people.

人面 | on the hands and face see what a mass of people, and they are all under the canopy.

阅
a sort of snake; the ancient name of Fuhkien, and also applied to its principal river.

七 | the old tribes of Fuh-kien.

阅
the royal avian keeper or poulterer.

阅
from door and writing, referring to the obituary notices put up at front doors.

病 | To feel for; to mourn with;点了点头, ailing; heartick, grieved; to urge on, to encourage.

懐 | To befriend one.

是 | not worth one's pity.

是 | grieved that they disregard the laws.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>MING.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>潤</td>
<td>Water flowing gently; a watery expanse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敏</td>
<td>From branch or strong and each; the second form is unusual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>勤</td>
<td>Active, clever, prompt; curious, respectful; witty, ready, fluent of speech; ingenious, skilled in; to be active in, to be in earnest; used for shung 商; the second of the six notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聰</td>
<td>quick-witted; celerity in doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>力</td>
<td>energetic, quick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>求</td>
<td>to earnestly beg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辯</td>
<td>ready at answering; an able disputant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心靈手</td>
<td>a lively mind and quick hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懷</td>
<td>clever and careful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>面好</td>
<td>he is very bright and loves to study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>農夫</td>
<td>the farmers are encouraged to diligence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>潤</th>
<th>Used in epitaphs for 閃, to mourn, and interchanged with the next.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turbid, foul, chaotic; died early.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read 居聞, and used for 潤 which it resembles. Disturbed; in suspense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>置之滑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 亅 | 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. |
| 亂 | Anarchy; utter misrule. |
| 墮 | 0 every state is going to end. |
| 失 | 没 and forgotten. |
| 灭 | no record or trace of. |
| | 1 梦梦 all in confusion; dark and disorderly. |
| 春流 | the spring torrents roll on grandly. |

| 剌 | From knife and people; interchanged with 非入 <入> to wipe. |
| --- | To scrape off, to pare; to brush off, to seam; to turn in, as a frayed edge. |
| 油 | 或子 a narrow spatula of horn used by women to put up their hair or oil it; a species of grass, allied to the Erechto: it is called 電草 from its resemblance to this thing. |
| | Interchanged with 非入 <入> to wipe. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>揪</th>
<th>To feel and smooth down; to stroke with the hand.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>抵</td>
<td>to handle gently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Cantonese, used as a synonym of 揪. 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 美 | The outer skin of bamboo; a brush for smoothing the hair. |
| --- | 非入 a narrow hair brush, used to dress the tresses or soften the scalp. |
| | 策抑 to move the fingers in playing the file. |

| 鱼 | A perch-like fish (Corrina catador), of a spotted dark brown color, two feet long and coarse flesh; it is common at Macao. |

| 攻 | The second form is rarely used. |
| --- | Strong, robust, able to perform things. |
| | 非入 the brave man does not dread death. |
| | Read min. Sorry, mournful; troubled, anxious. |

| 侒 | Used with the next. |
| --- | To act under constraint; to exert, to use effort. |
| | 非入 great effort, under urgent necessity to do. |
| | The character is supposed to represent a toad with its big belly; it is the 205th radical of a few obsolete characters relating to the 城. |
| | To be constrained to do; to exert one's self, to strive to reach. |
| | 非入 from I have exerted myself to do my duty. |
| | Read mung. A toad, called 土鴞 and蛙; it is a dark striped species.

**Ming.**

Old sounds, ming and mung. In Canton, ming and mung; in Swatow, meng and min; in Amoy, tong; in Fuhien, ming; in Shanghai, ming; in Chiifu, ming. | 亅 | To cry out for redress, as to officials. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>白得 to sing from feeling happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>不過狗吠雞之徒 is just a fellow who can only bark or crow; a toaster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A small stream near Kwang-ping fi in the south of Chih-li, one of the headwaters of the Hú-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.

From sun and moon; others derive the second and obsolete form from the moon and a window.

Bright, clear; the dawn; plain, evident, open; ostensibly, apparently; brilliance, splendor; perspicacions, intelligent; to be illustrious, as in virtue; to illustrate, to shed light on, to explain; to distinguish clearly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MING.</th>
<th>MING.</th>
<th>MING.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>光明</td>
<td>1. 白</td>
<td>1. 白</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familiar</td>
<td>了我</td>
<td>看</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear, apparent; plain.</td>
<td>我 understand it clearly.</td>
<td>我 see you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明大</td>
<td>了</td>
<td>了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>光</td>
<td>光</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upright and pure-minded.</td>
<td>明</td>
<td>我</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>了</td>
<td>了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>明</td>
<td>我</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>了</td>
<td>了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夕</td>
<td>了</td>
<td>了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>了</td>
<td>了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>了</td>
<td>了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow; 光 the brightest day.</td>
<td>了</td>
<td>了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>光明</td>
<td>了</td>
<td>了</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emperors of the Ming Dynasty.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style of Reign</th>
<th>Temple Name</th>
<th>Personal Name</th>
<th>Accession A.D.</th>
<th>Reigned Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hung-wu</td>
<td>洪武</td>
<td>元</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kien-wán</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1399</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yung-loh</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1403</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung-hi</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si-fueh</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung-chung</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1436</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King-t'ai</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tien-shun</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1458</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ing-hwa</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1465</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung-chi</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1188</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung-chen</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kia-tsung</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung-king</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan-luh</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1573</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tai-ch'ang</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tien-ki</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1621</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung-chung</td>
<td>永樂</td>
<td>朱</td>
<td>1628</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Genealogy.**

- Founded the dynasty.
- Son of the last.
- Brother of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Son of the last.
- Brother of the last.
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's name, fame, honor, reputation; a title; credit, merit, fame, celebrated, renowned, well-known; nominal, under pretense of; to name, to designate; the frontal sinus; an order in which the name is given; a character.

名 ming

From month and evening, because at dusk it is necessary to speak to be known.

To assume the name of a thing.

名 ming

To fish for merit or notoriety.

名 ming

To pretend to; to assume another's name, as at the examination.

名 ming

The Emperor's name.

名 ming

are the infantile, school, and official designations of people.

求 ming

To seek reputation.

求 ming

To call over the names.

求 ming

A nickname.

求 ming

To forge a name; to simulate another's name.

求 ming

To conceal the name; anonymous, an alias.

求 ming

it is really beautifully done.

求 ming

celebrated mountains.

求 ming

correct instruction in established principles of action.

求 ming

it is merely nominal.

求 ming

several persons.

求 ming

I have long heard of your fame.

求 ming

He was called a minister of Han.

不慕 ming

regardless of one's reputation, reckless.

名 ming

or a visiting card.

名 ming

fire to stir up the nameless fire; i.e. to get angry, to be peliant, -- a Buddhist expression.

名 ming

From to cover, day, and six for sixteen, for: on the 16th day the moon begins to be obscured.

冥 ming

Dark, obscure, doleful; dim, cavernous recesses; to render obscure; night-like, dismal; mind unformed and immature, like a child's; the unseen world, hades.

冥 ming

府 or 閣, hades, sheol; the underworld.

冥 ming

it is hard to fathom the mysterious and obscure.

冥 ming

無 閣 大 車 難 露 11 do not push on a carriage, for its dust will only blind you.

冥 ming

福 the joys of elysium.

冥 ming

頑不靈 stupid, dolkish, unformable, heedless.

冥 ming

開 路 to open the dark road, to ring bells and pray for the departed.

冥 ming

an agent or messenger from hades.

冥 ming

Used with the last; also read mīh.

冥 ming

The wide boundless sea, the deep; a sea whose waters are black and sluggish; drizzling rain; a fine fog, mist on hills.

冥 ming

a fine soaking rain.

冥 ming

the arctic sea.

冥 ming

the unknown and dark sea.

冥 ming

a still drizzling rain.

冥 ming

the illimitable ocean; this name and 本 have been applied to the black ditch 黑溝 or kuro-sie, the hot stream which flows along the east coasts of Japan and Formosa.

冥 ming

From eye and dark; it is nearly synonymous with 欠 a sleep.

冥 ming

To close the eyes, as in death; dull, indistinct vision.

冥 ming

To cheerfully shut the eyes upon this world.

冥 ming

the blind statesman, an appellation of Sz' Kwang 師 曉 of Tain, n. c. 510.

冥 ming

fishes' eyes never close.
From plant and famous as the phonetic.

The tender leaves or leaf buds of tea.
治 | to prepare tea.
香 | fragrant tea.
看 | a kind of white rose. (Macartney’s?)
| | lofty, as a flowering tree.
A strong kind of whisky called 酒 | made of rice and barley.
| | drunk, very intoxicated.
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.
| all sorts of dishes.
The thoughts kept back is 慎 | either from unwillingness or inability to express them.
Read mita, 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 | order as the phonetic.
| To order, to command; to charge; to request authority; to consult, as a god; an ordinance, a charge; a rescript, a decree; benefactions, 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.
天性 | fate, heaven’s decree.
| life, existence.
| to calculate fortunes.
大 | 近止 my end draws near.

Old sounds, min and mok. In Canton, min; — in Swatow, min and mok; — in Amoy, bin; — in Foochow, min; — in Shanghai, min; — in Chiifu, min.

From words and to fly high.
The extravagant words of a madman; falsity, error; to deceive, to err; to mislead; fallacious, misleading.
大 | a great mistake.
毫無差 | not the least error.
優 | an error, a blunder.
虛 | fabulous, incredible.
口 | to promise with no intention of doing.
傳 | it is all a false report.
狂 | wild stories; a canard.

From silk and to fly giving the sound; used for the last.
繩 | Ten hempen strings with which things can be corded; wrong; to mislead; in error; to oppose.
| 更 the faggots of grass are bound round and round.
聖人達繩 | good men take pains to teach their deep thoughts.
紳 | apparently in error.
| 例如 he rains, it will rain, and hesitates to go wrong.

Read jin. Mourning worn loosely; to wind around, to tighten.
衣 | the mourning hung loose, and his hempen cap was unbound.
衣綢而 | the mourning hung loose, and his hempen cap was unbound.
| He carried the royal banner around — the place.
| silky, soft.
Read min and used for 索.
The order of precedence in the ancestral hall.
MO.

Old sounds, ma and mat. In Canton, mo; — in Swatow, mo, bo and bún; — in Amoy, mó, bo, and mol; — in Fuhchau, meo and mwo; — in Shanghai, mu; — in Chifa, mou.

From stone and hemp; it is sometimes interchanged with the next; the second and ancient form is now choosed.

To rub, to polish, to reduce to powder; to sharpen, to grind; the rumbling sound of grinding; distressed, brought down by affliction; trials; to examine, as by torture.

利 or 快 to grind sharp.

顏色 to grind colors.

打 to polish.

鎬 to pass through, as affliction; to fag at, as study.

受災 or 折 tried by misfortunes; harsh treatment.

照 to custodian of an official seal.

勘 to scan in order to examine the writer of a document.

嚴以需 wait till encouraged to act.

Read mo' A quern; a mill for grinding grain.

推 to turn the quern.

心 pivot of the upper stone.

水 water-mill, used for pounding bamboo or hilling rice.

如蜂旋 like an ant [trying to turn a mill.

In Pekingese. A classifier of actions, deeds, &c., similar to 會 or 次; a time; the end.

過去 to turn a cart around.

我去過 二 I have gone there twice.

一天作工是幾 | 兩 times in a day's work.

下 二 the next time.

To feel, to rub with the hand; to handle, to feel the texture of; to rub together; to polish; to destroy; to act upon, as an acid does.

押 to pat gently.

攔 to toy with, to rub.

鼠 to pilfer, to steal like a rat.

鬼 you have the devil got into you.

魔 operations of nature.

陰陽相 the elements act on each other.

伽陀 or 揭陀 the kingdom of Magadha now Bahar or Berar in India.

耶夫人 Maha Maya or Lady Maya, was Sakyamuni's mother, called also 大清淨 Great Purity.

那婆或那羅 | 那 a young Brahmin, a descendant of Manu.

In Cantonese. Slow.

你行 | 你 walk very slowly.

The second form is unusual; similar to both 蚁 蟻 and 螨 螨.

To feed an infant by hand; to eat; congee.

粥 in Honan, steamed bread loaves.

粥 feed it with congee.

A cap for water; a drinking vessel, a basin.

From demon and hemp.

Malignant spirit, a devil, a demon.

鬼 the evil spirit.

妖酒 a mischievous edify, a spook.

妖酒 delirium tremens.

詩 a poetic effusion or frenzy.

遙服 仏 he subdued all the demons.

邪 佛 delirious, raving.

魔 or Mara, the Buddhist god of lust, sin, and death, called 慈業主 the lord of the world of lust, and 破壊善 the des-

troyer of good; his attendants are called 民 people of Mara,
or 子 sons and daughters (Mara-yājītās) of Mara.

A sweet mushroom, the common in northern China.

拉 a creeping parasite allied to the milkweed. (Melitasia 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 Hwangti's fourth concubine and very ugly; a mother.

In Pekinese. A wet nurse is 母, but one in the palace is known as 母, from the ancient dame.

From hemp and small; the contracted form is very common.

Small, delicate; an interrogative particle; also used ironically; a sort, referring to something seen.

這 this kind.

甚 or 什 what?

啲好 do you call that good?

你来了 ah! have you come?

他来 has he come?

你那 什 what do you say?

這 什 that will do; so, this is the way.

小兒 contemptible brats.

幺 trivial, insignificant; an affair beneath notice.

那 why then have you brought it to me!

示 Another form of the last.

Small, delicate and minute; commonly used in Fuhkien.
Old sounds, mak and mat. In Canton, mak, mäk, mät, and mat; — in Swatow, mok, bâ, mông, mû, mo, mûnt, bok, and mek; — in Amoy, bok, bô, bûat, bêy, and moj; — in Puhoan, mök, möh, myak and mäk; — in Shanghai, mûk, mëh, mûnt, and mo; — in Chiâfu, mû.

The original form has 麥 plants above and below the sun, indicating that it shines through

A negative forbidding an act; do not, no need of; a particle exciting a doubt, if, unless; perhaps; preceding it, it forms the superlative, nothing like, incomparable; an adjective of comparison; to plan, ample, great; tardy, late in maturing.

非 makes a strong postulate, as 非写错 unless you have written it wrong.

非他 it can be nobody else.

若或如 nothing like it, not so good as, the best way is, better than; the properest.

若不 it cannot but be so; is it not so?

大於 nothing greater than heaven.

說 don't say it, wonder not if; — a phrase implying comparison.

講有 it certainly must be brought about.

定 it is quite uncertain.

過於 nothing more than.

爲或因为 don't do it.

自 stop, stop! (Cantonese.)

來 there is no intercourse between us.

求民之 seek the welfare of the people.

子曰文曰 I Confucius said, In literary ability, I am probably equal to other men.

道無神卻有神 say not there are no gods, for there are gods.

Read 麥. Quiet; dull, shady, evening; a species of sorrel, the Rumex acetosa, which can be eaten.

漠

The two are nearly identical.

A curtain hanging down, a screen; a tent, a large marquee; defenses for the legs like greaves; a military secretary, a confidential clerk or aid.

府 an enclosure.

友 or 官 a private secretary, the official adviser of an officer.

作 to act as clerk.

六 the six curtains; i.e., the universe.

遊 a clerk out of employment.

長 寂 寂 during the silence of night.

漠

Moving sands, a sandy plain; dry; a careless manner; indifferent to, as pleasure.

淡 simple desires.

沙 the desert of Shamo or Gobi.

然 vast and sandy, like a pampas.

不 間 related of no consequence to me.

雲 the spreading clouds.

漠

Still, silent, as at night; alone.

寂 no noise; quiet, as a sedate woman's apartments.

寂冷落 desolate and alone, like a hermit, or a man whose family has gone.

漠

Dust.

漠 fine dust, atoms.

按 To feel for or after; to feel and grasp; to cover with the hands.

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.

着黒走 groping one's way in the dark.

估 to suppose, to reckon, to think that such was the case.

漠

Sickness; distress; to cause disease by hard usage.

漠 此下民 to distress the people very much.

漠 made sick, as a people by banditti.

漠

From sun and do not.

漠 Dark, obscure; one says, empty and still.

漠 The eyesight obscured, as by a pterygium, or a thickening of the cornea.

漠

The filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis; the thin peel inside of eggs; any thin membrane or pellicle in plants or animals, as the mesentery or cornea; to soothe, to accord with, to submit.

漠

the sclerotic.

漠一层 one thickness of skin.

漠 the mesentery.

漠

when he plays chess, his eyes are skinned over.

读 麥. To raise the hands to the head in making obeisance.

彀而受 he kneeled on both knees to receive it.

Read 麥. To raise the hands to the head in making obeisance.
A marvelously two-edged sword, like King Arthur's Excalibur, called 莫 the mentioned in the Lieh Kwoh.

From to go and style, when read 莫, a synonym of 莫, to slight.

To look at from afar off; to disregard; remote, high.

不可復求 irrecoverably gone, too far to be regained.

远 far distant.

神道元 divine principles are deep and abstruse.

末, 莫 the end of a branch, the outmost twigs; the end, the last, no more of; finally; ever, always; the least or meanest part of; actors who personify servants, lieutors, &c.; the opposite of the origin or root of a matter; small, weak, insignificant; the remnants or last of as leavings, powder, dust; or refuse; the limbs; traders, who are the last of the four classes of society; a negative; after other words often has the force of after all; then, well then, what then; after a verb, frequently forms a question.

本 the origin and end, the fundamental and the accessory.

世 or 莫 end of the world.

檀香 sandalwood dust.

了 at the last, finally, the last one or time.

终 the very last.

微 莫 subtle atoms.

磨 砂 grind it very fine.

將 I. the military officer.

得在 莫 obtain the lowest or last place.

欲 從之 莫 be even if I wish to follow or do this, I don't know how; or I have no means of doing so.

之 莫 I would not go there.

脚 the last, the end (Shanghai).

In Shanghai. An illative particle between the parts of a sentence, then.

做來 好 撓 搭 銅 if you do it well, I will pay you money.

From hand and refuse.

抹。 莫. To wipe clean, to rub out; to obliterate, to blot out; to dust; to daub, to rub on, to besmear; to color.

去 to rub out; wipe it off.

洗 芦 to wash and rub.

頸 or 芦脖子 in Pekingese to cut one's throat.

檌 芦 or 芦 a table.

數 芦 to wipe out an account.

塗脂 芦 to use cosmetics and rouge.

一手 芦 refused to pay a cash.

了 芦 obliterated all moral sense.

In Pekingese. To change the bills of one bank for those of another, and not for coin.

茉. 莫. The word 莉茉 for the jasmine, is thought to be derived from the Sanskrit metat, introduced by the Buddhists.

紫 莉 red jasmine, a name at Peking for the four-o'clock. (Mirabilis jalapa.)

鞣. 莫. A name for red socks.

鞣 a tribe of nomads who wore them, or from whom they were named, living in Koko-nor.

沫. 莫. The old name of a branch of the Yangtsze' River in Sz-ch'ueh, which formed a boundary line; froth at the mouth; to drool in sleep; foam, bubbles on water; to perspire; to finish.

吐 芦 to spatter or spit out.

浮 芦 spume on water.

口 or 芦 期望 expecation.

流 芦 for 流 流 bathed in perspiration.

至今 莫 it is not even now finished.

紅 芦 a preparation like mosaic gold.

妹 莫. 一 嫂 the name of the infamous wife of Kieh-kwei 萬 of the Shang dynasty.

學 芦 sleight of hand or useless tricks or arts.

妹. 莫. The last of a fire; a dull fire, i.e. the fire's end, as its component parts indicate.

灼火 芦 a little fire will not blaze brightly.

妹. 莫. To feed a horse with straw; fodder, rations, provender.

征車 芦 he prepared his carriage and horses for the journey.

草 芦 grass and corn for cattle.

陵 芦 an old name for Nanking, now a large town south of it.

麴. 莫. Grain, as rice or wheat, broken small; grits.

麴 芦 bran and broken grain mixed.

見. 莫. From 見 to see and 腹 to dare.

见 芦 To rush out or into the presence of one suddenly.

墨. 莫. Ink, said to have been invented in the Wei dynasty, A.D. 220, before which time paint or varnish was used for writing; dark, obscure, black, style, letters, writings; to brand with ink; a measure of five cubits; a mournful countenance.

一方 芦 one cake of ink.

水 芦 liquid ink; shoe-blackening.

有 草 芦 it is all lined and marked; it is quite correct and proper.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOH.</th>
<th>MU.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOH.</td>
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<td>MU.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From *black and* *dog or mouth*, denoting a dog driving off a man; the second form is little used.

**Silent, still; quiet, settled.**

**tak** | quiet and undisturbed.

**tak** | grieved and keeping one's self quiet, as when upbraided.

**tak** | not saying anything.

**tak** | A cord of two or three strands; a string of hemp.

**tak** | happiness and misery are closely involved.

**tak** | To speak erroneously.

In *Cantonese*, used in imitation of the word *work*. A direction; a mark by which a thing is known.

**tak** | mark it.

---

**moh** | From *mouth and do not*; similar to the last.

**moh** | Silent, still; quiet, settled.

**moh** | quiet and undisturbed.

**moh** | grieved and keeping one's self quiet, as when upbraided.

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In *Cantonese*, used in imitation of the word *work*. A direction; a mark by which a thing is known.

**moh** | mark it.

---

**mu** | From *wood and without*.

**mu** | A tree that grew on Duke Chen's grave, which seems to have been a tree like the beech; a mold; a pattern, a model; a form or guide to go by; the rule; the figure.

**mu** |子 a model.

**mu** | the usage; the rules to follow.

**mu** | or 模 a pattern; manner, fashion, style.

**mu** | 模 to make a sign-manual by pressing the inked finger on a document.

**mu** | 模 blurred, indistinct.

**mu** | 模 says he talks very ambiguously.

**mu** | Similar to the last, but not the same as *moh*; 模 feel.

**mu** | To follow a pattern, to go according to the rule; a pattern, a muster.

**mu** | from *to speak and do not*; this character is said by Kang-hi to be used south of the Mei-ling as a negative for 无, but it is not improbable that the colloquial word *mu* has been used from Canton to Fuhchau, meaning none, nothing, hollow, is intended, as this well-known character derives its meaning from leaving out the two inner strokes of 有 to have.

**mu** | Consultation, matured plans; instructions; a well settled course of action; to imitate; false, unreal.

**mu** | devise plans.

---

**mu** | 嘉 a fine plan.

**mu** | 僞 counterfeit, a forged thing.

**mu** | 失圣之天 and practice the maxims of ancient sages.

**mu** | The old form is thought to resemble the female breasts; it is distinguished from *wu* not, by the two dots.

**mu** | A mother, a dam; she, or that which produces; earth; the ten stems; met. a local ruler; the source of; inferior, small.

**mu** | 親 a mother; one's mother.

**mu** | 孔 a wet nurse, a foster-mother.

**mu** | the principal wife.

**mu** | or 岳 a wife's mother.

**mu** | or or a step-mother.

**mu** | the empress-dowager.

**mu** | heaven and earth.

**mu** | and the cock and hen; the male and female of animals.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>祖</th>
<th>means interest and principal;</th>
<th>子</th>
<th>is applied to sorts, inferior and superior, small and great, the produced and producer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>字</td>
<td>initial characters; alphabetical letters.</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>[good officers are] parents of the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>母</td>
<td>An elderly widow, who teaches female duties; a schoolmistress; a brother's wife is so called by her eldest or younger sisters-in-law.</td>
<td>姐</td>
<td>To repair a tomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妹</td>
<td>To do; to repair a tomb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>師</td>
<td>a governess, a matron.</td>
<td>使</td>
<td>to open a grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嫁</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>a monthly nurse; a midwife.</td>
<td>道</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斗</td>
<td>a Taoist goddess supposed to reside in the Dipper, who is probably the Hindu Chandi or goddess of Light.</td>
<td>属</td>
<td>the limits or wall of the tomb—seven feet beyond the grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>synonym of 鶴, derived no doubt from dialectical variations.</td>
<td>誌</td>
<td>the epitaph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>The parrot, regarded as still a bird even if it can talk; many varieties are described.</td>
<td>拥</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Muh**

Old sounds, not and mok. In Canton, mok and mok; — in Swatow, mui, mak, mao, and bo; — in Amoy, bok and bit; — in Fukuin, mok; — in Shanghai, mok and meh; — in Chifu, mu and mah.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>無</th>
<th>From water and to go under it.</th>
<th>有</th>
<th>nothing; unimportant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>useless.</td>
<td>蔪</td>
<td>myrrh, — the product of the Balsamodendron myrrha of Arabia, a name imitated from the Hindustani murr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>修</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>appearing and disappearing without any regularity, as clouds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>世</td>
<td>I can never forget your kindness.</td>
<td>殖</td>
<td>used with the last in some senses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>墓</td>
<td>The ground which the filial heart loves to think of; a burial spot, a grave; a tomb, a sepulcher.</td>
<td>用</td>
<td>the last in some senses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>墓</td>
<td>to repair a tomb.</td>
<td>修</td>
<td>to repair a tomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>to open a grave.</td>
<td>修</td>
<td>to repair a tomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>招</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>sweep the tombs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Muh**

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. |
| 招 | to respond to a levy. |
| 招 | to raise troops. |
| 招 | to circulate a subscription paper to repair — a temple. |
| 招 | to ask subscriptions to get up an idolatrous festival. |

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. | 愛 | to love ardently. |
| 父母 | to esteem; to respect. |
| 名利 | longing for fame and fortune. |

心手 | sighing and longing for him.

From sun and do not.

The evening, sunset; the decline of life; end of a period of time.

日 | sunset. |
| 春 | dark; the glooming. |
| 朝 | or | morning and evening aged. |
| 春 | the last part of spring. |
| 日 | a sunset sky. |
| 朝往 | return | the spring worship. |

To exert one's self.

To study most diligently.
Regarded as a synonym of the mok.

To inter the dead.

Mounted by a servant to contract underhand liaisons in order to let affairs go as they list, will just bury you in their ruins.

From hand below water; it resembles shu to kill, but is only used as a primitive.

To dive for anything under water.

The old form represented the pupil within an oval; it forms the 105th radical of characters relating to the eye and vision.

The eye; a director, a principal man, a leader; an index, a list or summary; squares on a chessboard; meshes of a net; the mind, the perception; a look; to eye; to designate, to name, to particularize.

before the eyes, now.

友善 numbers, the account of.

化 five how many are there? (Shanghai).

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.

中 無人 supercilious, very haughty.

前而後凡 first particulars and then generalities.

耳 長 long ears and eyes, a good detective, not easily gullied.

請 希望 please tell me the general points.

無法 絕 he does not regard the laws.

諸物 I have named everything.

怒 angry, looking displeased.

夷 the barbarian eye, a name formerly given to the English chief at Canton.

from plants and eye; it is not the same as tich shielding quinoing

A cultivated plant, a small leaf clover, or trefoil (Medicago sativa), the in which horses are fed and the young leaves cooked for greens; when used as a medicine it is called 草, and plowed in; some have supposed this name indicates a similarity to the old Greek name madixa, i.e. brought from Media.

The old form represents a tree striking its roots down and sending branches up; it forms the 75th radical of a large group of characters relating to trees and wooden things.

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 mok, 柄 to strike the string when playing the lute.

多少樹 how many trees are there?

匠 a carpenter.

料 timber, lumber, staff.

一塊 a billet, a block.

香 puteluck brought from India; the 香 is a species of Aristolochia; at Ningpo a species of Clematis.

訥 inflexible, honest.

部 the class of trees in botany.

四方 a square block; met. a stupid block of a fellow.

了人 a fellow like an idol, a dunce.

星或 位 the planet Jupiter.

撫 錘 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.

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.

to wash the body.

The disciple who have received favors — from this god; said by devotees.

I washed and then carefully wrote this.

Fine rain.

望令 to hope for the soft rains to cause the herbage to grow.

Certain leathern bands put around the front of a car to strengthen and ornament it.

Mallards or wild ducks, but others say domesticated ducks; the former application is the usual one.

if you cannot carve a snow goose, you still may be able to produce a duck; — try your best.

the common people presented a duck.

From a cow and to strike; it must not be confounded with 糧ewing 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.

the shepherd of Heaven; an ancient term for a governor.

a shepherd boy; and hence
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 reverence; to gratify.

1 royal, admirable; exciting wonder; to be profound; with deep reverence.

真穆德 Mohammed; whence the Moslems call themselves 穆, and say 述 for Mecca.

君之色 to admire the prince's mien.

鞠恭 to be profoundly respectful and reverent, as in worship.

如清風 [let my song] gratify him like a gentle breeze.

From plants and covered over, as a pig under a covert.

A trailing plant, also called Fuhelah. From Quinquefolium (Ipomea quamoclit); beclouded, dull, obscure perception of; ignorant, immature, rash; a child, a pupil; to deceive, to conceal; to cover; to pull over one; to behave rather rudely, and from this implied sense, it has become an affected term for thankful, obliged to, grateful for favors; to gammon; the 45th diagram, denoting reciprocal name of an ancient city in Honan, and of a tribe of aborigines, now preserved in Mung-hwa 1 化淮 in western Yenan.

蒙 the Mongols, said to be an imitation of mongol or celestial.

蒙 to direct the first studies.

士 or 稚 an untaught man.

多 you many thanks for, I will be obliged to you for, I beg the favor.

MUN.

The first of these is often used with the preceding; and the second is also defined thunder.

Small, drizzling rain; foggy; names of several rivers, one of which is in the southwest of Kwêichau.

湿雨 a misty rain.

霧 or 霁 or 湿 or 震 or 霧 or 霧 a tedious, drizzling mist.

霧 or 震 or 湿 or 震 or 震 or 震 a slight pain. (Fuh-eha).

霧 or 震 or 湿 or 震 or 震 or 震 ten gloomy weather.

A covering; to screen off or shelter; to protect, as against the bleak wind; to cover the head.

蓋 or 什 or 什 or 什 or 什 or 什 a screen; to cover, to roof.

霧 or 震 or 湿 or 震 or 震 or 震 luxuriant and beautiful as hemp and wheat.

The sun below the horizon. 天 or 霞 before sunrise, early dawn.
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<tr>
<th>MUNG.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mung</strong>&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td><strong>Mung</strong>&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td><strong>Mung</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>From moon and obscured; like the rust and interchanged with its primitive; not the same as the next</td>
<td>A shaly bole, called 青石, which seems to be a kind of micaceous schist of a fine quality, prescribed in cases of derangement or fits; there are also varieties called gold and silver 青石, according as the mica is mixed with other minerals.</td>
<td>Similar to the last.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The moon about to set; to deceive or cajole, to humbug. 月色, the moon is clouded over.</td>
<td>A dish filled with food; a plentiful table. 有 簨餐 there was a most abundant meal.</td>
<td>Dimness of vision; dark, obscure; to feel ashamed, mournful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亮兒, the first blush of dawn, earliest dawn. 裏 a misunderstanding; not clear, as a law to mislead, to gammon.</td>
<td>A long flowing mane of a horse; the hairs falling along the neck. 䙋 A large lasso or net for catching deer by throwing it over their horns.</td>
<td>月 the sun and moon are darkened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乱 涅 thick, like a tussock of grass.</td>
<td>The poles or rafters which uphold the tiles; the ridge-pole. 䚜 䕡 the poles or rafters which uphold the tiles; the ridge-pole.</td>
<td>免 looking mortified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>褶 Silk thread all in confusion, raveled and tangled.</td>
<td>From people or field and lost; a synonym of 民 民 people.</td>
<td>䉝 A stinging fly that infests animals; a pretty plant, for which the last is now used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腦 Dimsighted, weak-eyes; unable to see from age; blind from disease of the nerve, as in amaurosis or gutta serena, commonly called 青青光; unlearned, untaught, ignorant of one's self.</td>
<td>Fugitives who cannot be brought together, those who have become vassals from other countries; the ignorant, imprudent country people. 之 起 a simple looking man of the people. 䚜 vagabonds, gypsies; houseless wanderers. 䚜 lists or census of the people.</td>
<td>从 insect and lost, but the primitive is a contraction of 食 and imitates the buzz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼 眼 bad sight.</td>
<td>From eye and lost.</td>
<td>畜 or 蚊 gadflies and musquitoes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燕 奏公 the blind musicians played their parts.</td>
<td>Blind from any cause; an eye without an intelligent pupil; blinded in heart, deceived, easily deluded. 』眼 年 a blind year is one which has no立春 term in it.</td>
<td>牛 a horsefly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>䕫 色 the galleys followed each other like a school of fishes.</td>
<td>盲 a blind, as from amaurosis.</td>
<td>飛 a kind of barbed dart fired like a rocket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>良 A tree like the locust (Spopha), with yellowish leaves.</td>
<td>良年 a blind year is one which has no立春 term in it.</td>
<td>黃 a fly that infests cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>龍 a bird from Annam, large as a peacock, having a long beak, of which dishes are made; it is the rhinoceros hornbill (Bucerans), and is also called 鶴 頂 crane's head.</td>
<td>發 to have night blindness.</td>
<td>本 a kind of fly like a bee, found in grass and on trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰻 菜, the mango, is sometimes so written but 鵝 麥 is also met with.</td>
<td>風 a variable gusty wind.</td>
<td>言采其 I will gather the fritillarias.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<sup>1</sup> Mung<br><sup>2</sup> Mung<br><sup>3</sup> Mung
MUNG.

From heart and blind.

Dull, quiescent, not intelligent; vexed, perturbed; grieved, ashamed; to cover, to blind.

To be forgetful, doubtful of.

An old dotard; a forgetful lout.

Ignorant and dull.

To close or cover the eyes.

From evening and dimness contracted, the last form often occurs in its compounds.

To dream, to see visions; a dream, of which diviners make six classes; a vanity, a phantasm; obscure.

Dreamed about it.

My dream did not come to pass.

The nightmare.

Nocturnal emissions.

MUNG.

From hand and a slave or joining; the second form is unauthorized but it is most common, and the third is unusual.

To lay hold of, to seize; to apprehend, to take; to bring; to get an idea of, to appreciate; a form of the accusative like 把 or 将, placed before the noun.

He that certainly, no mistake about it; a death clutch of a case.

A clerk who receives applications, a factotum.

Nothing to hold on by, or get a clue of; also a nickname for a Buddhist priest.

Taken out; abstracted.

To overcharge; to raise the price of.

I cannot seize (or get) it.

I will see that it is done.

He availed himself of his mistake.

Tattered clothes; garments which have been torn in some way.

NA.

Old sounds, na and nap. In Canton, na; — in Swatow, na; — in Amoy, m and nb; — in Fuhchau, na; — in Shanghai, nb, na, ha, and in; — in Chifu, na.

NA.

From city and weak giving the sound.

To point to a place or thing; an interrogative particle, which, where; the unauthorized character used in Jiangsu for you in the plural number, seems to have been designed to denote that man, or those men.

Where are you going?

Which year and month?

How could I know that he would come?

How can I bear such treatment?

Which one of them?

Which man?

Where is it from?
**NAH.**

Old sounds, nap, no, and nat. *In Canton, nap and nat; — in Swatow, nap; — in Amoy, lat and lap; — in Fukien, nak; — in Shanghai, nah and neh; — in Chifin, na.

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<td><em>na</em></td>
<td><strong>nai</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>From hand and a plum.</td>
<td>To press the hand down heavily; in <em>penmanship</em>, it is the sweep to the right.</td>
<td>From hand and within.</td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>one stroke to the left and one to the right.</td>
<td>To put a thing in or under the water, to immerse or dip; to stain.</td>
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<td>瓜</td>
<td>a copper clarionet. (Canton.)</td>
<td>瓜</td>
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<tr>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>to pull waxed-ends.</td>
<td>望</td>
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<tr>
<td>纳</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>戀 or 爛 to take a cornelian.</td>
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**Read na** A vocative, Oh! a final particle drawing attention, and implying certainty; see, here it is! lo! a demonstrative particle denoting the farthest of two things, the opposite of 這; that, there, then.

**Read no** An ancient state in the present P'ing-lang fu 平凉府 in Kansu, called Ch'iao-no 朝; to print; to transfer, in which sense 擠 has taken its place; to rest, to terminate; peaceful; much.

**Read na'** A colloquial, final particle used in replies, denoting certainty; an interjection of pain or surprise; an interrogative word.

**Read na** (Cantonese. A dam; the female of animals.

**Read na** a sow.

**Read nan** a girl.

**Read nan** a girl.

**Read nan** a frog.

**Read nan** 1 mother and child.

**Read na** Disease; ill.

**Read no** In Cantonese. A scab.

**Read no** a scab of a sore.

**Read no** to form a scab.

**Read no** the small-pox scab.

**Read no** With, together with; even, alike; for; to join in, to take part with; to stick to, as glue.

**Read no** I'll go with you.

**Read no** carry them all at once.

**Read no** sticky, unctuous.

**Read no** I've shaved him often.

**Read na** the last mother; an old form of 姐 sister.

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**Read nan** 1 mother and child.
NAH.

From clothes and within.

To patch; to line; to overlay; padded or quilted; priestly garments; met. a Buddhist priest.

A kind of striped seal probably from Corea, described in the Pan Ts'ao under the name of 海狗, as having no fore feet; its face resembles that of a dog, its skin a leopard's, but dark; it has horns and short fur; it is now unknown in that region, and was brought to court in the T'ang dynasty. One account places it in Kukho-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 海狗 from the west.

A synonym of the seal or dugong, which is considered to be a turtle without a shell; it is said to have its mouth in its belly, and to ascend trees in times of drought; the Chinese descriptions of it are so contradictory, that it is plain they have seldom seen the animal.

The inner ornamental reins of a team of four horses, used in olden time; they were tied to the carriage front.

To sharpen wood, as for a helve; to hammer iron to a point.

In Cantonese. To iron out, as clothes; to sordid, ill-looking, exhausted, seedy. The character is intended to represent hair curling and scaling, which cannot be recovered; the other two forms are frequently used. An adversative particle, but, it may be; doubtless, for-sooth; 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.

NAH.

Old sounds, na and na. In Canton, na and na; — in Swatow, na; — in Amoy, na; — in Fuhchau, na and nb; — in Shanghai, nb, na, and nb; — in Chefoo, na.

Similar to 畏 weary.

Weary, sick; sordid, ill-looking, exhausted, seedy.

乃延逝

 onward. From plants and the next contracted; i.e. read 慶 in the dictionaries, but with a different primitive and meaning.

The small tubers which grow around the taro called 茎 and 毛茎 in Shanghai; they are not unlike teats in shape.
From woman and you or is; the first two are not much used, and the third is unauthorized.

The breasts of a woman the elder, the dugs; nipples, teats; applied to the Malaga grape; to suckle; milk; a nurse; a pet word for mother; a married woman; a lady.

The nipple; a teat.

Cow's milk.

A wet nurse.

To nurse; nursing.

Cream.

Dried milk cake; cheese made by the Mongols.

A grandmother; an old lady.

A madam; a lady. (Cantonese.)

The wife and concubines; as they denote all the married woman in the house, the harem.

The appellation of the daughter-in-law in the house.

You ladies especially those older than the speaker.

The compellations for the wives of three brothers, or the three wives of one man.

A sista; an ancient term.

My wife; wife!

Nurse! ma! (Cantonese.)

The child is weaned.

Sick, tired, weary, worn out.

I feel very weak and exhausted.

In Cantonese. To tie up, to fasten on; to hang on or depend on one, as a family; to belong to.

Fasten it astern.

He pays for the fireworks.

To tag after one.

An iron tripod of large size to burn incense in temples; it has two ears.

To keep the country in order, as a premier does.

From tree or great and to except; the second is the compound form.

A kind of bulatace or large yellow plum, sour yet edible, three sorts are described; the Buddhists use it for the globular berries of the fragrant musk-like Nymothales, in Sanscrit malika; a remedy, a resource; to meet, to occur; an interrogative or adversative particle, how? what way? but.

You must be resigned to Heaven.

What shall be done now? what next?

I must make up my mind to it.

Or or I could not help it; there is no help for it.

I would like to eat, but I am full.

What can you do to help yourself?

But the stream lies between us.

You must (do or) bear it.

No alleviation of grief.

He must needs depend on him, but he would not agree with me.

This road is as bad as the bridge over the Styx.

The original or second form is made of while whiskers and pelage, and is defined to punish by shaving the whisker; the first is now used instead.

To bear with, to endure; to suffer, to forbear; patient.

I am well used to it.

The present times patiently.

I can't be so bothered; I have no time for it.

A patient kind temper.

A placid temper.

It is hard for her spring-time of life so vainly.

Great ability.

To be able, a synonym of power.

Therefore the sages were able to regard mankind as making one family.

A period of endurance.

A long time.

Not a great while.

To wait a little.

A little while.

Ignorant of affairs, unacquainted with the world.
**Nan.**

Old sounds, nam and nan. In Canton, nam and nan; — in Swatow, lam, nam, lan and nan; — in Amoy, lam and lan; — in Fu-chau, nang; — in Shanghai, ni^n and ni^n; — in Chifu, nang.

名

Name of an insect. 

名

In Cantonese. The bites of gnats or fleas; a sore, a pimple; to stitch together; a cleat on a box, to cleat or join together.

衣

1. 衣服 to bathe clothes.

难

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.

或

1. 做 hard to do.

或

1. 成 hard to bring about.

或

1. 道 hard to say, it cannot be; also used as an interrogative as 道他不來 can you think he won't come?

或

1. 道你忘了 can you have forgotten it?

或

1. 道還我 will he still think of me?

或

1. 得 hard to get.

或

1. 爲之 to vex him; to injure one.

或

1. 看 repulsive, obscene; hard to see; not familiar with.

或

1. 为免於今之世矣 it is very hard to escape the dislike of men in this world.

或

1. 以故 to comprehend.

或

1. 其葉有 the leaves are abundant.

读 nam?. Adversity, calamity, trouble, difficulty; to reproach, to reprimand.

灾

1. natural calamities.

天之方

Heaven is now sending its calamities.

受

1. fell into trouble.

未堪家多

1. I am unequal to the many cares of state.

八苦世間

1. a dotl always thinks the world goes hard with him.

大

1. 道 it is impossible to escape this affliction.

月

1. the sufferings of childbirth.

于禽獸何

1. how can you reprove the birds and beasts?

互相反

1. mutually obnoxious.

死之節

1. he died honorably for his country.

In Shanghai. Now, at this time.

朝

1. from this time forward.

未

1. then.

男

From field and strength, because strong men are required in tillage.

The male of the human species; a man; a son; a baron, the lowest of the five ranks of nobility; a part of the domains of the Chou dynasty.

人

1. a husband, a man.

生

1. to bear a son.

子

1. a high spirited man.

孝

1. a filial son; — said after a parent's death.

偕

1. [I came] with my son.

家

1. a baron.

家

1. pertaining to the husband.

女

1. men and women.

南

The original form represents plants vigorously bursting forth, and leaning towards the south.

The south; it belongs to fire and the diagram 離 and is the region of heat and vegetation, where things get nourishment; to face or go south; southern, austral; summer.

方

1. the southern regions; southerners.

可

1. 使 he can face towards the south; — he can reign.

向

1. southward.

木

1. 枝 first shows the south; — said of the plum tree indicating spring by its early blossoms.

向

1. changed to a south and moist wind. (Cantonese)

坐

1. a northern exposure.

合

1. to clasp the hands in prayer.

手

1. 無 from the Sanscrit nama adoration, explained as 皈依 humbly trusting; to recite prayers; a formula like the ave of the Roman Catholics.

無佛

1. (or in full 菩阿弥陀佛 mahliviya) to call over Buddha's name.

無佛

1. 無先生 at Canton denote Tao priests who use formulas and spells; elsewhere Buddhist priests are also intended.

地

1. 北天 he is there and I am here; — we are far separated.

貨

1. 舖 at Peking, a shop which sells Canton goods.

周

1. 召 the odes of Chen and Chao.

集

1. gold; an old poetic name.

海

1. the south regions, as Canton, or the Indian Archipelago, according to the speaker's position.

海

1. 湖 Canton city.

終

1. a famous hill near Si-nan in Shensi.

楠

An even grained, yellowish, fine wood, called 木 much used for furniture; it grows in Kiangsi.

柟

1. a fragrant wood now brought from Annam, and used for beads.

柴

1. a fine grained hard wood.
KAXG.

Incessant talking; gabble.


In Canton.

Old sound, nung. In Canton, nong; — in Swatow, lang; — in Amoy, long; — in Fuhchau, nong; — in Shanghai, nong; — in Chifu, nung.

From 棗 a satchel and 蘇 to praise, both contracted.

A bag, a sack; a purse; perquisites, salary, property; to put in a bag.

Baggage; a havresack.

The bag is empty; met. poor.

A leather sack.

To open one's purse, to pay money.

Official income.

Only a wine-bottle and rice-bag; — you lazy lout!

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.

To boil meat; dried meat.

In Cantonese. The flesh on the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen.

Belly.

To grasp with the hand.

In Cantonese. To measure by spanning the fingers; a span, a finger's length; to thwack, to beat.

Two spans make a foot.

A foot.

A whole crew with one stick; — to rail at a class for the fault of one.

From 赤 red and 灬 flexible.

To blush, to turn red, but not with any desire to reform; a blush.

A blush.

To redden when detected.

To be in awe of; reverence.

To venerate, to respect; nor discomposed.

NANG.

Dust, dirt; a cave.

Unauthorization character.

In Pekingese. To speak through the nose; an indistinct, nasal enunciation.

A nose stuffed like a bag, as one who has a cold.

In Fuhchau. To push out or way, as by the hand or foot.

To push open; to push off, as a boat.

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Old sound, neng. In Canton, nang and ning; — in Swatow, neng; — in Amoy, leng; — in Fukchau, neng and ning; — in Shanghai, ning; — in Chifu, nang and ning.

NÄNG.

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. He has *能力* (or *力量*) he has ability; he is clever at business.

否 can it be done?

才 talents, power.

人所 not he can do what others cannot.

窄 the lane are able to walk.

不 you cannot do that over again.

较为 how can you presume to defame me so?

无 allmighty, powerful, omnipotent.

无 inept; powerless, uninitiated.

做 the action or function of a machine.

In Cantonese. Unlucky, illomened; to walk on the heels; to tie up, to connect with, attached to, to accompany.

to meet a bad sign at the new moon.

' ' limp along.

住 會 tie it up, as a boat.

In Shanghai. An adverbial termination like *by*, following verbs; just, nothing more, in which cases it is an expletive.

危险 dangerously.

稀稀 very rarely.

， that way, what? q.d. what-ly?

如同 like; just like the emperor.

NAO.

Old sound, nio, mio, mò, nok, and not. In Canton, nio, nu, and nau; — in Swatow, nio, nau, lo, and lau; — in Amoy, lan; — in Fukchau, nio and au; — in Shanghai, nio and ning; — in Chifu, nau.

鈴 From mouth and slave; used with the last, and also read *nao*.

Clamorous vociferation.

顛 the noisy bickering of people.

千言 Babbling out many thousand words.

道 a street brawl.

號 kóo they bawl, they clamor; said of drunken guests.

From dog and flexible, alluding to its long soft hair.

From a species of monkey, also called *金線猴* or gold-thread entellus, having long yellowish hair, larger than the common monkey, and described as clever in scratching the tiger; it is probably the entellus.

猴升 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 Shantung, famous in ancient history.
NAO.

子之茂兮，遗我瓦| how skillful you are! you met me going to Mt. Nao.

Also read 尴 Nao.

狼

A large and fierce watch-dog, with long, shaggy hair, like the Mongolian shepherd dogs. A tribe of aborigines still existing in Sz-ch'ing Fu in the north-west of Kwantung.

From heart and hauntery.

懊

Disquieted and vexed.

恼

annoyed or disturbed, as by untoward events; to deeply regret.

Read erson. Pleased, glad.

硇

A mineral, found in the salt lakes in Tibet; it is impure sal-ammoniac, with traces of sulphur.

硇

Composed of 肉 flesh or 血 blood, which represents the 舊 old, and 因 the medulla; the second form is unusual.

硇

The brain; glossy, smooth, like marrow; gum camphor.

הרבה

the brain.

1 袋 the head; met. the mind or capacity; the wits.

1 袋 the skull or brain-pan.

1 吳見 腿 to see the jaws from behind, — is a bad phrenological sign.

無頭 | no head for the matter; heedless, stupid, imprudent.

潮

gum camphor; a northern name, showing that it is from Ch'ao-cheu fu in Kwantung.

刺

to scratch the head, as when cogitating.

‘恼’

Something that vexes the brain; indignant, annoyed; hating, revengeful.

發

to get angry.

恨

irritated at; hating.

(find) or 應 disturbed, troublesome.

一股 | 氣 a fit of anger.

1 you vexations; it disappoints you.

From gums or stone and brain, alluding to the strike.

 gratuites]

The general name for stones like opal, cornelian, agate, onyx, jasper, &c., is 玉 jade; they are distinguished from certain quartzose minerals called 玉 jade by their veinings and colors.

从 hand and eminent; similar to 琿 and also read 琿 to bind up; the second is a vulgar form, and used only in the sense of scratching.

To disturb, to vex; to disarrange; to twist; to pervert, to distort; to scratch.

心 to annoy the mind.

亂 is to pervert right and wrong, as by malicious tale-bearing.

屈 to keep up one’s pluck.

不虞 | not to show fear; give no sign of faint-heartedness.

癢

to scratch an itching spot.

頭 at a loss what to do; not easy to effect.

大 | an ancient statesman who is said to have established the sexagenary cycle in B.C. 2687, and whose name, some writers have suggested, may be intended for Noah.

From quarrel and market, contracted to dear and market.

The noisy wrangling and confusion of a market; a bustle, hum, tumult; obstreperous; to scold, to rail; to make a disturbance, to embroil.

太熱 | a great noise, a great stir, and parade, as at a review.

玩 to play, to romp.

人 to scold one.

事 to make trouble.

酒 a carouse; a drunken rout.

大 一 一 場 a great tumult.

直慣 | always in some mischief.

請帖 | to bother with petitions.

燕 | an enthusiastic reception.

和 | to berate; to talk harshly.

大 花 燈 a great display of lanterns, as on the 15th of the 1st moon.

怒子 | a proud impracticable fellow.

装 | great parade and glitter.

掃 a head-dress shaped like a broom.

In Pekingese. To occur suddenly, to meet anything untoward; troubled by, particular about.

了一身的水點 | unfortunately I got well splattered.

愛 | 逃天 there will be several lowering days.

穿衣 | finical about his dress.

淖

From water and exhaling.

淖 | mud, slush, mire; thoroughly wet; a certain stream.

 الشريف | 泥 mire; deep mud, as after a long rain.

肥肉 | fat meat disgusts one.

Read chão. Harmony, as seen in a well ruled state.

Read chōh, Gentle; delicate, as a girl.

約 easy, graceful.

臱

The ulna or outer bone of the arm; others say the humerus.

臱 | the fore quarter, as of a bullock.

Read 炘. Hot and broken, as overdone meat.

摵

Also read 木.

摵 | to handle, to play with; to prop up.

撫 | to fumble over, to play.

別 | 壞 don't spoil that by handling it. (Pekingese.)
**NÉI.**

Old sound, nul. In Canton, noi and nui; — in Swatow, hai and nui; — in Amoy, lei; — in Fuhchau, noi and nui; — in Shanghai, nei; — in Chiufu, nei.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>餑</th>
<th>From to eat and stable or to deny; the second of these is least used, though most proper, and is also read nei to feed. Hungry, half famished; to expose to starvation; putrid fish. 魚</th>
<th>do not eat putrid fish or tainted meat.</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>内</td>
<td>From to enter and a border from out of it. 内</td>
<td>Within, inner, inside; internal, in distinction from external; 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.</td>
<td>不</td>
<td>it is not included. 作</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEU.**

Old sounds, nu, net, and nok. In Canton, nau; — in Swatow, no; — in Amoy, lo; — in Fuhchau, nio; — in Shanghai, nu; — in Chiufu, no.

| 餑 | A rabbit or hare was once thus called in Kiangnan. Read nei. The name of an official in the Liang state during feudal times, about B.C. 300. | 不 | it is not included. 作 | an internal operation will succeed. |
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Ngaí

See also under ai for similar sounds. Old sounds, ai, ngaí, at, ngat, and ngak. In Canton, oi, ngaí, and ngaí;

in Sinitic, ngaí, ai, and gai; — in Amoy, ai, gai, and ngaí; — in Fuhian, ai and hai; — in Shanghai, i, ngaí, and tó; — in Chefu, ai.

哀
From mouth and clothes.
To grieve for, to compassionate, to feel for; to sympathize; sorrow; grieving; lamentable, distressing, sad, woful; mournful, minor, as music; pity, grief, compassion; urgently, heartily; a lament, as for a dear friend; alas, alas!

幸 to feel for other's woes.

懇 alas, how sad!

懇 I urgently beseech you.

可 lamentable!

痛哭 bitter sorrow and weeping.

悲 to sorrow; grief; pity for.

告 with bitter grief is this presented; a phrase in petitions.

衣 mourning clothes.

父母 alas! my parents.

子 an orphan.

今此下民亦孔之 henceforth the common people will be in a sad plight.

其音其音节 its tones are sad and its stops are few.

而不伤 mournful but not distressing; said of music.

求 a sorrowful supplication — for aid.

唉
A sighing, mournful tone; an interjection of disgust or regret; a tone or word of reply, yes, so; a belching sound.

懇 to ask in alarm.

可懇 oh, how sad!

唬baby! used by nurses.

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.

的 dead; also dusty.

字 a grammatical term for a noun.

塵 the dust has settled on it; 霞 is used by the Buddhists for the delineations of the world.

漠 the dust fills the air.

From dog and how; it is also read khi; the second and common form is regarded as erroneous; some say it is a contraction of two much to protect; others, a sort of plan.

styled A puppy not yet able to take care of itself; foolish, silly; acting without an end, having no aim or energy.

人 a silly, unready man.

詐 to feign or act like a fool.

羞 stupid, doltish.

住 to linger about, to loof in the streets.

進不 出 he looks stupid but he has wit enough.

笑 a silly laugh.

賣寶 to gaze in the doorway, to idle away time in looking at the passers by.

皚 White, as of snow.

霜雪 今 how white is the glistening snow and hoar-frost!

嚴 Able to regulate, or order and arrange; to reform.

階 the second of eight brothers of the clan Kao-yang; 高陽 u. c. 620, all of whom were statesmen.

毒 from mother and scholar; it resembles tab, toxic.

One who has no principle; given up to lust.

人 a rake, a vile fellow.

愛 Originally composed of 元 or 仁 above heart and contracted to the present form; the radical 友 was afterwards added to denote their action; it is also read wi in poetry.

The exhibition of humanity in the actions; the utterance of benevolent feeling; to love, to take delight in; to think on affectationately; attached to, fond of; to like, to desire, to wish; love, kindness, regard; the object of affection, beloved; sparing of; to grudge; forbearing of, tender towards; a sense found in epitaphs.

親 父friendship; mutual love, as of relatives.

勿助之 I love him but am unable to help him.

令 your daughter; in Fuhian this sense is sometimes expressed by adding 女 to this word.

可 lovely, amiable; desirable.

歸 you over many thanks for your great kindness.

己須 you should love others as yourself.

借日子 sparing of time.

溺 excessive and blind love for, as a girl or a child.

慵 amorous.

飲 fond of drink.

慵 懶 I have not grudged one of my [sacrificial] cattle.

你得多 you want too much.

學好 you should imitate the good.

In Cantonese. Imminent; near to.

死 dangerously sick, near death.
如被逝风亦孔之| like going against the wind, which puts one quite out of breath.

暖

暖 ai

To belch; warm, genial air; to grunt in a disapproving tone.

| | or an exclamation of surprise; aima !

The sun hidden by clouds; obscured, clouded.

| 1 | moon behind clouds.
| 1 | obscure; careless, untidy; underhand.

Like the last.

Dull, hidden.

| 1 | ling, as the clouded moon; not fully acquainted with.

Plants growing very luxuriantly; hidden, as by the thick growth.

| 1 | hidden, shaded.

香 | fragrant.

玉 | a fig common in Formosa and the south, which grows on a vine. (Ficus stipulata.)

草木 | the grass and trees are very thick.

| 1 | hard to be seen.

From plants and to re-p.

艾

Mugwort, artemisia, or any plant from which moxa, or rather the punk is obtained; a general term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, fifty, from

the hair turning gray, like moxa; to take relaxation, to quiet; to finish, to carry out; to stop; to nourish; prospered; finished.

| 1 | moxa punk; it is also used with castor-oil to make red-ink paste for stamping.

| 1 | an artemisia charm hung over the door on the 5th of the 5th moon.

| 1 | mugwort, steamed to dispel pain.

保 | I will protect and care for your posterity.

夜末 | the night is not yet over.

少 | a beautiful woman.

老 | an old man.

天下 | the country is now quieted.

| 1 | the mugwort standard brings luck; a phrase used at the dragon-boat festival.

From stone and to hesitate; the second form is mostly used.

To hinder, as a rock in the road; to embarrass, to oppose; to impede, to limit, to stop progress; to restrain, to let, as one’s conscience does; to be an offense to, to irritate; an objection, a restraint, a hindrance.

不 | no objection, that will make no difference, no harm in it.

有 | to offend one.

| 1 | to hesitate in telling.

| 1 | a stumbling stone.

| 1 | injured by, stopped.

總不若 does not at all interfere with or impugn.

妨 | a hindrance; there may be serious consequences.

| 1 | 禽以禮樂 (sages) restrained the people by etiquette and music.

不 | after it is no obstacle to this, but it vitiates that.

四無 | 智 a Buddhist phrase denoting four kinds of limitless knowledge (pratisamâdhi) that belongs to every arhat, who knows every meaning, every law, every argument, and every pleasant discourse.

柵 Analogous to the last.

To shut a door to keep others out; shut off by a wall; stopped by, headed off.

阻 | prevented.

傷 | hindered by an injury.

止 | deterred, restrained.

進 | if we go on, we shall be stopped by the hills.

鵠 The hen of the 樱 or tailor bird.

鯡 From to eat and mugwort, referring to the odor.

食 | Food which has become tainted.

暑物 | Things spoiled in hot weather.

旧 sound, an, nga, am, and ngam. In Canton, an, on, am, am, nga, and ngam; — in Swatow, an, am, and nga; — in Amoy, an, am, gan, and jen; — in Fukien, nga, ang, and eng; — in Shanghai, o, a, and nga; — in Chieh, an.

安 From shelter and a woman under it, denoting peace; it is much used in proper names.

Still, quiet; rest, tranquility; peaceful, calm; at ease, not fearful; to settle, to tranquilize, to

make easy; to place, to lay down, as a cup; to substitute, to put for; to put to rights, to mend, contented; an interrogative, how? how can? where? as a preposition, in, during.

| 1 | 乐 joy, content.

| 1 | 乐 an mere man of pleasure; a term derived from the son of Liu Pi, who took it easy when he lost his crown.

你 | make yourself easy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGAN.</th>
<th>NGAN.</th>
<th>NGAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>老者</strong></td>
<td>he quieted the aged.</td>
<td><strong>鞍</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>享太平</strong></td>
<td>to enjoy the pleasures of quiet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>偷</strong></td>
<td>to steal leisure; <em>i.e.</em> lazy.</td>
<td><strong>御</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>然</strong></td>
<td>after all he does as he pleases.</td>
<td><strong>馬</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>分</strong></td>
<td>contented with one's lot.</td>
<td><strong>前馬橋</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>如今</strong></td>
<td>where is he now?</td>
<td><strong>提</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>是非</strong></td>
<td>which is right, which is wrong?</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>懸</strong></td>
<td>to console, to soothe.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>息</strong></td>
<td>gum benzoin or benzoin; by some referred to</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>香</strong></td>
<td>大香 or Parthia, whence it was brought; others suppose it was</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>香</strong></td>
<td>so called because it was burned in</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>油</strong></td>
<td>worship; it also includes</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>香</strong></td>
<td>storax, obtained from the <em>Liquidambar orientalis</em>, and brought to</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>息日</strong></td>
<td>the Sabbath; a foreign term.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>息</strong></td>
<td>prepare all things in readiness.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>問</strong></td>
<td>to inquire after one's health,</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>問</strong></td>
<td>to wish health to.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>身</strong></td>
<td>Ourself is well; a reply by</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>體</strong></td>
<td>the Emperor.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>欠</strong></td>
<td>to set up a god in its shrine.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>靜</strong></td>
<td>indisposed; I feel out of sorts.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>家</strong></td>
<td>an allotment out of one's wages.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>間</strong></td>
<td>a leisure time.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>南</strong></td>
<td>Cochinchina, Annam.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>國</strong></td>
<td>naturally, without constraint or effort.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>托</strong></td>
<td>you; I beg that you will fix this, as a blade into its handle.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>托</strong></td>
<td>where have you put it? <em>(Shanghai).</em></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>不</strong></td>
<td>不上這句話 do not say such a thing; do not talk so.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>生</strong></td>
<td>it is made out of whole cloth; a concocted story.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>自造</strong></td>
<td>what character will you put for it? <em>(Cantonese).</em></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>作</strong></td>
<td>放好 or <em>暗</em> put it away carefully, lay it aside safely.</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>字</strong></td>
<td>(Cantonese.)</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>你</strong></td>
<td>(Cantonese.)</td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>好</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>或</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>理</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>你</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>你</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>手</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>Read <em>yeh</em>, The bottom or low part; a pig-sty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td><em>This is sometimes read <em>yeh</em>, Devoid of intelligence; not at case; foolish gibes, jokes, raillery.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>喔 To feed one's self with the hand, after the manner of the Hindoos; to hold in the mouth; used by the Mongol Buddhists as the first word in their <em>incantation</em> 喴幻呂progress.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>On <em>Mini Padmi Hom.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>A personal pronoun, common among uneducated people in the north; I, myself; it is also used in singing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>the mine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>From <em>hand</em> and <em>sound</em>; it is interchanged with <em>yén</em> 捣 to close,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>被手 <em>暗</em> cover your hand over it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>着 to put out, as a fire; to quash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>覆</strong></td>
<td><strong>暗</strong></td>
<td>脈 to feel the pulse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sun obscured by clouds; dimly lighted, obscure, somber; gloomy, not shining; in the dark; clandestine; stealthily, secretly, unobservedly; unintelligent; private, mental.

black | dark, as a room.

tene | a dark day.

think | to cogitate, to think it over.

propel | to give a hint, to signal.

underhand | to do things in the dark; underhand doings.

secretly | to secretly injure.

in the dark.

dull, glimmering lamp.

lit | in the dark.

dull, obscure; stupid.

secretly to secretly learn what the people think.

a secret place.

an open gun is easily withstood, but the unseen arrow is hard to guard against.

without thought and unmeditated, privately done.

(Shanghai.)

Like the last.

Obscure, dark.

然 | how gloomy and dim!

To shut the door and withdraw from society; retired, dark, like a recess, badly lighted; indescribable; evening; dark; eclipsed.

门而客 | to refuse one’s self to one’s friends.

然 | dark indeed, but daily becoming brighter, — as a good man’s mind.

昏夜 | night, in the dark.

ignorant and irresolute.

案 | From wood and rest; occasionally used for the next.

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.

law or | official records, law papers.

the circumstances of a case.

件 | a case in court.

the merits of a case.

it appears from the records.

to try a case.

to decide a case.

a case of murder or one that involves life.

to summon the parties, witnesses, and all.

on record, is in court.

the room for records; the writers of dispatches, &c.

at the bar.

or | to rehear or revise a case.

old or decided case.

to lift the goblet and compare the eyebrows; a wedded pair.

the punishment meets the crime.

a set of incense furniture placed on altars.

a case without evidence; unaccounted for.

to appeal a case.

first on the list of graduates in a district or prefecture.

to slap the table.

From hand and rest.

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 chafe; go about and to examine, to try; a preposition, as, according to, by, in conformity to.

岸 | From | a steep bank and  | a shield.

nian | A shore, bank, or beach; the edge or brink of a stream; a high cliff; end of a journey, the goal, the object of effort; steps of a palace; a high forehead; a valorous or eminent person; a prison in the country.

on the bank.

to go ashore; to disembark.

boundless and shoreless.

回头 | the shore is just behind you; you can mend your ways.

fine-looking person.

tie [the boat] to the bank.

both banks are wall-ed up.

the end of a doctrine.

separated from that shore beyond the bank.

when he has been dragged ashore, he’ll think of gain, — as a man rescued.
From heart and because, intimating that the heart has reason for its love.

Favor, grace, mercy, kindness; benefits, obligations; imperial favor; charitable, compassionate; to obligo, to enrich, to show favor to; private, heartfelt, partial to.

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 bo my foe?

A place 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 love and with toil I nourished my youth.

Gracious rewards.

A hollow in the ground, a cavity, a depression; undulating, rolling, as land.

A little hollow.

In Cantonese. 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 here in the north of China.

An indentation, a hollow, a hole; a cavity; the undulations in a ridge.

Cave characters cut in bas-relief.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>駭</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scary or dangerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嚎</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Howl or wail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To shake, to juggle, to rattle, to twirl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>揚</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Musical instruments in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弍</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A stony surface, covered with pebbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳖</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A sea-monster allied to the turtle, which bears up the earth; a kraken which carried off the Pung-lai mountains where the genii lived, into the eastern sea; its legs were used by female spirits for the four poles of the earth; this tangle may refer to the ark.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**
- A large dog, described as four feet high, fierce but tractable; it is probably the powerful mastiff of Tibetan shepherds.
- A huge sea fish.
- The nippers or large claws of the crab, called also 螪钳.

**Additional Notes:**
- To ramble, to divert one's self; to travel for pleasure.
- To go and see shows.
- A vicious, spirited horse; stubborn, plucky; indomitable and wilful.
- A degenerate unworthy fellow; needless, harsh words used by an officer; to dislike advice; high.
- The cry of weeping and sobbing.
- It is often wrongly used for 傲 proud.
A large and coarse kind of gour (Sciaca), brought to Macao in winter, weighing sometimes a hundred pounds; the name is also given to a species of fowl.

傲

Proud, arrogant, uncivil, assuming; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely, to brave.

傲

Lazy and selfish.

高

Arrogant, supercilious.

慢

To scorn, to treat contemptuously.

鍋

A round, iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow; a griddle.

煎

To fry, as greens or cakes.

鍋

From great and a bin, but the etymologyists derive it from a shelter and a dark corner where two hands are putting away things.

The southwest corner of a hall where the lares used to be placed, and one can be quiet; retired, deep; mysterious, obscure; within, further than one has penetrated; an office; collected; blended; general, warm.

妙

Sublime, mysterious, wonderful.

深

Difficult, esoteric, hard to understand.

祭

To worship the lares.

昔

Formerly, when I started, the sun and moon were warm.

澳

From water and hidden.

澳

A bank or high shore; a bay, inlet, cove, or bight, which can shelter ships; a dock for repairing ships.

舖

The ship came into the harbor.

澳

Macao.

孤

Keewow Island north of it.

南

Namoh Island below Amoy.

Ngeu

Interchanged with the last; it is also read yuh.

A piece of ground for building a house; an even, flat, and open plat, like a terrace; to retire into winter quarters; the inner apartments; in the water.

限

The bays and headlands along a coast.

具

The people are hibernating; they keep in their houses.

四

The four shores have been built on, referring to the deluge of Yu.

穀

Assuming, haughty, lofty; name of a man in the Shang dynasty, son of Han-tsun, Ssu, c. 2145 who was so strong that he could pull a boat on the land.

穀

To grind.

In Cantonese. To reach up (out) to the hand.

遠

To reach out a little farther.

唔

I can't reach it.

---

Ngeu.

Old sounds, a, wa, nga, ngo, op, and ok. In Canton, an and nga; in Siatow, ao and ngo; in Amoy, ao, b, and ng;
in Fuchau, an and nga; in Shanghai, a and nga; in Chifu, o.

篤

Respectful, careful, attentive.

乾

To excite to irritate.

乾

He could not avoid exasperating him.

讀

Stingy, mean.

得

Excessively close and saving.

瓦

A bowl, a deep cup.

木

An earthen bowl.

木

A wooden bowl.

半

A tobacco-box.

半

Half a glass, as of drink.

蛇

Deep sunken eyes, as of one wasted with illness.

鼻

A projecting forehead.

眼

A hollow, cavernous eye.

鷹

A bird and bubbles, because it floats over the sea, and rides on the waves like the white caps.

鷹

A gull (Larus), including also the tern and other similar marine birds.

白

Or white; a brownish gull common near Macao.

沙

The white gulls spot the sands.

歌

To sing local ballads in récitative; a song or ditty in the local patois.

歌

Canton songs.

歌

Ditties; ballads, songs.

歌

Or to sing songs.

歌

From to breathe and conceal; used for the next, and liable to be confounded with the next to that; it was anciently synonymous with the last.

歌

To vomit, to retch; the noise of retching.
To vomit; the sound of retching; to spit out; to disgorge, to give back unwillingly; a child's prattle; to quiet.

1. 血 to spit blood, to bleed at the lungs.
2. 作 to a disposition to vomit.
3. 吐 to puke; to cascade.
4. 鬼 to spin cocoons.

回 to the child prattled to her.

Read, 爱 Loving words; to be kind to.

The second form is common in cheap books.

To fight with sticks or fists; to slap; a cudgel; to bully; to wrangle; to switch up; to drive on.

1. 打 to maul as in a riot.
2. 受 to wound by beating.
3. 姊 steps to disgrace a scholar by a blow.
4. 繩 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 marry; to accord with; to fit; as an oedema, abruptly, suddenly, unpremeditatedly; for the instant, for once, accidentally.

匹 a married couple, a pair.

佳 a happy, and 怨 an unhappy pair; a good and bad match.

人 a wooden man, a doll.

遇 happened to meet him.

然 or 爾 by chance, suddenly, unforeseen, casual.

失 he has lost his mate.

書 to write off-hand.

拜 像 to worship idols.

如 同木 he is no better than a wooden image.

合 to unite, to pair; union.

Similar to the last.

偶 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 其 种 in thousands of pairs they weed — their fields.

面 耕 they (長 短 and 操 薰 in Confucius' time) were plowing together, — and refurbed office.

形 为 make a mate of your shadow.

The large rootstock of the Nibou, used for food.

n'geu 風 | the water-lily root.

糖 | confections of this root.

from arrow-root made of it.

不斷 线 to snap the lily root, and the threads still join; this is applied to people singing in parts, and to the faults which geomancers guess to exist in the underground water veins.

擦 to rasp the roots, — and dry the water for the flour.

椎 tapering fingers of a lady.

The time of great heat and drought, when a sacrifice and prayers were offered.

To soak, to steep, to macerate; to rot or soften by soaking, as hemp.

霉 moldy and spoiled.

熾 dampened and spoiled; rotted by water.

到 & soaked till it smells.

芬芳 delicious fragrance.

Read n'geu. Bubbles on water.

池 frothy spume.

To gallop wildly.

In Cantonese. Stupid.

口 逗, heavy; no aptness or spirits for.

估 a dune.

Old sounds, nga and ngap. In Canton, ngo; — in Swatow, ngo, go, and ho; — in Amoy, ng, b, m, and h; — in Fuhchau, ngo, ngw, and ngwai; — in Shanghai, ng; — in Chifu, wia.

言 or 語 false stories.

以之 to propagate idle rumors or fables.

式 爾心 以畜萬邦 if you would reform your hearts and change all the states.

之 心 not a single error in the characters.

詐人錢 to extort money by false pretences.

心 如 懶旗 my mind flutters like a dangling banner.

平 秩南 to arrange the transformations of summer.

虛 superficial, erroneous.

鈷 To pare away the corners of a thing and make it round; a ring.

方 爲圆 round off this square piece.
峨  |  A rocky cliff.

峨  |  The silkworm moth; a general name for nocturnal moths, millers, and sphinges.

峨  |  The silkworm moth.

峨  |  The moon, the crescent moon, likened to the silkworm moth's antennae.

娥 |  A candle-miller.

In Pelingese. A disease of the throat, like diphtheria.

 length lhis throat has a swelling.

From bird and I, because it carries its head high and proudly.

峨  |  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.

峨  |  the common goose.

峨  |  the pelican.

峨 |  a penguin.

峨  |  large flakes of snow.

峨  |  a crane, from its soarking.

峨  |  a kind of teak.

峨  |  a quill-pen.

峨 |  a stupid goose-head sort of fellow.

峨  |  small cash, counterfeit cash, big as a goose's eye.

峨 |  the present of a goose and jar of wine, — at a wedding.

峨  |  myself led the squadron of ships.

峨  |  a white albatross (Diomediae brachyura); the webbed feet are made into bags.

峨 |  A small species of aromesia, or mugwort, the whose tender stalks are edible when boiled; it is also called

峨  | 抱娘蒿 and the drawing resembles the tansy-leaved wormwood.

饿  |  Starved, hungry, faint for want of sustenance; to fast; death, famine.

饿 |  die, starving to death.

饿  |  famine.

饿 |  a hollow, sunken eye.

饿  |  fallen down from hunger.

饿  |  bodies of the starved.

餉  |  the poor think only of appeasing their hunger.

餉 |  hungry ghosts, the members of desolate families who are propitiated on the 15th of the 7th

餉 |  the moon in a general festival; these beings are divided by the priests into 36 classes, and are represented as tians in the with mouths like needles' eyes; this condition is one of the six paths of transmigration or gati, and the demons, or preta, are thus appeased; they act as jailers in hell; also a term of abuse to self-invited guests.

饿  |  the hungry gnat has seen the blood; — said of one who snatches dainties.

饿 |  fasted all day.

饿 |  a hollow, sunken eye.

饿 |  fallen down from hunger.

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**NGOH.**

*Old sounds, ngak, ak, and ngek.* In Canton, ngok, ok, ak, äk, ngäk, and ngak; — in Swatow, ngak, ngiak, ek, ê, at, and his; — in Amoy, gok, ok, gek, lek, at, and ek; — in Fuzhou, ngank, ngok, lok, ngao, ngiak, eik, and ak; — in Shanghai, äk, ngok, ok, hok, ngok, and âh; — in Ch'iu, âh and wâh.

**Ngo.**

Used with the next two.

An ancient principality lying on the Yangtsé River in the present Hubei, and often applied to that province; an old name for Wu-chang fu; a boundary.

| 鄂 | Prince Ngo of the Sung dynasty; his tomb is at Hang-chun.

**Lao.**

From heart and responsive; the second form is seldom used.

| 懶 | To shudder; startled; to wonder at; to oppose; to loathe, as food; to hinder; a hindrance.

**Lan.**

然 | A cliff, a precipice.

| 落 | A beach or slope at the foot of a cliff.

Stones piled up in a dangerous way.

**Lian.**

| 傢 | The sharp point of a spear, edge of a sword.

| 剌 | One of the peaks and aiguilles, — as of mountains.

**Lek.**

The osprey or fish-eagle; also called 號鷹 harpy hen and 魚鷹 fish eagle; the term is applicable to all birds of the genus *Haliatus*.

**Lei.**

立 | Patiently wait, as this bird does for its prey.

**Li.**

立 | The osprey has spread his wings and the rook begun his journey; — met. a successful graduate.

**Lv.**

The roof of the mouth, more usually called 口頂; those of swine are esteemed a delicacy.

**Lao.**

內 | The mouth.

**Lei.**

上 | The roof of the mouth. 斸 | The gums.

White or washed clay used for porcelain; colored earths; whitecrash, plaster; to plaster; a wall which has not been plastered.

**Le.**

From mouth repeated and king; no etymology is given; occurs used for 轰, startled.

**Lo.**

A grave and serious manner; startling, awe-struck.

| 獨 | A term for the five years in the cycle with 鬼 in them.

**Lao.**

Harsh, scolding words; severe orders, stern injunctions.

**Lan.**

| 言容 | His manners and conversation were repulsive and harsh.

**Lek.**

The crocodile and the Gangetic gavial; the former is said to have formerly existed in the R. Han near Swatow, whence they were exercised in the T'ang dynasty; met. rapacious, cruel.

**Lei.**

| 綏 | A crocodile, cayman, or crocodile; it seems to be sometimes wrongly applied to fresh water dolphins.

**Le.**

From head and quest, or each; the two are not altogether identical, the second being the adverb.

| 頭 | 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.

| 甲 | The breaking of a cart; unceasing.
角
the temples.

外
over and above the fixed amount; low military officials.

数
the legal or settled number.

圆
a tablet, such as are placed over doors by graduates.

然
suddenly.

无
there is no vacancy in the number.

宽
a liberal allowance.

闇
1 day and night.

手
he puts his forehead, delighted at the good news.

頸
The root of the nose, the frontal sinus; a saddle.

疾首
to droop the head and knit the brows, as when in pain.

厄
From cliff and a seal, or a door and one; the first also specially means a knot in a tree, and the second a small inner door; both are like the next.

厄
Impeded, cramped; in difficulty, distressed, ill-used; that which is fated to harm one; a ring fastened to reins near their ends.

因
miserably off.

危
in danger.

窮富不均 poor but light-hearted.

命途水
his fate will be to experience jeopardy by water.

 forall
From mouth and impeded; also written 扈 to crow.

氏
The cry of birds.

鳴
the cackling of a hen.

詩
the note of birds.

韃
A yoke; a collar on a horse; a restraint, a conscientious principle.

加以以衡
put a yoke on him.

制
to restrain another in his actions.

隴
从place and impeded, as an army by a defile; it is also read 落 and used with 頭 a pass.

隴
A dangerous obstruction; a defile or pass; a limit, a hindrance; to distress, to impede; hazardous, urgent; calamity, utter want.

聞
brought to great distress, at extremity.

聲
a defile, a gorge.

因
to guard the passes.

In Cantonese. To deceive, to impose upon.

鉤
From metal and impeded; an unauthorized character.

鉤
A bracelet or bangle.

釵
a plated or inlaid ring.

釵
Straitened for food; famished; one says, it is used with 頭 to hiccough or belch.

釵
Putrid meat; flesh that has corrupted by hanging too long.

釵
A crack in a wall.

釵
To stop a crevice with clay.

釵
Read 帛, Bao clay.

釵
a ledge near the ancient capital Chang-nan in Shensi.

釵
From to go and why.

釵
To stop or bring to a standstill; to reach; to cut off; to terminate; an unforeseen obstacle.

釵
By no means stop the sale of rice.

釵
it is hard to curb one's lusts.

釵
it is hard to curb one's lusts.

釵
to repress the wicked and encourage the good.

釵
to embarrass.

釵
how then can I feel depressed?

釵
to cut off, as a way.

釵
to neutralize (or eclipse) the fame of the ancients, — by not emulating them.

釵
To shut, to stop; to obstruct; to prevent superiors knowing; to hoodwink; at ease.

釵
to hide from, to keep snug.

釵
To stop the flow of water; to prevent a thing coming to another's ears.

釵
the years of the cycle which have甲 in them.

釵
与 an old name of Ho-shan; hien and 顺 in the west of Shansi.

釵
Read 佳, 1 the Hsing-nu term for a princess, used in the History of the Han dynasty.

釵
An ornament in a headdress worn over the braid.

釵
The head ornaments are made of feather work.

釵
To encounter, to meet another when it is undesirable; an unwelcome meeting.

釵
the honors of life I never can meet again; — said by K'UH Yuen in his Ode.

釵
To seize, to hold fast, to grasp; to keep down or cover with the hand; to drag.

釵
to get the control of.

釵
From hand and impeded; they are nearly the same as the last.

釵
to grip, to clutch; a grasp; to have the hand over.

釵
to grasp a handful.

釵
held him by the wrist a long time.

釵
he throttled a tiger by main strength.
NI.

Old sounds, ni and nü. In Canton, ni and nei; — in Swatow, ni and jù; — in Amoy, ni, bi, and ji; — in Fuhchau, ni, nü, and nò; — in Shanghai, ni; — in Chih, ni.

開 To hide away.

In Cantonese. To keep quiet in a place, to keep secret; perdue; to secrete.

埋 or 身 hidden away.

 retirees keep yourself closely hid.

From body and a spoon, explained as a person following; the two next are sometimes used for it.

Follow another; to accord with, to agree; near; a nun.

始 or 僧 a nun; some of the former do not shave their heads.

仲 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 nih, Near.

達威安 all is quiet, both at home and abroad.

嶽 The name of the hill, 岳 in 14, where the mother of Confucius prayed; the preceding form is now generally used.

鶴 A twittering sound; a murmuring, humming sound; to speak low.

耳 聼 to whisper in the ears.

Read nü. An interrogative particle; a particle implying doubt, and used in the protasis of a condition sentence; an affirmative particle; a common sound in Buddhist books.

染| wooden cloth; usually contracted to the last word, as 小 | broadcloth; and 小 | jersey.

他有什麼病 | what is his illness?

喰 is it not so? (Cantonese.)

他是往西去 | is he going east or west?

怎麼我 | what then is filial piety?

他不是死乃是睡覺 | he is not dead but asleep.

若好了 | if he is well, let him go to the shop.

In Cantonese. A relative pronoun; this, the nearer of two.

1 這 this one, this thing; 1 的 this; 1 處 here, this place.

妮 A slave girl.

小 | 子 a maid of work.

謾 To blush, to color.

性 | a feeling and look of shame.

狀有 | 他 looks ashamed.

從 fresh and difficult.

腦 Meat pickled with the bones.

糜 | a sauce made of liver and brains.

從 used for the next in the phrase 零露 | heavy dew; also plants extruding their roots above the ground.

泥 From water or earth and near as the phonetic; the first is generally applied to mire, and the third is pedantic.

Mire, slush, mud; dirt, clods, earth, soil; to daub with mud; dirty, dirty; adhesive.

一块 | a lump of dirt.

上 | earth; soil.

金色 | a pinchbeck color.

紅 adobie, mud-bricks used in walls.

拖 | 帶水 [as if] dragged through mud and water; — said of a bad style.

| 墙 adobie walls.

紅 鈔 to paste brocade over the window.

| 首 to put one's head in the mire; — said by courtiers.

| 封 to seal or paste a letter.

| 草 wet with dew; soft and glossy, as leaves.

Read ní Bigoted, opinionated, attached to; darting on.

於風水 a firm belief in geomancy.

| 人 one lost to reproof.

拘 | 不通 he is set in his opinion and beyond argument.

住 | stuck in the mud, mulish, obstinate.

黎 To adhere, to stick; adhesive, gluey; sticky, as mud or dried paste, or oiled hair.

| 封 to seal or paste a letter.

| 緊 to harden, as dirt; to stick tight.

秈 Rice which was self-sown, and this year has grown up.

從 man and 而 then contracted.

The second personal pronoun, thou; you; your's.

| 你的 your.

| 你們 you; used for one or more persons.

| 貴姓 what is your surname?

| 老人家 my good Sir; old gentleman! used in direct address.

與 | 不相干 it is no business of your's.

| 這 This form of the preceding is used in Kiangsu for the first person plural, we, us; as | 我 our.

| 自家 ours.
From plant and to follow; inter-changed with "mud."

「mi」 A wild medicinal plant once called 『 marijuana, but now known as 『 marijuana, a species of Primulaceae (Pachyphytum), the hairbell found in Chihli.

恐與直和像若簧之亂人參 I am so very much like you, as a hairbell's root can be mistaken for ginseng.

「mi」 luxuriar; glossy, as leaves.

「mi」 Very fragrant.

「mi」 (Cantonese.)

「mi」 The fluttering of flags in the wind.

「mi」 A chock for a wheel; a tree whose wood is hard and like the pear, to inquire into, to search; a distaff-handle.

「mi」 (Cantonese.)

「mi」 Greasy, oil, oily, unctuous, smooth, glossy, a mixture of oil and brick-dust used as priming by painters.

「mi」 indigestion, unassistance in the stomach.

「mi」 greasy; oly, as rich gravy.

「mi」 very rich, as food.

「mi」 enotional, frined, scruples.

From woman and good.

「miang」 A girl, a miss; a young lady; a female; a goddess; often applied to insects and flowers, to indicate their beauty.

「miang」 a mother.

「miang」 the younger sister.

「miang」 maid servants.

「miang」 father and mother.

「miang」 a father and her friends.

「miang」 a bride, the newly-made lady.

「miang」 schoolmistress.

「miang」 the madam, used by concubines.

「miang」 our Lady, she is usually so addressed, a goddess, and used like Our Lady; as 天花 Our Lady of the Small-pox.

「miang」 a bridesmaid.

「miang」 you, my good woman; said to workwomen.

「miang」 the goddess Tien-hen, the Amphitrite of the Chinese.

「miang」 a poetical term for the cockatrice, from its plumage.

「miang」 a female general, like Joan of Arc.

「miang」 at Ningpo, a term for a go-between, they also act as pennymunks.

「miang」 my wife's family.

「miang」 used with the last.

「miang」 Troubled, overpressed with cares; fat, corpulent.

不要將哭子聲, don't you hear the cry of fathers and mothers mourning for their children?

「miang」 Mixed, blended.

「miang」 To make liquor from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes; to brew; to stuff, as a sausage; to mix condiments; to ferment, as sedition; to breed disturbance.

「miang」 to ferment spirits.

「miang」 a sweetish kind of rice beer.

「miang」 a cucumber stuffed with minced meat.

「miang」 蜜 the bee works its honey.

「miang」 to bring down a great calamity, as on a state.

「miang」 to excite suspicion and create strife.

「miang」 various sorts of grain mixed together.
**NIAO.**

Old sounds, nio, tie, not, and nok. In Canton, nio and nau; — in Swatow, niò, chiò, and jid; — in Amoy, lian, nian, and jian; — in Fuchau, niù, chiù, niù, and nian; — in Shanghai, nio; — in Chiifu, niao and nião.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>鳥 (nìo)</td>
<td>The original form has a resemblance to a bird; it forms the 183rd radical of a natural group of characters relating to birds; it must not be confounded with 'new black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从</td>
<td>From woman and weak; the second form is rare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嫁 (nìo)</td>
<td>Delicate, girlish; slender, lissome, flexible; a hum, a variable, gentle sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嫁 (nìo)</td>
<td>A climbing plant, the cypress-vine; an epiphyte like the mistletoe, was also once denoted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樓</td>
<td>A long, flexible piece of wood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From a female between two males.

**NIEH.**

Old sounds, niep, nit, and nup. In Canton, nip and nim; — in Swatow, niù and liam; — in Amoy, liap; — in Fuchau, nich; — in Shanghai, nie and níep; in Chiifu, nie.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>耳, 耳 (niep)</td>
<td>Composed of three ears, showing one ear coming close to two ears; occurs used for shih, 擧 to talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唶, 唶 (niep)</td>
<td>To whisper, as when putting the mouth to another’s ear; to mix; to lip; to take up, as one’s garments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>唶, 唶 (niep)</td>
<td>To vilify another; the unbridled grumbling of a discontented, lawless person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A little warm; a genial, agreeable temperature, as from the sun or a fire. Birthstone, a sable and fox fur s are very warm.

To tread or step on; to ascend; urgent, hasty.

To go up.

A small basket; nippers. 

Forceps, piners, tweezers; to pull out, to nip up; a kind of hair-pin; a fish-smart.

A small basket; nippers.
NIEH.  NIEH.  NIEH.  633

騶.  鶴.  A horse with a quick trot or amble.

捻.  捻.  To pinch up, to take a pinch; to take out with tongs or nippers; to filch; a pinch.

捲.  捻.  A poetical name for the mowtan flower.

手.  手.  To snap the fingers; a fillip.

織.  手.  A handkerchief.

織.  纖.  To spin thread on a distaff.

織.  纖.  To shake out skeins of silk.

織.  纖.  Or one of the bands of filechers or marauding banditti.

燃.  燃.  The lighted wick draws up the oil.

捏.  捏.  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.

捏.  捏.  Or to inform against falsely.

謹.  謹.  To involve others by groundless accusations.

肚.  肚.  To knead the bowels.

造.  造.  To insinuate against.

泥.  泥.  A worker in clay; a molder, one who makes models of people in costume.

忿.  忿.  Wrathful, abusive; to rail at.

織.  織.  Composed of earth sometimes altered to work, and day, probably referring to lime-pits.

織.  織.  Same as the next, and now used only in combination as a primitive.

催.  催.  To fill up, as a hole; to put or go down.

涅.  涅.  Black mud at the bottom of pools; to defile, to blacken, to muddy; a river in the south of Honan; an old name for Yu-shih hien 椭州 縣 in the east of Shansi.

而.  而.  Not, though muddy, I am not black; i.e. my integrity is unstained.

盤.  盤.  The defiled vessel, i.e. the world; also the Sanscrit nirvana or nighlan, the Buddhist state of beatitude in deity, explained by 離生滅 separated from (unaffected by) both life and annihilation; indifferent to all joy or sorrow.

隕.  隕.  From a pure and to damage contracted.

隕.  隕.  Dangerous, unsettled; whatever causes dread.

隕.  隕.  The distracted, disturbed state of the realm.

愽.  愆.  To love; to recite in a low tone, as when humming a lesson.

敘.  敘.  To fill up a hole; to level up, as a hole where wild beasts were trapped; to put the hand over, as a hole.

乃.  乃.  Fill up that pitfall — to preserve the cattle from falling in.

縈.  縈.  To stop a sound; cessation of a note or strain.

緱.  緱.  Worn out, debilitated from age; weary, as after work.

緱.  緱.  Lost his energy; said of an officer.

緱.  緱.  An empty and large earthen jar; to burn in the fire, as pottery is; cracked, having flaws.

緱.  緱.  In Shanghai. The second form is used to denote a girl, a lassie.

緱.  緱.  A short, coarse bamboo wisp used to scrub saucepans and boilers of the food sticking on them.

緱.  緱.  From a sort, each mouth united to the others, to denote loquacity; to be distinguished from 嘯 or 嘯 a cliff.

緱.  緱.  To talk much, to quarrel.

緱.  緱.  To overstitch a seam.

緱.  緱.  To tie up with a cord, as the hair.

緱.  緱.  To bind a seam.
Nien

Old sounds, nien, mem, and nin. In Canton, nin, nian, nien, and chin;— in Swatow, nien, liam, ni, and jien;— in Amoy, liam, liam, and tian;— in Fukien, nien and nin;— in Shanghai, ni and nie;— in Chinese, nien.

年

Composed of 禾 grain above 千 thousand, modified in combination.

A year, a revolution of the seasons; the years one has reached, but not used like 周 周 for the years of one's age.

今年二十四岁 this year his age is twenty-four.

少 | young; a minor.
老 | old, gray-haired.
纪 | aged, growing old.
来 | or 門 next year.
去 | or 善 or 頭 last year.
忽 | year by year.
忽 | or 尾 close of the year.
初 | first of the year.
年 | new-year's congratulations.
年 | to perform new-year's rites.
同 | same about the same age.
生 | graduates of the same year.
时 | a prosperous year.
歴 | through many years' duration.
尽 | a premature death.
万 | for ever, perpetually.
者 | of the same age.
虚度 | I have vainly spent the best of my days.
舞象 | the age of gymnastics, i.e. 15 years old.

詩

I select me a proper rhyme for my ode.

懒 | needle in plying the needle.

書 | to look over a book.

粘

From rice and to divine.

Paste; glutinous, viscid; to paste or attach to, to stick up; attached to a person.

示 | to paste up an edict.

补 | to cut out a word and paste in clean paper on which to write a correct character.

此後不手 I will have nothing more to do with it.

信 | or 封 to paste an envelop.

草色 | the grassy green [of the hills] reached to the sky.

抄 | one inclosure or supplement, such as are attached to a document.

虫 | caterpillars that eat millet.

曳 | to drool, to drivel.

杆子 | to put birdlime on a rod.

In Pekingese. To fade, to wither, as flowers.

黏

Used for the last, and regarded as the most correct of the two.

 glutinous, viscid; rice.

得 | very sticky.

米 | the common table rice, of which there are many varieties.

From fish and to handle contracted for the sound.

魚 | a general name for the mud fish; a bull-head, whose pectoral fins are very stout, a Pinocelus common at Peking, of a dark greenish tint, with four cirri, and about a foot long.

最 | a trailing plant found in Honan, with long tendrils at the axis, and the flowers in a head like clover.

碾

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.

船 | an iron trough and wheel, in which medicine is pulverized.

碎 | to pulverize, as paints.

房 | a mill-room.

匙 | the nether large scored stone, and 梳 the fluted roller.

秤 | 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.
Read 欄 in the dictionary.

To pursue, to run after in order to overtake or seize; to stoop the head and run.

快 [kua] to hurry on after.


涅 [nie] Muddy, splashy; turbid; to dig out or dredge mud; smooth, flowing water.

In Cantonese. Sound, as sleep; to reiterate, as a throw of dice; slow moving, deliberate; soaked through.

墨水 [ke] the ink spreads.

三 [san] to successively take threes at gambling.

鉛 [yan] to soak the pencil full of ink.

泥 [nie] Muddy water.


然 [ran] dark, as from perspiring profusely.

Read 植. A branch of the R. Wei in the southeast of Shansi.

Ashaned at what one has done.

内 [ne] mortified.

差 [chaa] chagrined and abashed.

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, familiars.

照 [zhao] to reflect on, to ponder over; to remember and consider; to regard; to meditate; thoughts; thoughtful; to repeat memoriter, to learn by heart; to chant or drone; thoughts, reflections; in Buddhism, the power of memory (smriti-bala), of which the

棋 (smrti-drya) is its organ.

思 [si] to think of.

或 [or] or 服 [fo] to reflect on, to bear in mind.

所 [shuo] to bend the mind to.

忘 [fang] in constant remembrance.

事 [shi] to remember one's parents.

書 [shu] to learn or commit books.

佛 [fo] to repeat Buddha's name.

除 [chu] put away wandering thoughts.

The painter of a boat, a tow-line or tracking-robe; some say, to call seams

索 [sa] a boat-hawser.

舟 [zhou] to pull a boat along.

A small hair-pin; a nail with a small head.


The shrine or hall where the ancestral tablet is placed; met. the tablet.

From water and milk; the first is also read 水 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; sink in any excess, reprobate; greedy; fond of, doating on.

愛 [ai] lovesick, blindly doating on.

酒 [jiu] inebriate, given to drink.


水 [shui] submerged, drowned.

女 [nu] a female infanticide.

陷 [jian] 败 [ bài] he ruined his people.
NIH.

From worm and hil. The disease of worms in the intestines.

From insect and two; it is properly read tel; a synonym of 蠟，but it is read like the last, probably from the primitive.

Plant lice; small insects on leaves.

Curious 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. 捕 to seize, as a bird.

In Cantonese. To carry in the hand.

To carry higher. 来 bring it here.

Mournful; anxious and care-worn from want of food; to long for.

思 to think of fondly.

NIH.

如調顱 sad as if he had nothing to eat.

若如願 I sorrow and sigh till I feel as one pounded — in a mortar.

患悠悠 to feel great solicitude for.

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.

上手 put on some glue. 不義不! do not associate with unjust men.

广 From to go and to rise against; the next is the original form, it is also read yih.

Rebellious, seditious, illegal; uncontaminous, 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.

to comply; in the Cheu dynasty, to hand in a memorial; among physicians, fatal, not likely to recover, as a patient with small-pox.

父 willful, stubborn, froward.

子 a disobedient child.

反 or 反 to rebel; to rise, as insurgents do.

水 a head tide.

知 or 了 I knew it beforehand or already.

行 perverse; to go backwards, as a mule.

橫 outrageous, rude, violent.

不 話 he did not think of any treachery.

風開 ENGEN [he will] start in a head wind; — he is headstrong.

敬 天命 [his majesty] respectfully complied with the orders of Heaven.

忠言 耳 to reject wholesome advice.

大 不道 thoroughly turbulent and unprincipled.

黨 a band of rebels.

From a spear and 㯣 caviity, intended to represent a forked spear.

Disobedient, for which the last is now used.

NIN.

Old sound, nih. In Canton, yâm and miglior; — in Swatow, jin; — in Amoy, jim; — in Fukien, eng and ing; — in Shanghai, nang; — in Chifu, min and nih.

糸 To thread a needle; to twist a thread; a cord.

線 She threaded her needle to mend the garment.

I will braid a fillet of orchid flowers to keep as a remembrance; met. I cannot forget your kind acts.

扱 To move.

推 to try the strength of a bow.

您 From heart and you; an unauthorized character.

以 The second person singular used in addressing superiors; and spoken to any one for special respect.

呀 (also written 你) your Honor; you, Sir.

你們 you, Sirs, is also used, but not so frequently.

向 告 let me tell all of you about it.

賃 To rent, to lease; to hire, as a house; to charter, as a vessel.

出 1 to lease to another.

租 1 to take on lease.

招 1 to invite lessees; to let.

永 1 a perpetual lease.

於 I am engaged to work for them.
From ice and to suspect; its authorized sound of praying has been retained in the south.

To freeze, to congeal; to congeulate; to turn, to curl; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, settled; abundant, vigorous, collected; accomplished, brought to a close.

1. 赤 or 住 to freeze; to turn sour; curdled.
2. 喜 great happiness.
3. 影 光 ray. The sun's rays are beautiful.
4. 失 much felicity.
5. 义 gathering, as clouds in a storm.
6. 寒 very cold, freezing weather.
7. 预 stern, set, rigorous; adhering to old usage, as a martinet; unaccommodating.
8. 花 flourishing, vigorous, as plants.

Thus or thus their duties will be well done.

1. 他 very precise.
2. 执 to accomplish the decree—of Heaven in one's favor, as a righteous prince does.

Composed of shelter, and heart above a dish, intimating the gratification that food gives the heart; the second form, having breath beneath, is the common one, but since the reign of Tiokwang, it has been contracted to the third form.

Rest, repose, quiet, tranquility, serenity of mind; to salute; to wish peace to; to bring repose to; to soothe; a bride's visit to greet her parents; to prefer, as lief; how, why; followed by a negative, it becomes a term of comparison, rather, better, then, more desirable; enters into the names of many places.

To pull and haul about, to throw into confusion; to pinch, as a cheek.

In Cantonese. To take in the hand; to bring, to carry.

反 轉頭 turn it end for end.

The top of the head.

Ear-wax.

Regarded as identical with 耳, but written in this form out of respect.

A surname.

泥 | the slippery mud which is made by a rain.

江 | very shallow water.

From man, belief contracted, and woman, because her confidence is easily won.

Eloquent, persuasive, insinuating; artful, specious, flattering; tart, ready in reply.

奸 | treacherous; subtle.

我不 | I am unready of speech.

为什么 | why argue with him?

妇 | an artful woman.

In Cantonese. To twirl, to turn with the fingers; to whirl.

螺丝 | a screw-driver.

转头 | turn your head around.

随风 | a weather-cock, a trimmer.

头 | to shake the head when refusing a thing.
NIOH.

Old sound, nok. In Canton, yéok; — in Swatow, ngák; — in Amoy, giok; — in Fuhchou, ngiök; — in Shanghai, níok and nok; — in Chi?u, yéu.

From 虏 tiger and 爪 claws reversed; it is also read yoh, and níok.

Unfeeling, harsh; cruel, tyrannical; barbarities, outrages; to maltreat, to harry; troublesome, rude, rudeness; oppressors; natural calamities.

畏 to act savagely.

民 to maltreat the people.

残 to ravage; to misuse inhumanly.

天陨大 heaven sent great calamities.

作五之刑曰法 they just made the five punishments means of oppression under the name of laws.

敢行暴 he has dared to become a cruel oppressor.

From disease and harsh; also read yoh.

Fever, especially a remittent fever; febrile complaints, influenza, ague.

鬼 an irregular fever.

疾 an intermittent or remittent fever; the cold fits are 寒 or 北; and the hot fits are 牛 lit. male fevers.

NIU.

Old sounds, nu, nga, and nuk. In Canton, nan and ngan; — in Swatow, niu and gu; — in Amoy, liu, jia, and giu; — in Fuhchou, niu and ngiu; — in Shanghai, nü; — in Chi?u, niu.

The cry of a child.

niu the imperfect speech of an infant.

The original form represents a head and two horns with a tail behind; it is the 92d radical of characters relating to bovine animals, and is sometimes read gin.

An ox, a cow; a bull; kine, cattle; to lead oxen; applied to some kinds of deer.

公 or 牛 a bull.

犛 or 牛 a cow.

肉 beef.

水 a buffalo.

黄 common cattle; a bullock.

奶 milk.

油 butter.

我 車 we drove our waggons, and led our cattle.

皮 燈籠 a leather lantern; met. a stupid fellow.

宿 the ninth zodiacal constellation, — in Capricorn.

自羊祖 he goes from the sheep to the oxen.

醫窓 venetian blinds, so named from their resemblance to tripe.

笨 a dot.

當 I 使 I am used like an ox.

土 the clay ox, — made in the spring to propagate crops.

黃 cow-bezoar.

爾 or 牛 the constellation of the Heriboy, the stars a β y in Aquila.

天 an insect with long antennae, yellow and white spots; probably a kind of Cerambyx beede.

割雞焉用刀 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.

大音 the bowing of a big ox, a Buddhist measure of distance, a trenx, or eighth of a yodjana, 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.

小兒 a girl under twelve.

COW'S to cow's.

From metal and a horary character.

niu A knob on the top of a Chinese seal; a button, a knob; a hilt or handle; a process by or on which one thing turns, or connects with another; the point of attachment in a bivalve.

粒 or 一子 a button.

扣 or 一絆 a button-loop.

絆 a corded or knotted button.

花 ornament buttons.

框 seals and other official insignia; a pivot; met. the Dipper.

瓜 melons just set.
The knot; to braid into a knob; to tie; a fastening; a slipping-noose; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle.

扭

To twist, or turn with the hand; to wring or wrench; to sprain; to collar, to seize by the cue; to wriggle; to reflect on.

扭

A thick bushy tree found in marshes, which blossoms in April; its leaves resemble the apricot, the bark is red-dish, and the branches are very crooked, but their wood is good for bows; another name is 楊 and 萬老枝 everlasting branches; this plant resembles a Prunus or wild cherry, but its affinities are doubtful.

扭

The elegant carriage of a lady; affable, courteous, winning; leisurely.

扭

The grain of the glutinous rice (Oryza glutinosa), also called old man's rice; it is now used chiefly in pastry, and occasionally for distilling; sticky; persistent in.

扭

A sound in Buddhist-books, probably employed for the letter  in transcribing names.

扭

The sound, na. In Canton, no; — in Swatow, no and chut; — in Amoy, to, na, and no; — in Fuhian, no; — in Shanghai, no and no; — in Chia, na and la.
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.

夫有立志 the sluggard has determined to do something.

From words and if:

A reply in answer to a call or order; an assent of approval; a nod; to promise.

應 | to answer a call.

應 | a rash promise.

千金 his single promise is worth a thousand taels.

許 | to make a promise.

無宿 | do not let the night pass without fulfilling your promise.

不敢不 | no one will dare to refuse his call.

承蒙 | I am under great obligations for your sure promise.

唯而不 | answer [a father] promptly, and not with promises.

To step firmly, to tread down.

Read 'tè. To step.

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.

To bleed at the nose, supposed to arise from fright; a defeat, a rout; to be dispersed.

驚 | dreadfully frightened.

祝 | a ballad prayer that an enemy may flee.

To speak cautiously; not to promise or speak hastily; slow of speech, sparing of words; to stammer.

口 | to stammer.

欲 | 欲言 he wishes to restrain his words.

舌 an impediment in the speech.

喉 the wailing of infants.

From words and slave; also read cot and goo.

奴 Formerly a person bought with money, chiefly new those sentenced to slavery; an abject; a term of contempt; in Fuhchau, often used for I.

才 your slave; used by only Manchus when addressing the emperor.

From words and slave; also read cot and goo.

奴 Unintelligible gibberish, as of a drunkard; a wrangling, a potter.

誇 | an inexplicable jargon.

醉 | 醉 to fuddled with drink.

誫 | 諫耳 their brawling disturbs my ears.

加 | to brawl at angrily.
Great strength; violent.

From *child* and *slave*; it is sometimes written 爽, but that form is now usually read 屰.

A child; my children; anything weak and tender, which needs to be soothed.

Weakly, as a woman.

我 1 我将 to shoot a crossbow.

A weak old horse, a broken down steed.

I 1待竭力 I am like a jaded horse, but will still exert all my strength; — said by old officers to the emperor.

A crossbow, called from its inventor, Chu-K'oh Liang; a ballista; it is sometimes made to shoot several darts, and is set as a trap for animals.

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.

力行善 to do good with all one's energies.

From flesh and slave as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

Granulations, as in the eye-lids; the healthy granulations on a sore; salt-rheum, pustules, roughened skin; psora.

肉 1肉不用刀针 a special skill in curing granulated (or proud flesh), without using the knife or needle.

Old sounds, no and nu. 1 In Canton, 爽; — in Swatow, ming and ni; — in Amoy, hu; — in Fuhchau, nù; — in Shanghai, ni; — in Chi Fu, 爽.

Women, females; a girl, an unmarried woman; a lady; a bride, a wife; feminine, female, young.

人 1人 a woman; females.

弟 1弟 my younger sister.

兒 1兒 a girl, about ten years old.

童 1童 a girl, a marriageable virgin.

女 1女 females, women, the sex.

妇 1妇 women generally.

仙 1仙 a fairy, a sylph, an elf.

生 1子 a daughter shall be born to him.

From heart and slave; this combination has been aptly likened to the Latin *patior* or *passio* in its etymology.

Anger, fury, ire, passion; vigor, spirit, mettle; impatient; to get into a passion, incensed.

色 1色 flushed with rage.

氣 1氣 anger hurts the liver, — and by sympathy the eyes.

怒 1怒 angry; to express anger.

怒 1怒 do not get angry with those not implicated.

怒 1怒 in a great rage.

怒 1怒 and 愤 are opposites, denoting outrageous noisy anger and repressed indignation.

氣 1氣 行 fù his rage even lifted his cap.

怒 1怒 they eyed each other angrily.

敬 1敬 deeply reverence the gods, and they ought not thus to be angry with me.

請 1請 pray abate your thundering rage.

威 1威 sternly angry.
NUN.

Old sound, nun. In Canton, nün, — in Swatow, lun; — in Amoy, iwan; — in Fukchau, naung; — in Shanghai, nang; — in Chifu, lam.

嫩

Delicate, small, young, immature; weak, slender; soft; fine; supple; tender.

年 Runnable years.

肉 Flabby, tender flesh.

一隻 A tender fowl.

蓝 a light blue. (Cantonese)

字 Lean-faced characters.

细 fine and delicate, like sprouts.

你长得 you are very young and fresh looking.

娇 fresh complexion; delicate said of women and colors.

老 and are opposites, old and tender as a fowl; dark and light, as colors.

1 伎 tender twigs; shoots on a tree.

脸 timid, no self-confidence.

有敬老 though old he is as bashful as a young man. (Shanghau)

M 的太 [this egg] is not cooked enough.

NUNG.

Old sound, nung. In Canton, nung and yung; — in Swatow, long; — in Amoy, long; — in Fukchau, mung and nung; — in Shanghai, mung and nang; — in Chifu, nung.

浓 Thick, as liquids; heavy, as dew; strong, as a decoction; rich, seasoned, spiced; lowering, as clouds; nervous, tense, as style; kind, hearty.

和 mean are opposites, as light and shade; rich and thin; strong and weak.

密 close, tangled, as bushes.

睡 deep sleep.

香 a highly flavored aroma.

看 thick eyebrows.

厚 nervous, as style.

茶 to make the tea is so strong as to be bitter. (Cantonese.)

阴 a dense shade.

领你情 I am indebted for your great kindness.

相思苦更 the bitterness of my longing is still greater.

轻 a rich attire, as of a bride.

零露 I the thick falling dew.

像 the last.

酒 Thick, generous, rich, as spirits; liberal.

甜 sweet or oily wine.

芳 aromatic liqueurs.

于用要 be liberal in your rewards.

馋

To gorge.

馋 1 to force one to eat against his inclination.

全 Full of talk but not to the purpose; irrelevant.

确 1 unintelligible muttering; in Shanghai used for so so; it will do; let it pass indistinct talk.

裳 日徒 vainly bawling all day long.

同者 passable; I will do it; an unwilling assent.

彼 1 luxuriant, dense, as trees or corn.

何彼矣 what great luxuriance! — as a peach tree in full flower.

农

Composed of 耕 times, and 曾 which was originally written 耕 a mortar or 耕 a gourd alone, or with 曾 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, tillied; earnestly; widely.

夫 or 人 a husbandman.

从 man and husbandry; it once meant a man.

农 The first person I, in which sense it was used in the Tang dynasty, and is still employed in Nanking and Fukchau; it is explained as denoting that when one is called, it is as if he answered 能 I can; in Kiangsu, it means you, thou, as 自家 you yourself.

阿 I, myself.

渠 he; they.

叫 I told you to come at once.
### NUNG.

**震**
A heavy dew; and used with **濃** in this sense.

**濃**
In Pekingese read *nang*. Soft, miry ground, where water has settled.

**地下** 得 很 the ground there is very miry; - unsafe.

### NWP.

**Pus, matter; to slough away;**
1. **水** pus.
2. **血** bloody sloughing.
3. **溃** out or dig out to open a boil.
4. **瘡** to scorch pus; - to revile.

**From nose and the last character contracted.**
A running at the nose, from cold.

**潤不辨花香** a stuffled-up nose cannot distinguish fragrant flowers.

### O.

**Old sounds, a, ha, and ya.** In Canton, a and o; - in Swatow, a and o; - in Amoy, o; - in Fuhchau, or, and i; -

**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, preceived; near, leaning against; a beam; to erige, to flatter, to assent; an answer to an order denoting assent, as aye, aye, Sir; beautiful as trees; who? what? an exclamation, alas! 0! this character and 阿 are used as sounds before proper names in the south of China; also in the phrase 阿 the emperor's sons.

**唯之與相去幾何** to reply Sir! or Ah! — where is the great difference?

**娘** mother.

**阿** a fairy who helps Leikung, the god of Thunder, to roll his chariot.

**姐** elder sister.

**姪** not having a mind of one's own.

**阿** flexible, lithe, graceful; delicate, like a girl.
巴

Old sounds, pa, pak, and pat. In Canton, pa; — in Swatow, pa and pe; — in Amoy, pa; — in Fukchau, pa; — in Shanghai, pö; — in Chifu, pa.

巴

The original form is fancied to represent the serpentine windings of the chief rivers which are in the south part of, and gave name to Sz’ch’ien, or the squirming of a snake itself.

An ancient feudal state in Sz’ch’ien; 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.

打

Slap his mouth! — said by a magistrate.

打

to attach one's self to a rich or powerful man for one's advantage.

打

to hang on (or flatter) one in hopes of a reward.

锅

the crust in a boiler.

锅

I would that I had just one tail!

锅

a title of Manchu origin, meaning a brave chevalier, and nearly equivalent to knight or baronet.

锅

two ancient states, now used to denote Sz’ch’ien.

锅

a python, fabled to swallow elephants; its bones made the hills in Hsien the north of Hunan.

锅

the croton-oil fruit.

In Shanghai. About, nearly.

里

about a mile.

半夜

it is nearly midnight.

巴

Large mouthed.

巴

the crying and wrangle;

巴

a stammerer, one who stutters.

巴

don't make such a hubbub — or bobby, as this phrase has been imitated. (Cantonese.)

巴

in Java, a contraction of地图 Kalapa or Batavia.

巴

a sow; a two year old large hog; dried or jerked meat.

巴

used for hedges; a fence.

巴

a conical basket to take up rice in.

巴

an inclosure hedged with the bamboo.

巴

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 我門緊 he bolted the door fast; or the object of the verb following, as 我為何人 who 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.

巴

a link, a match.

巴

regarded him as useless.


1 据 we must have some evidence; something to lay hold of.
2 坚 to hold on to, to control, to take care.
3 一扇 one fan.
4 一脸 one lip, a great talker.
5 钉人 bailiffs or sergeants in a court.
6 关 a high officer guarding the customs and passes.
7 手 a handle, either actual or figuratively.
8 无 权 I have no authority; no power to act.

要 The part of a bow which is grasped when shooting.

 ipsum dammar, a sort of pitch brought from Borneo.

肥 The handle of a knife or hilt of a sword made of horn or wood; authority.

使用 a handle, either actual or figuratively.

射中 1 to hit the mark.

From rain, hide, and moon; the two first being phonetic, but the whole indicates that the moon appears on the third day, and the capital was in time added.

To be chief among feudatories; to reign by force rather than by law or virtue; to make a high prince; to incroach on; to hold one in check through fear; a feudal prince in ancient times, now rather a tyrant or usurper, like Dionysius of Syracuse; one who defies legal control.

 bloody person or person by force makes a pretense to benevolence is a chief of the princes. 

王 a valiant ruler, but one who is not legitimate or restrained by law.

侯 a sort of prince palatine in the Chou dynasty; there were five in the days of Confucius.

侵占 to infringe on another's right.

土 a village; tyrant or head of robbers.

放 audacious, fearless.

行 进 to act vigorously; as a physician in practice; to intimidate, as a sturdy beggar.

各 一方 each one lorded it over a district.

州 a district south of Peking.

Read p'oh. The moon just appearing, for which 朋 is now used instead; 且 and 生 denote new and full moon.

壟 A small affluent of the River Wei, called 水 near Simgang fu in Shensi.

罢 From set and able, implying that the good are able to speak and deliver from false charges.

罢 To suffice, to cease from; to leave off; to discontinue, to finish, to quash; to strike work; to turn out; at the end of a sentence, enough, no more; a final particle indicating the imperative mood; or an interrogative implying great probability.

手 to close a shop.
Old sounds, p'a, p'at, p'ah, ba, and bat. In Canton, p'a; in Swatow, pè, p'è, and p'a; in Amoy, pa and p'a; in Fuhchau, p'a and pa; in Shanghai, p'ò and p'o; in Chià, p'a.

From plant and white.
The corolla or inflorescence of a plant.
含 | a flower bud; elegant, said of verse.
音正耳 | the verses are correct and beautiful.
蝶採奇 | the butterfly comes seeking the rare flower; said of young people.

肥 | a floating bridge, usually made of boats, but sometimes of spars.

Pe | a bamboo rake with five teeth or more, used to get grass out of the mire, called 子 or 小竹; it is easily wielded in one hand.

拾 | a kind of beetle to break cloths in a field; a rake; to gather straw.

未 | loquat stems; a kind of sweetmeat.

女 | a woman's name.

手 | the headress of a female done up double.

From 琵 a lute contracted, and 
巴 to collect as the phonetic.

琵 | a guitar with four strings, the 弦; it is pear-shaped, and resembles the harp of Pythagoras; to draw the hand in when thrumming it.

爬 | to scratch; to crawl, to creep; to claw, to rake up; to climb, to clamber, to scale; a gridiron; a pick.

行 | to eat with chop-sticks.

上 | to climb up.

手 | to climb and scratch.

 opera | a beefsteak, so named from the gridiron.

刮 | to scratch.

壹 | an iron rake, used like a hoe.

女 | the village women rake up the chips.

山 | a chain of hills; the ivy; a grape (Ameloploph) that climbs like the ivy. (Pekinese.)

起 | to creep up or out.

An unauthorized character often used for the preceding.

p'a | To fall on; to fall along, as on the ground; to burrow.

山 | to roam over the hills gathering simples.

The horns of an ox spreading wide; horns stretching out.

p'a | To walk without advancing; to squat, to crouch down; to grovel; dwarfish.

use for the next.

p'a | A bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a kerchief, a coif.

鎮 | a brocade napkin.

帕 | A kerchief, a veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children.

手 | a handkerchief.

遮 | a foreign lady's veil.

頭 | a red veil, worn by brides.

Mtlp. A turban or fillet worn by soldiers.
Eight. — Pat.

From head and white; occurs used for the dark orb of the moon, and the manes of a person.

To fear, to dread; to apprehend, to suppose; lest, perhaps; to think or fear that something may happen.

PAH.

Old sounds, pat and bat. — In Canton, pat, p't, and p't; — in Swatow, poi; — in Amoy, pat and p't; — in Fukhian, p't, and p't; — in Shanghái, p't; — in Chöf, pa.

The original form represents two things back to back; it forms the 12th radical of a few incongruous characters; the second form is used in checks for security.

The cry of a bird; the noise of a cockatoo, or some kind of a parrot.

A kind of pie or blackbird found in Kiang-nan.

Hair on the thigh; the short hair on the flesh.

His calves had no hair, — from his severe toil.

From hand and to drag; also read poh, and p't.

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.

A sword.

A hair; closed fist, he'll give nothing.

To pull up grass.

To exert one's strength.

Eminent above all his fellows.

To capture a city.

To capture the roots too.

A selected suitáí, 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-coat.

The drought is very severe.

An agricultural instrument to level beds after the seed is sown; it is like a rake without teeth.

A puddle; to paddle.

A paddle to trim the lamp-wick.

A paddle to paddle a dingey.

From plant and to pull up.

The & is a species of Smilax, the trailing stem of which is hard and stiff, and the root edible; the same term is applied to the unexpanded leaves of brake.

A sacrifice offered to the gods of the road at starting on a journey, where the roads cross.
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 sail of a boat; an axis or balance in machinery; the tongue, as of a bell; to sway to and fro.

布 or 調 to place, to exhibit in order.

布他 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 to strut, to act the swell.

執事 to arrange a procession.

正 and 至 side off to the left—right;—sail by the front chair-bearer to his fellow.

手 to warn off by the hand.

花街 to dress out a street.

空架子 a newly man vaporizing about his means.

渡 or 過去 to ferry across a stream. (Pekingese.)

唆 to induce, to flatter, to coax.

鋤 the pivot of scales, the balance in machinery; the axis in a watch.

龍門陣 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 手 hand and 首 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>事</th>
<th>言</th>
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<th>今</th>
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Imitated from a Sanscrit word, to praise or chant, as is done in Buddhist temples.

From 古 to strike or 是 to go and 便 wealth, denoting that robbers 賊 run away with, or destroy property; the second form is unusual.

破 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 | 便 | 今 | 言 | 稔 |

Used with the last; denoting only the grain.

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A leather tube used to blow and urge a fire, such as is appended to a bellows.

From heart and prepared.

Exhausted, debilitated, no strength.

倍形困 | 今 | 便 | 言 | 稔 |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>p'ai</strong></th>
<th><strong>p'ai</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To eradicate; to reverence.</td>
<td>To eradicate; to reverence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Read path.</strong></td>
<td><strong>To break; to divide; to cut into two.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>p'ai</strong></td>
<td><strong>p'ai</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A paddle; to paddle; to grab, to pull a lot of things towards one.</td>
<td>A paddle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>枝</strong></td>
<td><strong>枝</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To quadrature the cash in gambling.</td>
<td>To quadrature the cash in gambling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'ai.</strong></td>
<td><strong>P'ai.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Pekingese used for 爬. To crawl; to fall on the ground; to lie on or down; to strike; to put the mouth to one's ear.</td>
<td>In Pekingese used for 爬. To crawl; to fall on the ground; to lie on or down; to strike; to put the mouth to one's ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 radiation</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A raft or float; a shield; the taffrail of a vessel, or the timber at the stern; sometimes wrongly used for 爬 the hazel-nut.</td>
<td>A raft or float; a shield; the taffrail of a vessel, or the timber at the stern; sometimes wrongly used for 爬 the hazel-nut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>牌.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Good white rice, or millet, well washed and limed, which is usually reckoned to be three-fourths of the paddy, but of millet equal only to three-fifths.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>彼林</strong></td>
<td><strong>彼林</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those were [like] coarse, these [like] fine — rice.</td>
<td>Those were [like] coarse, these [like] fine — rice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**P'ai.**


| **From hand and not; often interchanged with 擺 to arrange.** | **From hand and not; often interchanged with 擺 to arrange.** |
| **排 (p'ai)** | **排 (p'ai)** |
| To place properly; to make a show; to show, to push open, as a door; a row, a set out, a line; the rank or place of a person in his family. | To place properly; to make a show; to show, to push open, as a door; a row, a set out, a line; the rank or place of a person in his family. |
| **1 列行** | **1 列行** |
| Arranged in two rows. | Arranged in two rows. |
| **平** | **平** |
| Uniformly arranged, as the entrances of a house. | Uniformly arranged, as the entrances of a house. |
| **1 坐** | **1 坐** |
| Seat them in rows. | Seat them in rows. |
| **1 難解疑** | **1 難解疑** |
| To make up a difficulty and explain a misunderstanding. | To make up a difficulty and explain a misunderstanding. |
| **排** | **排** |
| bone-marrow chops. | bone-marrow chops. |
| **我** | **我** |
| I am the second in age, as a brother or sister in comparison with their seniors. | I am the second in age, as a brother or sister in comparison with their seniors. |
| **大** | **大** |
| A swaggerer, a 海, one ignorant of good society. | A swaggerer, a 海, one ignorant of good society. |
| **安** | **安** |
| To order about, to put in their places. | To order about, to put in their places. |
| **開而行** | **開而行** |
| He pushed open the door and went. | He pushed open the door and went. |
| **平** | **平** |
| Of equal rank or station. | Of equal rank or station. |
| **最** | **最** |
| To dress with great bravery. | To dress with great bravery. |
| **字** | **字** |
| To distribute types. | To distribute types. |
| **卦** | **卦** |
| To cast out the lots. | To cast out the lots. |
| **In Cantonese.** | **In Cantonese.** |
| A time, a chance, a while. | A time, a chance, a while. |
| **呢** | **呢** |
| Much sickness prevails at present. | Much sickness prevails at present. |
| **先個** | **先個** |
| On that occasion. | On that occasion. |
### P'AI.

- 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.

### PAN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>tribe; a classifier for all, a lot, the whole quantity.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>支</td>
<td>a tribe or clan; to branch out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>字</td>
<td>the name given to brothers to distinguish them or their generation from others of the same sept or surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>the marriage name; the part of the given name common to several brothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>書</td>
<td>to distribute books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同</td>
<td>of the same generation in a family.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PAN.

- Old sounds, pan and ban. In Canton, pan; — in Suentow, pan, pwan, p'ei, pien and peng; — in Amou, pan, p'an, pwan, and y'ang; — in Fuhonan, pang, pwang, p'ang, ping, and pieng; — in Shanghai, pên, bê, and pê; — in Chiân, pan.

- 班 | From two 因 yins and 划 knifes; 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. |

- 一 | a class of men. |
- 门 | door-keepers at a yamen. |
- 贡 | a turn; to take one's turn. |
- 上 | it comes my turn. |
- 下 | to take one's turn, and | |
- 退 | to retire from it. |
- 数 | torturers, the "black set." |
- 快 | official messengers. |
- 長 | a servant in constant use. |
- 退 | dismiss the court; to give way to the next set. |
- 同 | of the same rank or class. |
- 上 | 列 sit to seat each one in his place. |
- 站 | each one standing in his place. |
- 看 | to wield an ax before Lu-pan | the god of Carpenters; — met. to be conceded. |

- 打 | a children's game of striking a taw; it resembles marbles. |
- 索 | 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. |
- 領 | to publish to the empire. |
- 令 | 天下 sent a sailor up the mast to look out. |

- 班 | Variegated, striped, streaked, mottled; applied to mildew-ed and spotted things. |
- 面 | pock-marked. |
- 竹 | a mottled black kind of bamboo. |
- 織 | mixed lustering. |
- 色 | variegated. |
- 衣 | theatrical costumes. |
- 汗 | pustules, pimples, white spots. |
- 文 | mottled, spotted. |

### PAN.

- 痘 | A blot; discolored spots, such as come before small-pox breaks out; purple spots. |
- 小 | petechie have come out. |
- 挑 | to probe the spots. |

- 班 | From 船 boat and 右 turning, here equivalent to 尺; it is used for 班 and for some of its compounds. |

- 班 | To drive back water, as a boat in turning; to transport; a sort; way, manner of; an affair. |
- 多 | many ways. |

- 十八 | 武器 the eighteen kinds of military drill and fencing. |
- 這 | that sort; such, these, so. |
- 他 | same, alike, as. |
- 予 | or 予 or 萬 all kinds of things; every variety. |

- 搬 | To remove from one place to another; to transport; to handy, to discuss. |
- 房 | or 房 to move one's residence. |
- 購 | take the goods on board. |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAN.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>發</td>
<td>來</td>
<td>去</td>
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<tr>
<td>to carry things here and there.</td>
<td>to transport stores for the army.</td>
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<td>喜</td>
<td>事</td>
<td>事</td>
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<tr>
<td>he likes to move right and wrong.</td>
<td>— to compass his ends; said of an unscrupulous man.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In Cantonese. To cleave.</td>
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<td>章</td>
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<tr>
<td>A striped, poisonous fly.</td>
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<td>魚</td>
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<tr>
<td>From head and to divide, referring to fish with large heads; used for 班 and the next.</td>
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<td>頭</td>
<td>其</td>
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<tr>
<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>白</td>
<td>聖</td>
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<tr>
<td>a gray, grisly head.</td>
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<td>下</td>
<td>里</td>
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<td>to promulgate.</td>
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<td>館</td>
<td>秘</td>
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<tr>
<td>imperial proclamations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>教</td>
<td>為</td>
<td>為</td>
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<tr>
<td>to make known.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Read 輸。Numerous.</td>
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<td>魚</td>
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<tr>
<td>各</td>
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<tr>
<td>a great school of big-headed fishes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>顔</td>
<td>顔</td>
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<tr>
<td>To confer; many.</td>
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<tr>
<td>簡</td>
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<tr>
<td>they would not pay tribute or taxes.</td>
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<td>頭</td>
<td>顔</td>
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<tr>
<td>a projecting forehead, one which bulges.</td>
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<td>板</td>
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<tr>
<td>A board, plank, or slab; a shingle; a slip of ivory or stone; a block for a lock; a page; the palm or sole; an instrument of flagellation, or a stroke of it; things made of planks; the skin of a fur; a winnowing fan; set, fixed, as a board; obstinate, dolish; unbending, solemn; the board on which names were written, a register.</td>
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<td>版</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synonym of the last.</td>
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<td>版</td>
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<tr>
<td>A schedule, a register; an insignia; to divide; planks for building adobe walls.</td>
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<td>妃</td>
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<tr>
<td>A woman who is ceremonially unclean; anciently she marked her face red.</td>
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</table>
**From man and his half as the phonetic.**

**pan** A companion, a fellow, an associate; to follow, to attend.

**同** an equal, one in the same position.

**矣** you are very happy in your rambles.

**要** to keep the mares company, by sleeping near the coffin while it is in the house.

**陪** to accompany one.

**郎** a boy who waits on a bridial pair.

**娘** a bridesmaid.

**需** to ramble and enjoy one's leisure.

**老** an old comrade; a pleasant term for one's wife, a Joan.

**畔** From field and half; interchanged with the next.

**pans** A path dividing fields, a landmark; a side or bank; to resist, as a sumptuary laws respecting dress.

**耕者** the farmers yielded the landmark.

**傍** a bank.

**河** a quay or band.

**驳** to reject insidious, seductive leadings.

**道** side of the road.

**反** From to turn and half.

**pans** To rebel, to revolt; to resist and escape from the authorities of a country; brilliant.

**逆** to rise in rebellion.

**背** to conspire against, to desert from.

**离** to throw off allegiance.

**贼** a rebel.

**谍** to plot rebellion.

**赫** beautiful and glittering, as the stars around the north pole.

**綁** a lasso to catch horses; to lasso, to trip up a horse's legs; to stumble, to stub; to restrict, to hamper, to entangle; to trip; a restraint, an obligation.

**馬索** to fetter a horse, as when training him to amble.

**道所^{系}** restrained by reason.

**住** detained, as by business.

**日子** hindered in one's progress, prevented in any way.

**钮** a button loop, is often so written.

**脚** to stub the toes.

In *Fuzhou*. To brush away; to strike, as with a rope.

**風蚊** to brush away musquitoes.

**紮** Like the preceding.

**辫** Ropes or traces to restrain oxen drawing a cart.

**辫^{系}** From criminals scolding each other and strength; it resembles *pien* to distinguish.

**以** 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 esquire into.

**備** to prepare for, to make ready against.

**罪** to inflict punishment.

**货** to contract for goods.

**酒** to prepare an entertainment.

**差** an officer's confidential deputy who manages for him.

**差** to depoto one to attend to a case.

**得** well manged.

**不聞** it cannot be obtained; cannot be brought about; impracticable.

**妥當** all is well arranged.

**事** to manage an affair.

**夫** the lingering punishment. (Cantonese.)

In *Cantonese*. A sample, a muster.

| 茶 | a sample of tea. |
| 精 | to compare musters. |

**辨** 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. |

**打** two slips only, as a tract or issue of a single play.

**扮** 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** to dress up, a gay show; to dress gaily.

**色** gay processions.

**假** to simulate policemen.

**故事** to dress up in the old style, as in processions.

**提** to carry children on high frames in processions.

**提** to dress as an actor.

**伪** to dress as a commoner and inquire into affairs.

**凉** iced fruits or preserves.

**凍** To seize with the hand; to move.

To shake.

In *Cantonese*. To beat.

| 梆 | a stick to him. |

**掻** Synonym of *綁* a noose.

To tie up, to tie fast; a band, a tether, a loop.

| 帽 | a hat-band. |
| 領 | an ear-tie. |

**掻** From water and together.

Deep mud made in the streets, the mire of the roads; to get mired, to overflow.

**混** I am muddied all over.

**泥** slush, mud.

**泥** beware lest there are thorns in the mud; — met. take heed how you injure the feeble.

**溝渠** sewage.

**河** an unlucky star.
From eye and turning.
An eye which shows much white, turned up or awry.
1 晴 a cataract.

Name of a tributary of the River Wei, the 深 in the west of Shensi, where Tai-kung 太公 fished; a kind of flint fit for arrowheads.

To curl up, to crouch under, to coil around; writhing, squirming; curling around, wresting; to commit to.

口 to enircle spirally.

口 to occupy, as squatters do.

上極下 it reaches from the zenith down to the ground; said in exaggeration of the height of a tree, peak, or house.

雲 大地 the clouds enveloped the land.

桃 核 the seeds of the flat peach.

桃 會 the meeting of the gods and genii at the tree of life; her birthday festival, on the 3d of the 3d moon, is much observed.

Read 6ian. Sow-hogs and similar insects which are found under vessels left long in damp places.

To hinder and irritate others by abusive talk.

A cicatrix; marks, pits, or other scars on the skin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ear of a wound.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>花底</td>
<td></td>
<td>pock-marks.</td>
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</table>
P'AN.

P'AN.

P'AN.

面粉 1] bound up like a roasting pig; — said of persons punished by lynch law.

1 Indo or 1 腿 to sit like a tailor.

In Jiaochau. To buy goods for retailing; to retail.

去賣 I bought them for retailing.

桀

P'AN

Used for the last.

A tray, a waiter; a but; to rejoice; to turn around.

所以 he is happy in his but on the plateau.

托 I a waiter to carry things.

I to turn without going on.

格里西 hair, that which is turning gray.

P'AN 1 頭发 the hair curled roughly for sleeping.

髮未 1 his hair is still black.

磐

P'AN

A large rock, a foundation stone; a conspicuous rock, like the Tarpeian; firm, stable, immovable.

1 石之安 peace like a great rock.

盗贼 1 a bandit are leagued together.

宗山河於 1 石 his throne and domination are firm as a rock.

1 石 imposing, as a gateway.

磐

P'AN

A wide sash of leather made hollow to hold things; a purse.

1 絲 a lady's silken girdle.

1 鏈 a mirror appended to the girdle.

錫之 1 带 his majesty gave him a fine girdle.

从 slice and half.

A division, a half; to join.

夫婦 1 the husband and wife are now united in one grave.

攀

P'AN

Extravagant; an old woman.

1 酒天 a Buddhist name for the Hindu Vishnu.

1 翻 to crawl towards, as when showing great reverence.

剖

P'AN

From knife and half.

To divide in twain; to halve; to decide, to judge; a decision, a verdict; to join two halves to see if they match; to marry.

1 斷 to give sentence.

批 1 an official decision, a verdict.

合 1 合 to join in wedlock.

官 the Decider of Life in hades; he has a book in which people's fates are written; the Chinese Atropos.

通 1 a syndic in an inferior department, under a sub-prosecut.

書 a check or seal divided to serve for proof when compared.

摺

P'AN

From hand and half; often used for 拼 to risk.

To separate; to mix; to divide; to throw away.

1 石 to throw a stone.

嘴 bickerings.

上草料 to mix the fodder.

斧 to speculate rashly.

勺 to mix properly.

洋

P'AN

Ours used for 拼 and for the next three; it is sometimes written like the third.

The semicircular pool before the provincial colleges; to melt, to scatter; a shore; an affluent of the Grand Canal near Ta'ingan fu in Shantung; next to 判 to divide, to direct.

遊 1 池 to pass [on the bridge] to the college-pool; — i. e. to become a sūdāi.

1 宮 the college of a prefecture; in olden time the state college.

剝 1 to divide or spread abroad, as the heavens and earth.

入 1 to enter the public schools for becoming graduates.

-shui 1 the marsh too has its shores.

汗

P'AN

Used with the last.

To melt as ice.

冰 1 the ice has thawed.

迄冰未 1 before the ice melted.

臘

P'AN

Used for 麻 a pool.

To manage.

1 宮 an old title for prince or an official councillor, those who shared in the administration of the empire.

沏

P'AN

The banks of a stream; water flowing.

領

P'AN

A loop; a sash; a belt or band; a chin-strap; to loop.

鎖 1 a button-loop or tie.

1 帶 a girdle.

帽 1 a hat-band

盼

P'AN

Not the same as 望 望 stern.

A clear, piercing eye; a beautiful, bright eye; languishing eye of a female; to glance at.

1 翼 to hops for anxiously.

1 雨 looking for rain.

深蒙 感激 I am deeply thankful for your kind regard.

願 1 to look watchfully.

仰 1 復音 I shall earnestly expect your reply.

巧笑倩 分美目 1 how artful her smiling dimples, how bright her beautiful eyes !

綜

P'AN

Clothes suitable for summer wear.

p'an 1 韶 a long light gown worn in summer.

Read p'an. Plain, undyed cloth, suitable for under-clothes in summer, like coarse grasscloth.
From three oxen in a fright, or from the same contracted under the sun; 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 flag at; to flee to and submit; hurry, bustle; urgent; to marry without observing the rites, to elope.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pán</th>
<th>a clandestine marriage.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>天涯</td>
<td>to go over the world, as a trader.</td>
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<tr>
<td>來</td>
<td>to run about, busy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>逐</td>
<td>to drive out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>波</td>
<td>disquieted, uneasy as the billows.</td>
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<tr>
<td>告</td>
<td>an urgent report or notice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>波</td>
<td>toil and moiling in the anxieties of life.</td>
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<tr>
<td>立</td>
<td>to walk in a dignified way, as in performing rites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>騩</td>
<td>the hurry-scurry of a convey of quails.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

These are both regarded as synonyms of the preceding, applied chiefly to horses.

To run; to hurry off.

To jin; to jin off.

To jin; to jin off rapidly.

An adze; the helve is in the middle like a pick.

To jin; to jin off.

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To jin; to jin off rapidly.
**P'AN.**


A stream flowing into the Yangtsz' River west of Kiu-kiang; water bubbling and roaring, as in a swift current; to soak.

1. 溢 overflowing.
2. 城 an old name for Kiu-kiang.
3. 噴喷 a species of wild raspberry (Rubus idaeus), growing in Hupch.
4. 花 a pot of flowers.

**PANG.**

Old sounds, pong and bong. In Canton, pong; — in Szechuan, pang and pong; — in Amoy, pang and pong; — in Fuchow, pang, ping, paung, and p'uang; — in Shanghai, bong and bong; — in Chifu, pang.

1. 国 states and kingdoms; nations generally.
2. 佐修 to reestablish amity with the contiguous states.
3. 有道则见 a state prospers by observing righteousness.
4. 民 in amity with one.
5. 稽 the imperial domain.
6. 有 a subordinate state.
7. 家 to protect his clans and states.

| Name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in a yamun or temples to attract notice, or by watchmen to strike the watch. |
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| Name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in a yamun or temples to attract notice, or by watchmen to strike the watch. |

| Name of a thing like a child's palm, that came out of the ground in Nganhu; it had no fingers, and gave great strength when eaten. |
The lining of a shoe; the vamp or upper part of a shoe or boot; like the next.

The leather heel-band of a shoe sewed in to strengthen the back when putting it on.

From napkin and to confer or country; the third and most common form is unauthorized.

To bind the edge of a shoe; a binder, a support; to shore up a thing; to help, to succor, to defend; to replace, as a new strip for the old; a classifier of fleets, of pickings of tea, or lots of goods; and in some places, of guilds or classes of people.

生意 the mercantile class.

1 助 to assist.

1 忙 help him in his great hurry.

1 竹官 a lieutenant-colonel.

1 補 to try to eke out a deficiency, as in one's expenses.

1 帽 a substituted policeman.

1 口 one who speaks for another.

1 鼓 or 亜 to patronize, to give custom to, to employ.

一 舸 a fleet, a squadron.

頭 茶 the first gathering of tea.

押 to guard a lot of goods; the agent who goes with them.

In Cantonese. A huge hulk, a vast lot.

發大財 made a grand speculation.

大 錢 a heap of money.

Like the preceding.

攬 (pang) To oppose, to withstand; to protect by surrounding.

攬 (pang) To screen, to hide; to propel a boat; to wrest from; to beat.

人 a boatman.

掮 (pang) 答數千 to beat a man thousands of strokes.

棍 a club, a shillelagh.

榜 From wood and side; occurs used for the last.

榜 A support put on a bow; to propact a boat; to beat; a splinter or slip; to bamboo; the rule for choosing graduates; a list of successful candidates; to praise.

貪明放 1 (or 貪不 1) to placeard the names of the 使或 使 of the 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.

出 出身 a 使 entering office.

明心 a list of subscribers, as for repairing a temple.

標 to praise, to countenance; to command for one's own ends; to celebrate.

好 1 頭 a firm standing when drawing the bow.

作個 模 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.

榜 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.

榜 a board to inscribe the debts at an eating-shop.

榜 and side; this and 贅 are often interchanged, and this is also read "pang."

Anciently the pelvis, the hip-bone; now used for the arm bone, the humerus.

肩 the shoulder bone.

榜 To bind the edge of a shoe.

榜 From silk and country.

To tie, to bind, to bandage; a bandage.

繃 loosened the things.

護 leggings or garters.

背身 in his hands are tied behind.

反市營 bind and take [the criminal] to the market-place, — and execute him.

誣 To vilify, to injure another's good name; to detract.

誣 to slander.

是非 to talk of other's faults, to defame.

書 a scurrilous book.

每 to vilify, to defame.

誣正事 to reproach that which is good.

榜 A double boat made by laying two alongside and fastening them together; this is done when drifting with the current; to swim or float.

人 a boatman, a waterman.

蚌 Thin nacreous, fresh water mussels (Unonid), long and thin shelled; large and thick marine mollusks, as the Mya and Ostrea.

蛤 a clam or mussel.

拾 the naid in the oyster.

老 生珠 the old clam has a pearl; — an old man has a child.

鰆 相 特 漁 人 得利 when the snipe and oyster nip each other, the fisherman is the gainer; — said of going to law.

棒 A club, staff, cudgel; a stick to beat with, as a drumstick; to strike, to cudgel; used to imitate the report of a gun; — bang!
Old sounds, p'ong, bong, and p'an. In Canton, p'eng; — in Swatow, p'ang; — in Amoy, p'ong, pang, and pw'an; —
in Fuchau, p'ang, p'on, p'ong, and prang; — in Shanghai, p'ong; — in Chifn, p'ang.

Great rain; the noise of a heavy rain, roar of running waters; soaked with the rain.

如大雨 a heavy shower.

如洋洋 extensive, ocean like.

如膏 copious rains.

如烟 Like the last.

如雨雪其 thick falls the driving snow.

如暴 the blast then drove furiously on.

Read p'ang. Sleet.

如雪乱 the whirling snow drives by in gusts.

磅 The noise of stones crashing down.

如斤 to occupy great space.

In Cantonese. A pound avoirdupois, or a pound sterling, in imitation of the word; to weigh in pounds.

十二两为一 twelve taels make one pound.

如斤 to weigh tea.

如砝 large weighing scales.

如量 To scrape off, to level; one says a water-level.

水上游 [useless] as slapping the water.

如子 麦子 Indian corn or maize in the ear, from its resemblance to a drumstick. (Pekingese)

如子 麦子 Indian meal.

如翼 A wing.

如翎子 a fowl's wing.

如对翅 a pair of wings.

从 flesh and flourishing.

如肥 fat, obese; large limbed; slices of meat.

如胀 swelled up, as a boil.

如肿 puffed, swollen, dropical.

如悖 Harsh, unable to please.

如悖 perverse, cross; bad tempered and morose.
P'ANG.

To cover; to line, as the bowels with fat.

A crab, a sea crab; met., a harpy.

To go on hastily and wildly.

A high palatial house; filled, crammed; confused.

From dragon and a shelter.

A kind of sow used in the central provinces, called "Pang." Two of which could be lashed together stern to stern, and sailed very slowly; it differs from "Pang" or boats lashed alongside; hence applied to dull, stupid things.

A crab, the swimming crab. (Portunus)

To swel, as with the dropsy or a tumor.

To swell, as with the dropsy or a tumor.

An issue of blood, dysmenorrhea.

A cloth to carry an infant on the back; to bind, to tie; to strap up.

A stiff bow; full, complete, furnished.

The space within at the side of the ancestral temple gate, where in early days the gods or laces were worshiped; a sacrifice to the mazes in this spot; old name of a town near Ta-li-shan in Shantung.

An embankment; the rush made a crevasse.

Read "Pang." A puffy or dropical swelling of the flesh.

To inter, to cover a thing with earth; the crashing noise of a falling wall; to load water on the fields; an archer’s target.

To send, as a messenger; to make to do; a convoy, a messenger; to conduct, to cause; following, according to, quick.

From man and equal.

A child strapped picket pack.

In Cantonese, sometimes used for seek or to stretch or pull, from the confusion of the initial consonants.

In Shanghai read "Pang," and used as a synonym of "Man." Close, crowded, jammed.

From worship and square; it is often read "Pang.

To stretch or pull, as a child, a reed, a stick; to put a fish on a line; to make to do; to stretch, to pull; to cause; following, according to, quick.

For man and equal.

From man and equal.

To send, as a messenger; to make to do; a convoy, a messenger; to conduct, to cause; following, according to, quick.

For man and equal.

From man and equal.

To send, as a messenger; to make to do; a convoy, a messenger; to conduct, to cause; following, according to, quick.

For man and equal.

From man and equal.
PANG.  PANG.  PANG.

Pang.  Used with the last.

To cause; to grasp with power; to follow after.

In Cantonese. To set things to rights; to arrange; to compare.

1 把 to saw a fur in style.
1 埋鴨蛋 to hatch ducks' eggs artificially.
1 好 to put in order.
不拍拆 1 股 don't fear breaking your rios.
1 論人物 to guage weights.
1 論政绩 to weigh people's merits or qualifications.

From water and soldier.

Pang.  A wet dock for calking; a side-creek or canal where boats can go; a wide creek in which boats can find shelter.

洋 潮 1 a creek at Shanghai.
洋跳 1 to leap a ditch, as in racing.

Pang.  To pull a crossbow to its full stretch.

1 拉断了 pulled it till the string snapped.

Pang.  Plain, cheap fabric like sarsenet or cotton; to unite, to join, to follow after; to snap a marking-line; to pull the bow-string.

Some of these characters are also read p'ing. Old sounds, p'ing, p'ang, b'ing, and h'ang. In Canton, p'ang, p'ing and p'ang: — in Scutow, p'ing; — in Amoy, p'ing, peng, hong, and ping; — in Fuhchau, p'ing, peng, pang, p'ang, p'ing, and p'ung: — in Shanghai, p'ang, pang, ping, and pong; — in Chin, p'ang.

From fire and odor of sacrifice; the upper part alone was the ancient form.

To boil; to decoct for food; it once meant to eat, as beasts eat their prey.
1 茶 to make tea.
1 调 to mix ingredients, as when boiling medicine.
自 1 其身 he burnt his own fingers.

Pang.  將 1 萬嗣 may a numerous progeny succeed you.
1 衣服 to baste clothes together previous to sewing them (Pekingese).

Pang.  A screen or awning; a shelter.

1 細之下 無限堤依 under your protection I shall be perfectly satisfied.

Pang.  Urgent, impetuous; the noise of striking boards.

急 1 的 very hasty; to urge too much; vehement, in a good sense.

Pang.  Ornaments of gold or gems on the hilt or scabbard of a sword; an emperor had gems, a prince had gold.

亮 1 有必 his scabbard ornaments gleam brightly.

Pang.  Luxuriant, full of leaves or fruit.

Pang.  楊桐 1 草 1 东意 翡翠 the thrifty oil-trees and the flourishing plants.

Pang.  A loud laugh; boisterous merriment; a big mouth.

Pang.  To be scattered; to expel, to drive off; to idle, to wander about; to open, to crack; to issue.

1 散 to dissipate.
1 逐 to drive away.
四民逃 1 the people all run.
1 诸国 1 send him off to the four wild tribes.

Pang.  A kind of bivalve, which furnishes a long narrow shell, used in Kiangsu as a ladle or scoop in shops; it was apparently used in ancient worship, and is probably a species of Unioide.

My long freshwater clam.

Pang.  A kind of clam.

Pang.  An unauthorized character.

Pang.  To jump, said of an animal; to rebound, as a ball; to fly back.

1 起過頭 bounded up over his head.
1 跳 to jump, as a frog.

Pang.  The noise of dashing waters.

Pang.  The crashing roar of a falling rock is 1 砵, probably in imitation of the sound.

1 然如雷 a sudden thundering noise.
1 彤 abundant, numerous.
**P'ang.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>p'ang</th>
<th>P'ang</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>忠</td>
<td>Hasty; warmhearted, earnest and impulsive; ardent for the right.</td>
<td>忠</td>
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<td>忠</td>
<td>忠 while reluctant I am so indignant that I want to do something — to remedy it.</td>
<td>忠</td>
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<tr>
<td>河</td>
<td>The noise of water.</td>
<td>河</td>
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<tr>
<td>砾</td>
<td>A mineral.</td>
<td>砾</td>
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<tr>
<td>拨</td>
<td>The noise of striking boards together.</td>
<td>拨</td>
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<tr>
<td>莫子</td>
<td>莫子 I will not meddle with a wasp.</td>
<td>莫子</td>
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<tr>
<td>莱</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>莱</td>
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<tr>
<td>靜</td>
<td>The noise of drums.</td>
<td>靜</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Pen.**

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<thead>
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<th>Pen</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>Luxuriant foliage, as of oaks.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 to wander at will.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>Disheveled, uncombed hair is 筠; it is also applied to the unbound hair of girls.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 the first is constantly interchanged with 筠, and the second is used only for mat-sails.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>Mats made at the South by interlacing bamboo leaves within splints to serve as a roof or covering for boats, stagings, etc.; at the North, rushes and millet stalks are used; the sail of a vessel; an awning; a ceiling.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 to put up an awning.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 Mat huts or shanties.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 to beat in sailing.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 the housing of a sail.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 絲</td>
<td>筠 比為奸 to club together to plot treason.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 to gibe the sail.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 to paper the ceiling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 an arched ceiling or covering; a domed roof.</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 huts for soldiers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 one state umbrella.</td>
<td>筠</td>
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<tr>
<td>筠</td>
<td>筠 unfixed, no settled abode.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
大展翅 the roe has flapped his wings; — said of a smart man.

程万里 the roe has got a myriad miles at one jump; — said of those who early attain office.

棚 A scaffold or staging for weddings, plays, &c.; a framework; a shed or banksal of attap, for which it is interchanged with 逢 a sail; a booth; a mess of ten men among soldiers.

凉 an awning.

捲 roll up the awning.

戲 a temporary theater.

曬 a drying shed.

拆* do 過 take it down and do it over again.

頭 | 頭 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.

拾茶 to open a tea-booth it is done when a new shop is opened, as a means of attractin custom, and by devout people near noted shrines for the refreshment of worshippers.

捲 a shed for storing things.

街 a shop awning, a street screen.

相 To associate with; to assist, to help; to recommend or bespeak.

彭 Formed of 鼓 a drum and 形 form contracted in combination.

彭 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 Ssin-el'ang hien 新昌縣 in Kiangsi; an ancient city in P'ing-liang fu in the east of Kansuh.

俱 [do not stay by his side.

疆比於我老 [Confucius said.] I venture to compare myself with our old P'ang; — supposed to have been a worthy officer of the Shang dynasty; he is now called 祖 and 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.

城 the exciting beating of drums; numerous; a crashing noise; handsome, strong; grand, as an array.

域 an old name for the city of Sii-ch'ou 徐州府 in Kiangsu.

以車 [the horses] pranced grandly in their ears.

膨* Very fat; bloated, like a sow. 膘 obese; puffed out, swollen.

膨* 腹 flatulent; the belly distended, as from overeating.

膨 A land crab, common in the rice-fields, or on seaside beaches.

膨子 crab's eggs.

無爪 无爪 a clawless crab; — an inefficient, lazy lout.

鬟 Loose hair is 髣 when it hangs down the back.

鬟 the hair dressed in puffs on the temples, and worn over the ear; a style common in Canton.

搰 Same as 拽 which has now superseded it.

搰 To receive in both hands; to beat; to scoop up in both hands; an open handful; to hold a dish by the rim.

搰 to drink out of the hands.

搰 took up a handful.

搰香 a sweet smell.

搰 From hand or stone and together; the second form is most common.

搰 To run upon or against; to bump; to try, to see how a thing is; to meet unexpectedly; a thump; experimentally, on trial.

搰着 hit against him.

搰 to meet, as in the streets.

搰機會 to make a trial.

搰 thump against.

搰 運氣 it depends on my luck.

搰 鼻轉灣 when you get to the cross street, then turn.

搰 釘子 to meet disappointment; a vexations nonplus; got into trouble.

搰 頭聚飲 to divide the cost of a meal equally among the eaters.

搰兩家相 they ran against each other.

搰壺 to play cards.

搰 船 the vessels have collided.

搰 不着 I have not come across one, — as a book.

搰 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, xo, p'o, pok, bo, bok, and pot. In Canton, pot and p'ot; in Swatow, pan, p'au, p'ok, po, and p'o; in Amoy, pan, p'an, pō, pō, and p'ō; in Fuhkien, pan, po, and p'ok; in Shanghai, po and bo; in Chifu, pao.

包 pao
From 王 to infold and 自, representing the foetus unwrapped in the womb; the second and original form is now used as the 9th radical of a few intransitive characters, mostly relating to wrapping and inclosing.

To wrap up, to envelop; to contain, to hold, to be included in; to be patient; to undertake, to manage an affair; to assume; to engage, to warrant; to insure; a bundle, a bale; a wrapper; plated, as with gold; occurs used for the next, and in musical books for iew or to hook the string of the lute.

| 打 | to take a job and find the materials. |
| 打 | 紛 | to make a shop that provides entertainments. |
| 改 | 代 | to change it if it is not good. |
| 改 | 結 | I am sure that it will be accurate. |
| 打 | to wrap in a mat, as a box; to mat. |
| 旋 | 容 | patient, forbearing. |
| 没 | 含 | he has no self-restraint; impatient. |
| 一 | 頭 | a fillet, a headband. |
| 一 | 在 | it is included or reckoned in. |
| 一 | 度 | to screen, to countenance; to harbor, as a criminal. |
| 管 | 你 | 無事 | I assure you there’s nothing to fear. |
| 一 | 搬 | 言 | to conduct a lawsuit. |
| 一 | 銅 | a wrapper, such as is wound around bedding. |
| 一 | 束 | a bundle; to wrap up. |
| 一 | 起來 | bundle it up. |
| 倫 | 口 | to strengthen a joint with copper. |
| 開 | open the bundle; to take a contract. |
| 所 | 善廣 | what it includes is very wide, as a proposition. |

一 源 to comprehend, to involve.
三 | 完 | three bales, as cotton.
一 | 銀 | 錢 | grain to farm or contract for paying the taxes.
一 | 榮 | a double purse or fob.
一 | 種 | a meat patty or steamed dumpling.

苞 pao
The husk of grain; a sort of rush fit for making sandals or mats; rank, luxuriant; food wrapped in mulberry leaves for presents.
三 | 櫸 | 永固 | enduring for ever.
竹 | 松 | 柏 | luxuriant bamboo and thrifty fir.
爾 | 貢 | 茅不入 | you have not brought your tribute of fine mats.
開 | 演 | to blossom.
一 | 捐 | presents of food, which used to be wrapped in mats.
胞 pao
From flesh and to wrap as the phonetic.

The placenta; brotherly; uterine; a fish’s bladder; the crop of birds; a vesicle, a blister; to swell up.
一 | 衣 | the after-birth.
同 | 兄 | 弟 | uterine brothers.
尿 | 廢 | the bladder.
一 | 氏 | own brother’s sons.
| 氏 | 若 | 同 | [Confucius] regarded the people as brothers. |
| 氏 | 見 | 我 | 兄 | it will be well to keep my child’s secundines. |
| 从 | 火 | 並 | protection; an unauthorized character. |
保 pao
To heat, to boil; to cook with water; an earthen-pot; a saucepan; a grenade.
一 | 水 | to heat water.
砂 | 一 | or | 瓦 | a coarse earthen-ware pot; a ked geree pot.
| 一 | 煎 | 一 | 水 | to throw unk-pots.

穿 pao
To let the secret out. (Cantonese.)
畫 pao
Try your last chance; one more throw.
鋼 pao
A copper skillet.
| 鼠 | 跳 | 跳 | try a pot through the rat-hole first; a thief’s phrase for using a decoy.

裳 pao
Long robes, such as the sovereign gives; to set off the beauties of, to admire; to laud, to praise; in titles, commendable, illustrious, serene.
一 | 賣 | praise and blame.
一 | 獎 | or | 美 | to extol, to magnify.
一 | 奉 | to salute again, in order to show double respect.
一字之 | 蔼 藕 | 蔼 | one word of [Confucius] commendation was more honorable than an embroidered robe.

寶 pao
From shelter with a gem, pearl, and vase underneath; the second contracted form is common.

寶 | 宝 | precious, valuable, as a jewel; a gem; a coin; value, worth; a term of compliment, as honorable, noble, respected; yours; to regard as fine, happy, precious, or good; an imperial seal; to esteem, to value; a symbol of rank; biliary calculi.
一 | 狗 | the dog’s bazon, a medicinew.
你 | 號 | your shop name?
一 | 貝 | or | 奇 | costly, rare, precious; my jewel, my delight; a pet, the baby; to esteem.
| 一 | 善 | 爲 | 善 | 偉 | goodness makes a thing precious.
| 一 | 貝 | 水 | 死 | my little pet, my darling, my jewel.
三 | 阿 | 佛 | Budha, law, and priesthood (tri-ratna); these theological abstractions personified are worshiped as three gods.
From *pao* to *pao* contracted to *pao*, a *pao* spoon and a *pao* ten, because ten *pao* tithing men go in succession. Ten families made a *pao* or tithing in the Chieu dynasty; the next character is now used instead.

From *pao* and *stupid*, but some say that the primitive is altered from *pao* to *trust*; *pao* occurs used for the next.

To protect, to defend, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to be sure for, to warrant; to secure, to keep safe; a protector, a guardian, a 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.

*Shang luh*.

Their spirits tranquilly enjoy their offerings.

A village elder or constable.

A constable, a headman.

Preserve it from future injury.

To get a neighborhood to be bailed for one.

To preserve entire, to place in easy circumstances.

To promote, to electioneer for.

To secure shipping, as the *pao* or hong-merchants formerly did.

A constable.

It is left unsettled or insecure.

Chief guardian of the heir-apparent.

To give written bail for.

As one protects her infant.

A vintner.

A family tutor.

A low wall for defense; a *pao* 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 *sê* or township, larger than a *kô*. A *pao* or tithing, ruled by elected headsman; a ward or parish in some cities, derived probably from citadels formerly erected in them.

A defense, a wall.

Peace be within thy walls.

A swaddling-cloth, a froth; it is made so as to strap the child on the back, and is chiefly used in the southern provinces.

Swaddle the child in its bands.

As 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 touseled 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.

Fed and warmed.

Hunger and fulness are much as people please.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>菩</th>
<th>以德 virtue was his ruling principle.</th>
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<tr>
<td>看</td>
<td>I always wish to see it, as the theater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>體</td>
<td>the sight of you is enough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

鲍 pao Dried oysters; pickled fish; putrid or salted fish; frozen fish.

| 魚 | fish. |
| 鱼 | aqua or dried fish from Japan, chiefly shell-fish. |

與惡人之居如入魚之肆 living with the vile is like going into a fishmonger's; — you soon forget the bad odor.

抱 pao From hand and to wrap as the phonetic; occurs used for the next.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>抱</th>
<th>To infold, to contain, to hold in; to carry in the arms; to grasp, to compress; to feel, to have in the heart; to adhere to; the bosom, the lap; an arm's length; vapor rising towards the sun; to hatch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>懷</td>
<td>to think of, to care for.</td>
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<tr>
<td>疾</td>
<td>to lullaby, to carry a babe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>still sick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>懷才</td>
<td>to cherish and maintain one's virtue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懷身</td>
<td>I shall feel angry as long as I live; I never can forget it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

雲 | the clouds encircle the sun. |

| 幼子 | a tender child in the lap. |
| 長 | to hold the knees and sing away; — literary leisure. |
| 告人 | one who pleads for the plaintiff. |
| 承 | to keep one's wrongs to himself; I can get no redress. |
| 握 | to hold tight, as under the arms. |
| 義 | to maintain the right. |
| 傲 | ashamed. |
| 負不凡 | a rarely-clever man, one not of the common sort. |
| 伐 | found fault with, to bear a grudge against. |
| 不卒 | willing for a quarrel, ready for a scrimmage. |

氣 pao The second and unusual form, composed of evaporation and men, refers to the meaning; interchanged with the last.

| 氣 | To incubate, to sit on eggs, as a bird; to hatch. |
| 雞 | 雞 the hen is sitting. |
| 鳥 | 鳥 [like] a hen trying to hatch goose eggs; — he cannot manage the affair. |

鞠 pao A plane; to plane off, to smooth; to level off; to deduct from; to grub up.

| 易 | a carpenter's plane. |
| 马 | a curry-comb. |
| 花 | or r柴 shavings. |
| 柴 | to smooth boards. |
| 削 | to correct, as a style; to polish; to arrange properly. |
| 砧 | to dig a trench. |
| 燕 | a box-plane for shaving tobacco. |

齟 pao The teeth exposed; protuberant, projecting.

| 齦 | 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. |

从brute and a pinch.

| 武 | A name for spotted felines, 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 | the leopard. (Leopardus japonicus.) |
| 金 | or | the tiger-cat of Formosa (Leopardus brachyurus). |
| 君子 | 閑 the princiely man comes out beautiful as the leopard's skin. |
| 飾 | edged or ornamented with leopard's skin, as sleeves. |
| 赤 | 黃熊 red panthers and mottled bears. |

管中窥 | you have been gazing at the sky through a little tube; — met. you talk big. |
| 睜 | staring fiercely with open eyes. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>報</th>
<th>Composed of 呈 sian and 服 to submit contracted; occurs used for kick, to clinch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>報</td>
<td>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 debauch a superior; to unite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恶</td>
<td>a retribution for evil deeds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>仇</td>
<td>to revenge one's self on an enemy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>眼</td>
<td>the retribution has come quickly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>隱</td>
<td>a secret reward, as by the gods; an open reward, as from men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回</td>
<td>an answer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>通</td>
<td>for general information; a public notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日</td>
<td>the daily Court circular.</td>
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<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>a notice put up at doors to announce an honor received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>to send a courier to the capital with good news.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>信</td>
<td>a messenger; a hand-bill, a placard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>may the gold sprinkled cardspeedly announce — that you have become a high graduate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>信</td>
<td>one who reports a thing; a newsman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>to plead age for retiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>答</td>
<td>to recompense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>馬</td>
<td>a courier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>税</td>
<td>to pay duties on moving goods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
treat you kindly; I shall try to requite you.

I met a divine retribution, as when struck by lightning.

I bore the sacrifice to requite my ancestors by sacrifices.

How can I repay you?

I received my family letters.

The Speedy Reconciler, a deity in municipal temples before whom oaths are taken with great solemnity.

Originally composed of sun, emitting, to receive, rice (or本source), intimating the effect of the sun in ripening grain; now contracted to sun and respect; the second and antique form is composed of tiger and martial, a lexigraph hinting at its meaning.

Very dry or scorching heat; stormy, tempestuous; cruel, violent, oppressive, fierce; to strike; to waste; an intensive particle; to bring to light, to discover; a plat six li square.

Also read puh, and used for the last.

To sun, to air.

To dry in the sun.

野人负1 laborers must bear the sun.

To burn, to scorch; to snap, to pop; to crackle; to blast rocks; to chop, to burst or shrink from dryness; hot; sputtering, crackling; to dry by the fire.

Passionate.

To fly off in a passion, like a clap of thunder.

Old sounds, p'o, p'ot, p'ok, bo, bo, and bok. In Canton, p'ao and p'6; — in Swatow, p'au; — in Amoy, pan, p'au, and pah; — in Fuchau, p'au, p'an, and po; — in Shanghai, p'6 and bo; — in Chifu, p'ao.

To fling, or throw down; to cast off, to reject; to toss up; to cut, to deduct; in mechanics, to project.

To cast anchor.

To abandon, to reject.

To abscond.

To throw the shuttle.

How much do you take off?

To appear in public; said of women.

To play or throw ball.

父母 to leave one's parents to go from home.

To spend a brick to get a gem.

To spend recklessly; extravagant.

A bladder.

An air-bladder.

The bladder.

The pellicle enveloping the white of an egg.

A place for killing and dressing food; a cook-room.

A man or a丁 a cook.

A kitchen.

To roar, as a lion or bear; to bluster; furious, raging.

To put on bravado.

The angry bluster of officials in the yamun.

To roast; to fry, as a hash; to exhibit violent passions.

Roast-pig, hash, and soups.
From fire and to envelop; it is erroneously used for "炮", a cannon.

To bake or roast in the ashes; to wrap up in clay and roast.

之 炮之 roast it and toast it.

製 to mix; to temper, as condiments.

祭 to char wood for sacrifices.

煮 to get angry, is thus written for "煮" the correct form.

炮之刑 the punishment of climbing hot pillars—in hell.

A calabash or bitter squash, anciently used for drinking, or making musical instruments; a gourd shaped vessel.

瓜 a hard shell gourd.

羹 a soup of young gourd leaves.

不材 the bitter squash is only worth picking—for a float.

Used with the last.

To work over hides or skins, and make them soft, like wash-leather.

From dress and to envelop.

A robe longer than a 罩; a long inner garment which covers the skirts; a quilted or plaited gown; the front skirts.

皮 a fur mantle.

諧 切同 they are 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.

道 a Taoist's robe.

穿 盩子 the blue-mantled one, i.e. Heaven.

戯 defensive armor.

袁 如身 they threw the yellow robe over me;—said by the founder of the Sung dynasty.

龜 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 炮龜, and as having one horn and a cow's tail, which may refer to the nylghau.

跑 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.

馬 to Canter; to race horses.

走 to run off; to run hard.

風 a strong, fair wind.

透 快 go faster; to hurry on.

路 to journey.

文書 a postman.

堂 a waiter at an inn or restaurant.

To take in hand, as a husbandman does his tools; used for "否" whether.

| to till the land.

From words and violent.

To cry out when in pain is 阿; overcome by pain; to bewail.

Occurs used for the next.

To harvest; to brag over others; to swell up, like a fish.

From stone and a griffon; the second is commonly used, and often wrongly written 乞 ao 炮 to roast.

A ballista, with which the Chinese used to throw great stones; a cannon, great guns;

an explosion, as of a gun; fireworks; the cannonier in chess, whose powers are like those of a castle.

一門 or 一口 a cannon.

眼 the touch-hole.

一架 a gun and its carriage.

射 or 開 to fire the gun.

發 a fort.

放排 a salvo of musquetry.

燒花 to burn the flowery gun, as when worshiping Ceres.

手 a gunner.

放迎接 to receive with a salute.

二 候 hour for two guns, fired at noon in a governor's office.

號 to fire a signal-gun.

馬後 one who fires after the horse has fled; — an after-wit.

田雞 the frog-gun, i.e. a mortar.

隊 a company of artillery men.

車 a ballista; a gun-carriage.

泡 From water and envelop as the phonetic; used with the next.

A bubble; froth, spume; water rushing on; a murmuring, bubbling noise; to soak, to rinse; to dip; to steep and soften; a river in Shantung; in medicine, hot infusions as distinguished from 湧 or cold infusions.

水 a water blaster; a bubble.

製 to decoct, as medicines.

滋 to wet, to dip; wetted.

身 如 沓 a Buddhist term for the unreality of all phenomena, like the body changing as the bubble on the water.

茶 to soak in tea, as a biscuit.

熱湯 死 scalded to death.

下 雨 昌 when it rains, bubbles are made.—on the water.

渾 淖 as a foaming torrent.

如 夢 幻 影 (life is) like a dream, a glittering bubble.

水裹 着 let it soak long.

氣去了 the froth has all gone-
### 疮  pão

**From disease or skin and eruptions.**

A pustule or boil on the face; a 小 blister coming out suddenly, like chicken-pox; a blister, as from a burn.

I have made a blister.

---

### 手  shǒu

**To strike, to chastise; the sound of beating, a clattering noise.**

| I 去衣裳 knock the dust off your clothes. |

---

### 悲  pí

**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.

1. 大 how melancholy; pitiable
2. 哀 alas! how sad.
3. 嘆 to sigh sadly.
4. 悲忽 he all at once shows much pity.
5. 秋 to lament the fall of the leaf; met. regret at passing the flower of life.

### 雜合  zá hé

**Parting and meeting, tragic and comic; as plays.**

1. 痛之或 to suffer with others' in their griefs.
2. 切 acutely grieved.
3. 我心伤 my heart is wounded with sadness.

### 矢  shǐ

**Formed of 左 left contracted and 甲 first above; it is the opposite of 矢 right weighty.**

Base, low, vulgar; plebeian; mean, inferior, contemptible; a term for one's self; yielding, respectful, humble.

1. 酉 vulgar, low-lived.
2. 贱 mean and cheap; met. the lower classes.
3. 贰 I, the magistrate.
4. 不足道 not worth mentioning, ick unimportant.
5. 污奇贱 a vile and worthless fellow.

### 草  cāo

**A medicinal plant.**

1. 菜 草 the castor-oil plant. (Ricinius.)
2. 菜油 oil used in making vermillion, red paste; and vermilion, red paste; the second form is chiefly used in this sense.
3. 菜 applied to several plants, one of which, the 紅菜 is a vine like the Smilax, with cymes of purple flowers.

Read pí, A rain cloak.

### 柄  bǐng

**Handle of an ax; a kind of wine-cup; a fruit, the 柄 Diospyros glutinifera, or yellow skinned persimmon; also called the green persimmon.**

From stone and lowly.

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.

1. 石 a stone tablet of any kind
2. 章 an epitaph.
3. 路上行人口似 traveler's words last like tablets.
a book; the north of a hall or house; rays of the sun; top of a bow; a steep convex bluff near a stream, from a fancied resemblance to a back; to turn the back on; to carry on the back; to be proved false; to feign; to oppose; to prevaricate.

背

From flesh and north, intimating that the face properly turns to the south. The back; the opposite of front or face; behind, rear, the back side; under side of

在

of the inscription on a tablet.

墓

a tombstone.

銘

carved on stone.

聯

to

face-similes printed from tablets.

口

the public opinion of a man or affair.

編

A basket or creel for fishing; a bamboo float; a basket to inclose fish to drag astern; thin.

俾

From man and tripling as the phonetic.

To cause, to enable; to let; to allow; to give; to benefit; to accord; to employ; an instrumental conjunction, that, so that if, to the end that; a form of the accusative, by, with.

拜

he struck the man with a stone.

予

let me follow my desires.

不

don’t let the people go.

送

give it to him (Cantonese).

職

to enable you to fulfill your official duties.

不

they consented and followed him without exception;—everybody submitted.

得

that he may be quieted.

庫

Low, unpretending, as a cottage; humble, mean; short; insufficient; used for the nose, a hen quail.

有

a small fief which the brother of Shun governed, lying in the southwest of Hunan in Taelien 道州 on the River Siang.

宮室

the halls and buildings are common and low.

其

those people were fat and well fed, but low in stature.

背

From flesh and north, intimating that the face properly turns to the south.
"The water rushes faster.

To dry or over a fire, as tea is cured; to hatch eggs artificially.

The upper part represents the body of a cowrie, the inner strokes the teeth, and the lower its feelers; it is the 15th radical of characters relating to values and trade; used with the next three.

A cowrie shell or Cypraea, used for money in China in early feudal times; its name referred to the denticles; a conch; precious, valuable; money, riches, property; adorned with shells; shell-like.

From charriot 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.

Gems worn by women, girdle ornaments; tinkling things hung in the wind.
From spirits and weather.
Liquor not yet strained; must; eaten and drunken to satiety; surfeited.
From one and not; occurs interchanged with 不 and 否 as an adverb.
Unequalled; first, distinguished; to receive with respect, as orders; an expletive or intensive particle, adding elegance to the style.
子 the eldest son of a king.
著名 an unsurpassed reputation.
嘉乃 結 he landed his great merit.
顯考 your great and illustrious ancestors.
The noise made in spitting or hooting; to snort at.
A kind of black millet, the variety which has two seeds within one glume, used in making the spirits offered in olden time in the ancestral worship of princes; it being regarded as an unusual thing.

Flag.

To return from a long travel.

It is interchanged with 恶, 試 to mislead.

To rebel; to set one's self against nature or usage; perverse; uncontrollable.

Uncivil; crabbed, as when rude to friends, and civil to strangers.

A feudal city, or small region in the Shang dynasty, mentioned in the Book of Odes, lying north of the Yellow River in the present Kuchen 豫州 in the southwest of Chihli.

This sound and it often run into each other. Old sounds, p'êi, bêi, p'ai, p'i, bit, and pêi. In Canton, p'êi, p'i, and pi; -
in Scatow, p'i, pi, pêi, p'êi, and bui; - in Amoy, p'i, pêi, p'ai, and pi; - in Fukchau, p'i, p'e, p'ai, pêi, p'êi, and pui; - in Shanghai, p'êi and bêi; - in Chifu, p'êi.

Sturdy, stout; valiant, robust; many.

A mound; unburnt or sun-dried tiles or pottery; to stop a crack in a wall; a back wall; the model of a thing, by which it is to be molded; crude material.

unburnt earthenware.

取石 to get out a rough block, as for a statue.
模 a model, a rough cast.
多墨 they had many sun-dried utensils.

Yellow satin英雄 now only a cloak covers the hero.

Brick not yet burnt.

Rough stones for pipe mouths.

Idle; frightened, alarmed.

the weak will be much alarmed.

The luxuriant gay look of plants in flower.

A disease not yet developed; one says, the pain of dyspepsia.

From flesh and not.

An embryo, a fetus one month old; an unformed, unfinished thing; misty, uncondensed vapor.

Pregnant.

Fat, in good liking. (Canton.)

A marplot, a dolt.

Coagulated blood; of a dark red color.

If his face is of the color of clotted blood, he will die.

Read 小. Another name for cats is 豬, not now used.
A place in the state of Lu.  

A district, formerly called 隗，在 the north of Kiangsu, near the Grand Canal.

The second form is most used.

A cub, especially the 隗 of fox's cubs.

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.

A running along; hurrying on.

Dressed in long and beautiful robes; an old name for Hoh-fi hien 合肥縣 in the center of Nanghwa.

To go to and fro; some apply it to wild people in Hainan Island.

To walk.

A flying and wheeling about, like swallows; walking to and fro; irresolute.

A variety of rose. (Rosa rugosa.)

From step and not; it is sometimes wrongly written 隗

To add earth to plants; attached to, subordinate to; assist, to accompany; to fellowship; to double; to match; to fill.

To be out of the way; I'll go out with you.

To see a guest out, to escort.

To associate with.

To multiply, to add to.

To assist, to take a part in.

A subsidiary officer; a term used by feudal princes.

To beg your pardon.

To excuse my leaving you; - a polite phrase.

A servant-maid like Zilpah, who accompanies a married daughter.

To match humanity by virtue.

A kind of double entendre; to praise or blame by allusions; to bring up an argument.

To make up a loss, to indemnify; to supply a deficit; to offset; to confess; to cover, as in gambling.

To repay; to make good a loss; to compensate.

To pay, as a surety; to make up, as an officer the losses of government.

To return a call.

I own that I am in the wrong.

To acknowledge a fault.

The feathers of the wing spread out.

The opening blossom.

A string of five hundred pearls.

From spirits and  the color of liquor; a mate, a narrow, an equal; a companion, as a wife; to pair, to mate; to put on the same grade; to accompany; to compare to; equal, comparable; conjointly; to copulate, said of animals.

An untamed pair.

To match, to fit; suitable.

Not unworthy, incongruous, not fit for, ill-assorted.

He does not live to live, or be spared alive.

To match colors.

Equaled, coupled.

To consent to a match.

To banish.
**PEI.**

1. 马 to saddle or harness a horse.
2. 婚 to consummate a marriage.
3. 祖考 to put in the same rank with one's ancestors.
4. 享千秋 let him enjoy perpetual felicity — in hades.
5. 天地 his virtue equaled heaven and earth.
6. 不上 it makes no match to that, it does not fit, unsuitable.

**PEI.**

1. 六 six reins [in hand]; — a clever man.
2. 一 頭 離 了 多 遠 how far can you gallop without drawing rein?
3. A river in Liaotung, and one in Kiansu; copious; humid; moving or enlarging in any way; prostrate, as a tree pulled up; to run or flow; to irrigate, or to damp up water for irrigation; aquatic plants. | 沛 p'ei.
4. — 要 以 contribute, to give generously. | 从 clothes and mortar; it bears a resemblance to chwai.
5. 一 當 a district in the northeast of Kiansu. | 攒 p'ei.

**PEI.**

1. 箕 flabby, no solidity. | 割 p'ei.
2. — 肚 not firm; soft, like flesh. | 吐 p'ei.
3. 淡 | a sinking and a swelling. | 風 p'ei.

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**Old sounds, pu, p'ú, bu, pút, p'út, and but.** In Canton, fau, pan, and p'au; — in Swatow, pi and p'ú; — in Amoy, p'ú; — in Fuhchou, p'ên and p'ínm; — in Shanghai, pu and p'ú; — in Chefoo, piu.

**PEU.**

1. 衙 to take up in both hands, as when drinking water from them. | 耳 peu.
2. — 水 a handful of water. | 水 peu.
3. — 以 to give generously. | 以 peu.
4. 搞 to collect, to bring together; to diminish; many. | 搞 peu.
5. 一 聚 to add to. | 聚 peu.
6. 一 考 to take from. | 考 peu.
7. — 之 旅 he brought the multitudes of King together. | 之 旅 peu.
8. — 多益 to decrease the surplus to supply the deficit. | 多益 peu.
9. — 時 this was an answer fitting to the time. | 時 peu.
10. — 原 when collected on the heights and lowlands. | 原 peu.

**PEU.**

1. — a sudden emergency, imminent. | 顔 peu.
2. — 自大 vain-glories. | 自 peu.
3. — 並 graceful, blooming. | 並 peu.
4. — 必 在 is in seasons of danger, the wise man retains his virtue. | 必 peu.
5. — 取 sloppy, rainy; drenching showers. | 取 peu.
6. — 面 a cape; a mantle. | 面 peu.
7. — 禮 a woman's robe. | 禮 peu.
8. — 納 [to wear] the phoenix crown and clody mantle; a woman's marriage. | 納 peu.
PI.

Some of these characters are often read pi.

Old sounds, pi, pī, pī; hai, pī; pat, and bat. In Canton, pi, pī, and pel; —
in Swatow, pi, pī, pī, and pü; — in Amoy, pi, pī, pī, and pī; — in Fuchau, pi, pū,
pī, and pik; — in Shanghai, pi, bū, and pīh; — in Chifu, pi.

Pi.

Used with 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.

PI.

Altered from two men following each other; it forms the 81st radical of a few unusual words, and much resembles pōb, 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.

| 1 | 比 | to compare with. |
| 2 | 似 | to pair, to match. |
| 3 | 色 | over against. |
| 4 | 一 | making a comparison. |
| 5 | 方 | for instance, suppose; to measure. |
| 6 | 户 | every household visits and congratulates — at newyear. |
| 7 | 使 | rendering a cordial submission, and making a cordial union. |
| 8 | 无 | no one can compare with him. |
| 9 | 并 | to class and compare. |
| 10 | 岁 | these years, recently. |
| 11 | 差 | to punish policemen for a dereliction of duty. |
| 12 | 将 | each gust blew harder than the last. |
| 13 | 比 | a metaphor, an allegory. |
| 14 | 五 | five houses make a neighborhood. |
| 15 | 色 | a simile, an illustration. |
| 16 | 他 | 我 强 he is more violent than I. |

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.

不 | 1 | 未 | to, not comparable to. |
| 2 | 丘 | or | 丘 (Sanscrit bhikṣu), a mendicant priest; though it has now somewhat lost its first meaning. |
| 3 | 丘 | 亭 | a female religious, still retained in the Japanese word bikuni, a nun. |

阿 | 1 | 乔 | partial, mean, party-spirited. |
| 2 | 各 | 之 | they assemble their neighbors. |
| 3 | 及 | 三 | through three years’ service. |
| 4 | 之 | as to, respecting; in regard. |
| 5 | 原 | the triennial examination of officials. |

義之與 | 1 | it is consonant with justice. |
| 2 | 其反也 | when he had returned; wait for his return. |
| 3 | 願 |死者一言 | it wish, because of him who is dead, to altogether wash out this affront. |

A deceased mother.

姪 | 1 | a deceased grandmother. |

顯 | 1 | my departed mother. |

為 | 1 | 酒 | for | 2 | 礼 | to make spirits and must for offering to our male and female ancestors. |

The character delineates a spoon; it is the 21st radical.

一 | 1 | 一 | a ladle; in poorly printed books used as a sign of repetition as 日 | 2 | 为 | for 日 daily. |
| 2 | 首 | a spoon; a stiletto. |
| 3 | 脚 | chopsticks. |

Blasted, withered or unformed grain; grain that has not grown to its full size. |

| 麸 | 穰 | chaff, refuse, husks; annoying, trifling. |

| 麴 | 麴 | a dirty and troublesome business. |

From city and granary; the primitive is composed of mouth and a receiver, i.e. that which takes in the grain. |

A frontier or country town; a border; a place of five hundred houses, and five such were at first reckoned to be a hien district; low, country-like, rustic; the lower classes; to despise; to disesteem.

| 含 | parsimonious, niggardly. |
| 夫 | a scamp, a mean wretch. |
| 劣 | brazenfaced. |

可 | 1 | despicable. |
| 薄 | to vilify. |
| 意 | of my poor notion; in my humble opinion. |
| 我 | he despises me. |
| 俚 | a vulgar expression. |

| 无 | 小 | don’t hesitate at a little outlay — to attain a great object. |
| 之 | 之 | a town on the frontiers. |
| 之 | 之 | people who live in luxury are often mean. |

The 桢子 or nnts of the Torreya nucifera, an evergreen; an old name for the pine.

From a step and skin.

A distributive pronoun, that, those, there, the further of two; the other party; to exclude, to leave out; following a verb or adjective, often adds force to its meaning.

| 半 | him, indeed I don’t speak of that fellow! |
The pelvic bones of the thigh; the rump.

A shelving bank is a marshy place at the bottom; a sloping bank or hill-side.

Strong, robust, like a tortoise which can bear great weights.

Dried rations such as are taken on a march; dried food.

A mean-minded but prosperous person; partial to, blinded to; a favorite, a parasite; lecherous, depraved.

1 姜 a favorite concubine.
1 童 or 俸 a catamite, emphatically known as 相公 in some circles.
便  a great favorite.
爱  a loved companion.
子 小 for the sons of the concubines to be reckoned legitimate, is the beginning of ruin to the state.

1 避 From to go and a ruler as the phonetic.
ii To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun; to dodge; to shirk; to retire, to stand aside; to abseilde, to hide away.
避 1 to avoid one's creditors.
1 以 to stand aside, as when a procession passes.
居 不 to abstain from going out, as when damned for debts.
1 晋 1 to avoid hot weather, as by going into the country.
1 世 1 to seclude one's self.
1 以 1 脚 1 避 once 鬆 he escaped the danger this time.
1 嫌 1 晋 avoid the appearance of evil.
1 重 1 工 to shirk the hard work and take the easy.
pei 1 要 1 脚 to avoid the use of the Emperor's personal name.
1 引 1 帛 to keep in complete privacy.
1 難 1 避 to shun difficulties.

An herb; a species resembling celery or smallage; it is also one of the names of the Ficus pumila in Formosa.
1 荻 with hemp.

Read pi, pi, Cracked, as a jar.

From a field or from and a form of this; in combination it is often written like 素 low, and occurs interchanged with 鼎 to give.

To give, to confer on; to distribute amongst.

Field to grant, as heaven does.
自 my poor village.
自 self-mined.
俗 our native customs.
城 ruined; lost.
太多 many delinquencies, great errors and incompetence.
发 the jar leaks badly.
束 my master.

致 From cible and folded hands or great 1: the second form is unauthorized: occurs interchanged with its primitive.
致 Defeated; distressed, reduced to extremities; corrupt, vicious, tricky; troubles, mischiefs; deteriorated, as coin; worn out; my, mine.
作 to impose on, to hoodwink.
做 what a bad business I or 1 that's bad! (Cantonese.)
舞 to deceive, to alter underland.
扬 to point out deficiencies.
然 to go about, as a trader.
说 too a continuous series of great troubles.

用' 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.
用 an ancient token or coin shaped like a spade; it was issued by private persons.
用 presents, usually of silk.
皮 fine furs.

条 From death and spoiled.
条 A violent death; to fall prostrate or be struck dead; to kill; quite dead.
淹 I drowned.
倒 I fell dead.
因 to lose one's life from a wound.
立 to decline further visits of condolence, to shut the coffin.

极 Very similar to the last.
极 To fall down suddenly, as if dead or fainting; to tumble down.
极 I give (the poison) to the dog, and he will fall dead.
极 To transfer, to pass on to another.
极 to augment; to benefit.
极 I move to change hand over to another.
极 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.
极 From divine or grain and must; the second form is most used.
极 Divine, supernatural; secret, private; reticent, reserved; inspired, possessed; unaccountable; abstruse; scientific, above the common.
极 privately handed down, as a recipe; secretly made known.
极 undivulged, close.
极 secret archives; a mysterious or private book.
极 written in cypher; abstruse style.
极 I kept secret, not made known.
极 I privately received this infallible recipe.
极 I a great secret.
极 porcelain.

极 Like the last.
极 A closed door; to shut; to skulk; to hide; hidden, close, secret; spiritual.
极 occur, very close.
极 a secret affair.
极 to ascend or keep out of the way.
极 be very careful to keep it quiet.
极 to decline further visits of condolence, to shut the coffin.

闭 Laborious, fatigued; to warn; admonitions; to distress, to be distressed; to guard against, to foresee; careful, heedful.
闭 how the water bubbles out there!
闭 do not grieve with so much sorrow.
闭 to prevent future trouble.
闭 diligent.
闭 To strike; to push away with the hand.
闭 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.
闭 obstruction of menses.
闭 stopped up.
闭 数年 he has been secluded for many years.
闭 to prohibit.
闭 stay at home and reflect on your misdeeds, as guilty officers are ordered to do.
闭 to close the eyes.
闭 to deceive; to throw dust in one's eyes.
闭 her grace causes the moon to hide and the flowers to blush.
闭 stored up or laid by, as nature is in winter.
闭 full, plenty.
闭 spring and autumn or winter.
闭 to close; to hide; to screen.
闭 to prevent communication by closing the pass.
闭 if you stay at home and make a carriage, when you go out you should follow its ruts; — be consistent at home and abroad.
闭 I dare not restrain Heaven's majesty as seen in its inflictions.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PI.</th>
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<th>PI. 677</th>
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<tr>
<td>葭</td>
<td>From plant and ruined; it is interchanged with the last and its primitive.</td>
<td>财</td>
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<td>PI.</td>
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<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>一</td>
<td>to conceal from, as superiors.</td>
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<td>一</td>
<td>From place and step as the phonetic.</td>
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<td>一</td>
<td>To ascend high places; the steps to the throne; or the platform on which it stands; ascent to a palace or court.</td>
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<td>一</td>
<td>under the steps, where officers stand to hear and report to the monarch, and hence to speak to those ministers came to mean your Majesty, in directly addressing him, i.e. we who are before the throne.</td>
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<td>to have an audience.</td>
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<td>殿 the audience-hall.</td>
<td>几 事</td>
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<td>一</td>
<td>the palace; the Emperor; your Majesty.</td>
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<td>一 regular and numerous, as a progeny.</td>
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<td>一</td>
<td>人君如堂 墟臣如</td>
<td>the prince is the hall, his ministers are the steps to it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>葛</td>
<td>A wooden palisade or stockade around a camp, sometimes like a Maori pah.</td>
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<td>葛</td>
<td>周</td>
<td>a pen for prisoners.</td>
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<tr>
<td>葛</td>
<td>An old name for long and narrow shell-fish like the razor-fish (Solen); a mussel found on the coast of Fulu-kien dried and eaten; the large kind is also called 馬刀 or horse-knife, but several kinds of shells having similar shape, as the Tellina, Mytilus, Anodonta, &amp;c., are included under this name; one sort, found in the Yangtse, is six inches long.</td>
<td>历 安 他</td>
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<td>葛</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>dried mussels.</td>
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<td>葛</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>a rushing roaring torrent.</td>
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The nose, which the Chinese think is the part of an animal that is first formed; to bore the nose; nasal; the first, original.

孔 | or | 窋 | the nostrils. | 銘 | the bridge of the nose. | 標 | the end of the nose. |

鼻 | mucus from the nose. | 界 | the cartilage of the nose. | 炎 | the first ancestor of a family. |

勾 | or | 鳥 | a Roman or crooked nose, i.e. a parrot's. | 牛 | to bore an ox's nose. |
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From words and skin as the phonetics.

**To adulate, to flatter; to dispute; to beguile with telling only half the truth.**

私諂之心 a heart that tries to implicate another by secret insinuations.

 despreach when one's words are partial, I know how his ideas are clouded.

to argue for the wrong.

The fore-arm, the cubit; also includes the whole limb; the shoulder or leg of an animal when butchered; the strength of the arm; to stretch out the arm with power.

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a leg of mutton.

巨靈 the great Spirit stretched out the Hwa mountains.

Not the same as 算 a creek.

A round wither or ring on which to place a boiler to keep it upright, called 鍋圈 the boiler ring.

The first is a synonym of the second in its meaning of to harness a horse, to make him ready to carry his load; but the latter is also read 朴, denoting a rest in front of a carriage, which was anciently placed so as to allow the rider to lean forward.

Also read mō, to look straight ahead; looking angrily; humbled or feeling ashamed.

Originally from 大 great under three 目 eyes.

Great and robust; to be elated, but not by drink; angry at.

内 子 中國 [the people are] angry at you in the Middle Kingdom, — and it reaches even to the demons' regions.

到 wave, as a flag.

軍營 the army was thoroughly demoralized.

肝臓胆 I will open my liver and let the gall ooze out, — to prove my sincerity.

全副 a complete suit or outfit of clothes.

肩 a graduate's wide cape.

Used with the last.

To spread out, to expand, as wings; outspread wings.

Both of these are unauthorized characters.

Dissatisfaction and contempt; begone, get out!

發胡說 be off! you talk too vilely!

A large needle or bodkin; a knife like a poniard or bowie-knife.

針 a sail needle.

The fluttering of banners in the wind is 飄旗靡 alluding to the difficulty of reading their inscriptions.
From hand and to compare, or clear; the second form is the oldest and least used.

To cuff with the back of the hand; to push from one to pare, to peel; to revise, to 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.

准 to assent to a petition.

回 an official reply, as to a petition.

示 to publish a case.

硃 notes in red ink.

断 to finally decide a case.

頭 a lease fee of a month's rent in advance. (Cantonese.)

単 a lease of a house.

我 中 you. I can guess what you've been at.

領 to take a lease of.

明 to comment on.

立 to make a contract.

評 criticisms; to censure.

手 其類 slapped him on the cheeks.

旁 侧 notes; apostilis.

驳 to reverse the decision of a lower court.

紗 Silk tassels or fringes put on flags; a scolloped border; sleazy silk; silk that is spoiled or rotted.

繮 faulty; deficient, as a character.

租 The rent on land paid in kind by dividing the crop with the landlord; an income from fields; one says, the culms of grain.

鉛 An ore of arsenic.

豆腐 realgar or the red sulphuret of arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.

批 碾 Wrong, mistaken; erroneous.

From body and cavity.

The vagina.

枇 1. the vulva or female organs.

枇 From wood and equal; occurs interchanged with 枇 a fine comb.

A fruit, the pivo or beere 1

枇 the Chinese medlar (Erio-

枇 botrytis japonica), called loquat. 傲 Kyle at Canton; a prong or fork to lift sacrificial victims out of the boiler.

枇 a barrel, which a little resembles this fruit. (Cantonese.)

琵琶 A musical instrument, the 1

琵 the Chinese guitar or viol; its shape often serves for an illustration.

琵琶 a louse, from its shape.

琵琶 a species of ray. (Rhina

琵琶虐) (used for 批把) to push and pull, as when thrumming the guitar.

琵琶 别 把 she now plays her violin on the other arm; — said of a widow married again.

琵琶 From 因 the fontanelle and 比 like, and meant originally the navel; the second forms are altered from it, and in common use.

琵琶 Contiguous, as fields; kind, liberal; substantial; grieved; to assist; manifest.

琵琶 析 conterminous.

琵琶 a girdle of rhinoceros hide.

琵琶 flattering; cringing; supple, plant, as in making obeisances.

琵琶 an old name of Chang-chen fu, in the south of Kiangsu.

琵琶 a Buddhist term for 比 er, a class of vampire demons.

琵琶 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.

琵琶 Broken wheat boiled and dried is 1 ; it is used for provisions on a journey.

琵琶 Interchanged with the next.

琵琶 A thorny kind of malvaceous plant, the 1 枇 枭 which may be allied to the Sida to shade, to protect.

琵琶 The moth in furs.

琵琶 a sort of large black ant; a reddish flower like the Hibiscus, for which the last is better.

琵琶 Sometimes used for the last.

琵琶 A tick or louse, called 牛 which infests cattle; the seeds of the castor-oil plant are likened to it.

琵琶 shrimp's eggs or young.

琵琶 Derived from 又 the hand and 身 body contracted above it; it is the 107th radical of a natural group of characters denoting the colors and uses of skins.

琵琶 The skin on the body, or when undressed; leather; furs; a surface; bark, peel; a cover, a wrapper; the case around goods, the tare; a quartering in gambling; costed, reputation, character; to cover; as skin does.

琵琶 脉 the skin.

琵琶 货 or 草 furs.

琵琶 皮 the skin of a fur.

琵琶 不 顧面 regardless of one's good name.

琵琶 酒 店 a tanner's shop.

琵琶 好 色 a clear complexion.

琵琶 愗 to play; to unravel a case.

琵琶 除 not including the case.

琵琶 妖 wily, seductive; pandering to another's whims.

琵琶 烏 a fur garment without a lining.

琵琶 頭 regardless of reproof.

琵琶 摻 不主 he did not hit the target.

琵琶 搽 tallow from the tallow tree.

琵琶 蛋 eggs coated with lime.
A savage feline beast or 
resembling a leopard, referred 
to Liao-tung; it is sometimes pictured on flags; the 
ground color is nearly white, and 
therefore others describe it as like 
the next. 

如虎如豹 like tigers and leopards. 

獻其皮 presenting his leopard skins. 

帳滿十萬兵 gather the 
legions of your fierce soldiers. 

A species of bear spotted 
white and black, found in 
olden times in northern China, 
and now driven into the mountain 
ranges of Sz'ch'un and Koko-nor; 
it is described as having a long 
head, is high on its legs, and so 
strong as to pull up trees; there 
are the yellow spotted and red 
spotted kinds with white lines; it 
is fiercer than the bear. This 
animal is probably the *Ursus melanoleucus* of David, an animal 
akin to an *Ursus*, recently found in the mountains of Sz'ch'un; it has 
black head and feet, and the body is 
spotted white and black. 

維熊維男子之祥 [dreams of] 
brown and spotted bears 
are auspices of sons. 

舟人之子熊 is the 
sons of boatmen wear robes of 
the mottled bear. 

A drum used on horseback, 
and beaten in battle near the 
general; to drum. 

鼓 drum used by mummers. 

征 the rolling drums 
made the earth itself move. 

To pair, to match; equal, 
paired, matched. 

美 the two are alike pretty. 

An old town, in the 
Tsin state, somewhere 
in the southwest of Shansi. 

縣 a district in Sz'ch'un 
lying north of the capital. 

筒酒 spirits from this district 
which are put up in bamboos.
from his flag. A man to par-tition make allied flag 190th constipation. 

used to prepare for presentation or for use; to hand up.

From earth and self; it looks very similar to a bridge. A bank broken in; destroyed, subverted, as from some internal cause; prostrated, as a wall.

overthrown; tumbled down, as a ruined wall.

spent lavishly; ruined.

he resisted my orders in opposition to the feelings of the people.

A fierce animal, the allied probably to the tapir; it is applied to a prison, and its savage looking head is drawn over the doors of prisons.

A place for confining prisoners; a lockup.

Great; name of a high officer in the Wu state, mentioned in history.

To compare, to illustrate; to make a thing understood; a simile, a comparison, a parable; if, suppose.

the comparison is not far-fetched.

like as.

my warnings are good.

I am like a boat adrift.

incomparable.

I do not fully understand it.

indicates the meaning more than the first.

To break wind.

stuff he talks; said in contempt.

the buttocks.

Old sounds, pio and pot. In Canton, pia; — in Swatow, pio and pio; — in Amoy, piao and piao; —

in Fukchou, pio; — in Shanghai, pio; — in Chifu, piao.

From wood and soaring; it is interchanged with its primitive.

The topmost branch, the opposite of the root; a signal, a flag or banner, used as a marking-flag; the troops under one banner, a corps; a spear; a sign-board, 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.

to serve as an aim or example.

on a signal.

the finest flour.

very pretty, attractive.

to have one's name in the list of graduates.

to help each other; log-rolling.

a stiletto, a dagger.

to swagger, to bully, to act the swashbuckler.

to sell the tickets.

get the highest prize.

to draw the lottery.

to record.

from long and pelage; it forms the 100th radical of characters relating to human hair.

locks hanging down; bushy hair.

long and grisly locks.
From deer and fire, or sparks flying about.

Described as a species of one burned deer or unicorn, but is probably the 雉 of spotted deer; to hoe up weeds; feathers changing color, as in winter.

The mailed war-horses looked so martial.

Pulling up the many weeds.

To hoe fields, to clear them of weeds.

Empty grain, unfilled seeds.

People passing and repassing; a group, a company.

Passing about; coming in crowds.

Scampering here and there; spiral, whirling.

A violent storm of wind and rain.

More correct forms of the last.

Strong whirlwind.

Violent norther; suddenly arose.

The wintry gust shook the wall.

A crowd of things.

Said of a thick flight of arrows, as at a battle.

Fluttering, falling down, as a wounded bird.

Fat, gross; very corpulent.

Thick, fat, layers of fat. A long strip of fat; to gain flesh.

Very plump; in good case.

Fell and 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.

To be reined in his bridle.

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.

The rippling pond ran to the north.

A noted pool in Shensi.

From dress and hair contracted, because skins are worn with the hair outside; occurs used for a 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.

Relatives of a different surname from one's own.

The clever man.

Coat and lining; outside and inside.

His heart and hand are the same; wholly sincere.

Brothers; maternal cousins.

A term of address, stranger Sir.

A watch.

To make known; to show through, as at a hole.

An honorary gateway be erected to show his merit.

Plainly represented it.
Piao.

Old sounds, p'iao, p'ot, pi', and bot. In Canton, p'iao; — in Swanton, p'Io, p'io, and pie; — in Amoy, p'iao and piao; — in Fuzhou, p'iao and p'io; — in Shanghai, p'iao; — in Chiou, p'iao.

From wind and soaring; interchanged with the next.

A spiral gust of wind; noise of the wind; swayed, whirled or rocked by the wind; a whirlwind; graceful, easy manner, like a fairy; projecting, as eaves.

1. 落 to rock, as a boat; rolling, unmixed.

2. 风 is like a violent wind.

3. 馀 leaves fallen from the trees; deserted, roaming, as a stranger.

4. 風 the wind is very blustering.

5. 跌地方 a deserted spot.

6. 開 blown about by the wind.

7. 輕 of no great weight; light, as a gauze dress.

8. 落 blown down.

9. 若 her motion is flowing as a fairy's.

10. 乎有凌空之氣 his spirit rose like a floating cloud.

11. 動 moved; fluttering, as a flag.

12. 浪 大雨 it rained excessively.

Similar to and used with the last.

To float; to drift; to be moved, as by the waves; cold, bleak.

1. 泊江湖 to travel over all the country.

2. 海 or 洋 to voyage; to come over the seas.

3. 洋布 white shirtings.

4. 風雨所 摇 tossed about in the wind and rain, as a nest.

5. 流 波子 a floating wave; — i.e. a dissipated vagabond.

6. 落 soaring high.

Read p'iao. To bleach.

1. 白夏布 to whiten grass-cloth.

2. 熨 to bleach in the sun.

3. 去 颜色 to take out the color.

4. 鬚 bleached very white.

A bird molting.

白 a sea-bird resembling the tern, which follows the ebb and flow of the tide.

鷗 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.

1. 唱 to sing songs.

匡 車 not the lawless rushing of a car.

From metal and to soar; it is sometimes wrongly used for 肆 a watch.

The ornamented mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper; the point of a sword.

1. 鎖 an iron-pointed spear.

Light, tripping; flirting, wanton; lewd; a man given to lewdness, to follow women.

1. 客 a fornicator.

好 1 lecherous.

1. 室 a bagnio.

1. 客子 a whoremonger.

A calabash; or a drinking vessel made from it; a gourd ladle.

撈 1 a cocoa-nut dipper.

1. 飲 I have only a gourd to drink.

捧 1 手 [you will be reduced] to the fate of holding a dipper, — if you are so idle.

A chrysalis.

1. 桑 a chrysalis having a woolly envelop, like that of the mantis.

1. 海 a cuttle-fish bone.

From plants and floating as the phonetic.

Small water-plants, like the Lemna or Pistia, floating on fish-ponds.

1. 蓼 water moss.

To look askance or crosseyed; one eye diseased or gone; small eyes.

1. 瞅 to see indistinctly.

The flanks of a bullock or other quadruped.

1. 肥 fat sides.

Interchanged with p'iao 標 to signalize.

To lay the hand on the heart; to strike, to knock down; to fall, to throw down; to leave away, to push off; the point of a sword.

1. 旗 to signalize with a flag.

1. 出門外 show him out of the door.

1. 落 底 throw it down.

1. 有梅 the plums have fallen.

1. 窺計有 1 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.

1. 蒼 buoyant; rising and sailing away like a phoenix.

碧 1 clear topaz color.

翠 1 a pure leek green.

1. 白 a clear white.

1. 漂 floating away, like a balloon; vague and doubtful.

虛 1 漂 間 soared away into the vast empyrean.
Clear limpid spirits.

From bad or grass and to hatch.

To die of hunger; trees or shrubs shriveled and dying.

野有餓 | the famished dead lay in the wilderness.

Used with 摘 when meaning to bleach.

To molt; to change color, as feathers do when the bird molts; to whiten.

鳥 | when the birds are molting, don't eat them.

From 示 to manifest and 西, but originally composed of 火 fire below a character meaning to remove; exchanged with 摘 a signal.

To rise swiftly like fire; to make a signal with fire; scintillating, light, waving; a mittenus, a warrant; a bill; a ticket; a certificate; an evidence of authority; occurs in the sense of a job or transaction.

出 | to issue an official summons, as a 傅 | or subpoena, a差 | policeman's warrant, or other kind of orders.

当 | pawn-tickets.

钱 | or | 金 | a bank-bill.

要 | to give in tenders.

招 | a wallet, a pocket-book.

金 | a bribe to policemen.

转 | to renew a pawn-ticket.

牌 | a ship's clearance.

火 | a dispatch sent in great haste.

钞 | a draft.

发行 | to issue bank-notes for other bills, and not for cash.

路 | a passport; a pass to cross the lines.

會 | a draft for money.

會 | to transact banking business.

剔 | A small bell which emits an acute sound; to strike, to pierce, to stab; to puncture; to rob; to cut off; swift, alert.

鎭 | a spear.

掠 | to rob and kill.

轻 | or | 疾 | nimble, like soldiers.

剔 | to seize by violence, to rob; to plunder or take forcibly.

Pieh.

Old sounds, put and bit. In Canton, pit; — in Swatow, pit, pîct, and pi; — in Amoy, piât and p'iat; — in Fookwan, pic; in Shanghai, pîk and bîh; — in Chiên, pié.

Pieh.

To paint, to adorn, to ornament.

皮 | having tassels, ornaments.

皮 | Light, airy; volatile, giddy; careless of propriety.

皮 | 豫 | guileful, rude, artful.

皮 | 敢 | impertinent and proud.

皮 | To dry things in the sun.

皮 | 潮 | to dry crisp.

皮 | A fleet and brave horse; a white tailed horse or cream-colored.

皮 | 騎 | a cavalry officer.

勇 | a valiant horseman.

皮 | 軍 | to kill a body of horse suddenly rushed out.

皮 | 固 | a name given in the T'ang dynasty to the eastern part of Burmah.

皮 | The air-bladder of fishes; the part from which glue is made.

皮 | 魚 | fish-glue.

皮 | 膀 | the slime on eels and other fishes.
A species of pheasant called _SEGUE_., 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 鈦鴨 variegated fowl, 金鴨 golden fowl, and 朱鴨 the adorned fowl.

 ряд a kind of ancient crown with these birds drawn on it, because they were plucky.

懺. Feeble and unable to fly; shriveled, blasted, as grain; empty, limp, as a dry hose; dried up, for which the next is better.

一層皮 nothing but a skin.

早 dried and withered.

戊 distorted, not straight.

了下去 emptied, as a bag.

嘴子 one who has no teeth, and his cheeks have fallen in.

嘜. To dry in the sun; applied to fruits and vegetables.

乾 乾 dried grapes, raisins.

白 菜晒乾了 the cabbages are dried enough.

繩. The seams or fringe on a man's cap; a pad for the knees; to stop; a badge or ribbon tied to the 旌 or jade batons of office carried by princes.
**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 pretension, 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 *p’it* To reach down to the ground.

To pare off; to cut.

To look at slightly, to glance at; a nictitating membrane.

To sport in the water; bilowy; pure; to beat silk in the water.

Light and brisk, like dancing ripples.

**PIEN.**


A bank between fields; an edge, a margin; on the border or side; a place; a boundary.

1 許 a raised edge; a rim.

花 an embroidered or worked border.

花 a milled dollar.

The body bent; squirming or awry in any way.

The body bent; squirming or awry in any way.
編
From silk and flat as the phonetic.

A bamboo sledge or car for conveying earth.

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.

A stone probe, used to puncture sores.

The hard skin on a laboring man's hands or feet; loose skin over a callosity; callous, hard.

A tablet hung over doors by graduates, to denote their rank; flat, thin; to flatten, to crush flat; low.

To step on a horse-block when getting into a carriage.

A trailing bean (Phaseolus lablab), also written 扁豆; the seeds are like Lima beans in shape, and considered as one of the best kinds; the second form is seldom used.
睁
From precious and wanting.
To censure, to detract, to disparage; to diminish, to abate; to dismiss, to cashier.

下 or 輕 to degrade, to humble, as an officer.

损 to disparage, to injure by blaming.

滅 to diminish.

我们 we are liable to lose our posts.

一字之嚴于斧鉞 one word of his censure was sharper than an axe.

讒 to deprive of dignities.

货物有譏 these goods are not in the best condition; or they are injured.

縫
Used with 織 to plait.
To sew clothes, to make a seam; to lift up the dress.

骈
The flank; it is also applied to the back of a chair.

脊 the ribs and flesh on the side, taken together.

便
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 adverb, then, so, forthwith; just as; thus; that is.

便 to avail one's self of a good chance; to be convenient.

利 serviceable.

宜 suitable, fitting; cheap, reasonable.

公 just and suitable.

何等 宜 how easy and convenient.

未有 not yet ready.

茶 tea is ready.

随 as you please, suit yourself, when you like.

方 that will be handy; beneficial; practical.

不 unhandy, unattainable, inconvenient, undesirable.

是 is just so, that is it.

安 at leisure, at home.

中 就 他 said it unadvisably, blurted it out.

就 I will be ready presently.

钱 錢 錢 money readily exchanged here; — a shop sign.

當 all right; in its place; convenient.

着 it will do.

幾時 了 when will it be ready?

遇 則為 do it when occasion serves you.

小 to pass water.

大 下 血 the bloody piles.

至 at last, then it is thus.

門 a side door.

衣 to lay aside one's robe.

飯 food at all hours.

買 買 不 買 buy it if you like; if not, then let it alone.

Read 便. To discuss, to argue; to describe.

言 to talk of minutely, as Confucius did.

辟 to curry favor by great respect to one.

貪 易 one who seeks his own ease or promotion.

下
From 便 to divine, but no etymology is given; it resembles 便, 卡 a pass.

Hurried; to do a thing smartly; a law or rule of action.

大 a great system of laws.

邑 an old name of Sz'zshui hien 池水縣 in the south of Shantung.

急 neat and alert.

拍
To pat; to clap the hands, or beat, when keeping time with music.

頭 to rejoice at.

以爲 筆 to mark the stops by clapping.

舞 to encore and applaud the players.

辯
The second form is unusual, and also means the bright light of the sun; used with the last.

Delighted, joyous, pleased.

頭頂上 you have my sincerest wishes for your happiness.

汴
A branch of the River Han in Hupel.

事件 an old name for K'ai-fung, the capital of Honan.

辨
From 辯 akid repeated, with 刀 割割 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 使 to separate the true from the false.

不 真假 he cannot tell the true and counterfeit.

別高低 to discriminate the good from the cheap, the best from the poor.

味 to try the taste of.

辨
From 辯 reprimandings 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.

服 to contradict.

爭 to bicker.
Pi'en

Old sounds, p'ien and bin. In Canton, p'ien and p'ing; — in Swatow, p'ien, pien, pin, and pian; — in Amoy, pian and pian; — in Fuhkau, p'iong, p'eng, and pieng; — in Shanghai, p'iong and bi'; — in Chifii, p'ien.

1. 論 to debate.
2. 論雄 to talk loud and browbeat.
3. 強 to force a construction; an ex parte argument.
4. 善於 = good at arguing on either side.
5. 門 to cajole into a view of.
6. 明白 = to show a matter clearly.
7. 正方位 to place a house in its true position.

To plait; to braid; to interwine; a cue.

1. 析 to untwist a cue.
2. 留 = leave [some hair] for a cue.
3. 頭 = a loosely plaited cue.
4. 挑子 = a false cue.
5. 調 = to curl the cue around the head.
6. 珍珠 = fine silk braid, with knots on it.

The muscle or flesh attached to a tendon.

From 聯 to bind and 義 a stroke; the contraction is much used.

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.

1. 之 = to reform; an alteration in affairs.
2. 通 = accommodating, as a trimmer.
3. 心 = to alter one's views.
4. 化 = to change, to alter the substance of; to transmute.
5. 逼 = to excite to revolt by oppression.
6. 天 = celestial phenomena.
7. 災 = a providential calamity.
8. 復 = a change from expediency or constraint.
9. 輛 = to change countenance.
10. 亂 = rules of legerdemain.
11. 亂 = to change, as money.
12. 死不 = I'll never change my views; constant till death.
13. 了 = to retract one's word, to deny a promise.
14. 無 = revolution in the state.

From to go or stop and flat.

1. 色 = everywhere; the whole; entire; to go around, to make a circuit; to pervade; a visit or walk.
2. 身 = the whole body.
3. 一 = one visit.
4. 爲 = the whole.
5. = universally practice your virtue.
6. = to travel to the ends of the country.
7. 一 = to inform everybody.

The original form rudely depicts the five claws of a cat spread out as if to seize prey; it forms the 105th radical of only a dozen characters.

To discriminate, to part, to sort out.

1. 悵 to have partialities; favoring or disliking.
2. 私 = selfish private ends.
3. 愛 = undue partiality.
4. 曲 = willful, set in one's way.
5. 房 = a concubine.

無 = perfectly candid; no favoritism.

之 = a prejudiced opinion.

A conical cap or bonnet of deer skin or linen, worn in the Chen dynasty; it was close fitting, and resembled the Parsee turban, or a low miter.

文員武 = low civilians and army officers.

皮 = or 藥 = the military cap; it is now diined.

視如= regard [honors] as no better than a hair cap.

文官 = the whole multitude clapped their hands — in their excitement.

行 = to go fast.

From care and wanting.

To put a coffin into the grave.

及 = when the box was lowered, he grasped the ax.

My own; — a reply when asked if one has eaten, and equivalent to "I am well, thank you."

I have sat and eaten by your side at table; — a polite phrase.

倚 = to lean on.

不 = no bias, no selfish end.


P'ien.

11 fluttering, like birds or a row of banners; or people babbling and gadding.
11 imposing and stately, as a gateway or façade.

From tree and flat,
A flat piece of wood, called 
both or 卽, anciently placed under the corpse in the coffin.

11 a short purline on a roof near the eaves.
11 s a species of soap-berry tree.

(Supinus)

A zebu or Brahminic bull; but the description seems to denote the cross between it and the yak; the character means the hybrid cow.

To walk lamely, as from weak ankles; to drag the feet, as a lame horse; the knee-pan; to walk about.

腿 個起舞, going round and round making his antics, as an acrobat.

Occurred used for its primitive.
A flat-bottomed large boat; a lighter; a shallop.
11 a punt or sloop.
西瓜 a shop-boat at Canton to take cargo to ships.

Also read ipline.

diploma, a made-up story.

Artful and deceitful words; a plausible account of a thing.

11 smooth-faced and eloquent.
惟一言言言 it is nothing but a five-syllable, skillful story to take you in.

A hunting falcon of a reddish plumage, two years old.

片 p'ien 1 an old name for Lin-k'ü-hien 隘西縣 in the north of Shantung.
11 disyllabic phrases; characters made by divisible type.

桿 p'ien 1 to clan or go together.

A valuable kind of timber tree that furnishes wood for cabinet ware; it grows in Kiangnan, and resembles the cedar in color.

Also read p'ien.

To pare, as a fruit of its skin; to slice off, to cut thin.
11 鶉 to cut a fowl into slices.
11 白肉 just take off a slice of plain (unseasoned) meat.

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11 disyllabic phrases; characters made by divisible type.

桗 p'ien 1 to clan or go together.
假 or — 浮言 it is all false, a mere rumor.
— 紙 a slip of paper.
函 a note, a chit, a billet.
時 a little while.
半 of the story, a word.
或 or 一子 a card.
— 奏 a short memorial, an explanatory minute.
— 夹 or 附 a supplement or inclosure in a larger document.
永 baroos camphor; so called from the glittering of the hard gum as it is taken from the tree.

1 押

shavings of roots.
一 奏摺 a long memorial.
瓦 | broken potsherds.
切 | to slice, to shave off.
影 毫無 there is not the least trace or evidence of it.
落花 | the flowers are all falling.
薄脆 | crispy cakes.
一 | 嗖 she is all gabbale.
音 善 | one word from him would clear the man from prison.
一 | 青 | 白 here it is green, there it is white.

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.
一 | 诓 or 誹 | to defraud one; to impose upon.
受 | deceived, cheated.
局 | a plan for cheating.
誰 | you who took you in?
一 | 顚 | to impose on one, to swindle out of.
了去 | swindled out of.

1 壁

From earth and ruler.
一 壁 | wall.
壁 pi
一 A partition wall; the wall of a house; a screen; an obstruction or defense; a ridge; a dividing cliff or water-shed.
墙 | a wall.
照 | a curtain-wall before a temple or yamen; an opposite wall.
影 | wall to screen a door from the street, or a partition to separate houses; they are often adorned.
喜 | a species of flat spider.
壁嚴削 | a sheer, steep cliff.
隔 | a partition-wall.
間 | the next door neighbors.
面 | facing the wall; — i. e. abstraction, hard study.
立千仞 the ridge rises in lofty peaks.
宿 the 14th zodiacal constellation of γ in Pegasus and δ in Andromeda.
| an old name for T'ing-kiang bhien 通江県 in the north of Széllüen on the River Pa.
家徒四 | a family reduced to four walls; — met. very poor.
| new ridges rise beyond these.

壁 pi

Lame.
跛 | lame of both feet, unable to walk.
Read pi', Upset, overturned.
鉗 pi

The handle of a plow.
| 刀 to sharpen a knife.
From silk and chief; occurs written like 柴, 杭 to dress hemp.
鎖 | a net for catching fish, having a frame, which shuts down and incloses them.
鎖 | clothes folded and laid in a pile; a seam in leather; a long garment.
衣 | the gathers in a skirt.
衣 | the folds or plaits in a lady's skirt.
衣中有 刀 手 some armed headsmen were concealed among the robed attendants.

壁 pi

A princey gem, an ancient jade badge of office, made round with a hole in it, and held in the hands at court; this and the 玉 were a sort of letters-patent; to decline.

壁 pi

From stone, gem, and white, denoting its value and clearness.

壁 pi

Green jade stone; some kinds are bluish, and others greenish like the deep sea; it is like jadeite, and highly prized.

壁 pi

The precious topaz.
一 | 玉 fine serpentine.
雲 | azure clouds.
樹 | a coralline tree fabled to grow in the Kwáihun Mts.
落 | the cornelian.
Some say, it is combined of a demon and not underground; others derive it from 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 Sian-fu in Shensi; a bird-net with a long handle like a scoop; a document; the fifth gate of the palace in old times.

竟 after all; at last; finally.

至 they have all come.

未 the job is not yet done.

公 the public business is over.

宿 the 19th zodiacal constellation beginning at Tauri and including the Hyades.

收 all are received.

A cold wind.

A knee-pad made of leather, worn when making prostrations; a kind of fringed apron, wide at the bottom.

膝 coverings for the knees.

Interchanged with the next.

A variety of pulse.

Pippali. The seeds of the Chaenomelis or long pepper; this name seems to be an imitation of the Indian word pippali.

茄 the seeds of the Cubeb and Daphniun.

dock or common sorrel.

A wicker hedge; an enclosure hedged in by bamboo.

杖 a dray or cart to haul fuel.

蓬 a country cottage with a wicker gate; a poor loved.

箏 an instrument like a flagellet.

Fiery; the roar or noise of a great fire.

To warn persons off the road, and thus make way for the sovereign; an imperial journeying.

临 to reach the imperial stage.

警 a great guard.

A delicate wheaten dumpling with meat inside, called because two persons called 黑 and 蓝 were fond of them.

Arrest; and full.

An earnest resolute feeling; oppressed, borne down with.

心 sincere.

意 a distracted and oppressed with grief.

From wood and full; also read other.

A strip of wood, called 衡 fastened across the horns of oxen to prevent them going; a frame for supporting darts; a place for drying fish.

From to go and full; the second is also used for fish, a basin or light gutter.

To crowd, to press upon, to approach too near; to constrain; to arbitrarily urge; to ill-use, to harass, to reduce to straits; to distress or fill; urgent; impetuous.

向 to ill-use so as cause death.

近 bordering; to draw near, to crowd on.

勒 to constrain another to do.

雁 to browbeat, to put down.

人 槐 a great press, a jam.

今 改嫁 to force a wife to marry another man.

带 a bandage bound around the legs by coolies.

邪 overalls or leggings.

民Е to egg the people on to robbery.

子 Э I am obliged to do it; no help for it.

迫 to compel, to urge on, urgent.

劲 formed of 炮 to divide and 但 an arrow, and explained as marking off the four cardinal points.

Minutely divided; a strong affirmative, certainly, must; determined on.

何 why? what necessity is there?

需 we cannot do without it.

然 or 定 certainly.

可 不 uncertain, doubtful.

可 不 it is not necessary for me to go.

得 doubtless so.

不 要 you may not want it.

未 perhaps not; not certainly so.

既 after all it must be so.

也使無語手 if you have the essential thing, why not dissuade him from appealing?

母 意 there is no idea that it must be so.

勢 most surely, undoubtedly.

Interchanged with the next two.

To smell sweetly; a pleasant taste; to talk.

少吉言 very smooth-tongued, talkative.

鸣 twittering of birds.

From the last.

Fragrant; a sort of pot-herb.

香 odoriferous; grateful to the smell like food, for which see the next.

wash a kind of Scirpus or sedge with an edible root; probably a variety of the water-chestnut.

舞 or云 (Sanskrit, bhikshu) a priest; and 舞尼 (Sanskrit, bhikshuni) a nun.

芬 a fragrant has been your illal sacrifice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIH</th>
<th>PIH</th>
<th>PIH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>酎，</td>
<td>The fragrance of food just cooked, which the spirits will smell and accept.</td>
<td>从... a strong bow with... a hundred between, which is changed from an old form of... 風 the tongue, intimating that...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笔，</td>
<td>The brush.</td>
<td>弼，</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>詫</td>
<td>Perverse, self-willed, disobedient; resisting reproof.</td>
<td>弼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>笔</td>
<td>From bamboo and a stylus or hair; the first is most common.</td>
<td>笔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漩</td>
<td>A Chinese pencil or small brush; a pen; to write, to compose; style, composition; drawing, penmanship; a stroke in a character.</td>
<td>漩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>一 or — one pencil.</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>楪毛</td>
<td>一 or — one pencil.</td>
<td>楪毛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筆</td>
<td>一 or — one pencil.</td>
<td>筆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紙</td>
<td>青 paper and paper opposed to each other; — a great litigation.</td>
<td>紙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>親</td>
<td>I wrote it with my own pencil.</td>
<td>親</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鉛</td>
<td>一 or — one pencil.</td>
<td>鉛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>文</td>
<td>II or I to begin to write.</td>
<td>文</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>文</td>
<td>I write out a note of the particulars.</td>
<td>文</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>一 or — one pencil.</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>文</td>
<td>II or I to begin to write.</td>
<td>文</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>一 or — one pencil.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>文</td>
<td>III or III to begin to write.</td>
<td>文</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>I write out a note of the particulars.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吹</td>
<td>I blow a flageolet.</td>
<td>吹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>I blow a flageolet.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>The bubbling of water in a fountain; a deficiency.</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Old sounds, p'ik, p'it, bik, and bit. In Canton, p'it, p'ik, and p'ok; — in Swatow, p'it, p'ok, and pis; — in Amoy, p'ok, p'it, and pis; — in Fuzhou, p'ik and pis; in Shanghai, p'it; — in Chihs, p'it.

To cut open; to rise, to split, to rend; to tear asunder; a wedge; wedge-shaped.

To burst forth, to disclose; to develop, as nature does; to open up; to set in order; to retire; to shun.

To wash clean, to whiten; to brighten, as knowledge does the mind.

To work fibres of hemp or grass-nettle into thread for weaving.

A small gregarious bird of the crow kind, called having a white breast; the is another name in Nganhwui; it is probably allied to the blackbird.

A clap; a sudden, loud noise.

Oblique, leaning, deflected; poor, mean.
From 亅 to convert and 八 eight, because a piece of silk of four 丈 was folded eight times.

A piece of silk, for which the next is now used; a pair; a fellow, a mate; one of two who are, or have been united; responsive; to match, to pair; a companion, one who is to be matched; classifier of horses, because they are so often spanned.

— 配 a married pair.
— 配之際 the time of marriage.
— 夫 a husband, a man.
— 婦 a common man and woman.

作是 伊 他 ruled in Fung according to the pattern — of 他's ancestors.

世無其 一 the world has not his equal.
馬 一 horses of all kinds.
鳥 一 the mandarin-duck, which is noted for its fidelicity.

The original form is made of 止 to stop with 犬 above, or more like is enough; others make it from 口 and 止 a right over; it is the 1034 radical.

A classifier of pieces of cloth:
— 布 a piece of cotton.
— 頭舖 a dry-goods' shop.
— 成 a whole piece of goods.

Read 亜. Sufficient; to record.

Read '亜 for 雅. Correct, elegant, exact; cultivated.

大 一 and 小 一 are two parts of the Book of Odes.

枇 一 to blow water into meat to increase its weight; gross, fat, as blubber.

鳯 一 a wild duck; the mallard; also called 末匹 by some authors.

庶人 一 a countryman takes a duck — as a gift.

鷯 一 a bird called 亂 the description of which answers nearly to the brown geese (Podiceps), which is common in Southern China; it is also called 窯 the oily duck, 筏 一, the small duck, and other names.

Old sounds, pin and bin. In Canton p'ao; — in Swatow, pin; — in Amoy, pin; — in Fuhchou, ping; — in Shanghai, ping; — in Chihli, pin.

賔 客 一 a domestic tutor.

西 一 guest and host; servant and employer; lord and fief; secondary and principal proposition in rhetoric; — according to the context.

四海 一 all China submitted willingly.

服 一 to regard, to respect, to help, to care for.

龍 一 a fairy who helps students.
From insect and a guest.

The oyster from which pearls are taken, now found in the Gulf of Tungking; the pearl is supposed to be the concreted semen of the sparrow when transformed into the oyster.

珠 (pin) a pearl oyster.

淮 (pin) 珠 (pin) 魚 (fish) the tribes on the River Hwai brought pearl-oysters and fish.

得水土之則 則 (pin) 蛟 (oyster) when you get where land and water meet, you are at the dressing-place of the frogs and oysters.

彬 (pin) 从 pelage and forest, or civil and military, denoting a due mixture; the second form is chiefly used as a surname.

斌 (pin) Ornament and plainness properly mixed.

文 (pin) 1 neat but not gairish; the parts well contrasted.

質 (pin) 1 simplicity and elegance are in harmony; a well balanced mind.

邠 (pin) 从 a hill where many wild hogs were found, as its composition indicates.

豳 (pin) Name of a small principality in the south of Shensi ruled over by a 大王 (great king) of the family of Chuen, before they got the throne, n. c. 1134. An inferior department in the southwest of Shensi.

瓊 (pin) Ornamented with a mosaic of agate and ivory, or other things inlaid, is 瑠 (pin); the phrase is differently written.

煎 (pin) Colored silks mixed; a confused blending of colors; mixed, crowded.

乱 (pin) confused, disordered.

錦 (pin) 紋 (pattern) the varied embroidery confused the eye.

雲 (pin) a melange of colors.

其 (pin) 細 his words are not perspicuous.

煎 (pin) Interchanged with the preceding.

煎 (pin) The brilliancy of a gem is 玺 (pin), especially of the most precious; often used in names.

煎 (pin) To divide, in order to reduce; to part, to make a partition.

煎 (pin) The original form 煎 (pin) was composed of 煎 (grain) and 煎 (granary) contracted, because food was distributed on request; that is now written 煎 (pin) and this has taken its place.

回 (pin) To make known one's case to a superior; to announce; to petition; to ask of, and is employed in courtesy to friends, and by servants to their master; a petition, a statement, a report; to receive from heaven; endowment, disposition.

受 (pin) endowed with; to receive by permission.

告 (pin) or 玺 (pin) to reply, as to a superior or a friend.

告 (pin) to petition the magistrates.

申 (pin) to inform a superior.

帖 (pin) or 略 (pin) an official statement, a petition.

緣 (pin) to decline the request; to announce one's departure.

命 (pin) to ask for leave to do; to report on orders received.

具 (pin) a prepared statement.

當 (pin) 白 (white) to complain against in person, to accuse before officials.

性 (pin) or 氣 (qi) the temper, one's talents.

神 (pin) to pray to the gods.

安 (pin) to pay one's respects.

明 (pin) to state clearly.

騠 (pin) The knee-pan, vulgarly called 波瀢 (or 瑾) 蓋 (cf. its cup-like shape; to cut off the knee.

騠 (pin) 腳 (foot) to cut off the patella.

騠 (pin) 爲 (as) 仇 (enemy) he cut off the legs of his enemies.

騠 (pin) to cut off the knee-pan; a punishment employed in the Ming dynasty and previously.

殯 (pin) From body and guest.

殯 (pin) To encoffin a corpse; to carry out to burial; to make a funeral.

殯 (pin) to accompany to burial.

殯 (pin) to carry to the grave.

殯 (pin) to put into the coffin.

殯 (pin) funeral rites at the burial.

殯 (pin) to inter, to lay in the tomb.

殯 (pin) From man and guest; interchanged with the next and its primitive.

殯 (pin) To receive and entertain a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to do reverence to; to arrange orderly; to advance.

山川所以 (pin) 鬼神也 (the hills and streams are available as a media to honor the gods).

殯 (pin) 結 (tie) display your dishes and trenchers.

殯 (pin) 接 (receive) to receive guests; to respect, as the gods.

殯 (pin) 相 (consult) a court master of ceremonies.

殯 (pin) 畫 (pictorial) to set out the ancestral vessels.

殯 (pin) 據 (use) to use for the last.

殯 (pin) 擄 (expel) to expel, to put out forcibly; to find fault with; to receive.

殯 (pin) 桌 (table) to reject.

殯 (pin) 逐出 (expel) drove him out of the country.

殯 (pin) 斥 (accuse) to find fault with and reject, as an account or a workman.

殯 (pin) 斥 (accuse) to expel heresy.

殯 (pin) 使 (send) an officer sent to the frontiers to receive an envoy.

殯 (pin) 鬚 (whiskers) the hair on the temples, or side of the cheeks; tresses, curls; whiskers.

殯 (pin) 顙 (chin) hair on the forehead; puffed out; fine hair.

殯 (pin) 圓 (circular) the tresses; curls.

殯 (pin) 白 (white) an old man.

殯 (pin) 緣 (rubber) dark hair and red cheeks; pretty.

殯 (pin) 一事無成 (I have done nothing, though my hair is gray); a regret of old age.
From wealth and to share, intimating that the share is very little.

Poor, having a small part; poverty; destitute, impoverished.

富 pin From gross and to urge; occurs used with the last.

A water plant common in Kiangnan; the four leaves at the end of the stalks are about as large as a cash, and are divided equally so as to resemble the character 田; they are covered underneath with a gelatinous secretion; the white flowers appear in June, whence its name of 白; it is probably a species of water shield (Hydropeltis or Cobomba), and the leaves are fed to animals.

登白 linn parch it (the fish) with water-shield and dnekweed; these two plants were once used in marriage rites.

登白 linn parch when the water-shields bloom, I'll hurry there to see.

白 linn she gathers the water-shields.

Composed of 真 ben and 步 stem, but the last is rather a contraction of 涉 to for, and this is sometimes used for a brink.

Urgent, pressing, like one waiting at a ford; hurried, precipitate; incessant, continually; imminent; a brink, a shore.

依 a covering, a shelter, as a house.

1 of unceasingly.

来 linn coming and going repeatedly.

催 incessantly urging.

承认 you 所 for I agree to any- thing you may do.

数 uninterruptedly.

仁 an old name for the areca-nut.

圆 the doom of the state draws nigh.

亟 urgently to hasten.

A fragrant fruit, the apple or 平果 is correctly thus written.

From woman and guest; i.e. the accommodating woman.

A handsome lady; a regal concubine of the first rank, who waits in the presence, as a maid of honor; a deceased wife; a fairy; to be a wife to.

妃 ladies of the palace hareem.

九 the emperor's secondary wives.

From cow and a leaf.

The female of beasts, and sometimes of birds; rarely applied to plants.

From three mouths, intimating that when two people wrangle, one can preside over them.

A kind, series, rank, order; a sort out of a variety; a rule or guide to go by; actions, conduct; a thing; an article; a delicacy; to classify, to rank; in music, a part.

貌 countenance; the expression.

性 temper, feelings.

格 carriage, air, or talents, of a person.

無 no character; abandoned.

低 a low class.

他 is not he is a reckless scamp.

何 what rank is he?

極 the highest rank.

物 articles; various things.

上 the very best sort.

佳 a good kind.

家 a singular, eccentric, one by himself.

之一 is reckoned to be of the very best sort.
### Insignia of Civil and Military Officers.

The distinguishing badges of civilians are all birds; they are worn on the breast and back of their official robes in a square patch of embroidery, as follows:

1. **仙鹤** Manchurian crane (Grus montagia).
2. **錦鶴** golden pheasant (Thaumalea picta).
3. **孔雀** peacock (Pavo muticus).
4. **雲雁** wild goose (Anser ferus).
5. **白鷺** lesser egret (Egretta garzetta).
6. **鸛鶺** mandarin duck (Anas galericulata).
7. **白鷺** silver pheasant (Euplocomus nycthemerus).
8. **鶴雀** (Coturnix dactylisonans).
9. **練雀** long-tailed jay (Urocisso cinensis); or magpie.
10. **黃鸝** oriole (Oriolus chinsiensis).

The circle 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 no 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.

### P'ing.

*Old sounds, pang, ping, and bang.* In Canton, ping, peng, and ping; — in Swatow, peng, pia, and pā; — in Amoy, ping and pin; — in Fuhchou, ping, pīng, and pēng; — in Shanghai, ping, bīng, and pāng; — in Chên, pīng.

1. **氷** ice.
2. **氷** 
   - 冰 water.
   - 冰 ice-water.
   - 冰 to cut out ice for storing.
   - 冰 ice and snow.
   - 冰ly icy cold, exceedingly cold.
   - 冰 or 冰 an ice-house.
   - 冰 cold as ice.
   - 冰 a glairy spot on the ice.
   - 冰 or 冰 an icicle.
   - 冰 the ice is thicker.
   - 冰 crystallized sugar-candy.
   - 冰時 冰結 冰 (as her tears) fell they congealed into bloody ice.

1. **氷** the hard fat of animals.
2. **氷玉** 頪 a pure-minded man.
3. **氷」 the matter has long been in suspense; it has long been unsettled.
4. **氷」人 or 代 人 a go-between.
5. **氷」 the chaste, unsullied.
6. **氷」 she is not yet married.
7. **氷」 a chaste, irreproachable, guileless.
8. **氷」高山 don't trust to an ice-bill; — high station has its dangers.
9. **氷」一块 a hail-storm.
10. **氷」 cool it off with ice.
11. **氷」 frozen fish.
12. **氷」 strap on your skates.
13. **氷」 or **氷」 or **氷」 or **氷」 or **氷」 or 1. **氷」 the ice is melting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>左右欲</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>those about him tried to kill him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>the main body of an army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戈</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>spears, muskets, arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>短</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>swords, knives, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to go out on a campaign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一枝</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>one corps of the force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伏</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>an ambush; the horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>步</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>infantry; the foot; the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>操</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to exercise or drill troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>救</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>a force sent to succor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>独</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to call the roll; mustering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>government troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>招</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to enlist troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>反</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>the troops have revolted and the rebels are rampant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>再</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to review troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>as he fights like a god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>a commander, an officer; the governor of Hongkong or Macao is commonly so called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>枪</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>Another name for the Livisteona or 槱欖, from whose leaf sheaths coal ropes are made, and fans and attap from its leaves, is 槱; it is cultivated in the southern provinces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拱</td>
<td>ping</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>ping</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈴</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>A shear of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to hold a candle and wait for the dawn, as Kwanti did.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>德明倫</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>be just and yet compassionate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to drop a handful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>當</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>gave him 800 pecks of millet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>把</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to direct, to oversee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倉五</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>it is not that we of the House of Cheu regard it best to make you unhappy and harassed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>權</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to sway the scepter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>持</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>to grasp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誰</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>who really holds the power in the state?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鐵</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>his natural disposition was incorrigibly stupid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鋼</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>A scabbard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>箸</td>
<td>ping</td>
<td>a bamboo mat or covering behind a carriage to keep off the dust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From even with two men above; or from two 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.

重 | equally heavy or important.

一 | all, the whole.

不是 | not so at all.

民之無宰 | the unoffending people will all be reduced to servitude.

去 | he absorbed the six states.

带 | two lotuses on one stalk.

合 | united.

兼 | to bring all into one.

州 | an ancient name of Ching-ting in 正定府 in the southwest of Chihli.

且 | moreover.

葉 | the leaves have closed (or curled up), as the sensitive plant.

屏 | Used for the last, and for 阱 to reject.

阱 | On a line with, even, equal, to reduce to a uniformity, to equalize; to expose, to endanger.

敌 | to oppose.

命 | careless of one’s life, as in battle.

起 | to rise up together.

八部為一部 | he reduced the eight books to one.

名 | renounced his own private views.

病 | From disease and fiery.

Sickness, illness; longing for; an ailment or pain; vicious, vice; a defect; sad, sorrow, affliction; to damage, to render worse; to vitiate; to distress; to dislike; distress, misery.

疾 | maladies and ailments.

患 | or 某 | or 有 | sick.

得 | to plead sickness, to get a furlough.

得 | dangerously sick.

治 | to cure ailments.

酷虐 | to tyrannically harass the people.

容 | he looks ill.

臥 | sick in bed.

國 | to injure the state.

於 | 訴 | distressed by the drought.

眼中 | you have jaundiced eyes. (Cantonese.)

相 | 話 | they injured each other.

修己以安百姓 | to reform themselves in order to quiet the people, is what even Yao and Shun were defective in.

世之學 | a principle that injures the country; a radical, revolutionary idea.

暴 | a sudden attack.

人 | not | 聚 | the evil with men | is that they will not seek — the truth.

故 | died from sickness.

病 | Somewhat like the last.

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.

柄 | to take by the handle.

無 | 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.

掌權 | to have the control of.

君 | the two powers, i.e. punishment and instruction in ruling.

國 | the power of the emperor has passed out of his hands.

執 | 民 | to seize the authority.

斗 | handle of the constellation called the Dipper.

流 | the handless meteor, — are two wooden balls tied together; applied to an unsteady, unsafe man.

曲 | 折了 | the crank is broken.

凭 | From 几 bench and to depend on.

ping | To lean on or against; to confide in, to trust to; proof, evidence.

依 | to rest on; to look to; a support, a reliance.

桅 | to lean on the railing.

來 | 托 | rest his head as he leaned on the table.

乾 | 火 | a dry stick near the fire, — so is going into temptation.

月 | 起 | 思 | 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.

柄 | the 木器 a patched-up article, one made of pieces.

柄 | to subscribe to make up a deficiency.

In Cantonese. A crashing noise.

柄 | as of smashing crockery, or the din of an orchestra.
Ping

Old sounds, p'ing, p'ang, ping, and bang. In Canton, p'ing, p'eng, and p'ang; in Swatow, p'eng, pan, and p'ed; in Amoy, p'eng, pong, and phi; in Fuhchau, ping, pung, and p'ing; in Shanghai, ping and bing; in Ch'ina, ping.

From women and impulsive; used with 聘 marriage presents.

Elegant, as a lady; to inquire.

Graceful, lady-like; gentle and beautiful; sometimes applied to speech or tone of voice.

The rushing sound of the billows against a cliff.

The noise of the surf rushing under a hollow cliff.

The crash of stones.

A smash, a breaking sound, as of glass or crockery.

A deep rumbling noise, like thunder.

To give thanks with great noise.

The noise of shuttling or opening a door; a creaking sound, as when a door turns in its socket.

Even, equal, level; just, equitable; common, ordinary, usual; uniform, equal; peaceful, undisturbed, tranquil; to tranquilize; to restore, quiet, to subdue; to adjust, as weights; to harmonize, to pacify, to conciliate; to regulate; regulated; blended; plenty; a plain.

Just, fair; equally sorted.

At peace; it is all settled.

A pair of balances.

Smooth, tranquil, even.

A state of peace; the name taken by the Nanking insurgents in 1853 for their dynasty.

Smooth ground; to level.

A plain; a level place.

Daily; commonly.

常 or 時 common, ordinary; usually, constantly.

明 the dawn; very early.

品 of equal rank.

the untitled and common people.

to subjugate, to reduce to order.

Well, contented, prosperous.

all of the same kind.

to raise a needless disturbance.

Equally divided.

to desire to take the part of the injured.

uniform motion; and uniform accelerated motion; terms in mechanics.

the ping shang or even tone, the first of the four.

An open, level highway.

no ground for, tramped up.

habitually; the temperament.

unconquered, uneasy.

to discuss candidly.

the twelfth moon.

very ordinary, nothing remarkable.

the royal road is level and easy.

to tranquilize the empire.

Cheap, reasonable in price.

a little cheaper will do.

very cheap.

To weigh in scales.

A flat, level place; a plateau; an area where people collect.

To make a board plane and smooth, fit for playing chess; a wood suitable for tables and footstools; a chess-board; a game of chess.

To review a book, to make notes on a manuscript; to moralize on.

Comments, criticisms.

To review and correct essays and poems.

To commend a composition.

To estimate the merits of.

To discuss, to argue on.

To judge the merits of an affair.

to censure, to detract from.

A ravine, a wady, a gully.

A roaring, as of the surf rolling into caves along the shore; also a dashing torrent.

Also used for the last.

The noise of water; to wash and whiten cocoons or silk.

People who cleanse silk.

Duckweed, such as covers pools and fishponds, called a rushing wave.

From plant and gully.
ping

A species of succulent cress, the leaves of whose sprouts are very tender; the stem is straight and slender, and the leaves bright yellow, the lower ones being greenish white.

Spring

Read ‘ping’. To expel; to scatter; to reject; to put aside; to keep out of view; to act defensively; to serve as a defense.

屏

A screen wall, built before a door-way; a defense; ornamental tablets; to cover, to shield, to hide or keep out of view; to act defensively; to serve as a defense.

屏

A movable door-screen.

帷

A dividing curtain; a veil.

图

A folding-screen.

鏡

A pier-glass in a frame.

幃

A hanging curtain.

椅

Back of a chair.

立

A guard or servant, i.e. one who stands like a screen.

藩

An officer on guard on the frontier.

腰

A waist-cloth; a fig-leaf.

壽

A scroll given to old people.

鼎

A or a table ornament of small stone screens.

Read ‘ping’. To expel; to scatter; to reject; to put aside; to keep out of view; to act defensively; to serve as a defense.

屏

1 to drive out.

屏

1 to make people to retire, in order to be alone.

屏

1 to hold the breath, as when before a superior.

作之以其當其霏

He raised up and took off the dead trunks and fallen boughs.

瓶

A water-pitcher, an earthen jug; a vase; a bottle; a gourd; a vessel; a vessel with a tubular neck, and usually without a handle or nozzle.

花

A jar for flowers.

膽

A big bellied vase.

守

A wine jar.

口

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

Midst, centre, a broker.

有

There is proof.

無

No evidence. Unfounded; no proof.

口

Words [alone] will not serve for proof.

言

This thing will be known.

依

Whatever you put your trust in.

王

The great lord leaned on the gemmed bench.

文

An officer’s commission.

人

Men trust to the power of the gods.

你

It is as you say.

告

A card sent as sign of having received a thing.

票

A receipt; a draft.

任

Make it whichever way is agreeable to you.
Old sound, bio. In Canton, pio; — in Swatow, pio; — in Amoy, pio; — in Fukchau, pio; — in Shanghai, pio; — in Chifu, pio.

From pelage and tiger.

The markings on a tiger; a small beast, striped like a tiger, probably denoting one of the tiger-cats, but doubt-les less an animal common in China; some refer it to the Himalayan leopard (Leopardus macrourus of Hodgson), a much larger animal; streaks, veins; ornate.

Old sound, pa and pat. In Canton, po; — in Swatow, po, p'o, and p'ua; — in Amoy, po, p'o, and pu'an; — in Fukchau, po, p'o, and pu; — in Shanghai, pu; — in Chifu, pu.

From water and skin.

A wave, a ripple; moved, ruffled, as water by the win; a glance of the eye; shining bright, as the glare from water; glossy; vast, wave-like; to communicate, to flow along; rushing waters; a stream; a river in Shansi; wrinkled, venerable, as my aged grandparents; this phrase is also a name for father among the Miaotsz'.

平静 quiet smooth water.

思 [your excellence's] kindness spreads over the region as a wave.

秋 bright glances of the eye.

微 a tender glance.

涉 and [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[the pigs] wading, rippling, as a current.

餘 the rest of the account will come by and by; the remainder is not written.

奔 hurried here and busy there, — in the cares of life.

波 [the kingdom of the Brahmins, — or India.

心中我 have no griefs or emotions.

波 Persia; but the name seems to have also been applied to a part of Sumatra, in the ignorance of Chinese geographers.

羅 the jack-fruit.

羅芒果 the pine-apple; — i.e. the Borneo fruit.

州 an old name for Shian-ping chou An plain. In Kwangsi.

In Cantonese. Used in imitation of the word ball.

打 to play billiards.

打地 to roll nine-pins.

波 A general name for spinach and other similar greens, like the Convolvulus reptans.

波 spinach (Spinacea), a common article of food; it is an exotic, and also called 菜 or the Persian greens, from whence a priest brought the seed.

岭 A hill or peak, called from its resemblance to a tumulus; it is in Liang chou in Hunchung fu in the southwest of Shensi, at the source of the River Han.

波 An unusual name for the toad, described as like a huge wood-louse or sowbug (Onisias).

To walk away, as when one foot is lame, or weak, or longer than the other; favoritism, unfair leaning to; partial.

能 履 the lane can get on or walk.

向不明 an unreasoning partiality.

读 'pi. Halt, lane, crippled; to stand on one foot, considered to be rather indecorous.

謾 or 謾 lane.

亜 one who limps; and 手 lane in the hand. (Cantonese.)

倚 inclined; not upright.

恭立 無 stand respectfully and do not loll.

播 To sow seed; to strew, to scatter abroad; to promulgate, to publish; to disperse; to reject, to throw aside; to be separated; to shake, as grain; to encourage; to flee.

種 to scatter seed broadcast.

遠 to make known afar.

揚 to winnow, as in a fan; to promulgate.

弄 to act as runner or spy for another; to cozen; to curry favor.

棄 to reject carelessly, to throw off.

威 九州 the dread of him is felt through the land.
A declivity, a slope; the side of a hill, a brow, a brae; a mound, a heap of rubbish; a hill; hills which contain gems.

A vitreous transparent glaze.  

如 or 玻璃 glass (perhaps in imitation of the Portuguese vidro); also called because it is 瑩如水 坚如玉 clear as water and hard as gem; said to have been brought from the west by 三保 a eunuch in the Ming dynasty.

破碎 foreign glassware.

破 broken glass, an article of trade.

破璃片 window-glass.

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破破裂璃片 window-glass.

破破 foreign glassware.

破 broken glass, an article of trade.

破璃片 window-glass.

破玻璃片 window-glass.

破破 foreign glassware.

破 broken glass, an article of trade.

破璃片 window-glass.
The head inclined one side; leaning, uneven; somewhat, a degree, a little; an excess; rather doubtful; perverse, one-sided.

可 it will answer very well.

多 rather too much, a good deal.

有 rather too much of it.

知一二 I know a thing or two.

久 rather too long a time.

合 can be used.

人用偏氏民用借示 when officers pervert equity and have favorites, the people will overpass their place.

似 I understand it very well.

偏 partial, prejudiced.

From one reversed; it needs to be distinguished from 各 great; the second form is employed for the latter senses.

安 adverb, do not, may or can not, ought not; then, forthwith; insufferable.

信 unworthy of belief.

必需要 I can't bear so much inconvenience.

欲討之 be thereupon wished to reduce him.

人心 1 seek man's heart is inscrutable.

箇 An unauthorized but common character.

破 To rend, to break; to ruin, to defeat; to take by storm; to detect, to lay bare; to solve; to explain; split, tattered, broken, injured; detected; ruined, as a family; understood, seen through, as a plot; to guess, as a riddle; resolved, as a doubt; a hard blow.

破 destroyed, useless.

碎 smashed; broken to shivers.

裂 cracked; torn; split.

驚 頜 fear has split his gall-bladder; — i.e. lost all courage.

開 split it open.

打 to break it; knock it to pieces.

敗 defeated, ruined.

看 了 detected, all found out; seem to be vanity, as the world.

財 to lose property, as by theft.

舍矢如 the arrows went like blows to the mark.

薄 From plants and extended; it resembles 篷 a book.

薄 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 curtained or screen.

罪 a slight offense.

厚 富 and thick and thin; liberal and stingy; intimate and distant.

命 unfortunate in life.

輕 contemptuous, regardless of.

言言之言言之 thus we pick them; now we have them.

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from flesh and thin contracted; it is often wrongly used for pang, one of its synonyms.
A slice of meat for drying, a collop; the humerus, the upper arm in some places, but in the southern provinces denotes the shoulder; to slice, to shred; to strip and unlace, as a case: the clinking of stones.
A shawl, a scarf, or kerchief, worn loose over the shoulders. (Cantonese.)

1. to shoulder.

殺而諸城上 they slew and then gashed the bodies on the walls.

2. to change shoulders.

大脌一根兒 great brawny arms, able to box.

殤，聲喧 the cocks spread out their wings and set to with a scream.

3. Ample, spacious, extended; the second form is erroneous.

博, from ten or complete, and extended.

4. to play money.

博 or 博 extensively read, well informed.

5. to Spring upon, to seize; to wrest from, to strike; to clutch, to grasp; to play, as a lute; to lay the hand on.

6. to strike.

取 to seize.

以手虎 he pommelled the tiger with his fist.

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.
长了 I have grown old uselessly; I have done nothing in life.
道 the spoken parts of a play, those not sung.
写字 words written by the sound, as 金 for 今.
听的话 or 听士 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 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 天 an albino, known as 天老兒 in Peking.
日 or 眼 in open day; daylight.
红事 lucky and unlucky affairs, pleasant and sad events; referring especially to marriages and funerals.
屋出公卿 a plain family has produced a high statesman.
抢 I got the better of him in that argument.
明月 bright moonlight.
胡说 a trick, bragging.
太 the planet Venus; this name was given to the poet, Li Ts'ai-poh, by his mother, who dreamed that she conceived him under the influence of this star.
三 snow in the first moon.
年近九 it is already nine years — meaning snows.
剖心自 to open one's heart, to clear one's reputation.
降 a medicine, corrosive sublimate.
飞 to miss a leaf in turning over, — which spoils the essay.
穿 to wear white for filial mourning.
豈含寳莫 I shall not redress those who have been wronged?
下 a name of Nanking in the Tang dynasty.
百.
发 a hundred; the whole of a class or sort; many, numerous; all, everybody.
千萬 thousands of thousands; a vast number.
中 a hundred shots and a hundred hits; — he's always lucky.
子是 the rocket rose very high.
足 the centipede.
官 all officials; the rulers.
盤 all kinds, as of speculations.
合花 lily flowers, alluding to the layers on the bulb.
計百生 all the various occupations of life.
貧之極 everybody hates him heartily.
年之後 after death, a eulogy.
家氏 the surnames or clan names of the Chinese.
會 the brain.
里长 a district magistrate, alluding to the extent of his jurisdiction.

一个 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 secracy.
一兩 100 taels of silver.

From man and white; the word boy or boy 伯 is derived from this; occurs used for po 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; anciently, also a constable of princes, heads of departments, leaders, nobles, and chiefs; to control; term by which a husband or elder brother is addressed.

助予 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 aunt, an uncle's wife.
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 Plain white silk, taffeta; a present of silk; wealth, property.
布 fabrics generally.
寶 paper money burned at worship.
掛 to place long strips of paper on graves, as at Ta'ing-ming.
財 riches; estates.
束 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 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.
搭 or 駁 to anchor a vessel.
談 自然 frugal, contented, with little.
漂 unsettled, roving, as a gypsy; a vagabond.
河 the ho-po, i.e. the hoppo or boat-master at Canton; as a river 司 is a harbor-master.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>从 to go and white; the second and common form is unauthorized.</td>
<td>From</td>
<td>to urge, to insist upon; to vex, to harass, to provoke to extremity; embarrassed and driven on, as by an enemy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>失措 flurried and driven so as to make mistakes.</td>
<td>Lost</td>
<td>to strike, to knock down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>急 hurried; pressed, as by work.</td>
<td>Hurried</td>
<td>from raps and to wrap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>门窗 [Chinese]</td>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Hail; sometimes called hard-headed rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>布ied</td>
<td>Piebald</td>
<td>The tramping noise made in walking over stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>布 a piebald or particolored horse; a fabulous tiger; mixed, diverse; to dispute, to argue against, to criticise; contradictory, impracticable; to graft; to tranship; to thrust in, to insert; to splice, to scarab on, to piece out; to continue, to take up where one left off; suddenly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>播 to drive off musketoes.</td>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>To spread or distribute in their proper places; to appropriate or set aside for; to rule, to dispose; to detach, as troops; to expel, to root out; to abrogate; uprooted; to get rid of; to exclude; to scatter, as the wind does clouds; fluttering, as a dress; to flit, as a fan; to thrum, as a lute; to cut grass; to separate; ropes for a hearse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>An embroidered collar or cape, anciently worn over the dress at court or state sacrifices; it was of red or differently made to indicate rank.</td>
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<tr>
<td>皮 skin, to flay, — it was an ancient punishment; to fleece, to extort.</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>To swell up suddenly, as a pustule; the skin breaking, as from chillblains.</td>
</tr>
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<td>皮皮</td>
<td>Particolored, variegated.</td>
<td>To swell up suddenly, as a pustule; the skin breaking, as from chillblains.</td>
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<tr>
<td>树 trees.</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>The trampling noise made in walking over stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>树 the juniper; the arbor-vite.</td>
<td>Juniper</td>
<td>The trampling noise made in walking over stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>府 a governor's palace.</td>
<td>Palace</td>
<td>The trampling noise made in walking over stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黄 bark of the Pterocarpus; used to dye silks yellow.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>The trampling noise made in walking over stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香 the swamp cedar, used for incense.</td>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>The trampling noise made in walking over stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>求</td>
<td>Oil from juniper seeds, used in the red ink for stamps.</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>操</td>
<td>Chaste, refusing to deal again.</td>
<td>Chaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地之席 the guests crowded each other on the ground.</td>
<td>Seat</td>
<td>The trampling noise made in walking over stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帆 a junk fit to cross the ocean; a sea-going vessel.</td>
<td>Sail</td>
<td>A junk fit to cross the ocean; a sea-going vessel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帆 a junk from Tientsin or Siam. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td>Sail</td>
<td>A junk fit to cross the ocean; a sea-going vessel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
方 the northern regions.

恭辞 | to bid farewell to a graduate going to Peking.

败 | defeated, demoralized.

极 | the north pole.

口外 | beyond the Wall.

攻子後 | blood-stained they attacked those behind, who fled, and the blood flowed till it would float a pestle.

追 | to pursue the defeated.

面面朝 | to have an audience with the Emperor, alluding to his position as always facing the south.

京 Peking, or the northern capital; it has been chiefly current since the Ming dynasty began.

Read pêi^ To separate; to oppose.

遂 | to turn the back on.

分 | parted, placed in divisions.

跋

To walk through the grass; to trudge, to draggle; to travel off; to presume to do of one's self; to stumble, to slip; the end of a candle.

夫 | a high officer has gone over the prairies and streams.

其胡 | the old wolf steps on his dewlap.

大夫 | a high officer.

足 | the heel.

本 | the root; the base.

题 | an addenda to a book; another prefatory to a new edition.

涉 | to walk on; to travel over; to tread a way.

劳苦 | the discomforts of traveling.

陀或 | 寸 (Sanscrit, bleuda) virtuous or sage; a title applied to every Buddha.

倒 | to stumble and fall.

提河 | the River Gundiek in Nipal, called Hiranya vati by Buddhists.

息 | to tread down legal rights, to threaten reprisals.

盖 | a large dish for eating from.

钵, An open earthen-ware basin to cook in, common at Canton; a globular, narrow-mouthed dish used by priests for their alms-bowl, contracted from 多 or the Sanscrit pata, a beggar's clasp-dish; a stone-ware patra to grind colors on.

主 | a priest's dish, shaped like a flat globe.

传衣 | to hand down the [priest's] robe and clasp-dish — to a disciple.

铜锣 | a large platter dish.

 thêm | a tunnel.

袂, The roots of grass; stubble; a thatched cottage.

根 | sprouting grass.

戴|甘棠召伯所 | under this shady sweet crab-tree the chief of Shao lodged.

鍬 | A small bell, like a sleighbell, used by Buddhists in chanting, or in music to respond; sometimes written 鍬 and used in Siam for a tical.

钹 | a small cymbals.

膊, | The shoulder-blade; the scapula; commonly called 脩甲 or shoulder-scale.

.csrf | The beaver, known as 脨 | and also 田鼠; it is found in Koko-nor in watery places, and burrows; some eat it, and the name denotes its fatness.

馐, A baked cake made of flour confectionary; comfits.

麪 | 11 hard biscuit.

㯖 | 11 to cook cakes.

啍 | 11 似的 like sweet cakes.
From hand and a chief; it is not identical with p'ih, a to bend.

To break asunder, to break in two; to open, to split, to pull asunder; to disgrace.

| 你 | open mouth.
| 父兄面 | one's father and brother blush.

巨

the thumb.

饼

break bread.

纸

tear paper.

了交情

to disrupt friendly feelings.

塗

the plastering has dried and cracked off.

In Cantonese. To throw a thing on the ground; to fling it away.

潄

From water and to issue.

To throw water down, to bespatter; to drip, to ooze out; dispersed; a dash of water; to waste; bold, vigorous.

雨

a smart shower.

活

the cheerful, in good spirits; unselfish; to enhearten.

散

to use things recklessly.

墨

a bold handwriting.

刁

perverse; incurably evil.

失生意

to lose custom, as by rudeness.

水難收

water thrown out cannot be gathered up; one must abide the results of his own acts.

In Cantonese. Slender, acute.

all her fingers taper prettily.

A sickle or hooked knife, sharp on both edges, to cut grass; a small scythe or grass-knife.

酸

Grape-juice, not yet settled or strained is 1; must, newly made spirits.

From yam and white.

Amber is 琥珀, supposed to be of resinosus origin; when hot it will attract straws.

蜜蠟

a yellowish red-amber; also false amber.

血

red amber.

明

clear, light colored amber.

.todo an arrow; the noise it makes when striking, as if it was a hailstone.

An edible tuber, the 藜 from at Canton 马蹄 or horse's hoof, the Eleocharis tuberosa or water-chestnut.

1

horse's or tiger's horse, one name for the puff-ball (Lycoperdon), some of which are said to be as large as a pint measure.

From hand and a case for rods; contracted like the next.

To lean or recline against; to lie, to strike; to tap; a blow; to impinge, to strike against; to flit, as a bat; to flap.

花

the flowers excite the nose.

1

to clap the wings.

1 滅火
to tread or slap out a fire.

1了

they came rushing on.

1 納

a fixed design, a settled resolution.

蝨

the moth flits about the lamp.

113

to rush on one; to close in upon, as a robber.

1 三

to brush away three pecks of dust; met. to render perspicuous, to clear up.

扑

Interchanged with the last.

1 扑

To use a club or cudgel; to beat, to pound; a tap.

1 马

to whip a horse.

1 作

the rod is the punishment in teaching.

1 頻

to push one over.

1 倒

to fall down, as in a fit.

From wood and a case for bamboo reeds.

1 bg

Hard, fine-grained wood; rough, scrubby timber; the body, as of an unfinished vessel; sincere, plain; the substance, material; a body without appendage or ornament.
The distinguished — disheartened, to wretchedly.

From man and thorn; q. d. a bushman.

To banish, to exile or drive men to live among the western savages; to drive into the desert; certain aborigines who lived in Kien-welien are still found in Pung-an.

used as a contraction of the last, and of to announce.

The lack of two kinds of Magnolia; the is the M. rubra; the other is the Magnolia hypoleuca, called a tonic of a bitterish pungent, aromatic taste.

The crust or gangue of a gem; an unpolished gem.

A cloud of earth.

An arrow-head of bone is bone, so as not to wound.

To take out of, to pluck up; to turn, is found in the Shanghai phrase to turn over or turn around.

The eyesight somewhat indistinct, as from near-sightedness.

protuberant eyeballs.

From to wrap and wide; also read .

To fall prostrate, to crawl on the hands and knees; to exert one's self to relieve another.

he fell on and clasped the coffin.

even crawled on my knees to save them.

A fragrant, white flower called ; a general name for spindle-shaped roots is , as radishes, beets, turnips, &c.

raw carrots; to have chillblains. (Cantonese.)

contracted, intimating many hands.

To pat, to caress; to slap, as a table; to beat, as cymbals; in Peking, the projecting cornice over a shop or house, which serves as an ornament, or a protection to the entrance.

to clap the hands, as when calling a servant.

he slapped the table in great anger.

to act as a peacemaker.

clapped their hands, and laughed.

the foaming billows boat against the sky, as in a typhoon.

the notes accord.

to pat on the shoulder.

to buy by bidding, as at an auction.

to strike the breast, as when vexed.

a cornice made of masonry.

The grains of liquor.

From demon and white for the phonetic.

The animal soul, inferior to the , and partaking of the 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.

and the first and second days of the new moon, when no disk can be seen.

the sixteenth day of the moon.

the three souls and seven spirits of a man, the last being the action of the five senses and limbs, which some persons omit as not being really a spirit.

the is the energy belonging to the body.

bodily vigor.

body, form.

when the moon began to wane in the third month.

the moon begins to brighten.

Read and also written Desolate.

disheartened, spiritless.

a wretchedly poor family.
Old sounds, po, bo, pok, bok, pot, and bot. **In Canton, po and tau;** — in Swatow, pu, po, and p'ou; — in Amoy, po, p'ou, and lin; — in Fuchau, pu, po, and po'; — in Shanghai, pu and lin; — in Chifé, pu.

**Pu.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pu</th>
<th>From to go and first.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To flee, to abscond; to hang in suspense; to owe government; a defaulter, a peculator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>欠 obligations to government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>負 a debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>走 to abscond, to escape from arrest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>偷 to skulk and secrete, as a fellow fleeing from the police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>臣 vagabond, disloyal officials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pui.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pui</th>
<th>The period from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m., same as 申时 the afternoon hour.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>下 1 sunsetting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>日將 1 the sun is nearly down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>日已 1 分 a! the sun is now declining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>日 1 潮熱 the fever increases as the day wears away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poo.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pui</th>
<th>A flat roof; the roof made flat so as to be used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>長 the headman of the roof, — a name given to the local headmen of Chinese emigrants in Siam and elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>舖 from to eat and first; interchanged with哺 to feed, and erroneously used for舖 a shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>吃 to eat; an afternoon lunch; a cake; gruel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>晚 an evening or late meal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>豆</td>
<td>豆 good at nothing but to eat and drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>豆 bean cakes; food of pulse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Put.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pu</th>
<th>In the ninth moon, they beat smooth the stacking-floors in their gardens.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>农</td>
<td>farmers and gardeners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>圆</td>
<td>gardens of all kinds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玄</td>
<td>an elysium in the Kwânlw Mts. 董山 where the Heavenly Ruler 天帝 resides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pu.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pu</th>
<th>From clothes and first; occurs used for the next.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To repair, to mend; to close up, as a breach; to patch; to supply, to substitute, to make up; to aid; to assist; recruit, to strengthen, as the body; the insignia of rank sewed on the robe; a supplement or addenda in arithmetic, a thousand millions or a billion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>身 to strengthen the powers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>药 tonics, restoratives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>衣服 to patch clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>血氣 to recruit the energies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>服 the embroidered official robe on which the 位 or insignia is sewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>銀水 (or 銀) to supply (or make up) the discount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>平頭 to make up for light weight of money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>諱 君王 to reprove a prince, that he may amend his faults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不無</td>
<td>小 there is doubtless some small advantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賠</td>
<td>to supply a new one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>霊</td>
<td>to make it up to one, as a compensation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>些</td>
<td>塞漏 fill up this little crack; — met. make this affair work better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>功</td>
<td>不 过 no merit can atone for this fault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刮肉</td>
<td>刮肉 to cut off the flesh to patch an ulcer; — is utter folly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薬</td>
<td>薬 a patch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正進</td>
<td>正進 a primus and secundus; an appointer and his alternative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pu.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pu</th>
<th>From words and perceiving; interchanged with the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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; insert in a register; to put in a proper place; belonging to, as a clan or rank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>or 1 系 a family genealogy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>族</td>
<td>a clan register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>修</td>
<td>修 to revise the family records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>俱</td>
<td>俱 a book of games of chess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>書</td>
<td>書 a treatise on drawing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歷</td>
<td>歷 historical annals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>錄 scientific repertories, notices of antiques, and similar works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>同年</td>
<td>about the same age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>言 a certificate of sworn brother-hood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誠話無</td>
<td>誠話無 his talk is unreliable; extravagant speeches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鄉</td>
<td>a village census or annals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>都有</td>
<td>鄉 everything has its rules or usages; there's a right way for doing everything.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Cantonese. Reasonable; evidence for.}

**Pu.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pu</th>
<th>An unauthorized character, probably changed from浦 a reach.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An open level place, an arena; a port or anchorage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>平</td>
<td>平 plain at the base of hills; a level region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黃</td>
<td>黃 Whampoa Reach near Canton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>頭 a mart, a place of trade on the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>距</td>
<td>距 the distant sails can be seen coming to the anchorage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**From earth and a hill to step**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>璧</th>
<th>From earth and a hill to step; it is used with the last.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pu</td>
<td>A port; a landing where trade is carried on; a mart; an unwalled seaside town.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>A port; a marine landing-place; a mart, as for sale of salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盐</td>
<td>A grain warehouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>過</td>
<td>A salt dépôt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>To trade along at the ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新</td>
<td>Your port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新</td>
<td>A great mart, like Shanghai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新</td>
<td>The new port usually denotes Singapore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>步</th>
<th>From stop to step and a little, denoting the rest between steps.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pu</td>
<td>To step, to walk, to march; a stride, a step; a pace in land measure is reckoned to be five feet 3.055 square yards or 30.3284 feet; in long measure five feet is nearly a fathom; in geography, a length of 4.05 feet, 360 of which make one mile; in Japan, a square pu is 35 square yards; footmen, infantry; a way, a course, manner; a jetty, an anchorage for ferries, a god that injures men and animals; to go leisurely, as by pace; what comes on surely, as a doom, a fate; to ride in a barrow; to train a horse; a classifier of situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跑 or 行</td>
<td>To go afoot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>路 or 行</td>
<td>A landing-place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田地</td>
<td>Such a position as this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金 or 謝</td>
<td>A doctor's or government's fees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行</td>
<td>To travel much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>The ways or steps of Heaven are difficult to understand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 從 | An idol's attendants. |
| 凶 | A measure of five feet. |
| 道 | A footpath, a bridle-path. |
| 得 | Give him a step and he'll take a step; i.e. yield 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. |
| 一步 | 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. |
| 路 | Fortunes of a state. |
| 兵 | Foot-soldiers, infantry. |
| 試著 | 見來 practice comes gradually on one; this way is attained step by step. |
| 一 | 高升 | He gradually rose to eminence. |
| 有 | 力貴 | May I trouble you to step in, or do something. |
| 玉 | Your steps; a polite phrase. |
| 止 | Or | Don't come out, as at parting. |
| 分 | A pair of compasses or dividers. |
| 改 | To ascend a throne. |
| 將 | To move the army. |
| 遠 | 而行 | Please go first. |
| 進 | 走之階 | The true way to rise to eminence. |
| 跋 | 階間 | While taking a few steps, a little while. |
| 脚 | 素腳 | Look well to your steps, be careful how you behave. |
| 腊 | 起來的嗎 | Did you come about? |
| 軍統領 | The general-in-chief over the gendarmerie of Peking. |

| 製 | Composed of a kerchief and father contracted. |
| pu | 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. |
| 夫 | Cotton clothed, i.e. common people. |
| 國 | Prussia. |
| 豆 | The crow-pleasant (Centropus) of southern China; at the North this name is given to the hoopoe or 山和尚 hill-priest. |
| 亨得宜 | Well arranged, all done properly. |
| 施 | Charitable gifts. |
| 司 | The treasurer of a province. |
| 告天 | To publish in all the provinces. |
| 湧 | 飛泉 a high and foaming cascade. |
| 列左右 | Arrange everything (or body) in its place. |
| 匹 | Piece-goods. |
| 白 | Longcloths. |
| 略 | Drillings. |
| 夏 | Summer cloth, grasscloth. |
| 紫 | Nankeens. |
| 竹 | Foreign linen. |
| 石 | Oiled or painted cloth. |
| 鳳 | Hunting. |
| 蝴蝶 | Glazed chintz. |
| 印 | Prints. |
| 緞 | Damasked, figured cottons. |
| 勾 | Ginghams. |
| 娘 | Dimities or quiltings. |
| 天 | And | Large and small needles (Fudehau). |
| 原色 | Dominates. |
| 翼 | A thick leaved seaweed or tangle, (Laminaria) dried and cut into long strips, and used for food. |

| 假 | Used for the last and the next. |
| pu | To extend, to diffuse; reaching, spreading everywhere. |
| 用 | Extending all over. |
| 時此 | I write this for your information. |
| 爲 | An answer in return. |
To open out; to disperse, to scatter.

| To | 部 | a town and whether altered; it is sometimes used for the last.

The sum, the totality or entire amount of; to take a general control of; a tribe, a sort; a class or division in a serial arrangement, as a family in natural history, the radicals or keys in the Chinese language, the zodiacal constellations, a region of the body in anatomy, &c.; a tribunal, a board, a department; a public court; the officer in a board, or the one who holds the office; a division of a treatise larger than a 卷; a classifier of books; a Mongol clan, a horde; a colony, or separate authority; to divide; to spread abroad; among the Buddhists, a school or sect; a part of a canon.

六 | the six Boards in the government, are the 吏 | Board of Civil Office; 礼 | of Rites, 户 | of Revenue, 兵 | of War, 刑 | of Punishments, and 工 | of Works.

補 | 古 | attached to a Board waiting for orders.

八 | the governor-general and 院 | the five elements.

下 | under such an officer.

郎 | you, the collector.

屬 | the personnel of a Board.

各有 | each has his own jurisdiction.

將 | a commander-in-chief.

字 | the radical or key of a character.

部 | belonging to or within a jurisdiction, as part of a state.

查 | a commission of titular rank issued by the Board of Office.

上 | and 下 | in medicine, above and below the navel.

名 | 炳 | his fame was widely spread.

一 | 書 | a whole work; sometimes, a single volume of it.

逐 | 我 | follow on after my brigade in your place.

候 | 議處 | [let him be] delivered to the [proper] Board for trial and punishment.

哺 | To feed an infant with a spoon, to mumble for a child; to give to eat, as a bird does; to chew, a mouthful.

乳 | to suckle, to feed with pap.

哺 | to disgorge on feed one’s young.

張 | 口 | [the fledglings] open their bills to take the food.

鴉 | 無 | crows disgorge to feed their young.

捕 | To pursue and capture; to seize; to search for and arrest; to hunt, to fowl.

魚 | to angle; to catch fish.

盜 | to arrest thieves.

絹 | on the lookout, as for a thief.

廳 | a police-office; a superintendent of police in a sub-district magistrate’s office; a sort of justice of the peace.

差 | or 役 | or 侠 constables.

風 | 拍影 | to chase the wind and grasp shadows; — to follow visionary objects.

務 | business of a policeman.

賜 | To give thanks for a gift; to give doûcers to people for services.

賞 | 嘉 | give him something for his trouble.
From metal and first; it is improperly used for 貼 a shop.

A door-knocker, made like a tortoise or tiger's head, called 金 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.

榻 to spread a table.

席 to make a feast.

排 to put things in their places.

打地 make up a bed on the floor.

設 or 鋪 to lay in order, arranging.

打 蓋 put up the bedding.

pais 我 we were marshaled against the tribes on the River Hwai.

席 to spread a cushion; — met. to defray the expenses of officers or guests.

榻 one settee or sofa.

張揚 廬 to extol and commend one.

細草 蓋 the verdure spreads like a carpet.

蛀 The print of a horse's foot; the mark of a hoof.

痛 Sickness, weakness; atrophy, wasting; internal obstruction.

毒 四海 be grievously afflicted (poisoned and sickened)

the whole empire.

仆 my servants are disabled.

Read fù'. To make ill

坐 鰞 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.

艸 fans woven of rush leaves.

藤 a Nanking name for parsley.

_used for the last, when meaning sedge grass.

蓴 an old name for playing-cards; they are described as much used by swineherds and slaves.

葡萄酒 a purple color.

葡 a cluster of grapes.

葡萄 or 葡萄 juice or wine of grapes.

萄 a sort of rose-apple, which the Cantonese steep in spirits.

萄 葡 or leprous grape, from the warts on its skin, is a rather unusual term for the Monordica balanssinea.

葡 To drink largely; jolly, in high spirits, as from drink.

大 五日 they drank for five days.

天下大 the country is greatly exhilarated or joyous.

芻 Fodder for horses and cows; dry grass chopped up.

薊 tangled grass or hay.
A tree, the **p'u** brought from Magadha, the sacred bo or pipal tree (**Ficus religiosa**) of the Buddhists.

**P'u** (Sanskrit, *bodhi* or *pati*) intelligence or Buddha.

提薩底 an inferior Buddha, (Sanskrit, *Buddhissatva*) contracted to **p'u** and used commonly for an idol; a god; *Dev* *Buddhissatva*, a reformer and defied hero of the Buddhists, who was born in Benares, and died B. C. 274.

提出 an idol's procession.

生 **p'u** a living Buddha; it means a skilful physician at Canton.

提分 are seven sections or degrees of intelligence towards perfecting a Buddha.

諸天 **p'u** all the Buddhas, all the demigods.

提子 raisings; and 自提 sultana raisins. (Cantonese.)

提紮 macerated and varnished grape or other leaves used for painting the **p'u** leaf pictures; the same name is also applied to a linden (*Tilia argentea*), or an allied plant, growing in Kwangtung.

Read 'pō." Grass, herbage; matting; thatch for a novel.

'普 **p'u**

Large; extensive; pervading; to smear, to daub or rub on.

漠 **p'u** vast, as the sea.

恩澤 **p'u** [God's] gracious goodness pervades all.

我受命 **p'u** We have received the appointment in its widest scope.

**P'u** great is the injury to all.

仁 **p'u** universal benevolence.

'普 **p'u**

From **p'u** and equal, explained to mean that when the sun is unseen, all things are alike obscure; used with the last.

The sun undistinguished in the sky; a uniform light; great, large; all, throughout, everywhere; universal; pervading, like light.

**P'u**

The river at Shanghai.

合 **p'u** a district in Lien-ch'ün fu in the southwest of Kwangtung, which produces pearls.

荒 **p'u** a deserted region.

From dish and a bank as the phonetic; it is a synonym of 餐 to feed.

The afternoon meal or dinner.

部 **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 like a Julian period.

部 **p'u** The excess of days caused by the intercalated moons.

白 **p'u** a mat house or hut.

正 **p'u** a medicine to kill lice.

補 **p'u** From cottage and first as the phonetic; it is a common but unauthorized form of 補, and is also written 補 but incorrectly.

A shop; a store or workshop; a league of ten or seven li; a ward in a town; in some parts, a small town or market-place.

老 **p'u** the old stand.

子 **p'u** or 頭 a shop.

分 **p'u** a row of shops.

家 **p'u** shopkeepers, tradesmen.

底 **p'u** fixtures in a shop; the goodwill of a stand.

客 **p'u** landlord of a shop.

收 **p'u** to wind up a business.

租 **p'u** to stay in a shop and refuse to pay rent.

東 **p'u** the moneyed partner.

夥 **p'u** the working partners.

在那兒 **p'u** where is your shop?

雜貨 **p'u** a general or variety shop.

窩 **p'u** a watchman's lodge or station; a post for a guard.
This sound and you run into each other. Old sounds, pot, pet, bot, bok, and bet.

1. In Canton, pok, pāt, and pūt; —
in Swatow, p'ok, pōk, pāt, and puv; — in Amoy, pāt, pok, and p'ok; — in Foochow, pōk and pāk; —
in Shanghai, pēh, bok, pok, and p'ok; — in Chiñ, pu.

Supposed to represent the réns 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 bestow on; sortilege, divination.

1. 魚 a wooden block like a skull, used by priests to beat time when chanting.

委 1 to divine by blocks or a toss-penny.

未 1 期 I have not yet thought when it will come to pass.

筮 1 傳止 by the shell and the straws have I divined.

問 1 to inquire of the fates.

未 1 先知 to know beforehand without casting lots.

君曰 1 爾萬壽無疆 the prince says, We give to thee myriads of years without end.

僕. From 人 maud and 毛 an estate altered.

p'w' A vassal, a retainer; a serv-

p'w' vant or menial, one who aids in laborious duties; a chariot-
er; palace officers, chamberlains; a junior, a term used by one's self, as "your servant;" to follow, to serve; to belong, to appertain; attached to, as an order of merit; to hide.

家 1 domestics; my retainers.

臣 1 a vassal, a fief.

主 1 master and servant.

處 1 養, your humble servant.

婦 men and maid-servants.

風 1 懶 impertinent, troublesome.

敬 1 the bright order is upon your person.

太 1 寺 the office of the Emperor's stud.
cries or lictors in a yamun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A kind of light dart.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A river in the southwest of Shantung; an ancient tribe in Hopeh, which assisted Wu-wang against Shen, and perhaps extended into Sz'eh'ien; an ancient district in Shin ch'ing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A state an inferior department in the southwest of Shantung.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A cascade; a waterfall; water rushing down a hill.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A tank or reservoir fed by a cascade or torrent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| The mother on vinegar; a mold or efflorescence, as on leather or walls; scum on spirits. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A kind of cowl or hood worn by soldiers; a kerchief for the head; the skirt trimmed or braided.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A jib on a junk's foremost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| The sticks under a cart that clasp the axel to prevent it moving; they are likened to a crouching rabbit; the common name is hook-clasp. |

| From child and sprouting; also read p'o' and interchanged with the next; it resembles 子 word. Plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient; intractable; a change of countenance. |

| 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 p'o' 朴 poh verse. |

| To mislead by fair speeches, to stir up rebellion by seductive talk; obstinate, disorderly; perverse. |

| To revolutionize; sedition. |

| The neck, especially the back of it; the navel. |

| The umbilical cord; a medical term. |

| To slap one on the neck. |

| To draw in the head, as a tortoise. |

| The grists and bran of rice after it has been hull'd. |

| 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 手 hand and 之 to divine; it forms the 66th radical of characters relating to motions and strokes. |

| A slight stroke, a tap; to rap.
**P'UH.**

**Old sound, p'ok.** In Canton, p'üt; — in Swatow, p'á; — in Amoy, c'húh; — in Shanghai, p'eh; — in Chifs, p'hn.

**Read p'ēi.** The sky beginning to clear up.

**From sun and issuing.**

The sun not fully showing itself; the moon just rising.

All, progress — eat much.

**p'uh**

To eat much.

**p'o**

**From rain and to go out.**

Cloudly, but breaking away.

**秋雲天自舒** The autumn clouds are scattering and rolling themselves away.

——

**R'ER.**

**Old sounds, ni and n'ip.** In Canton, i and ngi; — in Swatow, jū, li, ji, and no; — in Amoy, ji and j'i; —

in Fauchau, i, ngi, and n'é; — in Shanghai, 'rh and ni; — in Chifs, 'rh.

**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 面, it precedes the main proposition; when with 然, it has an adversative sense; a final particle confirming the assertion or winding it off; used for you, your.

**今** now and henceforth.

**益** still more, still again.

**后** after that, then.

**况** with still stronger reason.

**也** moreover, furthermore.

**不** even without any thought he got it.

**已** a phrase following and enforcing the subject; that is all, nothing more, all has been done that can be; 有仁義已矣 humanity and justice, they are all.

**拖帶** it had been towed; the phrase 來 being a form of the pluperfect.

**倉人** nine men in all.

**此** 已矣 this and nothing more.

**其鱗之** 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.

**善人雖多不厭** many as the good may be, they will not be disliked.

**奈我子何乎** can you wait for me there, eh?

**學時習之** learn and then constantly practice it.

**不嚴於** he governs without severity.

**用晦** to regard darkness as if it were light.

**月斯征** your months go on.

**因侯二十** 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.**

**髻** an animal bristling up its hair or mane in anger.

**Boiled too much, overdone.**

**熊蹯不熟** he could not boil the bear's paw tender, or quite through.

**攴**

**The sides of the mouth; to put the lips to.**

**In Cantonese.** To shut, to close; the last; small, minute; to sip.

**水** a fine still rain.

**手指** the little finger.

**水** Water flowing in diverging streams; warm water.

**涕流敧** 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 梆 found in Kiangnan; a fungus, the Peziza or Boletus, which grows on decayed wood, and known as 耳 tree's ears; some are used medicinally.

**A species of agaric or Boletus the** 粟 which grows from the ground and not upon trees, though the distinction is not always made.

**魚禁** 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 伊 was aided to overthrow the Hi dynasty, B.C. 1760.

From 爲 and the 疑 altered, to show that it has not closed up, it is often written so as to be mistaken for 小耳 form.

An infant, especially a boy; a child; infantile, feeble; a suffix in speaking to denote that a word is a noun; a final particle indicating that the sentence is complete.

小 or 小子 my boy; I your son.

Girls and boys.

寶貝 my pet, my preci-ous.

孫 pesterly; children and grandchildren.

童 a small lad.

不負的 志 he was not re- cheap to his high resolve.

莫藐之 殼 don't look on this affair as child's play.

黃髮 the old man has had a new set of teeth.

一言 不慎 wholly correct.

今 to-day; 明 to-mor-row, and 前 day before yesterday.

原没有 風 there's no wind.

這邊 that side, there.

茶 catcheur or catchu, the terra Japonica, also described as 茶泥 or black teni, from the Hindustan name.

From horse and child.

A small horse.

馬 (or 費馬) a stallion, so-called in northern China.

To eat; cakes or dumplings made with meat or boiled.

餓 a flour cake.

糖 a common kind of sugar cake.
The sides of the mouth, the space between the mouth and ears, to turn the head towards one when speaking to him.

From month and ear.

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.

他司有白 | 撲三枚 | he gave the princess two white chowries.

The punishment of cutting off the ears.

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.

傅，又 | 之倩室 | your servant again [reports that he]

Forced from | one or heaven, 

Numeral.

1. 十一 | the second place, next.

次 | twice; the second time.

第 | the second.

1. 十十 | twenty.

2. 十十一 | in the second place, next.

次 | twice; the second time.

第 | the second.

4. 心 | faithful, not double-minded.

於斯 | in these two things.

SAH.

Old sound, sap.  In Canton, sat, sap, chap, and so; — in Sanskrit, sat, sap, and so; — in Amoy, sap, sat, k'ip, and ch'ap; — in Fuhchien, sak and chak; — in Shangkai, sib; — in Chif'ia, sah.

薩

A Sanscrit syllable introduced by the Buddhists.

薩 | or | Bodhi-sativa, (i.e. he whose essence has become intelligence,) the third class of saints; such a one has only to pass through a human existence once more before he reaches Budhship.

卅

A contraction of三十 | thirty.

From hand to and separate.

To scatter; to throw one side and the other; to set loose.

穂 | to sow grain.

手 | to throw back the hand, to pay no more regard to an affair.

殼 | to scatter calamity, to send down trouble, as pestilence or drought; thought to be done by the gods.

開 | spread them out, scatter them; to arrange amicably, as a lawsuit.
From hand and to kill as the phonetic.

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 Pekinese. To glance at.

The voice changed from too much or too violent use; a hoarse or gruff voice.

A spear or javelin; to engrave; to inlay; to enlounge on metal; to sprinkle, to scatter.

Horses going irregularly, without any order; swift.

Children's shoes; a shoe with a high instep, a half boot.

The sound of the wind; a gust, a sudden blast; suddenly, for a moment.

Declining, going down, growing old.

A multitude, as of horsemen.

He came suddenly.

Blows fitfully as it lists.

From chives and heaven; used only as a primitive; altered sometimes to sa, but not correctly.

Bad, wicked, for which the next is the proper form.

Inattentive; bad, wicked.

Tattered, as raiment.

Disordered, as one's dress; old, worn; not fitting, as a garment.
An unauthorized character used for san 塃 to stop.

In Pekingese. To fill or stuff a hole, to stop up.

子 a cork, a stopple.

子 an a corkscrew.

Little hair on the head.

槡 a bushy, heavy beard.

赛 from赛 pearl and 塃 to stop up contracted.

To announce a thank offering, or report after presenting it; to emulate, to contend

for, to strive for; to rival; to thank, to recompense; contesting, matching; to try who can make the best show.

色 to show colored or fancy figures, to make a great display, as in processions; first quality.

神 or 資 to render thanks; to get up processions to thank the gods for the crops, or to worship Ceres; it is an ancient rite.

馬 to race horses.

燈 to show off lanterns, the feast of Lanterns, at the middle of the first moon.

亞 a match for a thing.

賭 to wager, to bet.

雪 its color rivals the snow.

三人 they are well matched.

殼 or 復 or 槡 一 is almost as good as the real pearl.

三三 Used for san 塃 to confine in bounds.

三三 To beat in the large game of chess of 360 pieces by confining an opponent within four squares; a fish-weir made of interlaced bamboo.

SAN.

Old sounds, san and sam. In Canton, san and san; — in Swatow, san, s^n, and sw^a; — in Amoy, san and sam; — in Fukuian, sang; — in Shanghai, s^m; — in Chifu, sam.

三三 Supposed to represent the three powers, heaven, earth, and man. Which proceed from — or hower — the second complex form is used on bills.

三三 Three; thrice; several, several times.

三三 number three; third.

再 again and again.

次 or 三 three times.

子 you two or three scholars; my children, my people.

日 in two or three days, shortly.

元及第 the three highest graduates of each degree.

二二 聚 knots and groups of people.

摩 (in Sanscrit, sama) defined by as fixed, i.e., until self-possession, or by the correct tranquility, and by quiet listless stillness; the highest mortal state of ecstatic meditation, when the devotee's mental and physical faculties are in a state of complete torpor, and he soon departs or consumes by the fire of sama.

生有 1 I should be happy to be with you for ever.

子不全 you cannot have all the three tsc, — en. 兒子 sons.

墨子 wealth, and 剃 a beard. (Pekingese.)

仕 1 己 be thrice held office and thrice retired; — an incessant trimmer.

事不過三 this affair must be done within three days.

尺法 an instrument for torturing the ankles.

手 a pickpocket; a shoplifter, from the arm being drawn out of the sleeve when stealing.

黑 時 from 二 1 其德 let your virtue be fixed on one thing, and do not vacillate in your loyalty.

日成 three people make a company.

姑六婆 three maids and six maids; i.e., strolling women who wander about.

陽間秦 in the 1st moon all nature develops itself.

Read sam. To reiterate, to do thrice.

復 to con over again and again.

思而行 think thrice before you do it; — take good advice and then act.

髮 the hair in confusion.

髮 the disheveled, unkempt hair.

義 長 feathers, especially the long crests like those on the head of the egret or demoiselle crane, which are 1 1 long and elegant.

衫 tattered and torn; all at loose ends.

餃 flour cakes fried crisp.

麪 or 淀 wheat cakes.

麪 fine wheaten flour.

神 to require the gods with cakes.

飯 well boiled rice.

The second form is disguised.

鬆 Rice mixed in meat soup, and boiled to a porridge; applied also to buckwheat flour; a hash of minced meat and rice fried in balls; mixed, blended.
SAN.

食 food of thick soup.  
饭 or 米 a rice ragout.  
杨花 the willow catkins spread their grains on the path.  
蒸 to boil congee.  
子粥 congee of rice grits.  
粒 in separate grains, as rice looks when properly boiled or steamed.

伞 a shelter, a cover from the sun or rain; a parasol.  
两 an umbrella.  
撑 a round canopy or state umbrella carried in processions.  
日 a sun-shade.  
开 open the parasol.

萬民 a testimonial umbrella presented to a popular officer, or others by appreciative friends; sometimes got up to his memory.

荷葉魚兒 lotus leaves are the fishes' umbrellas.

肩騎 從 a retinue of umbrella and flabellum bearers and horsemen.

从支 to strike and 执 formerly, and this is itself said to be changed from 竹 small.

散 A wine vessel or amphora; a medicinal powder; name of a song; a musical instrument like a lute; slatternly, untidy; tangled.  
揽 to boil congee.  
工 day-laborers; odd jobs.  
打 钱 break a string of cash.  
懒 headless, indolent.  
凑爪 to have the trowsers loose at the ankles.  
除 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.

读 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.

散 to separate, as an audience.  
班 to break up, as a company or set.  
步 to refresh one's self by a walk.  
散 to distribute (i. e. burn) clothes for departed spirits.  
散 to dissipate, as a cold.

家人亡 the family is scattered or dead.

事情 了 the affair is spoiled.

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.

了麽 have they all gone? is the meeting dismissed?

桑 From room and a tree like the mulberry, which grows where the sun rises.

The mulberry tree; to cultivate silkworms; mulberry leaves; peaceful retirement.

子 or 子 or 棠 mulberries.

白皮 bark of mulberry roots, a diuretic.

瀋海梅田 the sea has become a mulberry field; i. e. great changes have taken place.

指 鞭槐 to revile the honest tree while pointing to the mulberry; — to scold one person over another's back.

者開開 the pickers of mulberry leaves are billing about.

州 an ancient district in the east of Sz'ch*hen, now part of Kw6i-chau fn.
In *Cantonese*. A dialect, a local brogue, a patois.

- **SANG.**
- **SANG.**
- **SANG.**

From man and already, imitating the Sanscrit *sanga*.

- **僧**
- **僧**
- **僧**

A Buddhist priest, one who eats vegetables; a lama; the third in the Buddhist trinity.

- **人**
- **人**
- **人**

A bonze; he is often addressed as 上人 the erudite man.

- **家**
- **家**
- **家**

A Buddhist priesthood.

- **贫**
- **贫**
- **贫**

A poor priest.

- **山**
- **山**
- **山**

Hermits, recluses.

- **俗**
- **俗**
- **俗**

The clergy and laity.

- **老**
- **老**
- **老**

An old priest meditating.

- **流**
- **流**
- **流**

A luxurious, worldly priest.

- **法**
- **法**
- **法**

A scrupulous priest.

---

The stone foundation or plinth of a pillar.

- **sang**
- **sang**
- **sang**

The underground brickwork on which the plinth rests.

- **柯**
- **柯**
- **柯**

The stone base to uphold the pillar.

- **喪**
- **喪**
- **喪**

Format of *sang* to *weep* and *bereave*.

To mourn, to lament, for one’s parents; a funeral; apparel or time for mourning.

- **喪**
- **喪**
- **喪**

Funeral affairs.

- **服**
- **服**
- **服**

Mourning clothes.

- **國**
- **國**
- **國**

Mourning for the emperor.

- **出**
- **出**
- **出**

To carry forth to burial.

- **送**
- **送**
- **送**

To attend a funeral.

- **居**
- **居**
- **居**

To mourn for a parent three years.

- **殯**
- **殯**
- **殯**

To wait for the dead.

- **守**
- **守**
- **守**

To watch with a corpse.

- **哭**
- **哭**
- **哭**

Sang staff used by the eldest son at funerals.

- **報**
- **報**
- **報**

To officially report a parent’s death.

- **弔**
- **弔**
- **弔**

To bewail the dead.

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- **僧**
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- **流**
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A luxurious, worldly priest.

- **法**
- **法**
- **法**

A scrupulous priest.
SAO.

Old sounds, ro, sok, and sop. In Canton, sao and to; — in Swatow, saw, sao, and ch'au; — in Amoy, sao; — in Fuzhoo, so; — in Shanghai, sao and su; — in Chih, saw.

騁

from horse and flue as the phonetic.

to rub down a horse; to disquiêt; disappointed, sorrowful, sad; eccentric, moody; clever; to sorrow, griefs; to sweep.

動 | grieved, miserable.

騁 | the Dissipation of Sorrow.

to a celebrated monody by K'th Yuen of Tsu, b. c. 280.

被 | hurried; in unseemly haste.

鰴 | bewitching, attractive.

鰴 | fluttering in the wind.

鰴 | a renowned bard.

鰴 | to annoy, to harass.

鰴 | out, the cold, sharp winds are coming from Apollo's cave.

鰴 | elegant; clever, poetic talent.

鰴 | to stir up.

騁 | the land of Sii was disturbed in all its stages or posts.

From hand and flue as the phonetic.

To scratch; to rub gently; to irritate; to irritate, to annoy; the nails.

鰴 | to scratch.

鰴 | to complain to Heaven in a great dilemma.

鰴 | he scratches his head in great perplexity.

鰴 | to set people at variance.

騁 | [as well try to] scratch yourself through your boot; i.e. a useless attempt.

騁 | similar to the last.

騁 | moved, excited; troubled, distressed.

騁 | morose; painstaking.

念子 | I have constantly had you in my mind.

鰴 | a general name for boats and junk.

鹽 | a salt junk.

鰨 | you wish to get over those billows, and cross to the other shore, you cannot do it without using boats and oars.

鰨 | The sound of the wind.

鰨 | a driving storm.

鰨 | broken in.

鰨 | my heart is quite easy that I did not commit the theft.

鰨 | in an earthen dish.

鰨 | a rinsing and scouring sound, as when cleaning rice.

鰨 | a species of broom or tunch. (Leucicus.)

鰨 | From silk and nest.

鰨 | to reel off silk from the cocoonos; a piece of worked silk for placing a gum on.

鰨 | to wind off cocoonos.

鰨 | to reel off silk.

鰨 | From flesh and birds singing, or a flue; the second form is unusual.

鰨 | rank, rancid; strong, as goats; reeking, fetid.

鰨 | rank pork fat.

鰨 | noisome, offensive.

鰨 | redolent of pervaporation.

鰨 | rank smelling, like newly-killed meat.

鰨 | a newly born infant. (Cantonese.)

鰨 | a bad breath.

鰨 | In Pekingese, used for 好, Bashful, mortified.

鰨 | submitted.

鰨 | brazen-faced, impudent.

鰨 | From woman and an old person.

鰨 | An elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a woman; a matron.

鰨 | sisters-in-law, one's own sisters and sisters-in-law.

鰨 | the goodly; goodwoman! a term of address.

鰨 | or | | Madam; lady.

鰨 | or | | my sister-in-law.

鰨 | a certain man's wife.

鰨 | a cousin's wife.

鰨 | wrongly written like the last.

鰨 | A small plant like the chickweed (Stellaria), also called 鴨腸草 (chicken's gut).

鰨 | the fragrant root of a liliaceous plant.

鰨 | From hand and besom; as a noun also read sao.

鰨 | 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.

鰨 | one broom.

鰨 | 乾淨 sweep clean.

鰨 | a feather-duster.

鰨 | to sweep.

鰨 | of sweepings of the hold, — is the last lighter of a cargo.

鰨 | a star-sweeper; i.e. a slovenly, wasteful man.

鰨 | to sweep off the seas; i.e. to destroy pirates.
扛 [sao']

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>composed of ( \text{人} ) man and ( \text{它} ) a soul, and defined &quot;the effulgence from the countenance,&quot; referring to the change of color in the face; it forms the 130th radical of a few conspicuous characters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>颜</td>
<td>famous beauties; noted courtisans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>作</td>
<td>to bridle up; angry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>are 青 green or blue, 紫 yellow, 赤 carination, 白 white, and 黑 black.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成</td>
<td>the touch or quality of specie.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不大</td>
<td>not loudly flaunted abroad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>sedate, composed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聲</td>
<td>music, lewdness, property, and gain, are four snares to mankind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>venery; licentious.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留心</td>
<td>I'll remember to find one for you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>重</td>
<td>he thinks more of women than of friends.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中</td>
<td>a Buddhist term for the organic body.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肉</td>
<td>1. a color, the tint of a thing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彩</td>
<td>particolored, variegated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出</td>
<td>汗 an officer above the common run.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>本</td>
<td>form and substance; aspect and reality.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撒手</td>
<td>子 to throw dice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>空空如也</td>
<td>this world is all emptiness, and emptiness is life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日有</td>
<td>the color daily rises; met. increasing prosperity or improvement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>a Buddhist term for wuansu, one of the twelve wildness, or causes of existence, which shows the unreality of thought and material phenomena.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>鬱</th>
<th>To hate, to abhor, though with regret.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>Composed of 靈 a granary and 魂 to come both contracted; q. d. crops come into the storehouses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬱</td>
<td>The harvest, which should not be wasted; to amass, to accumulate; to begrudge; avaricious, sparing, mean; frugal, stingy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>恶</th>
<th>Frugal, sparing; stingy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>Used for the last and the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>To gather in the harvest; husbandry, culture; grain ready for the sickle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>to get in crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>卢米的 the crops are all in an evil ease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>后稷之武有相之道</td>
<td>Hentzel's culture was on the principle of helping — nature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>齐</th>
<th>卑微 to be economical.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>先</td>
<td>a name for Shimun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>冀</th>
<th>A surname; a harvest; to gather grain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>濡</th>
<th>Rough, harsh, not smooth; corrigated, as skin; astringent, as a taste; uneven; rippled, like water running over stones; difficult of performance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>味儿</th>
<th>this taste is very astringent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 言語 | his speech is imperfect and rude. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>网手</th>
<th>it raps the hand to rub it.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 淮 | Considered to be an obsolete form of the last, and composed of to stop repeated four times to show how rough a thing is. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>穹</th>
<th>Unattainable, what cannot be reached or accomplished.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>言手</th>
<th>To talk very fast, to gabble much.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>想</th>
<th>Frugal, sparing; stingy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>耻</th>
<th>ashamed, mortified.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 芝 | From gems and want; but the upper half is a contraction of a musical instrument. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>琴</th>
<th>An instrument like a large lute, differing from the 琴 in the cards crossing bridges to tighten them; it had 50, 25, 15, or 3 siken strings, according to the size; elegant and dignified; pure, stern, harsh; massive; to be grave.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>瑞</th>
<th>调和 the lutes and lyres harmonize; — conjugal union.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>髙</th>
<th>a bleak saughing of the wind.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>萧</th>
<th>chilly, autumnal winds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>深</th>
<th>massive is the libation goblet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>满</th>
<th>In Cantonese. To walk carefully.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>月</th>
<th>be careful how you go; said to a child.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 拆 | Used for the last. |

| 破 | The rustling fall of the leaf is a sound; some say it is from the sad strains of the lute; applied also to autumnal flowers withering. |

| 读 | sizo. To brush away. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>也</th>
<th>Read sio. To reach.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 陋 | Originally like its primitive. |

| 玲 | The pure, bright look of a lustrous gem. |

| 近而 | 若 also come near and see how bright it is. |

| 助 | From insect and 蜂 quick, from its motions; the second form is rarely used. |

| 木 | A house; a parasitc insect; small bugs or insects, like fleas, aphides, Cimex, Acanthosoma, and other wingless sorts. |

| 跳 | or 人 | a house. |
| --- | --- |

| 跳 | or 狗 | a flea; the last is also the dog-tick. |

| 木 | | to crack. |

| 木 | | to crack. |

| 沙 | sand-bugs, sand-fleas. |

| 拨 | to take occasion from a little flaw — to accuse or reject. |

| 从 | From earth and habitation. |

| 塞 | 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, 吾 refers to a gate or bridge, and this to a dice or wall; unintelligent, dull, hard to apprehend; sincere, honest. |

| 了鼻子 | nose stopped, as in a cold. |

| 留 | closed, obstructed, impeded. |

| 留 | her heart felt deeply. |

| 住 | stop it up. |

| 了 | to stop a hole; to gag or bribe, 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.

鲁 to slur over (or trump up) so as to prevent censure.

agitated, disconcerted.

Read  a boundary, a frontier; a limit.

外 beyond the borders.

in the frontiers.

out to pass beyond the borders, as a princess did to marry a Hun.

In Pekingese, used for  erect.

To fold under; to double in, to tuck in; also, to stop up.

把桌帷 進去折叠 this tablecloth under.

An ague.

chills and fever; to catch cold.

this chill comes on at evening.

To fly swiftly; to clasp.

flying birds are hastening to the deep forest.

Feathers used to adorn a coffin.

To engrave on metal; ornaments on a horse's ears.

to inlay; to carve or inlase.

Composed of a hand or an inch under a mortar; the third form is used more than the others.

An appellation for an old person; Sir.

venerable Sir.

this old farmer.

the sound of washing rice in scored pans.

boys and old men.

also used for the last.

Blind from having no pupil, as in amnesia; an old man whose sight is poor and step feeble.

blind, but having eye balls; a term often used for blind musicians.

To spur on a dog to attack; to incite, to stir up.

dog to set on a dog; to wind the hounds.

From hand and number.

To shake, to arouse; to refresh.

in one's self or one's spirits.

A basket or bamboo vessel to wash rice; a flat basket; an old measure of sixteen pecks, ten of which made a  or a terece; it is now disused.

Used for the last.

A marsky preserve in which game is kept and fish are reared; fat, gaudy, rich, because such places produce much food; a place where people gather.

the edge of a hill.

marshy edges of a hill.

A market; an exchange.

a wilderness, a waste.

a retreat for robbers.

the bees are swarming.

a refuge for people (or criminals) to flee to.

The first is also read  to draw in the breath.

To clear the throat; to cough; to expectorate; to hack; a cough.

a dry cough.

to raise phlegm.

give the signal by a slight cough.

From words and to occur.

Angry or reproving words.

Read  To allure, to induce; to act right.

善 to urge to goodness.

a novel, a story to commend virtue.

this is fame enough.
SHA.

Obl sounds, sha, shah, and shat. In Canton, sha; in Sienanter, sin, sa, sing, and sè; in Anoy, sa and swa; in Fukeau, sa, sai, swa, and sè; in Shanghai, se and sa; in Cifto, sa and swa.

沙

From water and a flea; g. d. when the water is little the sand appears; like the next.

Sand, gravel; pebbles, single; reefs, banks; granulated, as sugar; gritty; broken fine; friable and mealy; as fruit; frequenting sandbanks and beaches; a sandy, brown, or gray color.

I sugar common or brown sugar.
I dust or a sandy spit, a spot where the still water allows silt to settle.
I dust larve of musktoes.
I dust a water filter of sand.
I sand shallow sand-banks; at Canton, boats remain on them.
I sand the sand clam, a species of Mactra.
I sand large clouds of dust.

小

a Buddhist novice.

小 (or 桑心 from the Sanscrit sravana and Pali sasana) a quieting of the passions, as ascetics strive to do; it now denotes the Mongol Shamanism, though at first it referred to all priests, Buddhists and Brahmins.

狂 a file-fish. (Aluterus berardi.)

甲 the dragonet fish. (Platytomus gutatus.)

錦 a sandpiper or snipe; also a species of loche. (Cobitis psammomis.)

流 quicksands; moving sands, a name given in the Book of Records to the Gobi Desert.

漠 the desert of Shamo.

打 the Pratas shoal.

打 the bag to learn boxing.

嘴 a fish like the sardine.

In Fukeau, Skillful at, ready.

砂 Pebbles, coarse sand; gravel; gritty, like sand.

寶 emery.

硃 a bright red.

解玉 or 金鋼 cornudum; diamond dust.

拜 to winnow hulled rice. (Cantoneese.)

辰 the best kind of cinabar from Shin-chén in Hnnan.

出 子 the pillerings of servants or cooks. (Pekingese.)

仁 or 西 仁 grains of paradise, obtained from the Amomum xanthioide and the Elettaria; the 陽春 from Yang-chun district in Kwangtung, are from the Amomum villosum.

皮 cowhide; met. stubborn, indocile.

靈 zethiops mineral, a sulphide of mercury.

添

The largest sized buffalo is called 水牛 in the central provinces, and usually denotes the cow.

From disease and sand as the phonetic; an unauthorized character.

The cholera.

絨巾 Asiatic cholera.

割 to sacrify for cholera.

硝丸 cholera pills.

塘棲 a good remedy for cholera from Su-chau.

界 the first and coarse kind of sugar, 糖 (otherwise 沙糖) like brown muscovado.

染 A valuable timber tree, 彩 brought from Tibet, whose soft, berry-shaped fruit tastes like a plum.

梨 a russet pear.

木 a species of pine from Ngauhwui, which furnishes a valuable light wood, highly prized for coffins.

紗 Gauze, thin silk; reticulated, gauzy, lace-like, transparent; a fiber, an untwisted thread.

白 white gauze.

白帽 to lose the 鳥帽 or black gauze hat, is to be turned out of office; this having been the official hat during the Ming dynasty.

緞

mull, fine muslin, lawn.

經 to lay the warp.

羽 English camlets.

月照 意 the moon shines through the latticed window.

注

From fish and sand, referring to the gritty skin.

鰤 The shark family, including some rays and skates.

鰤 Green a bright slate blue.

鰤 皮 shagreen.

公子帽 hammer-headed shark. (Sphyraena zygaena)

鎂 the saw fish (Pristis), which is said to be able to strike at and injure vessels.

琵琶 the spotted ray. (Rhiu ancylostoma)

貓兒 spinous shark. (Cestrum ctenium.)

覓 頭 the shovel-nosed shark. (Rhinoptera melanptera)

魚 a fresh water fish, six inches long, round body and big head which buries itself in the ooze and sports sand; it may be a kind of bull-head, as its dorsal spines are dangerous.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAH.</th>
<th>SHAH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some derive this from 杀 to <em>kill</em>, 木 a <em>tree</em>, and 手 a <em>hand</em>; but its etymology is doubtful. To slay, to put to death; to murder; to <em>kill</em>, of which crime Chinese law recognizes five grades; to die by famine or pestilence; penalty of death; death; to hunt and kill game; to mow grass; to seize or get; to gather up; a form of the superlative, furious, murderously.</td>
<td>頭 to decapitate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蠟 to drive off <em>worms</em>; to kill bugs.</td>
<td>蜡 a headman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手 to finish an account.</td>
<td>生 to butcher <em>animals</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>威風 an awful, dreadful look.</td>
<td>人 in great haste, in a killing hurry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>繁忙子 the cord is tied too tight.</td>
<td>笑 a comedian, a droll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氣 in a towering passion.</td>
<td>在家頭好 they are inseparable, as two friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兩 is the very last.</td>
<td>故 willful murder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>格 accidental manslaughter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHAH.

[Text content]

SHAI.

[Text content]

SHAI.

[Text content]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAN.</th>
<th>SHAN.</th>
<th>SHAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>乾</td>
<td>dry it in the sun.</td>
<td>小心</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>to dry fresh fruit.</td>
<td>不避</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衣服</td>
<td>to sun garments.</td>
<td>瑚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棋</td>
<td>a drying-terrace or frame.</td>
<td>不要</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHAN.**

*Old sounds, shan and sham. In Canton, shan and sham; — in Swatow, sha, sam, and sam; — in Amoy, san, sam, sian, and chian; — in Fuhien, sung; — in Shanghai, shén; — in Chi 'pe, san.*

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 hill; a hill site.

呼喊 | he cried out aloud, Your majesty!

事分 | separate peaks.

名 | celebrated mountains; it is also the name of Mount Hua.

靠 | posted against a hill, as an army.

货 | wood and bamboo-ware, baskets, tubs, &c.

人 | wild tribes; a mountaineer, a hermit.

錫 | a hill; confer on you hills, plains, and fields; — i.e. the territory.

隱 | to retire into obscurity.

禽 | wild fowl.

屋 | the end wall of the house.

左右 | both of the gables ends open on vacant ground.

水 | spring water.

海 | pearls and delicacies from the hills and seas; — nice dishes of every kind.

錦 | the tapestried hills and embroidered rivers; — i.e. our sovereign's empire.

好家 | a prosperous family.

童 | a bare peak.

1 水相逢 | the hill and water will yet meet; — you will see him again.

1 東 | or | left the province of Shantung; as | 西 | or | 右 | denotes Shansi.

妙 | the wonderful high mountain, is Mount Meru, or Siu-meru须弥 of the Buddhists, the axis of the universe.

In Cantonese. A grave, which in the south are on hill-sides; the country.

1 拜 | to worship at the graves.

拜壇 | to worship a dragon (or lucky) grave.

狗 | grave-diggers; grass-cutters.

載 | to bury, to inter.

{ 好 | Good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at, to gibe.

1 the | to move. Read  aen. To go;  a slow gait, a stately manner.

读 sol; The trailing skirt of a lady.

箱 | Used for the last and the next.

箱用 | to hobble or limp. To walk lamely, or as if unable to go forward.

箱箱 | Precious coral; | 珊 | the | fine red kind, which is highly prized.

箱頂 | a red coral button, the highest in rank.

箱 | spread abroad; scattered about, as fallen flowers.

箱 | his girdele chatelaines made a jingling.

删

From knife and a register.

1 去 | 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.

漆 | a stiff brush used by painters.

1 詩 | 定禮 [Confucius] edited the Odes and settled the Ritual.

1 毁 | to abridge.

杉

A species of deal used for boards.

杉 | the | 竿 | a joist; pine piles.

杉 | wood | deal; pine boards.

杉 | is sometimes written for 三板 a ship's boat.

杉 | the coarse pine (Cunninghamia lanceolata) of Southern China; it also includes the Cryptomeria.

杉 | 竿 | a pine ancestral tablet, — is a worthless thing.

杉

From clothes and pelage.

杉 | a garment for the body, as a coat, shirt, or jacket; it usually refers to those without a lining.

杉 | garments; body clothes.

杉 | an under-shirt.

杉 | a robe, a summer-gown.
SHAN.

Part of these characters are sometimes read shên. Old sound, shén, shên, shûn, and shên. In Canton, shûn, shên, chin, and chin; old, chin; in Amoy, chin, chin, and chin; in Fukien, chin, chin, and chin; in Shanghai, chûn, chin, and chin; in Chifu, chin and chin.

森 shên From three trees to indicate their number.

An abundance of trees, close together; overgrown with wood; somber, as a forest; severe, as laws; to plant trees.

森 stringent, majestic, severe.

木 Chinese mahogany, the timber of the India. (Melia azedarach.)

緣 the thick and shady, as a forest.

蕭 thickly wooded and grassy.

丰 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.

草除根 to mow the grass and root it up.

軋 to clear away the grass and bushes.

潜 To weep, to cry piteously.

激 the tears flowed freely.

兩 tears. both her eyes were streaming with tears.

擠 to move or manipulate with dexterity; to make signals.

攄 to pick over and sort rapidly and well, as tea is prepared.

有 the port of Swatow.

喜 the barbel are caught in great numbers.

疏 Rupture of the bowels, or hernia; pain from hernia; a mode of the pulse; swelling of the testes.

疝 angina pectoris.

疝 hernia; also a stricture or retention of urine.

水 or 水 hydric.

訕 To vilify, to slander; to murmur at.

訕 to backbite.

訕 and 無 to reprove without railing at one.

言 she slandered her husband.

言 grousling slanders.

釘 A large bill-hook or sickle.

SHAN.

Heterotropa.
A shivering bitter ailment, such as theague indisnes.

The oil made from hemp or 
Salk seed; it was used to
light the old year out by
firing fir sticks in a
chimney till the morning came; the refuse
of flour; the settlings of gruel.

Linseed cake which is left
after the 荏麻油 or linseed oil
is expressed.

Men and horses in company;
a large crowd of people.

徴夫 many guests
and customers.

徴夫 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.

數羽 those locusts,
winging their way, what happy
swarms of them.

The second form is now mostly
used; it is also read cixian.

The ginseng plant (Panax schinseng), a name altered
from 人, and so called
from the resemblance of its
forked roots to a man; it is also
called 神草 the divine plant, and
地精 earth's essence; this term
is also applied to many roots of
a mucilaginous nature used by
the natives in medicine, and deemed
to partake of the virtues of ginseng.

Manchurian ginseng,
deemed to be superior to the
Korean ginseng.

Foreign ginseng; of which
the 白玉 is the crude, and 紅玉
is the clarified sort.

Saffron, i.e. Dutch ginseng.

biche-de-mer. (Holothurie.)
From water out of a cavern.

Name of a river in the southeast of Hunan; deep, profound, abstruse; intimate; ardent, as affection; well read, learned; strong, as spectacles; retired, inner, as an apartment; late at night; many, as days; intense, as dislike; deep-tinted; as an ache, very, extremely, carefully, well; to secrete; a coat and trousers joined in one; to measure the depth.

How deep is the water here?

I don't know the depth; I am not very familiar with that subject.

On very good terms with.

Great kindness.

A profound bow.

Crafty, silent and scheming.

Your favors are deeply engraved on my heart.

From midnight till daylight.

Deep research.

It is very true.

He indeed has his own deep purposes.

This character is very complex.

An inferior prefecture in the south of Chinille.

A deep blue.

A reserved and awful manner.

What a depth of sorrow is his!

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.

The ninth of the 12 stems, the hour from 3 to 5 P.M., over which the monkey has sway.

The seventh moon.

Heaven] has given the emperor injunctions.

A report to a superior.

To send up a statement.

To reprimand; to enjoin an official to behave better.

Easy, composed, self-possessed.

To explain clearly.

A small, feudal principality in the Chen dynasty where Nan-yang now lies in the south of Huan, on the headwaters of the River Han.

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 Chun, a prince over the region in those days, who is still worshiped by sailors at his temple in the city.

To promulge, as an order.

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, as in pricing things.

To stretch out the hand.

To redress a grievance.

A statement to a superior.

To stretch when tired.

Dead, laid out for burial.

These fine sentiments can be expressed.

How much is it worth?

To stretch and yawn.

To stretch or dilate and retract or shrink.

To groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way.

To recite or hum, as books.

Whining and complaining.

He sings the books he reads — without understanding them.

To complain, to whine about.

This willow is not quite dead.

Trees that die of themselves; trees that wither away.

A large sash or girdle with ornamental ends; to girl; those who are privileged to wear sashes, the literati, graduates, officials, the gentry.

Or the gentry, official people in and out of office.

Gentlemen and merchants, the higher classes.

Write it on the girdle.

An oppressive man among the gentry.

Elders and headmen.

To make known.

His words are reliable.

To state truly.

From woman and to move or body; the first is sometimes wrongly used instead of 生, their meanings being the same.

Pregnant, quick with child.

The gravid uterus.

Taken in labor.

Conceived, pregnant.

A miscarriage.

Similar to the above, and defined as 神存身也, a spirit confined within the body; name of a god.
A multitude of living things moving about together.

This tree is a species of cinnamon tree found in Yunnan, the bark of which is called 肉桂; it is evergreen; the Cinnamomiun Lourei has the same name; the name 木 is also applied to a species of Andromeda, both being evergreens.

神

From divine and to extend as the phonetic.

神 shen That power or cause, which operates by its own energies, efficient, forceful, and incalculable, yet making things develop; the god, the divinities, a god, in the usage of pagans; used by many for the true God; a spirit; a supernatural good being; the human spirit, the directing power of the body; the animal spirits, in which senses the Taoists use it much; divine, spiritual, as being higher than man; supernatural, godlike, wonderful, superhuman; as an adjective, very, exceedingly, mysteriously; to defile; in the language of epitaphs, nameless.

明 the gods.

鬼仙佛 gods, demons, genii, and Buddhas, — are the four orders of beings above man.

事 | to serve the gods, as an acolyte who presents offerings.

拜 | to worship God; to adore the gods.

安 | to set up gods to be worshiped; to quiet the names of the dead; to cheer one's spirits; to relieve one's ailments.

像 | images of the gods.

家 | the lares or deified spirits of ancestors.

魂 | the soul, the vital principle, before or after death.

妙 | wonderfully efficacious.

谷 | immaterial spirits, of Taoists.

祥 | to refresh one's spirits, as by a show.

心 | the name of a god.

心 | the heart moves and the gods know it.

好 | keep your wits about you.

之 | the gods will then listen to him.

人 | a shrewd guesser, a prophet.

保 | godlike, for his ancestors.

神 | to devote; reverently inclined.

心 | devout, religiously inclined.

心 | not out of spirits, low-spirited.

心 | his health is not very certain.

留 | be on the lookout for counterfeit bills.

關帝 | divine influences secretly protected him.

和 | one's agreeable feelings [at this landscape] are like those when spring comes.

散 | mind not composed.

舉 | three feet above you is a god.

其 | regard his words as divine; to deify him.

眼 | a bright eye; the eye flashing.

兇 | an evil spirit has got hold of you.

不可 | that which cannot be fathomed or estimated.

跳 | a witch, one who calls up spirits; an exorcist.

出 | absent-minded.

速 | unusually quick.
Used for and with the preceding, because of the deep black of ripe mulberries.

Read 設. Black clouds bringing rain.

雲 three will the lowering clouds will soon bring rain.

問 void of intelligence, vacant-minded.

審 From "a covering and 番 a time", which last is defined as if from 彙 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.

覲 to judge to; examine and decide.

問 a judicial inquiry.

對 to confront witnesses.

實 a final judgment.

斐 to inquire by sortilege.

開堂 I to open court for a trial.

承 官 an officer specially sent to try a cause.

的確 it has been fully and honestly examined.

音 to discriminate musical tones.

嚴 a severe investigation.

察其源 trace it up to its origin, find out the cause.

時度, 世 observe the times and judge the occasion.

候 to stand a trial, to await examination.

某 A father's younger brother's wife is 某; a brother's wife is 母, including any sister-in-law.

亞或 婆 or | | a respectable, middle aged woman; a nurse, a woman of all work.

濁 Gravy; sap; to pour water into a vessel.

濁 | | to leak out, to dribble away.

From mouth and went or to lead on.

① To smile with a slight contempt; a sneering smile; to look pleased.

① laugh, to smile.

祈 S I beg that you will receive [this present] favorably.

見 | | to smile on seeing — the gift.

From words and to read.

To consult carefully with; to make known one's views to a superior; to reprove, to expostulate; to hide away, as fish in a covert.

將母来 I shall not think of my mother?

念 to reflect on.

諭百端 admonish him by every argument.

告 to conjure, to urge upon.

① From dart and to lead, because it shows the purport of a sentence, as a dart the way.

① A particle that prolongs the thought to another point; still more, how much more; still less; to laugh in a boisterous way.

① 如是乎 how much more then so!

① 伊人矣不求友生 and shall man not seek much more to have friends?

① 伊 more still to say.

慎 From heart and true.

To act carefully and seriously; cautious, attentive; still, quiet, sincere; considerate.

謹 ① heedful.

不 ① heedless.

言 careful of what he says, guarded in speech.

重 circumspect.

不可不 ① the utmost care is necessary.

勿 懊荒 take heed and be not idle.

君子 ① the prince man is careful what he does when he is alone.

腎 From 肾 flesh and 至 worth, contracted, for which it is occasionally mistaken.

The kidneys, which the Chinese connect with water, and make to preside over wisdom and force; they call one of the kidneys 肾 and the other 命門, because it is thought to secrete the semen, and pass it to the 外 or testes; a gizzard; to lead; to harden.

囊 the serotum.

鴨 a duck's gizzard.

水 腎 incontinence of urine.

心腹 腎 the heart and belly, reins and bowels, — i.e. the whole mind.
SHÀN.

From insect and time as the phonetic.

A huge clam, said to be transformed from a fowl, and perhaps referring to the great Cheena; a marine monster which can change its shape, or appears in the rain.

The mirage; some discipriptions assimilate it rather to a water-spout.

A road along which a coffin goes.

ashes or coals of the clam put in coffins.

Wild stories; refers to a legend about sea-fairies.

the mirage land; a native name for Lewchew.

SHANG.

To leak; to run to waste, to flow along noisily; to soak through.

To leak.

newly fledged.

a hole for water to run into the sewer.

running off or flowing.

the water is leaking out.

whatever is drunk sifters into the bladder.

In Cantonese. To sprinkle over, as with salt or ashes, not with water; bad, inelegant, worthless.

the fishes seek the cool pit-weir.

To take, to grasp, to hold on.

SHANG.

The sounds SHÀN and SHANG are easily confounded. Old sounds, shang and shung. In Canton, shäng; — in Swatow, shang and sih; — in Amoy, shang; — in Fuhkien, shing; — in Shanghai, sung, shang, dung, and long; — in Ch'iu, ch'ang.

Composed of a to stutter and s^ sentences contracted, denoting that by words one's inner thought, are known; not to be confounded with s^; enemy.

To consult, to devise, to deliberate, to arrange; to adjust by consultation; to trade; a merchant, a traveling dealer; the second of the ancient five musical notes; an hour or so before sunrise and sunset.

the old hong-merchants of Canton.

a pawnbroker.

a salt-merchant.

in mathematics, solid measurement.

to consult on.

the music sounded again and again.

general trade with other countries.

Interchanged with the last.

To consult, to deliberate.

定位 to estimate his virtue and fix his standing.

to consult and settle the rules of business, as a Chamber of Commerce.

collect there from all quarters.

A kind of medical plant, whose root, called gung, is a remedy for the age.

a labiate plant, like the Vicer or chaste tree.

From net and forest.

A trap for fishes, made at Canton by digging a hole in a tidal creek, covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish at low water.

used for the last.

Leafless trees, as bare and tall ones in winter; stakes for catching fish.

a fishing-weir.

the fishes seek the cool pit-weir.

Read shäng, and used for shang.

To injury, 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.

to injure; to take revenge.

to catch cold.

an internal disease, such as spitting blood.

my heart was sad and wounded.

no harm is done; it makes no difference, it will be no obstacle.

crippled like a bird wounded by the dart.

I may not long sorrow.

what objection is there?

I hurn and sing with a wounded heart.
From napkin and 畫 manifest, referring to the meaning of the next, of which this was a synonym.

Constant, ordinary, always, ever, frequent, usual; habitual, long continued, in usage; unchanging; to keep, to maintain, as a law; to possess always; a rule; a stint; constancy; a regular principle or way; a long spear put in war chariots.

時 ever, always.

平 usual, ordinary.

非 unusual; few such; extra.

無 it happens rarely, not often seen.

有 I keep it always, as an article in a shop.

照 customarily, according to the routine.

純觀望 may pure happiness be your constant lot.

日 the whole day.

人 an ordinary man.

家 飯 a common meal.

五 the five cardinal virtues, viz.仁 humanity, 義 rectitude, 禮 courtesy, 智 knowledge, and 儀 faith.

掛念 constantly bear it in mind.

往 formerly.

無心 variable; no perseverance.

如 as customary.

太寺 the Sacrificial Court.

可皆不可 it can be done for this time, but not allowed as a regular thing.

無鬼 the god who cuts the thread of life, the Chinese Atropos.

From garment and to manifest.

The lower garments which conceal the person; the skirt, the petticoats; clothes; curtains of a carriage.

衣 apparel, dress, clothes.

雲 fleecy clouds.

常 From the Chinese un- she constancy fly is to fleecy inferior to commend yellow.

to waste money.

to damage; to wound.

do not destroy old friendships.

he says tyranny is no injury, of no moment.

cause grief to parents.

a bad business. a grief to one.

At an untimely death, under nineteen years of age; to die before puberty; to die.

or 短 died young.

wed the effigy of a betrothed husband.

manes of soldiers who have died for their country.

unmourned youths, those who die before seven years.

it will involve the death of one's children, as an unlucky spot.

the child died of small-pox.

From horn and to wound.

A cup, a goblet; a bumper; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink.

酒 a wine-cup.

or to prepare a feast.

to take wine with a guest.

to exchange glasses.

crooked streams flowing into goblets; met. fine scenery.

to drink to one's health.

to exceed bounds, to overrun.

交錯 to change cups and drink fast.

a newyear's feast.

SHANG.

SHANG.

Name of a goddess.

the goddess in the moon; she is also 天妃 heaven's consort.

Irresolute.

往 going to and fro; volatile, playful, unsteady.

From fish and to taste, alluding to its delicacy.

A large fish, described as having a yellow body with horns, and able to fly; it is also called 黄 | 鯊 and seems to be a kind of flying gurnard, having orbital spines and large maxillary bones; but the synonyms rather denote a species of goby or Tenia, a fish which can jump.

From wealth and to manifest.

To give to an inferior; to bestow, to confer; to grant, as heaven does; rewards; to make largesses; to celebrate, as a day; to congratulate, to rejoice, to take pleasure in; to exhort.

to celebrate the harvest-moon; to enjoy the moonlight.

to delight one's self in.

to enjoy the flowers.

to bestow a reward.

銀牌 to distribute silver medals.

to express admiration.

to treat well.

a scale of rewards.

a placard offering a reward.

to pay the reward offered.

酒肉 presented him with wine and meats.

to commend 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 noontide, and that when the sun is setting.

He prepared a repast, and waited for her husband's return.

Noontide, meridian; used for the Manchur word de'he, a piece of arable land measuring six shen, or about 1½ acre, set apart for the support of the Gendarmercy of Peking, and for which each man pays a land tax.


[1] 無音 he was quite silent for half the day.


To go up; to go to court; to write in; to esteem, to exalt; to go in, as into a net; to place on; to mount; to send or hand up; upwards; the ascending or second tone; the upper series of tones.

[1] 京 to go to Peking.


[1] 本 to send a report to court.

[1] 學 to enter school.

[1] 下 continuing [this example] as I go up and down in the court, and reign.

[1] 當 to be swindled or taken in.

[1] 心 you didn't bear it in mind?

[1] 表 to wind a watch.

[1] 去 to go on; go ahead.

1. to honor superiors.
2. not a full month.
3. where are you going?
4. he cannot come up.
5. be careful in going up and down stairs.
6. to weigh, as money.

Read shang' Top; above, on, upon; facing; high; ancient, early times; before, previously; that which is above or high; superior, exalted; Heaven; supreme; imperial; ascending, rising; in rhetoric, what goes before, antecedent; as a preposition, by, on, near.

天 in heaven.

日 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.

street.

慎 衆 may be still be careful.

河 乎道 they saunter about by the River.

古 in remote antiquity.

身 early in the day.

尊 處 honorable beyond comparison.

頭 up there; the head or chief.

以 what is before.

房 the best room, a parlor.

次 the previous occasion.

午 forenoon.

上 upper classes; it is used in addressing a priest, or speaking of one's employer or parents.

书 it is said in the book.

位 a chief seat; a magnate.

and 中 and 下 are three terms used for qualities or degrees.

Composed of 了 towards with 入 to go in above it; occurs used for the last.

To add to; desirous of; to honor, to esteem, to adorn; to reckon good; to like, to approve; to have the care of, to control, in which sense it occurs in official titles; to ascend; to marry a princess; noble, high; as a conjunction, still, but, furthermore, and notwithstanding, yet, perhaps; a form of the optatives, would that, may it be that, pray.

自 to esteem a white color.

且 still, however.

有 there are still some.

公主 to wed a princess.

不自 do not praise yourself.

六部 the presidents or controllers of the Six Boards.

好' to prefer.

高 其志 ambitious and pure in spirit.

行有死人 or 坐之 a dead man lies in the road, and somebody will perhaps bury him.

無以之 nothing can be superior to it.

雞老 不能駕馬 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, shâng and shang; — in Swatow, soong and ñǒ; — in Amoy, song; — in Fuzhou, song, ceng, chyang, and sing; — in Shanghai, sang; — in Chên, sing.

生

The lower half represents the earth from which sprouts rise above it to denote growth; it forms the 100th radical.

To bear, to produce; to arise, as an event; to grow; to beget; to bring about the birth of, causing to grow, to excite; to live; to come forth; life, vitality; the living; birth; means of living; uncouth, raw; unabashed; unpolished, inelegant, as a bad style or uncouth phraseology; unacquainted; the natural conscience.

生 the whole life.

生力 the entire strength.

学子 or 閣 or 婦 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. 監 and 監 grades of the siuts'ai graduates, who designate themselves as 生 juniors in official papers.

優貢 the first siuts'ai graduate on the list of the district.

副貢 a degree intermediate between a siuts'ai and hîjîn.

書 literary men.

意 or 理 occupation, business.

意 或 閣 a stranger.

意 not familiar with; not to see once for a long time.

民保原居 the people will preserve their possessions.

既 既育北子子春 now, your means being abundant, you liken me to poison.

息 to get interest; to make a profit, as by increase of herds

息 a preparation of raw fish.

放 to set free living things, considered to be a meritorious act.

1 非已 age after age, unconcealing succession.

1 自由 foster the life of the people as your best work.

亂之始 disorder then arises.

利用厚 to secure abundant means of support.

1 得天然 made so by heaven, a natural production.

1 起 or 出 spontaneous; natural; it grew so.

殺之權 the power of life and death.

1 日 a birthday.

今 and 來世 this life and the next.

畜 animals, more especially the six domesticated kinds.

1 獨 to borrow money on interest.

四 four modes of production, viz. viviparous,胎卵形; oviparous, 卵形; by moistness 濕形; and transformed 化形; the last is applied to the miraculous birth of incarnate Buddhas (anapajñā-padesa).

托 doctrine of rewards and punishments by a second life.

偷 to save one's life, as by treachery to a prince.

輕 to set light to one's life; reckless of danger.

氣 to get angry.

陰 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.

辰八字 the eight horoscope characters.

好不然 it certainly is not so.

無以爲 nothing to live by, ready to perish.

病病 births, deaths, and removals.

犧 five classes of actors, viz. scholars, girls, old men and women, and fools; of each class there are various ranks, of which 武 are military characters; 正 are princes; 總 are old statesmen; 小 youth; &c.

犧 from to bear and a note.

犧 relatives of other surnames; the sons of a sister, and the nephews and cousins by aunts and sisters, are 犧, who are all of a different surname.

犧 a sister's daughter's husband.

犧 children of a wife's sister.

犧 maternal uncles and cousins.

犧 a niece of king Pân.

犧 from ox and living.

犧 sacrificial animals, of which there are six; victims.

犧 a victim.

犧 usually denotes drught 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 if your victims are all provided for.

犧 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.

犧 to play and sing; met. peace and plenty.

犧 throw the lutes and blow the organ.

犧 music relieves the heart.
Chinese Names and Terms

**SHẢNG.**

**SHẢNG.**

**SHẢNG.**

An animal of the weasel family, and given by some as the weasel itself; it is grayish black, and called *shaxu.* Like the weasel, it is destructive to mice; pencils are made of its tail hairs; it is probably the polecat, but others describe it like a *lur-mongs* or tiring squirrel.

**Shái**

Wealth; rich, opulent.

**Shǎng**

Used for the next.

**Shǎng**

To lessen, to circumscribe; meager, emaciated; a disease of the eye, like a staphyloma, or film, that obscures the vision; a crime, a fault, an inadvertent offense.

**cái**

A disease caused by demons, a sort of black vomit or plague.

**dàn**

Inadvertent iniquities and crimes from calamities might be forgiven.

**shì**

A mistake, a fault.

**zhēn**

Calamity, pestilence.

**tóu méi yǔ**

The excessive rains have injured the grain.

**FROM EYE AND FEW, BUT REALLY FORMED OF EYEBROWS AND EYEBALLS; AND YOUTH AND SPRING BOTH CONTRACTED, IMITATING 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**

Every part of the country.

**谷**

To avoid the trouble of; to prevent doing over again.

**得我去**

I went, I saved my going there.

**費**

To save the outlay.

**費心**

To save one's self trouble.

**刑罰**

Reduce the punishment.

**約著**

To abridge.

**文過**

To abridge, an abridged expression.

**減輕**

Reduce it, lighten it; be moderate.

**分發**

Sent him to a provincial post.

**城**

To a provincial capital.

**十八**

The eighteen provinces or China Proper.

**SHẢNG.**

**SHẢNG.**

**SHẢNG.**

**銅錢 to lay by money.**

**擋一頂傘之雨淋著**

Take an umbrella to save yourself a wetting.

**In Cantonese; also written 噁.**

To scour, to rub bright.

**光**

Rubbed bright.

**胃**

To what the appetite.

**口**

To clean the mouth.

Read *sheng*'. To examine, to inquire carefully into; to inspect; to discern; to regard as good; a fault; watchful; to awaken.

**心**

To examine one's heart.

**自己**

Self-examination.

**察**

To investigate.

**吾日三**

I daily examine myself on three points.

**安**

To keep the country quiet.

**一**

Uneasy.

**于其君**

To act faithfully toward the ruler, and thus avoid great trouble.

**覺**

To be aware of.

**悟**

To arouse to a sense of one's danger.

**親**

A wife visiting her parents.

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**NAMES, etc., OF THE EIGHTEEN PROVINCES.**

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<td>94</td>
<td>太府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honan</td>
<td>65,101</td>
<td>23,037,171</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>太府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiangsu</td>
<td>44,500</td>
<td>37,813,501</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>南府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nganhwai</td>
<td>48,161</td>
<td>34,168,059</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>北府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiangsi</td>
<td>72,176</td>
<td>28,046,999</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>両府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chihkiang</td>
<td>39,150</td>
<td>26,256,784</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>南府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukien</td>
<td>53,498</td>
<td>14,777,410</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>両府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hupeh</td>
<td>70,450</td>
<td>27,370,098</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>北府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan</td>
<td>71,320</td>
<td>18,652,507</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>南府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangtung</td>
<td>78,250</td>
<td>19,174,030</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>両府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangsi</td>
<td>78,250</td>
<td>7,313,895</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>北府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunnan</td>
<td>107,969</td>
<td>5,561,320</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>両府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kweiouen</td>
<td>61,554</td>
<td>5,288,219</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>両府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szechuen</td>
<td>166,800</td>
<td>21,435,678</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>両府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shensi</td>
<td>67,400</td>
<td>10,207,259</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>北府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansu</td>
<td>86,608</td>
<td>13,193,125</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>南府</td>
<td>A Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1,297,999</strong></td>
<td><strong>300,279,897</strong></td>
<td><strong>267</strong></td>
<td><strong>573</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A Governor-general.**

**A Governor.**

**A Governor.**

**A Governor - general 雨江 at Nanking, and Governors at the three capitals.**

**A Governor - general 陝雨 and two Governors.**

**A Governor - general 閩浙 and two Governors.**

**A Governor - general 江兩 and two Governors.**

**A Governor - general 雲貴 and two Governors.**

**A Governor - general 陝甘 and two Governors.**

---
### Divisions, &c., of Manchuria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shingking,</td>
<td>Mukden</td>
<td>11 districts and 13 posts.</td>
<td>Ruled by a tsing-kian, who controls all Manchuria, aided by six Boards, filled mostly by Mandchus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kincbeu-fu</td>
<td>4 districts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirin,</td>
<td>Kirin</td>
<td>8 garrisons, answering to districts.</td>
<td>Under a tsing-kian at Kirin, aided by five fu-lutang at Kirin, Ninguta, Pedné, Sansing, and Altehunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heilung Kiang,</td>
<td>Taishih</td>
<td>6 commanderies.</td>
<td>One tsing-kian at Tsitsihar, aided by three generals at Merguen, Tsitsihar, and Heilung 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</td>
<td>Tuchet,</td>
<td>6 corps, divided into 24 tribes and 49 standards,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ulan,</td>
<td>each aimak or tribe being under its own chilbain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer Mongolia</td>
<td>Tsetsen,</td>
<td>Overseen by a Governor-general at Urga or Kurnun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oulasulai,</td>
<td>in the Tuchet khanate, under whose supe-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rintenance each prince rules his own tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsing-hai</td>
<td>Siuing fu,</td>
<td>Divided into 29 standards, under a resident at Sining fu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulusutai</td>
<td>Coblo,</td>
<td>Divided into 11 tribes and 31 standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khotan</td>
<td>Tribes are under 21 toa-ling, and an amban at Ulusutai in Sain-noin khanate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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,</td>
<td>Nine garrisons,</td>
<td>Under a military governor, two coun-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cillors, and 34 residents in cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kur-kara-usu,</td>
<td>Subordinate to the tsing-kian at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tarbagatai,</td>
<td>Kuldja or II, under local residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haraslar,</td>
<td>Under a resident and native begs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuchay,</td>
<td>The officer at Ushi rules over the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ushi,</td>
<td>three next; it is also called Yung-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sairin,</td>
<td>ning-ch'ing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bai,</td>
<td>The tsing-kian resides at Yarkand,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oksun,</td>
<td>with general supervision over the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khoten,</td>
<td>ten garrisoned cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yarkand,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashgar,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yengishar.</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 衡, is divided into eight cantons; the western part called Ulterior Tibet 后藏 or Kumbh 康, is divided into six cantons, one of which, Ari 阿里 occupies most of its western half. A portion of the eastern part of Turkestan 新疆 is politically included within the province of Kansuh, which extends across the Desert to Urumchi and Barkou; but since the year 1865, the Chinese sway over the whole region has been reduced to appointing nominal officers over its various districts; and the Southern Circuit has been completely lost to them since the Mohammedan insurrection in Kansuh and Shen; these divisions are therefore likely to be superseded by others under a different rule.
**SHAO.**

*Old sounds, shou, shuo, shok, and shok.* In Canton, shu and shao; — in Swatow, shé, sí, and sáo; — in Amoy, shao, sāo, and ch'iao; — in Fukchow, shù, sū, and sao; — in Shanghai, so and dzo; — in Chefoo, 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 *shao* a fire on the moors.

酒 *shou* ardent spirits, such as will burn, sometimes called 三 or thrice fired, whence comes the word *samshoo* through the Cantonese dialect.

高梁 *shao* strong whiskey made from sorghum.

着 *shou* on fire; to set on fire.

化 *shou* burnt up, consumed.

鹅 *shou* a roasted goose.

山 *shao* to burn the grass on hills, to manure them with the ashes.

内发热 *shou* he has fever in and on him.

大 *shou* the fever is very high.

纸 *shou* to worship at the tombs, when paper is burned.

烟花 *shou* (or 花) to let off fireworks.

仔 *shou* a concubine's child. (Cantonese.)

脑 *shou* to worship Plutus; — at Shanghai also means to feast with one.

猪 *shou* a hog roasted whole.

打 *shou* a mode of torture among prisoners to extort money.

客 *shou* a kiln.

火 *shou* light the fire; put on fuel.

开一鋿 *shou* to put up an oven to roast at.

拜香 *shou* to supplicate the gods for a parent's recovery.

風 *shou* A drying wind; sound of the wind.

用風 *shou* let the dry wind blow on it.

落葉 *shou* it blows the leaves down.

**Coarse jungle grass in which wild animals burrow, and form a den; the roots of grass.**

**The eldest of a number of sisters.**

**To select; to reject the bad; to catch; to pluck or brush away; to move, to take along, to carry.**

**或...着手 to fold the arms.**

**在背後 to put the arms behind the back.**

**一...門 a door-bolt; a latch or catch. (Pelengese.)**

**帶货物 to carry goods, as in a ship.**

**信 to send a letter.**

**Scallops or small tags on the edge of abanner called 燕尾 swallow-tail scallops, the number of which once indicated official rank.**

**旌旗 the tags on a flag's border.**

**带飘摇 the wind flutters the streamers finely.**

**The small rootlets of the Nelumbium, different from the and large rhizomes which are edible.**

**The ends of a bow; a bow discharging the arrow; the arrow leaving the bow.**

**The lapel of a coat; the waist-band of a pair of trousers.**

**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.

**公 those who pole boats.**

**商 a ship's crew.**

**小 small.**

**鞭 a riding switch.**

**板下屬 to screen one's subordinates.**

**長大漢 tall and portly. (Fuchseh.)**

**船 *shou* Stern of a vessel; a swift and small boat used in coast-guard duty.**

**工 a captain or master.**

**絹 *shao* A painter for fastening a boat.**

**End of the hair; tuft on end of a tail; a comet's tail; long hair appended to banners.**

**頭髮 long hanging hair.**

**水 *shao* A basket or hamper; a basket larger than a peck, and used to hold cooked rice.**

**斗 *shou* A wicker or osier bucket.**

**同 *shou* an ordinary person, "a peck-measure man," i.e. one who knows chiefly about eating.**

**Counted to the preceding.**

**梢 *shou* A small basket used in cooking, which holds the rice to steam it; used for a rudder or tiller.**
From sound and to call.

An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; captivating harmony; to continue, as Shun did the virtues of Yao; voices in harmony; excellent.

From small, and a contraction of teaching.

Little, not much; few; briefly, a little while; seldom; in a slight degree; limited; to owe; wanting, deprived of; to disparage, to detract.

Not unavoidable, very necessary.

It is indispensable, can't do without it.

Inadequate, limited supply.

I don't know how many.

Not a few, many enough.

It is but seldom.

In mathematics, evolution.

I have failed in calling on you; a polite phrase.

In a little while.

To report few when there are many.

To understate.

There will doubtless be some of the affairs.

A little less, fewer.

To owe; to deduct from a sum.

Too altogether too few.

The population of the adjoining states does not decrease.

To cheapen, to reckon less.

Read shao' Young, juvenile; tender; a youth; to assist, to second; a secondary or junior.

| Year young or years.
| Old or and young.
| The youngest son.
| A young gentleman; your son.
| To get a young concubine.
| A young girl or wife, in the flower of her age.
| A young boy cleaves to his parents.
| Treat me as a child.

From grain and small.

Grain gradually expanding; gradually, slowly; slightly; partially, for the most part; even, small.

A ration of grain doled out by government to pensioners.

Rather small.

Or can tolerate, it will perhaps do; has some ability.

It is not the exact thing, it does not quite match.

Somewhat dried.

We'll make it do, let it pass.

An unimportant matter.

Rather unlucky.

From silk or wool and to call; the second form is rarely met with.

To connect, to join, to tie together; to hand down, as a trade; in co-operation with; to act in relation with another; to imitate a predecessor; massed or supporting, as an army.

One who serves as a medium or aid between two principals.

You never think of your connection with the past, or carefully study the former kings.

Restablish or maintain, as an inheritance.

To succeed to a dignity.

To perpetuate, as the virtues of a predecessor.

From Shao-hing to Chihliang, considered to be of the best sort.

The crutch of a pair of trousers; a lapel of a coat.

The seat of trousers.

Effort, exertion; to stimulate; to take courage, to exert one's self; beauty, excellence.

To encourage husbandmen.

Fine talents.

A distinguished and unsullied name.

High, as in virtue.

Aged and greatly honored for virtue.

A city in the state of Tsin now Shanhs.

A noted city in history, now Pao-k'ing fu in central Hunan.

A prefecture in the north of Fukien.

Shao knew the auguries of the gods.

Water driven by the wind and dashing against things; wet by the rain; to sprinkle.

Wind driven by the wind and dashing against things; wet by the rain; to sprinkle.

Soaked by the driving rain.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAO.</th>
<th>SHÉ.</th>
<th>SHÉ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From mouth and similar; it is also read ts'uo in the sense of loquacious; a wry mouth.</td>
<td>蛇</td>
<td>An intrenchment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A small or crooked mouth, like that of a jag; loquacious, gabbling; cry of guards or liers; 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.</td>
<td>下</td>
<td>stationed on guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>順 or 還 to go about as a patrol; to cruise on guard.</td>
<td>充當營</td>
<td>各官 all officers in charge of garrisons and stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>長</td>
<td>a local officer in the western provinces, who is a native of the place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>人</td>
<td>a sentry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>左</td>
<td>and 右 a guard of honor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>打</td>
<td>人 to whistle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>帶</td>
<td>人 to put a whistle on a dove's tail, as in Peking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>探</td>
<td>to spy, to scout around.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>吹</td>
<td>人 one who blows a conch or horn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>口</td>
<td>a wry mouth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHÉ.**

*Old sounds, sh, zha, chh, ts, and shak.*

In Canton, shó; — in Swatow, sin, sé, ch'm, ché, and chún; — in Amoy, sin and ch'ia; — in Fukchau, siu; — in Shanghai, sò and zò; — in Chifu, shiù and siò.

**騾**

proud and prodigal.

阿 | a widower who has married a widow.

**蛇**

The primitive was the original form, representing a snake on its tail, and gradually changed to ts'ó it to carry.

A serpent, including some lizards; serpentine, crooked; malicious, treacherous, subtle; the constellation Hydra.

一條 | one snake.

**毒**

a venomous snake.

**筆如龍** his pen makes dragons and snakes; — i.e. beautiful writing.

**長** the long serpent evolution; — in military strategy.

**兩頭** the two-headed snake, an *Amphisbena* or *Cecilia*.

**頭鼠眼** a snake's head and rat's eyes; — wily.

**佛口** | good words but a wicked heart.

**維龍雜** | 女子之祥 to dream of cobras and snakes is the token of a daughter.

**書** | fees to paint a snake and add legs, — is useless.

**扒草尋** | to beat the grass for a snake; met. to stir up strife.

**行而進** came by a winding path.

**皮身子** | a disease of the skin like lepra.

**倒拔** I've got the snake by its tail; — a bad bargain, a sell, a swindle; I've been cheated.

**菜** or 枕頭 | a strawberry, from its resemblance to a snake's head.

**雷** | a gecko.

**吞象** the snake [would] swallow an elephant; — inordinately greedy.

Read µ. Easy, self-possessed.

**委** | a swaggering, self-satisfied gait; sauntering at ease.

**言** | easy, magnificent talk.

**余**

This is not now regarded the same as *yú* I, and is only used as a surname; some say it is a contraction of *sé*; that is, which was a phrase in the Sung dynasty for I, myself.

From man and to exhibit.

From great and a person.

To spread out; wasteful, extravagant; profuse, affluent.

野 | wild, unfounded hopes.

騾 | showy.
Adopted for the sound of a Sanscrit word, meaning a
recluse.

| To burn a priest. |
| A title of honor (acharya), given to those who have finished |
| their novitiate. |
| A Buddhist priest. |

Read gua. A tower or lookout turret over a city gate.

| The upper gateway over a |

From hand and house; used for the next.

To let go, to relinquish, to part with; to leave, to abandon; to renounce; to spend, as one's energies; to give alms; to impugn or reject, as the authority of.

Heart charitable.

Left behind, as one's friends.

To give a coffin, or the boards for one; a meritorious act.

Hard to part with it.

I cannot part with it.

Abjure riches.

To leave one's family and become a priest.

I beg you to part with one cash.

[Jesus] gave his life to save the world.

To part under strong self-denial, to give up to.

To regret my pains for him; I am sorry I did it. (Shanghai.)

In Cantonese. Very; immediately.

Very best.

Composed of tongue and man, originally from three men over a sprout to represent a dwelling, and a wall; it is used both for the next and the preceding; it resembles shin 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.

To lodge.

To let those criminals go.

To build a house.

My brother.

My relatives.

My residence; a polite term.

To rest awhile.

Take a short rest.

He went and dwelt in a cottage on the border.

One of the 28 zodiacal constellations; a cottage.

We were distant three marches from you.

A sidesway inn.

To shoot an arrow.

To be benevolent.

To remit, as punishment.

To yield one's opinion for another's.

To hold to and not let go.

To conceal from.

A sacred relic, especially of saints or Budha, over which a Benefices and dagobas are erected.

Or in cells in the examination-hall; they are numbered by the characters of the Millenary Classic.

To give up one's life.

A Buddhist term for alms-houses, dispensaries, and asylum.

To halt an army.

Night they cease not day or night.

In Shanghai. An interrogative pronoun, and usually written 誰; who; what?

What is the matter? Where are you going? Who is that? Where?

From carnage and to strike.

To remit punishment; to forgive, to pardon, to excuse; to set aside; to pass over, to reprieve; amnesty, pardon.

Of to forgive sins.

I will pass it over this time.

A general amnesty or release.

Three days in the year when heaven forgives sins.

To pass by, to overlook.

No pardon for relaxed criminals.

Act leniently towards one.

The law cannot remit punishment.

The god who rules over a particular spot; the tutelary gods or lares rustici; sacrifices to them; the altars to gods of the land, usually without roofs; a village, a hamlet, — and in Formosa, the cian or tribe living in a place or collection of hamlets; a society or company of persons.

The gods of the land and grain (also called 后土) worshiped by officials; the tutelary gods of the state.

To set up an altar to the gods of the land.

The gods of the empire have gone to oblivion.

Private lares, once forbidden to individuals, but now seen in almost every street and village in Kwangtung.

The sacrifice to the state gods.
**SHÉ.**

The sounds of these characters and those under shé run into each other. Old sounds, shet, zhep, zhip, and shak.

In Canton, shit, chit, and ship; in Swatow, chih, sirt, sip, and nip; in Amoy, sip and sip; — in Fuhchau, sierk, nick, and tiek; — in Shanghái, sah and zheh; — in Chifu, so and shih.

**SHÉH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHÉH</th>
<th>SHÉH</th>
<th>SHÉH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shó</td>
<td>shó</td>
<td>shó</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Composed of 口 mouth under 干 to try, because the tongue tries whenever enters the mouth; it forms the 135th radical of a few characters relating to the uses of the tongue.

The tongue, — in Canton called to profit, because the next word of the same tone means to lose in trade, which would be unlucky; a tongue or clapper of a bell; a valve in a pump hook of a clasp; to speak; talkative, wordy.

舌 | smooth-tongued.
短 | thick of speech.
舌 | a foul or furred tongue.
尖 | tip of the tongue.
学 | to mimic and mock.
長 | a virago.
茶 | the aroma of the tea remains in the mouth.
剑 | a witty fellow sharp at repartee.
戰 | to argue; bickering.
講 | to keep silent.
吐 | or 伸 | to put out the tongue; to loit.

拔 | to intrude one's remarks.
莫 | nobody can hold my tongue for me.
賠 | An unauthorized character, for which the last and 糕 are also used.
在 | To lose in trade; to be imposed on; quick, soon.
本 | lost by the trade.
了 | To be swindled.
卒 | To be well acquainted with;
参 | well skilled in archery.
官 | to plot against one’s ruler treacherously.
SHEH.

From 言 words and 杀 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.

使 or 使 suppose that, if.

布 to prepare, to set in order.

帐 or 教 to open a school.

一 one band, one picket.

身處地将若之何 if you were in my place, what would you do?

有不测 it appears as if the thing could not be fathomed.

賴 to estimate the number.

In Cantonese. A very little, not nearly enough; a bit.

A fragrant plant, from which tea or an infusion is made, though it is not the proper tea plant.

香 fragrance, sweet.

From 手 and to divide or plate; the second is most usually read 拈, to fold.

To take hold of, to count; to sort off; to grasp.

用 to divine by straws.

荒 to feel the symptoms of disease.

From 手 and whispering.

To collect, to gather; to control, to inspect; to take; to put in order; capable of directing; skilled; to act for; to pursue and seize; to substitute; to record; the hiss of a snake, used in imitation of the sound.

立 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 Thoists.

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.

移升堂 [Confucius] raised his clothes when he went up to the hall.

Read niew, To pacify; peaceful; used for 捨 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.

Sho 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.

| 世 人 a man acquainted with the world; liberal, generous.

无干 I had nothing at all to do with it.

于春水 [trembling as if I was crossing on sping ice]

及非禮 it tends to indecency.

猿書箱 to wade and hunt through books; to read much; conversant with affairs.

縣 a district in the northern part of Honan.

勿動 I am too tired to stir.

語 to plead in a case, as a lawyer; to interfere in it.

經 already attended to.

To draw in the breath to snuff up, in disgust.

縣 the prefect city of Hwui-cheu fu in Ngan-hwei.

A river in Han-yang fu in Hupel.

Read niew, Watery.

ぞ | misty, foggy, rainy.

Often pronounced tief, from the primitive.

An archer's thumb-ring; usually called 拇指; a thimble for archers.

童子佩 the lad carried his thimble on the girdle.

Also read shô.

Name of a river in the center of Hupel near Kingshan hien; a bank deposit near the shore by silt, on which people can land.

泛舟遊于海 | boist sail and let us pass along these banks.

三 were three ancient levees on the River Han, near the present Siang-yang fu.
SHEN.

Old sounds, shen, shen, shen, and semen. In Canton, shen and shen; — in Swatow, shen, shen, and semen; — in Amoy, shen and semen; — in Fukien, shen; — in Shanghai, semen, semen, and semen; — in China, shen.

From sheep and plenty or three sheep; the second form is unusual.

The rank odor of sheep or goat; frowzy.

or fetid, rank.

From fire and fan; used with 軿 to beguile.

To make a blaze; a blaze; to excite people, to seduce to sedition, to fan discontent, to make a ferment.

like the beautiful wife, blazing, now in possession of her place.

To brush off; to fan; to strike, as with a fan; to agitate.

打 to flog.

風 to move the air.

你皮 I'll skin you, I'll take your hide off. (Cantonese.)

扇 to flirt a fan.

Not the same as 拜 拜 to root up.

To lead on, to draw out; long; to prolong, to delay; to slap; to turn, as a key.

為 to countenance each other in rebellion; to egg on.

A striped toad, 1 or 1 蜥, which is thought to be long- lived; this reptile is said to be in the moon, and to swallow it in eclipses; met. the moon.

moonlight.

主 the moon has fullled many times — since we part.-d.

宮 Diana's hall, the lunar palace.

蘇 a kind of venereal medicine.

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.

彼 1 to make a thatched cover; to put on a rain cloak.

從 1 or 2 to lie on straw or matting, or to make a cleft one's pillow; — as in grief, or when watching a grave.

From worship and alone, this word changed its tone when it was adopted by the Buddhists to imitate the Sanscrit phrase, 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.

聖 or 1 a Buddhist temple.

師 the priests, who are supposed to contemplate and pray.

四 the four states of meditation.

法 Buddhism.

坐 to sit and meditate; and 1 定 in fixed contemplation, are Buddhist performances.

僧 Buddhist spells.

堂 reception hall of an abbot.

延 the fabled palace of Indra on Mt. Meru.

晜 1 to become a priest and enter on a life of meditation.

Read shen. To level an area for an altar, to sacrifice to the hills and fountains; to resign the throne to another family, as Yaa and Trajan did.

封 1 to make a hill sacred and worship on it.

位 to resign the throne.

The second character is likewise used for the preceding; and is also read shen, slow, negligent.

Beautiful and graceful, as women or grasses.

扇 relatives.

扇 waving, like the bamboo; easy in motion, as bamboo; attractive, as flowers; transitory; as falling snow.

扇 To falsify, to distort the truth of a thing.

扇 The cicada or broad locust; it is common over China, and has many names, as 秋, or 素; and 秋, the autumn cooler.

脫 the exuvia of the cicada, used as a fly-fishing.

聯 a pair of sentences.

吟 or 1 哨 the chirp of the cicada.

髪 hair on the temples dressed in plait, thought to resemble the cicada's eyes.

花 or 冠 a horned or capped cicada, a variety found in Sz'ch'uen; perhaps it is really a species of Falbora.

金 this plan is just like the last, as the exuvia is like the cicada's body.

連 to connect or join.

不知 a katydid knows nothing of the snow; — i. e. he is a booby.

瀧 1 the name of a river, a branch of the River Huai, in the east of Huan, in the ancient state of Sung.

潭 vast and great, as an expanse of water.
Manner, air, figure.

1. easy, sans-soleil.

1. irrevocable, unable to get on.

From door and a man in it.

To put one's head out of doors; one crossing a doorway; to slum, to evade; to slip aside, to dodge; to wriggle; glittering, flashing; transient; chatoyant, iridescent; adulterous.

1. to lighten; to shimmer.

1. a flash of lightning.

1. to flash; on to throw a reflection, as from a mirror.

1. in one, to slip aside, to avoid one.

Glorious, dazzling, as an angel.

1. to get one side; move out of the way a little.

1. it dazzles or glares the eyes.

1. changeable satin.

1. dodging in and out, as if afraid to be seen.

1. I saw it for an instant.

东扯西拉 squirming and writhing.

1. to adulate, to cajole.

言词 plain to jump from one topic to another, to talk wildly; incoherent and untrustworthy.

Water rippling and glistening as it flows rapidly; name of a place.

Shen.

From eye and a blaze.

To glance at; to preen; to dart, to flash.

1. to take a look at.

1. lustrous, glittering like a quartz crystal.

目微 1. the glance of an eye.

To be distinguished from kiah.

Shen.

The region west of the Yellow River, now the province of Shensi.

In the west of Honan gave its name to the region, which is regarded as the cradle of the Chinese. Ts'in Chi-hwaung called it Shen because it was easily defended.

善 Originally composed of 羊 a sheep placed between 丿 repeated denoting wrangling; it resembles 善 in form.

Good from principle, virtuous; merit from good works, as the Buddhists teach; goodness; eminent, wise; meek, docile; fitted for; clever, skillful, expert, handy, au fait; to take to naturally; in a high degree; to do a thing well; to expedite; to admire, to praise, to approve.

1. good evil; meritorious and evil works.

1. a good act.

行 1. to do right or benevolently; and then the行' or good deeds are known.

相 1. well acquainted with.

1. a clever scheme; a feasible plan.

死 or 亡 lasting a peaceful end.

1. a gentle horse, not tricky.

1. a good deed will be well rewarded.

女子 1. women are apt to be anxious.

會交友 he likes to mix with his friends.

气色 1. an ill-favored face, a bad expression.

徳 morality.

不敢以渔利 I dare not make virtue a bait for getting gain.

守死 1. sincerely attached to virtue; martyr to the right.

1. 类而恶' evil taint he takes to the good and dislikes villains.

1. 静静 fair and serene, as the sky.

1. weep; he cries easily.

An elegant person, a refined manner.

1. graceful, lady-like.

From flesh or eating and good.

1. Provisions dressed for the table; viands; savory food, delicacies; the richest fare; a meal.

早 1. breakfast.

晚 1. evening meal; supper.

珍 1. supplies furnished to a tutor.

供 1. savory fowl, rare viands.

夫 1. a king's butler; the chief cook.

御 1. a royal dining hall.

牲 1. the flesh of sacrifices.

用 1. have you dined?

To mend; to put in order; to brighten up; to prepare; to copy; to write out; to state correctly; a scrivener.

写 1. to write out.

正 1. to correct and copy.

錄 1. to transcribe.

單 1. a list of things wanted.

修 1. to put in repair.

摺子 1. an official paper.

征 1. to put to rights.
From insect and good; much used for the next; the second form is little used.

The earthworm or 蠅 is called in Canton 黃 the yellow dog.

曲 | the squiring worm.
曲 | 唱歌有兩匆多 when the earthworm sings, it will soon be fair weather.

Interchanged with the last; the last form is also read fan.

The ed, especially the small freshwater sorts; the Chinese suppose that edals, as well as snakes, are transformed from the roots of plants and hair.

黄 | a soup of stewed eds.

提白 | to snare white eds.

鶴 | hawk-bill ed. (Conclus tri-
conspicuus.)

黄鶴 | yellow jawed ed. (Ophi-
cordus runcinatus.)

烏耳 | the brown ed (Anguill-
aeotis), also called 篙 | the rattan ed.

非蛇即 | if he is not a villain, he's a slippery ed.

塗 | White fine clay used to plaster walls.

塗 | 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 | An inner door and 習 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.

打 | or 搧 | to fan.

風 | a punka or table fan.

羽 | a feather fan.

自 | it fans itself, as a butterfly.

扇門 | a single leaved door.

子 | or one | a fan.

風起 | 無功 when the breeze comes the fan is discarded.

秋後 | [useless as] a fan after autumn.

掌 | a state libellum.

袋 | or | 塾 a fan-case.

小芭蕉 | [be is like] a leaf fan, — and stirs up strife.

摺 | and 圓 | or 圓 | folding fans, and round or fire screens.

屏風 | the screen before an entrance.

From words and to fan.

To seduce people by fair speeches; to wheedle others into following one's plans.

布 | 諂言 to stir up ill-will with false rumors.

From kownd and plateum.

擅 | To act as one pleases; to take the responsibility of doing without orders; willful; illegally, arbitrarily; to assume, to usurp; despotic.

權 | to act hastily, to usurp powers.

自為 | to act out one's own will.

專 | to act unauthorizd.

用 | a despotic use of.

差 | 行 | he acted boldly and without orders.

呼 | 聲諂 | he had the impudence to use the forbidden name.

From man and fan; it is like 扇 in some of its uses.

To sacrifice to or worship Heaven; to yield, to abdicate in favor of.

讓 | to give up the throne.

舜禹受 | Shun gave the government to Yu, who received it.

扇 | To gild a horse or ass.

扇 | 马 | a gelding.

扇 | to graft.

扇 | To work on, to trim, to cut out; to gild; to manage or arrange well.

扇 | To blow a fire and make it burn brighter; to incite; to blaze up; bright, clear.

扇 | To make the fire burn.

扇 | 之以燧 make it burn with some flaggots.

扇 | 夏不炎 | we do not need a fire in summer.

扇 | From wealth and excellent.

扇 | To give, to supply; to aid; abundant; liberal.

扇 | 補 | to supply deficiencies.

扇 | 助 | to help the poor.

扇 | 恐 | I fear there's not enough.

扇 | 人 | 足 | abundance of means and men.

扇 | To walk quickly.

扇 | 尾踵之遼 | I chased him as fast as I could run.

扇 | To polish a gem; to calen-
der cloth; to slip, as when walking.

扇 | 布石 | a calendering stone.

扇 | I dropped down.

扇 | 滑 | to make cloth glossy.

扇 | White porcelain clay; clay good for the potter's use is 白土, but it is of an inferior quality.

扇 | From man and fan; it is like 扇 in some of its uses.

扇 | To excite, to inflame; exasperation; a blaze, a flame.

扇 | 勃怒方 | his fury then blazed up.
Old sounds, shu, shut, zhu, and shuk. In Canton, shun and sau; — in Swatow, siu, sio, chiu, and so; — in Amoy, shin and sō; — in Fuhchou, siu, sêu, chiu, and saun; — in Shanghai, su and su; — in Chipu, shu.

From to top or hand and to wrap up; the third is a common contraction; the first resembles mch, a shepherd, and the second is little used.

To receive, as when one goes for it, or it is his due; nearly synonymous with 败, to gather; to harvest; to insure, to involve; to quit, as work; to bind, to restrain; to conclude, to bring to an end; to remove; to close or wind up, as a shop; annoyed or moved by, in which sense it sometimes merely gives a passive form to another verb; a back board in his case; a hat worn by the Hia dynasty which received the hair-knot like the Corean hat.

入 or 捕 to receive and open, as a letter.

聚 to collect the fees.

客人心 to win people's hearts — by largesse.

割 to reap the harvest.

不雷 it still thunders. (Cantonese.)

工 to quit work.

舖 to shut up shop.

單 a receipt for money.

賬 to collect accounts; on which 1 也許 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.

篳 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.

賃 to redeem, to get out of pawn, to raise a mortgage.

藏 or 埋 to put by, to lay in store.

貿易 curiosities bought here; — a sign-board.

夜不 one who spies the conduct of others.

手

Hand. (Pekingese.)

I soldier, to represent the fist; others say the three lines depict the hand, fore-arm, and arm; it is the 6th radical of characters relating to its uses.

The arm; the hand; the fist; the fingers; handy, quick; to handle with the hand; the power of the hand; a person, a hand; to grasp, to hold in the hand; to cuff; to act; an autograph; actions; skill; a quire or fold of paper; a handful, a lot.

一把 one hand.

魁 a first rate workman.

下一 under orders.

下一 or 開 to begin a work.

開 or 開 a glove; a mitten.

掌 or 心 the palm.

紋 lines on the palm.

本 or 帖 visiting-cards of different sizes.

足 brothers.

作 an art, a handicraft.

熟 or 老 an expert at doing a thing; an old hand.

十所指其嚴正 [what many eyes see] and many hands point to. is worthy of respect.

打 hired athletes or men who practice with bludgeons.

好作 elegant composition.

過 to give over, to transfer.

挼 the inner side of the elbow.

挬 to shake hands.

白 作 to do a thing off-hand.

模 or 印 the impression of the thumb or hand for a signature.

國 a great doctor or surgeon; also a champion chess-player.

指頭陳 open fingers — will never hold money; this refers to the fingers lying close together.

遊 a lazy fellow, an idler.

僕 a hard-worker, a drudge, a toiler and moiler; also, I have given you some trouble.
The sound of driving away birds or fowls.

From grass and devil, because this herb is supposed to strengthen the blood; interchanged with 桂 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 Honan, perhaps the Rubia manujhita or munipith of India; the vernal hunt, when 不孕 pregnant animals were not to be taken; to assemble, as for a hunt; to provision cavalry for a war, to order troops; to screen or hide; to search, to come across.

春 the spring hunt.

From head and a senior to search.

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 the which is also used; literary researches; the ideas of a multitude, popular opinion; to assemble; rapid, swift, arrowy.

尋 to seek for, as secreted things.

覓 to search for and seize.

檢 or 身 to search the person of a candidate when going in.

鷚 a cock pecking its feathers.

未及旁 without investigating the attendant circumstances.

窮 to pursue a subject to its source.

密 to search for hidden things.

然 quick.

東矢缺 how their swift arrows whiz!

業 a search-warrant.

Used with the preceding.

To secrete, to conceal; to search for hidden things; crafty; hidden; to examine into, as a hidden meaning.

求 to search for, as in a suspected house.

人 a kind of rector in the Ch'en dynasty who superintended education.

盧 how can the man conceal his character?

風山 to search out the causes of.

These two forms are sometimes regarded as different.

The chilling sound of wind; noise of rain and wind.

風 the whirling of an arrow; rustling made by the wind.

風得風 the wind makes me shiver.

風 a cold blast.

風 the chilling sound of a driving rain.

rice hected by dampness and spoiled; meat or vegetables spoiled from heat.

飯 the rice is cooked too much.

汗 the smell of perspiration.

To slice up, to make mince meat, and mix it with rice flour and steam it.

| dried fish, stockfish.

臚 背骨 slices of meat with the bones in them.

An old name for the Constrictor, or spider-millipede, is a harmless, agile insect; two or three kinds of insects seem to be included under its synonyms; this is described as having six legs near its head, a forked tail like an earwig's, and two long antennae, which all point out a species of Jatus.

The bow of a vessel, called 旄 was sometimes carved.
Read *shew* To acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to confess guilt; to go first, to put at the head.

1 罪 to confess a crime.

降 1 to submit.

出 1 to denounce, to turn state's evidence.

投 1 to give up, as a rebel.

東 1 to sleep towards the east.

狩 *shew* A hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burned over.

冬 1 the winter hunt.

巡 1 an imperial inspecting tour on the frontier.

From *dog* and to *guard*.

兽 *shew* A wild animal, a beast, a hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a forester; brutal, violent.

野 1 quadrupeds.

人面 1 a human face with a beast's heart; cruel.

百 1 all kinds of animals.

六 1 six beasts, - are the musk deer, deer, bear, moose, wild boar, and hare.

猛 1 fierce beasts, as a tiger.

售 *shew* To sell, to dispose of; to trade; to restore, to pay back, to recompense.

出 1 or 賣 1 to sell.

價 1 price of an article.

主 1 the purchaser.

消 1 consumption of goods; sold off.

時之 器 merchantable goods; met. one who rules the times.

織 *shew* The cord or ribbon on a seal to carry it; a tent or curtain cord; ties for a knee-pad.

印 1 ribbon of a seal.

紹 1 silk bands and cords, such as denote official rank.

受 *shew* From 受 to fall as ripe fruit and 舟 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.

不敱 1 how can I receive it? - a polite phrase.

補藥 1不起 I cannot bear this tonic.

貿 1 to buy; bought.

典 1 to offset the use of money for the rental of a piece of property.

罪 1 suffering for a crime or an accusation.

刑 1 he has been punished.

授 1 the receipts and payments are muddled.

忍 1 very patient.

教 1 docile, teachable.

貫 1 poor; willing to be poor.

或或 燕 然不得 this heat is hard to bear.

業 門 生 a pupil under your instruction.

高帽 1 or 奖 to get the high cap, to be fond of praise.

貧 貧 1 a miserly wretch, who stints himself.

承 1 to inherit; to accept; to come into one's hands.

福 1 may you be blessed in every way.

有所 1 it had been received from a proper source.

容 1 to take in, as a guest; to give in; to refrain from, as revenge.

氣 1 to be scolded.

人之 託 requested by another to do a thing.

小人 不可 大人 the small man cannot be intrusted with onerous responsibilities.
From hand and to receive as the phonetic.

**授**

From hand and to receive as the phonetic.

To give; to communicate; to grant, to confer.

傳

to impart, as a recipe; to make known to another.

秘

to make known a secret to.

男女

men and women should not touch each other when giving and taking things.

口

to orally deliver rules of life.

天

heaven and man both conferred it, i.e. the throne.

壽

Composed of 老 old, 命 to speak and 句 word, altered in combination; it is varied to an unlimited extent for ornamental purposes, and is also symbolised by a diagram resembling rhombus intertwined wisely.

Age, years; Longevity; the first of the five happiness; long life; a long reign; a birthday; the dead; to endure; to grant long life to; aged; for ever.

物

the first commonly refers to those from the Emperor.

壽

the Emperor’s birthday.

屍

or the Emperor’s birthday presents.

Age, years; Longevity; the first of the five happiness; long life; a long reign; a birthday; the dead; to endure; to grant long life to; aged; for ever.

物

the first commonly refers to those from the Emperor.

六百

[shields of rhinoceros, hilo] will last 600 years.

酒

a birthday entertainment.

瘦

From disease and a senior.

瘦

Lean, poor, thin; meager from disease.

面

hatchet-faced, peaked.

骨

his bones stick out like sticks.

花容

his fine face grew thin.

肉

Lean meat.

漱

To rinse the mouth, to scour; to wash out a thing; to purify; to gnaw.

口

to cleanse the mouth.

石枕

the water wears the rocks which impede its flow.

浣

to scour and purify one’s self.
鷹
The turtle dove or wood-pigeon; called 布鷹 or 桑鷹 from its note and roost.

師
Composed of 師 the whole, and a contracted form of 師 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.

先
ancient wise men.

係 patterns for men.

一 仿 one skilled in an art, an expert, a clever workman.

見 老] to visit a learned scholar or one's teacher.

兄 a teacher's son; a chum.

宮 official secretaries in a yamun, who transact the routine of daily business; there are seven classes of them.

出] to march out the troops.

班] to recall the army from foreign service.

水 ｍen-of-war's men.

大 ｍ(or 老 太 when addressed) a priest; also known as 法 and 教 denoting their position as leading teachers.

教] a teacher of fencing and boxing.

軍] a strategist who advises the general; genl: a guide, adviser, or conductor.

太 ｍand 少 ｍare high nominal offices of the prince's instructors.

卿士 ｍthe nobles and rulers imitate each other in breaking the laws.

房 ｍand 房 terms for the 18 under-examiners, and 4 head-examiners at the tripos in Peking for treatate.

師
A short tributary of the River Huai in the southeast of Honan near Lo-shan hien.

師
A floating marine plant which furnishes small seeds tasting like barley, and which ripen in the seventh moon; they are called 自然殺 spontaneous grain, and 禹餘糧 Yü's extra rations; it is probably a kind of Zostera or sea-wrack.

師
The lion, which has long been extinct in China; a shut that has two paws.

子 a lion.

子狗 Peking dogs.

石 ｍstone lions before a yamun.

錢 ｍa paper lion stuck over with cash; at Canton it is made for a bridal present.

街 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 (sahauwah) for preaching.

子之座 a throne supported by carved lions, an insignia of a king.

子國 the land of lions, Singala or Ceylon.

舞] to play masked lions.

師
A Murex, Turritella, or similar spiral shells are termed 螺 ｍ; a crenulated shell.

師 an Arca, Pecten, or other scallop ribbed shells.

著 ｍ
A sort of syncnogenous plant resembling the Anthemis or mayweed, the Plumea spinosa, called 科 that grows around Confucius' grave in Kieh-fan, and as was done in ancient times, is still sold there in parcels of 64 stalks for divination; the stems were once used for hair-pins.

黃 a dwarf species of Sophora; thought to resemble the preceding in its habit.

施
From 素 a flag contracted and 也 also, for the primitive.

施 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.

載 之 行 they only occupy their places.

恩 to be kind to.

行 grant that it be so, allow it, let it be thus — a phrase in courtesy or petitions.

手 中林 [the net is] set in the forest.

主 a benefactor, especially to temples.

張 to bestow in charity.

濟 to give a donation to the poor.

食 to feed the poor.

張 to expand, to do one's best.

將 其來 ｍhe will come along most pleased, or daintily.

循 to boast, to vaunt one's self.

為 to let it be done so.

諸己而不顧亦勿 ｍyou what you dislike others to do to you, don't do that to them; this sentiment is also expressed by 己所不欲勿於人 what you do not yourself wish, do not give or do to others.

Read shi']. To distribute.

雲行雨 ｍthe clouds give down their rain.

Read shi] and used for 行. To leave to; to remove; to spread out; to let go, as a string.

從真人之所之 she furiously followed her husband's steps.

Read i] 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.

To pour off spirits.

He marked out the five lakes and put bounds to the eastern sea.

From bamboo and straw.

To divine with stems of the milfoil or mayweed.

A fortune-teller.

To eat, to gnaw; great grief; reaching to; snapping at, as a dog for a morsel; an initialparticle.

To grate the teeth.

To how can you bite your navel? — an impossibility.

The 21st diagram, denoting desire.

If he would come and ramble.

To bite back, to revenge on.

To chew the end; to ruminate; at Canton, it is called 牛倒草 or turning the grass; and at Peking, 倒草turning the end.

A small stream in Shantung, an affluent of the R. Shing Shih, which is a tributary of the Ta-ting River.

From rice and season; an unauthorized character.

In Fu-hsi. Cakes of the glutinous rice eaten at the winter solstice.

Dry cakes of this grain.

A small stream in Shantung, an affluent of the R. Shing Shih, which is a tributary of the Ta-ting River.
Shi

From plant and time.

To plant; to set out shrubs or trees as a memorial of an event or victory; to set up a pole.
1 
2 
3 
4 
5

To transplant a tree.
羅子 coriander or fennel seed.
田 to put up poles or trees in a field.

Like the preceding.

Erect, lofty, as a high tree.
立 to set up, as a flag-staff.
若木 like a lofty erect fir.
落 to put a door in its socket.

The shad, (lit. the time-fish) or Alosa reevesi, enters the rivers in May, and returns to the ocean in September; it is known at Canton as 三黎 three plow-shares; the name also includes other kinds of the herring family.

魚 salted or pickled shad.

From a ladle and to be.

A spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon.

宗 a tea-spoon.
錠 or 鑑 a key.
羹 a soup-spoon.
扭 turn the key.
子 a spoon.
門 a door-key.

Regarded by some as the correct form of the last, denoting the hook or catch on the end of a Chinese key.

Read g'i. Point of a spear; a vessel used in smearing blood when taking an oath.

A kind of bamboo; a clothes-rack.

Read th, A spittoon.

Shi

A grassy appearance, like a lawn.

平 in Shantung, the capital of T'ung-chang fu.

Read შ. To cut down trees; the sprouts growing on a stump; suckers.

Composed of 又 hand grasping the 中 middle of a subject; q. d. the historian should be unlike a partisan, and display his sense of the right; it resembles 里 an officer.

A narrator of events, an impartial annalist; a history, especially one published by authority; a register; chronicles, annals, acts.

宮 or 御 a historiographer.

記 a history.

二十一 histories of the various Chinese dynasties.

書 historical books; name of a compilation written about B.C. 800.

女 an ancient governoress in the palace; now applied to any literary woman.

左 and 右 the court annalists.

太第 a Hanlin graduate.

垂青 your name will descend through the evergreen annals.

From horse and official; both forms are authorized, but the second is most used; in Fu-chau it is interchanged with 使 to use.

A horse running swiftly to sail a vessel; to hasten; strong, as a wind; prompt; speedy.

boat to sail a boat or ship.

何 where are you sailing?

法 rules of navigation.

風 to beat with a head wind.

馬 to turn the horse quickly.

口 to miss reaching one's port.

An animal akin to a badger or ratel, called შ; 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 mie in combination.

A hog, a pig; it represents the 12th stem, and the hour from 11 to 1 at night; it appertains to the second diagram 姻 and relates to water.

牧 a swineherd.

畜 domestic animals.

 Çalış a root resembling China-root.

Composed of 人 and 之 contracted to resemble the barb and feather of an arrow; it is the 111th radical of a few similar characters relating to darts.

A javelin; in mathematics, the versed sines; swift as an arrow; direct, openly; to arrange; to marshal; marshaled; to resolve, to form a purpose; to swear; used for the next; a game of pitch rod.

地 a bowshot, a little distance.

一度 shot one arrow.

直 straight as an arrow's flight.

誓 to take an oath.

其文德 he displayed his virtue and accomplishments.

志不移 he will not violate his word.

horse-dung.

From body and rice; but the original form is composed of //: plants and 胃 stomach contracted.

Filth, ordure; secretions; small stars near Columba.

坑 a public necessary.

椅 a close chair.

棋 a poor chess-player.

眼 secretion of the eyes.
取声 hi, and used with the next.  
A low moaning sound.  

民 之 方 府  the people now sigh and groan.  

呉  sh  An obsolete form of the last.  

读 hi. To groan; to mutter.  

呻 to grumble, as when dissatisfied.  

舐  stagger.  

舐  ch  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.  

舐  to lick the piles; met. an abject sycophant.  

糖蜜  he licks sugared leaves; — he flourishes on other people's money or patronage.  

弛 slackness; falling, growing old or useless; obsolete.  

解  to unloose, to throw off restraint.  

力 slack, remiss.  

放 to allay, to weaken.  

規章  the regulations daily become weaker.  

禁 to rescind a law; to abrogate.  

始  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.  

旨 旨 it will then be right to sell it.  

旨 辦 he then understood the true philosophy.  

旨  有 nothing of the sort.  

旨  the founder of a family.  

旨  creation; when the thing began.  

謬 Right principles; right, proper; to examine whether a thing is proper; to discern.  

审 to lay or compare things together.  

旨  this day, now.  

顧  天 明 to inquire into the lucid decrees of heaven.  

使 从  man and office; in Cantonese read shai, because 'sh' has the same sound as 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.  

不挨 四方 he was not permitted to possess the realm.  

不-get unserviceable; useless.  

信  is both trusts and employs them.  

可以  it will answer; it can do.  

白  the idle talk; he has only to talk; — he does nothing.  

人  近  send a man into Peking.  

用 an outlay; the necessary expenses.  

民  時 employ the people when they have leisure.  

假  supposing, if so.  

脾 氣  sulk, cross.  

費  it will be expensive.  

強  to exert strength.  

指  to direct; to allot to their places or duties.  

公  a public officer, an envoy.  

侍  from man and court as the phonetic.  

侍  Near to, waiting on; following, as an attendant; to receive, as orders; to accompany.  

從  imperial guards; their office is the 侍 處 within the Forbidden City in Peking.  

從  御之臣 all the Emperor's personal attendants and officers.  

從  a gentleman in waiting; a vice-president of a Board.  

從  to wait on, to serve.  

於  a eunuch.  

俯  立 to stand respectfully waiting.  

以 仁義 he maintains his humanity and rectitude.  

從  followers.  

常  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.  

失  to lose a mother.  

無 母 何  who shall I lean on now my mother is dead?  

倚  to depend on.  

勢  to presume on one's power or station.  

有 手 足 he relies on his adherents or brothers.  

悉  to presume on being a favorite, and oppress others.  

不  untrustworthy.  

財  to confide in riches.  

刁  impudent, audacious.  

自  self-confident.  

怙  one's parents.
From 十 ten and 一 one, because a scholar is acquainted from one to ten, or with all things; it resembles 父之 earth, and is the 33rd radical of a few incongruous characters.

In early times an officer, a minister; a warrior; then a learned or upright man, a scholar; a gentleman; an able-bodied man; a husband; in some cases, Sir, you; soldiers, statesmen; one who manages a department, and hence the duties of his post; one of the aids to the white king in chess.

绅 the gentry.
博士 gentry, officials, and graduates.
大学 title of first rank of cabinet ministers.
卒 a soldier.
有依其 you have the strong to depend on.
麗婦女 there is given you a heroic wife.
庶吉 a Hamlin doctor out of office.
騁 or 處 a private scholar, a country gentleman.
天文 an astronomer.
勇 or 處 a valiant or strong man.
惟其女金辰玄黃 its men and women brought their baskets of azure and yellow silks.
文 a student.
工 the literary or official, agricultural, mechanical, and mercantile classes; — an ancient division of Chinese society.
女肄 sisters of charity; female teachers; — a foreign term.

士 From 人 man and scholar as the phonetic.

Shi

to hold office not for salary and name, — but for the good of the people.

弗問弗 he neither inquires [about people], nor puts them in office.

途 official affairs.

版 a merit register of officials.

From from court; it was once synonymous with its primitive.

士 an eunuch; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; a court or official hall.

是 From the sun and 正 exact referred to 是 denoting the sun on the meridian.

The substantive verb is, to be, am; it is so, it is proper, denoting a quality of truth rather than of mere existence; right, correct; that which the mind approves; when repeated, it has the force of a contrast, and may be rendered whether — or, whatever; after an assertion 也 is used to enforce it, like verily, no mistake; a pronoun in this, these, that which, — in which case it follows the subject; before a clause, it has often a passive meaning, and throws it into the past tense; such, thus.

不 no, not so.

若 乎 is it so? perhaps.

必 certainly.

的 or 也 truly so, yes; just so.

日 on that day, at the time spoken of.

以 therefore, by this means.

有不 partly wrong, in error.

百五荷 a hundred perquisites were what he received; — he enjoyed all kinds of emoluments.

你 他 打 伤 麼 的 was you injured by his blow? Yes, I was.

伊 他 落 死 了 it was trodden to death by him.

水之性 萌 how can that be the property of water?
行 | the exchange or bourse; current rate.
初 | just come into market, as the first shad.
息 | to get people's goodwill.
平 | (or 科) market scales.
俗 | vulgar, unpolished.
豉 | billingsgate, low slang.
豆 | the fair of a township.
行 | 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.
饼 | or 乾 dried persimmons (called figs), prepared for export.
心 | the ox-heart persimmon; a small yellowish sort.
水 | a yellow persimmon that is soaked to remove the astrigency.
香 | the small cherry persimmon, from Nanganwai.
糖 | sugar obtained from the persimmon.
西 | the tomato. (Pekingese.)
氏 | Supposed to be altered from 休 or 交 a cliff; as the original form delineates a beetling crag ready to fall; it is the 83rd radical of a few inconsiderate 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.
罗 | the clan or family of Lo.
黄 | the said female.
说 | the Buddhists.
张 | 宗 the ancestral hall of the Chang family.
王 | the king said to the chief of the Yin gens.

绿 

The last two characters are rarely met with.
To see, to inspect, to observe; to see and imitate, to take knowledge of; to behave to; to compare and regard; to have a regard to; to cause to be seen, to view as; to display.
眼 | near-sighted.
不 | he disregarded his offering.
而 | I looked but did not pay attention to it.
死 | h李 he imitated his ancestor.
如 | I look upon dying as going home.
我 | I am supercilious towards me.
斜 | to glance at sideways.
言 | to see, to hear, to talk, and to act — properly, are four duties.
法 | to imitate the ancients.
彼 | observe their conduct and act like the good.
功 | widely display the record of their meritorious services.
己 | to 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.
文 | do not regard it as a trilling matter.

世 | An age, a generation; the world, mankind; times, life, seasons; experience of life; hereditary; successively; to enforce; during the times of; from age to age; perpetual; in divination refers to the diagrams which denote one's self.
一 | one generation.
代 | generations.
出 | during the ages; for ever.
出 | to be born.
又 | or 言 or 去 to die.
今 | or 當 the present time, this age.
刑 | light punishments and fines should be light in one age, and severe in another.
永 | all your life you was.
人 | people now-a-days.
composed of 商 and 之
write
it, contracted in combination, to
denote a record of events.

An affair, a matter; busi-
ness, 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 courtesy of a pro-
fession.

好心 | good natured, friendly.

好意 | to give to beggars or to
charitable objects.

有 | busy; something going on.

忙 | and 仔 master and ser-
vant; boss and clerks or men.
(Cantonese.)

你做甚麼 | what are you
doing?

父母 | to help one's parents.

周到 | everything is done.

不 | he does not attend pro-
perly to anything.

一件 | a single affair.

主 | secretaries in the Boards;
a graduate lower than a trainee.

多 | troublesome.

情 or 務 | business, affairs;
the first also means employ-
ment, a place, a post; — the sec-
ond its duties.

如 | any everything be
as you wish.

理 | a senator, — in Macao.

有 | this is erroneous.

不曉 | ignorant of life; stupid,
malaprop.

老 | or 历 练世 | well versed
in worldly affairs, an old stager.

崇 | sent on special business.

不 | 遣威 not use (or allow)
any further delay.

居 | 中生 | have a care
lest some trouble grow out of
this.
From door and a horary character; the second is most used.

The pivot in a door which rests in sockets above and below, and turns in them; the projecting edge of a raised platform near the ascent, where a sentry stood; a wall on sides of a stairway.

人夾百階 | 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.

飲食 | fond of the table.

售 | not given to wine.

售無窮 | unrestrained licentiousness.

如故之 | as greedy as a musketeer for blood.

好 | to love, as a dish.

售 | to disperse good advice.

試 | 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 | 一 | see how it goes.

嘗 | to taste, to make a trial of.

立 | to institute a trial.

手勢 | 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 tainse.

鄉 | the examination for k'ojin; and 殿 is that for Hanlin.

想 | think it well over once.

私人之子百僚 | the sons of the poor are the officers in the public service.

看 | or | 但 | 试 if it will do; take a look.

用 | let him have a trial, as an expectant officer.

刑不面民 | if punishments are not reckless, the people generally obey — their rulers.

教 | whether first try and then speak about it.

試 | To murder a superior.

父 | a regicide.

其主 | he killed his master.

善 | Composed of 口 mouth and 帝 ruler; not to be confounded with 言 to croak; 言 is used for it.

於 | Only; to stop at; an overplus.

不 | not only, more than.

何 | 萬千 | can it stop at thousands and myriads?

不 | 不有爾土 | you will not only not have your lands.

不 | 如自己口 | it was not merely his own assertion.

感之不 | 父母 | more grateful to him than to his parents.

設 | why stop?

地 | To drag along; to trail after.

析 | 袒 | 立 | he cut up the faggots and hauled them along.

徒桑梓 | to move one's residence.

读 | to lead, as water.

读 | 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 promising; it is performed by breaking an arrow, killing a cock, burning a writing, and otherwise; none are required by native magistrates; to caution, to order; to receive orders; to contract with; solemnly; private espousals, regarded as improper.

發 | or | 矢 | to swear.

盟 | to take an oath, involving a penalty or sanction.

誓 | to adjure.

燒 | 章 to burn a written oath, as testimony sent to the next world.

發 | to swear falsely.

約 | a private contract of marriage.

不為此 | I swear it is not this one.

盟海 | [an unalterable oath of marriage] stable as the bills and seas.

師 | to get the loyalty of troops.

不兩立 | I swear that both of us cannot stand.

當天明 | I swear it before Heaven.

勢 | From strength and skill.

Power, authority; influence; 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 | 頭 | a good omen.

嚇 | to scare, to pretend to browbeat.

利 | 人 | fawns on the rich.

在 | in authority.

剖 | to castrate, usually refers to man.

來 | 象 | very savage looking.

大 | the empire.
SHI.

| 石 | said to be formed of a cliff over a mouth, to represent rocks; it is the 112th radical of a natural group of characters relating to rocks.

A stone; rocks, called the bones of hills; lodges; stony, as land; made of stone; petrified; hard; sonorous musical stones; firm, decided; barren, as the womb; a stone or weight of a picul, varying from 100 to 180 and more catties, in different places and for various articles; a liquid measure; an aerolite; a stone used to test strength in lifting; a classifier of coarse cloth and hides; in common usage, it is sometimes written for a picul, and pronounced san.

1. 头 a stone; stones, rocks.
2. 粉 a soft stone, figure-stone or agalmatolito, used for seals.
3. 石山之石 can be used as a gem by using stones from other hills; each thing has its use.
4. 胜 gypsum.

5. 青 common granite at Canton.
6. 鉬 or 鉢 argillite or shale, good for inkstones.
7. 碳 or 硝 freestone, red sandstone.
8. 脂 greasy, yellowish quartz.
9. 打 to cut stone.
10. 玄 to cut stone.
11. 豪 one who is brought to a wedding unminted, as a make-weight to the groom. (Cantonese)

SHIH.

| 1. 子 figure, bearing, attitude; also, the male organ.

2. 感 to improve the occasion.
3. 打手 to show one's strength or skill in boxing or gymnastics.

SHIH.

| 骑虎之 [in for it] as when one rides a tiger; there's no backing down.
| 忍 indifferent nature.
| 阿 to use a tiger's power; met. inexorable, severe.

Old sounds, ship, zhuk, shuk, shik, shuk, and zhuk. In Canton, shu, shik, shuk, shat, shit, chik, and ship; in Shantung, sir, sip, sek, chlo, and chup; in Amoy, sip, sit, sat, and sek; in Fukien, shik, sek, siob, sioh, and sikh; — in Shangkai, sak, sak, zik seh, and seh; — in Chifu, shi.

食, Former of 矢 to co. and 皂 white, referring to a white keract of rice; it is the 184th radical of characters relating to food.

To nourish the body by eating and drinking; to take food; to live on; to devour; a meal; viands; to take back, to retract; to smoke; to be in the receipt of, to enjoy; to impose on, to fool; to take, as in chess; a support; food; emoluments; revenues; used for the next, an eclipse.

1. 物 food.
2. 伙 daily allowance, wages, supplies.
3. 已 to find one's self.
4. 餐 drawing pay, on a salary.
5. 也 每 无余 now nothing is left at any meal.
6. 耳 不化 to hear and not attend to or understand.
7. 终 之夜 during a meal, a little while, a half-hour.
8. 阿 a name given to the Arabs in the T'ang dynasty, and denoting the Tajiks and Bagdad caliphs.
9. 尺 [this boat] draws two feet.
10. 酒 a lunch.
11. 人余 转 a plagiarist, one who pilfers his compositions.
12. 目 ornamental dishes; to look at wishfully.
13. 决不言 don't promise and not perform.
14. 閒来 to injure as it spreads, as oil on paper.
15. 隔 my food does not set well.
好 | well-tasted, delicious.
獲 | one who forages around, a bumster, a sorner.
肉 | to eat flesh; to feast on a sacrifice.
鮮 | fruit and wild animals, food eaten without dressing.
食 | food and goods; it sometimes answers nearly to political economy.
對 | husband and wife.
血 | a sacrifice.
覺 | to be a soldier.
吞 | to eat one’s self fat, to grow rich out of others.
飯 | allowance to servants for food.
白 | a white patch in the skin.

蚀, shih
To injure gradually, to eat away, as a worm does; to incroach on.
日 | and 月 | solar and lunar eclipses, so called because the disks appear as if gradually eaten away.
伐 | to gradually incroach on and use up the patrimony.
損 | damage; to fritter away, as an estate.
本 | to lose money in trade.
子 | to take, as in chess.

祔, shih
A stone shrine placed in the family temple to keep the ancestral tablet safe in case of fire.
典守石 | I enjoin on you to guard well the stone shrine.
Read *tak*, and used for 撄. To
direct, to take the lead; superior; principal; to be bent on; to oppose; the legitimate heir; an enemy.

無 | I am not set on doing it.
誰 | 誰 who will devise the plans?
士 | a fine scholar.
無 | 也 no settled purpose, no

胸中無 | 無之見 I have no

fixed opinion upon the point.

Read *teh*, and used for 誓. To
blame, to take to task.

勿子 禍 | do not punish nor

reprove us.

十 | A small fief. | 什 in the

present Sz'ch'uen, conferred

on a general in the Han
dynasty.

East and west is — one, north
and south is 什 descending,
joined they make 十 ten, and
complete a circuit; ” it forms the
2th radical of a few miscellaneous
characters; the next is its
complex form.

Ten, “the end of reckoning.”

第什 | the tenth.

什 | one.

分之一 | one tenth.

幾 | several ten.

求 | ten.

足 | complete; pure, as gold.

分 | ten parts; all; very,
first-rate, perfect; a common
superlative.

字 | cross-roads.

全 | entire, as a recovery.

除 | to. sell nine things for ready money

than ten for credit.

死 | ten things to one he'll die.

成 | eight parts out of
ten.

不 | all are incomplete.

聞 | he perceives all on

hearing a little.

分 | to lavish praise

參 | indiscriminately.

拾 | From hand and toوار; occurs

for sheh, 涼 to wade, and much

used for the last as a complex

form.

To collect, to gather up, to
pick up; to clear away, as dishes;
to bring together, to arrange; an
archer's amulet; to take turns in
shooting a bow; to ford a stream;
inclining to, gradual approach to.

起來 | to pick up.

收 | 絲織 I am going to take

my fishing-tackle — somewhere
else; i.e. try a new business.

下 | 下去 take them away.

執 | 東西 to properly arrange

things.

路不 | 遭 they did not pick up

what was dropped in the way.

絹而登 | to lift up the dress

and ascend.

地 | 地方 [easy] as picking up a

straw.

翠路 | to clean up the green

grass, and tread the verdure,
as when worshiping the tombs.

什 | From man and ten; used for 甚

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.

其實什 | 什 the real

[proportion paid] was a title.

什 | what? this syllable has a

wide signification, and is much
used after a negative like not at
all, none of, not so; as 什

正經話 not at all the cor-rect thing in talking.

收買 | 物 we buy up any odds

and ends.

算 | 須東西 who is that fel-

low? what can that thing do?

篇 | verses of ten lines; books,

writings.

炒 | 件 to roast fowl giblets.

犯 | 不犯了 須罪 I have done

no wrong.

長 | the corporal over a deceny, a
decrion.
失, composed of 手 hand and 乙 curved combined.

[SHIH.]

1. lost by mislaying; dropped and lost it.
2. driven from their homes.
3. lost the proper time for instruction.
4. the wise man does not mistake his words, nor use the wrong man for his purpose.
5. to stumble, as a horse.

實, real, solid; full, compact; true, honest, sincere; fixed, as a price; hard, as a knot; the reality, the result; effects; fruits, or facts of a thing; fruit of plants, harder and smaller than 莫 fleshy fruit; verify, in fact; to fill, to cram; to put inside, though not implying filled; to be really; positively, exactly; is; the worked factor in a sum, as the multiplicant or dividend; in rhetoric, a thesis, an argument.

名, name, reputation is the guest of real merit.

濁, limpid clear water, like the River King in Shensi.

正, a sincere mind.

路, to flourish, to abound; to color up, to flush; a carnation color.

召集, Shih, the duke of Chou, b. c. 1110; he was also called 齊, Prince Shih, and was Grand Protector to King Ching.

从, from great and two hundred.

蟹, from insect and to forgive.

毒, poisonous insect, applied to the scorpion.

䇼, a virulent poison, malignant.

蔽, stung, bitten.

蔽, the scorpion stung me.

蔽, poisonous; oppressive, as bad laws.

蔽, a rain cloak, called 福 made of leaves.
To know by learning; to recognize, to distinguish; knowledge; a mental power or emotion, in which sense Buddhists use it for consciousness; to be aware of; acquainted with; versed in; expert; an acquaintance.

Not I neither understand nor know — the reason of the thing.

To be intimate with.

A connoisseur of things.

An old acquaintance.

He does not know a character as easy as this.

Intimate with.

Polite, easy in his manners.

I do not know whether it is so or not.

A Buddhist term for the six vicaimas or mental functions, of which thought (manas) is the last.

Of varied and great information.

As if I recognized him, like a swallow which has returned in the spring.

To remember; to keep in mind.

At the third cup you lose your recollection.

Adhesive clay.

To mold in clay.

To feel one's way with a stick.

A leather sheath for a sword.

A scabbard for a knife.

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.

A quiver.

An ice-house.

Of the Imperial clan.

When his house was in its prime.

You have reached the hall but not the chamber; you have yet something to learn.

He was gathered to his abode; i.e. buried.

My late wife; also attendants; females in a house.

The 13th zodiacal constellation of the stars Markab α and Sh eet β in Pegasus; it is also the name of Raivata, a celebrated Buddhist leader.

A grayish yellow animal found in hilly places, which burrows, and is destructive to the grain; it has a bushy tail which furnishes hair for pencils; it occurs in the northern and western provinces, and from the description seems to be the long tailed marmot, akin to the loir of Italy.

A hard, coarse-grained wood, fit for axles and lances.

A species of hawthorn or Cr atagnus, found in the midland provinces.
SHING.

Old sounds, shing and shing. In Canton, shing and sheng; — in Swatow, sung and jin; — in Fuhchau, sing and jing; — in Shanghai, sing and sang; — in Chiifu, shing.

升

The original form is like that of a peak, both representing two things in a measure; interchanged with the next.

A Chinese measure of ten 合 and nearly equal to the English pint, or to 1.031 litre; it is the most common retail measure, and was once made to hold a catty of rice; to complete or bring about; a skien of 80 threads; the 46th diagram, denoting advancement; to advance, as by its own power; to rise, as in office; to accumulate.

— 米 a pint of rice.
— 米已定 the good or bad luck of it is already fixed.
— 难 to go up the steps.
— 退 to ascend to the distant place, — i.e. heaven.
— 堂 to enter court, to sit on the bench; in the outer hall.

筆 a pencil-cup.

男女無辨則亂 if the sexes are not kept apart, incests will arise.

In Cantonese. The thill of a sedan; a bamboo carrying-pole; to slap with the hand.

飛把掌 slapped him several times.

竹 a bamboo pole.

From mawnd and to ascend; used with the last.

陞 To ascend, as stairs; to advance, to go up to; to rise, as in office.

官 promoted in rank.

啓 open it in your hall; — written on a letter.

指日高 may you soon be promoted to a high post.

炮 to fire a salute. (Cantonese.)

階 to get into a sedan.

降 promotion and degradation.

昇

To ascend, as the sun does; the sun in the zenith; tranquil, peaceful.

紅日東 the ruddy sun rises in the east.

平 盛世 a tranquil and plentiful age.

From strength and a phonetic.

勝 Adequate to; to bear, to sustain, and usually preceded by a negative; worthy of; to elevate, to raise.

不 the highest degree of.

不可言 it cannot all be told, it is beyond description.

任 inadequate to the post.

苦不言 words cannot describe my sorrows.

詭異 what inexpressibly strange talk!

Read shing'. To conquer, to get the victory; to excel, superior; best, excellent; to add.

花一日 the seventh day of the first moon, or 人日 man-day, when a flowery head-dress used to be worn.

打仗 to win a battle.

好 to love to be first, Diotrephian.

得 a victorious, conquering.

意 your fine thoughts; — a polite phrase.

不分負 neither had the victory.

過 a superior to others.

同心方一受 it is very well if we are of one mind.

聲

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.

一音 a sound, a noise.

一勢 powerful, influential.

平 and 水 are the even tones and the deflected tones of words.

高 and 低 a high key and low key, as in singing.

同 final sounds in talking or chanting; drawing tones.

聞 to hear a noise or rumor; to listen to your words.

聞 to report to a superior, to tell him what took place; in Buddhism, a name (gramdur) for the personal disciples of Sakyamuni, who listened to his utterances; now applied to the lowest degree of sainthood.

價 honored, in repute.

稱 to state verbally.

明此案 report clearly about this case.

名躯藉 a reputation for avarice.

先 a man, his name is enough to appal them.

發喊 call out loud to him.

響 a loud report.

此秋也 this then is the sound of autumn coming on!

數不行 [the people] will not regard his admonitions.

有 氣嗎 is there an answer? (Cantonese.)

From ear and 瑪 tinkling stones contracted; the second is a common contraction.

In Cantonese. Careful; steady, as when lifting or carrying things.

好 be very cautious, take good care.
From silk and a "frag."

A cord, string, or line, especially a builder's line; a line stretched taut; to adjust, to make right; to mark by a line; to enforce conformity to rule; to warn and restrain; to continue in succession; to praise.

1 子 or 一 a string.

2 1 a line to go by; up to the mark.

3 擔成 a marking-line.

4 一個 a continuous line of descendants.

5 ー a marking-line.

6 彼祖武 to continue (or initiate) an ancestor's valor.

7 ー to mark faults or shortcomings.

Used with the preceding.

To carefully guard against, is ー referring to infraction of laws or rules; beware of.

A river in the state Ts'i, a branch of the Ta-tsing River in Shantung.

Read 鞠. A town in the northwest of Honan, 池县 a district on part of the River Loh.

From 入 to enter over exceeding, here referring to military rules; it resembles sheng 乘 a shaft.

1 乘 to ride, as in a chariot; to mount; to avail one's self of, to take advantage of, to seize the right time; to put in order; to drive; in ad interim, to sum up, to multiply; to direct; to calculate.

2 會 to improve the moment.

3 機會 or ー 無備 to seize the opportunity; to catch him unprepared.

4 風 綿 light the fire when the wind is fair.

5 能 to take a wife.

法 rules for multiplication.

雲上天 to ride on a cloud to heaven.

臘 月 1 除 years and months to come and go; time runs on.

不如 ー 動ing nothing like using your advantage.

Read shing. A span; a team of four horses; a classifier of vehicles or sedans, and also of machines having wheels, as a loom, a railroad car, a mill; a Buddhist term for the different means of salvation, or getting across sansara to nirvana.

一 車 one cart.

發 ー 矢 to shoot four arrows.

家 ー a family carriage.

至 ー he has attained the highest position.

大 ー the third degree of sainthood (nauta-yane) that of Buddhastwa; such a one, like a great conveyance, can transport himself and all mankind to nirvana.

限 ー only a little is left.

下 ー 多少 how much is left?

一 ー 二 one half remains.

家産業 the family property left to me.

貧 remnants of goods, driblets.

外 to put aside out of.

寒茶 ー 食 what is left after a meal.

寧 ー 莫要 better to have an overplus than to want; — waste not, want not.

从 a cover contracted and complete; also read shùng.

A dish for holding rice or other cooked food.

Also read cšāng.

To geld a stallion.

攻特 謬之 to operate on the stallion is called to geld him.

A district in Shao-hing in Chekiang, lying southwest of Ningpo; a noted hill in the same region.

From vessel and complete; q.d. a dish full of grain ready.

full, abundant, plenteous; heaped up, exuberant; in perfect condition, flourishing, prosperous; a term of praise, superlative, excellent, fine.

處 your dwelling-place.

惠 your great favor.

世 a prosperous time.

事 a generous action, a fine affair.

京 the affluent capital, i.e. Mukten in Manchuria; applied also to the province.

越說越 the more they talk the more they have to say.

生氣方 just in the bloom of life.

德 staunch virtue.

and terms are opposites, thriving, declining; — robust, failing.

名難副 it is hard to match his fame.

大 very great.

氣 ー 言宜 he has a strong voice and speaks rightly.

衆 very numerous, prolific.

Read čšāng. A cup, a vase for millet, once used in worship; a vessel full; to receive, as into a vessel; to deposit; to contain; contained in; heaped, as grain; to be complete; arrayed, in full costume.

不 seize it will not hold all.
The brightness of the sun; light, splendor; glorious sunlight.

The raised paths between different patches of grain in a large field, available for walking.

A kind of fuzig or harpoon.

A great spear, eighteen feet, such as Chang Ti wielded.
To smear, to daub.

A bird likened to a mallard, with fine plumage and red eyes; it is regarded as a felicitous bird.

The young chicks of this phoenix mallard are so called by some, but it may denote a beautiful species of teal. (Ames.)

From hand and cord; it was also written sho, but that being read sho, the radical hand was added.

To feel for with the hand; to pull out, to select, to take; to experiment upon; to seek out or solve.

Old sounds, sho, zho, shin, shot, shiut, and shot. In Canton, shn and sho; — in Seaton, su, chü, ch'in, and si; — in Amoy, su, så, tsu, ch'en, and ju; — in Fuhchau, sō, chü, chfü, su, snu, sō, sunk, saa, sii, and fü; —
in Shanghi, su, så, tsu, and tai; — in Ch'i. shō.

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.

One book, one volume.

One set.

To write a petition.

A library, an office.

A book-cover of cloth.

An engagement for a tutor.

A bill of divorce.

Money for school-books.

A school-house.

A book-store.

A scholastic, pedantic mind.

One letter.

Dispatches on service.

A scholar.

A literary family.

A writing-pencil.

The Four Books.

A clerk in a yamna who writes petitions, copies edicts, &c.

A boy who dusts a library.

Written with my own hand.

A pedantic scholar.

Custom-house clerks.

The running hand.

The square characters.

To learn books.

In the Board.

His mind is full of classic lore, and his manners show his parts.

To inform by letter.

The clerk in a prefect's office who prepares documents.

A cricket, especially the house-cricket.

The cricket lives in the wall.

Name of a tree.

Long and beautiful arms; small and tapering.

The fells are long and slender.

Also read chiu.

To unroll; to give.

To spread out, as a roll; large, spacious, as a house; free and easy.

Easy, in good health, happy; to give in to.

To examine it.

Doing anything leisurely and orderly; well done.

To give room, enough and to spare.

In good spirits, cheerful.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>適 pleasant spoken, in good humor.</td>
<td>委 to send in the tribute; officers who superintend its reception.</td>
<td>读 shu’ To state to a superior; to discuss, to lay before; a statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>卷 自 如 I shall act as I please about it.</td>
<td>服 to confess willingly, as a prisoner without torturing.</td>
<td>一 a memorial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>未免太 服 really much too uncomfortable.</td>
<td>罪 to exhaust.</td>
<td>爨君 annual statement to the god of the Furnace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>想 a clue.</td>
<td>A kind of rug or mattress for sleeping, or kneeling in worship; woven of horse and other hair.</td>
<td>一 a clear report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伸一个懶 he stretched out once at full length.</td>
<td>鄭 An old name for Hia-t'ai hien 夏津縣 in the northwestern part of Shantung; it reached then into Chihli.</td>
<td>抗 直譯 an urgent memorial and direct remonstrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安 wholly at ease.</td>
<td>纏 From 正 piece and 朊 streams or 船 a shof; sometimes used for the next two.</td>
<td>荞 A general term for edible greens and vegetables in 菜 including pulse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>圓 a small state in the present Lin-ch'ing hien 柳城縣 in the north of Kwangsi.</td>
<td>疏 疏 Open, wide apart, coarse; distant in space, time, or relationship; sundered, widened; sleezy; remiss, free, lax, careless; to make passable; pervious; to divide, to partition off; to part with; to cut or carve open work; to discard; to spread or enlarge; to manage; a correlative of 親 distant and near, as relatives.</td>
<td>獼 獊 A coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蓋 a wild duck, one that goes where it likes.</td>
<td>復 From 束 carrage and to assent; presents were sent up in a cart.</td>
<td>頭 or 髮 to dress the hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>交 Interchanged with the last.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>一 or 一 子 a comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>約 to help one in sickness or in need.</td>
<td>交 to skirt or flap of a garment in ancient times.</td>
<td>齒 teeth of the comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼓 to pay taxes.</td>
<td>襯 to help one in sickness or in need.</td>
<td>狗 to dress up, said of women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橋 to lose money.</td>
<td>袋 to help one in sickness or in need.</td>
<td>無 骨 a trunk containing a paper toilette to burn for the dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打 to get a thrashing.</td>
<td>打 轀 if he loses he will throw you, and want the wager if he wins.</td>
<td>分 to send a comb to put in the coffin of a deceased fiancée. (Cantonese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>換 to subscribe to government.</td>
<td>賭 to bet; what will you bet?</td>
<td>無 掌 a toilette table furnished for a bride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絡 絡 A coarse kind of grasscloth or linen formerly made, mixed with hempen threads; a variety of sackcloth.</td>
<td>防範 remiss about the rules, heedless of the stipulations.</td>
<td>納 納 A coarse-toothed and single comb; to comb.</td>
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<td>造 林 trees in autumn when half stripped of foliage.</td>
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SHU.

From plants and all or court; the second is the usual form; the first is also read 『shu』.

A term for plants with tubers; a tuber, a bulbous root; the Chinese yam 山藥 (Dioscorea batatas), cultivated in central China.

1 黃  a whitish tuber, probably the common yam.
1 仔 or 荷蘭  Irish potatoes.
1 紅  or 白  or 番  sweet potatoes.
1 大  or 勒  the yam (Dioscorea sativa).
1 粉  sweet-potato flour.

SHU.

A small ancient silver coin; an old weight like a scruple, equal to 100 grains of millet (some authors rate it at 105) and the 24th part of a tael; blunt, dull; farthings, coppers; tritises.

To strain or decant liquids, to pour out; to take out; to exclude; to state freely, to lay open one's mind.

From sun and this; not the same as 薦, a rice mortar.

Summer's heat; hot weather; heat of the sun.

天時炎熱 sultry weather.

天時冷 from cold and heat succeed each other.

The original form is intended to represent the head, teeth, tail, and legs of a rat; it is the 202d radical of characters relating to the Rodentia; used for the next.

A. rat, including the mouse, weasel, squirrel, &c.; timorous; thieving; skulking, lurking; mean, rascally; brooding over, mournful.

老 a rat, the black rat; a southern term.

the bamboo rat. (Rizomys sinusens)

field or meadow mouse.

or 灰 a squirrel.

an ermine.

a mole.

a bat; the flying squirrel.

SHU.

From grain and rain contracted, as it is sown when the rains come; it is the 202d radical of characters relating to millet and pasting.

The paniced millet (Milum napicranum or Pannicum milicicenum) when growing; the grain is called 小麥 little wheat and 黃米 yellow rice; some varieties are glutinous; this word in ancient times probably denoted the sorghum.

A preparation of millet also called 『tsung』, 穩 made from the variety called 老黃米 on the 5th day of the 5th moon.

spoiled millet.

peck or 『shu』 millet.

米, 『shu』 millet, a variety of sorghum with a clumpy head; the grain is used for spirits; but the 玉蜀  is Indian corn or maize.
SHU.

The sow-bng or slider, the
sh (Oniscus and Porcellio),
known as 地 in ground
loose, and 地 in ground
chicken.

數 shu

From 交 a top and 一 frequent.
To enumerate; to count;
to deal out; to find out the
number; to blame; to reca-
pitate, to discriminate; an
art, as of numbers.

| 高多 how many do you
| 你 reckon?
| 錯 you have reckoned wrong.
再 一 I reckon it up again.
歴歴可 I can enumerate the
whole number.
| 住之之 to order the officers
| to reprimand you.
| 不着人 he is not to be reck-
| oned with you.
奕之為小 也 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.
往來行必名之 even the
words of wayfarers can be dis-
criminated by the mind.

Read shu'. An account, a bill;
a number; a list; several, a few;
a lot, destiny, fate; a classifier.
不年 not many years.
日 some days.
次 several times.
尾 final balance of an account.
分 a dividend, a share.
對 to compare accounts.
記 or 上 | put it to my ac-
計 to count.
打 | or算 | to reckon accounts.
無 | innumerable; the Buddhists
use it for countless (used as a
representing it by 1 with 17,
數bers after it.

收 to collect accounts.
清 1 to clear off an account.
目糊塗 the accounts are con-
fused.
天 | or 彽 | destiny.
在 | 難逃 you cannot easily
escape your fate.
定 | it is determined before-
hand; it is a destined thing.
十 |個 ten and over.
充 | 充 one only fit to fill up a
poor stick of a fellow.

Read shu'. Close; as 令 a
fine net.

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 一條 one tree.
| 頭 or 一樁 a stump.
| 脂 resin or gum of trees.
| 林 a grove or forest.
| 枯 | dwarfed trees.
| 接 | or | graft trees.
| 塞門 to build a screen wall
before the door.
| 屏 to put up a screen.
| 大風 high trees invite the
wind; rich people attract friends.
| 禽 | rime, frozen hoar-frost.
| 德 to establish one's virtue,
to make a reputation.

數 From 船 vessel or 立 to stand
and 賢 virtuous contracted; the
second form is most in use,
and resembles skien Stable.
A vessel on its base; to
erect, to set up; to stand
upright; to establish, to render
sure; upright, well-principled;
chaste; perpendicular, lengthwise;
a page, an attendant, a low officer;
short jerkins worn by servants.
| 航 to plant a flag-staff.
| 立 to stand up; to raise; to
establish, as a name.
| 嫌 a slave girl.
| 子 a servant, a waiting-lad.
| 側 a mean fellow.
| 收 | a herdsboy.
| 自救倒 | he pulled up and
overthrew the tree.
| 横 | 這樣 either way will
do; it comes to the same thing.

壁 From land and wilderness.
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.

戊 From 戈 spear and 人 man; not
to be confounded with 窠, 戊,
To guard the frontiers; exiled
to a frontier post.
| 卒 soldiers on guard there.
| 遠 | sent to the frontier.
| 遠開 a frontier customs' post.
| 所 a garrison.
| 遠 the frontier.
From heart and according to; it is somewhat like

- 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.

| 恕 | indulgent to others' faults.
| 我不 | excise me for not longer waiting on you.
| 怪 | don't think it strange, don't be angry.

宽 | loyal and humane.

己 | a concubine's son; who says | 母 for his mother.

室 | a concubine.

無 | most probably it is correct.

物 | all things, every kind.

命 | [when the] people of Yin had received their orders, they vigorously did them.

民 | the masses, the people.

吉士 | a Hanlin graduate.

多 | very many.

入 | a commoner; ordinary people; several classes.

In Cantonese, also written 嘔.

A place, a spot; there, at; and usually used after nouns.

草 | there; 尼 | here.

 Según | he is here.

From shelter over effulent 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 this wise, it may be, probably; an adjective of number, placed before the noun; fat and sleek; a concubine.

| 種 | or | 手 | or | 幾 | not far from, almost, probably.
| 言 | a concubine's son; who says | 母 for his mother.

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From net and that; q. d. all in a net; to be distinguished from 晨 heat.

A public court, an office, a tribunal; to place, to appoint to an office; acting, in the place of; temporary, as an officer.

督 | or 面 | a court or yamun; a consulate.

任 | an acting officer.

理 | to manage, to oversee.

寓 | in court.

木 | in the office of the Hanlin Academy.

秋差 | the acting minister; a charge d'affaires.

稿 | Garments made of camel or yak's hair, coarse and thin; worn by peasants.

| 稿 |不完 their coarse clothes were far from being whole.

偃 | To stand; to be erect, like a tree.

Stu' | 之行' to act boyishly, to behave heedlessly.

Read 了. Fatigued, tired out.

偃 | 下垂 hanging the head and nodding, as from fatigue.

From 行 to go and 行 a spring.

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.

法 | or 狡 | magical rules.

士 | a conjurer.

必 | a design, plan; notions.

同 | similar doctrine, same craft.

四 | the four elegant accomplishments, viz., poetry, composition, ceremony, and music.

家 | a trickster; people who practice sleight of hand.

邑 | an ancient division of a thousand families.

技 | legerdemain.

經 | 考 to diffuse abroad good principles.

劍 | sword magic.

Read sin' and used for 旗.

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 "Serissa fruticosa," which is a a species of herbaceous shrubs. It is the root of the "Serissa fruticosa," which produces pendulous tubers; some refer to it as an Acorus, others regard it as allied to the turmeric or Curcuma.

茂.

Similar to the next; the form is intended to represent growing grain.

茂.

A glutinous grain; a medicinal, bitter vegetable like an artichoke, the Atractylodes lancea, rubra, and other species; in the root of the plant the root is fragrant; the root is a bitter medicine, and the stalk is used; both of them resemble patchouli in smell.

林.

A sort of millet (Milium), whose glutinous seeds serve to make spirits; in former times this term denoted a variety of the glutinous rice which was used by distillers.

丹.

dark red millet.

蔗.

sorghum or do ora stalks, used for fuel and many other purposes.

玉.

to near the Great Wall, is a term for maize after it is shelled.

沭.

A river in the southern part of Shantung.

沭.

From to go and a sprout.

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 research and what he said.

古.

to tell old legends.

而不作.

he made it known, but he did not invent it.

修.

to revise a work.

之.

to relate another's words.

著.

to make known abroad.

說.

to tell what one has heard, as news.

不.

to contrary, as to reason.

束.

From wood and mouth, meaning to inclose; it closely resembles a thorn.

束.

To bind many things together; to tie in a bundle, as faggots; to restrain, to coerce; a sheaf, a bundle; a classifier of such things as bound.

一.

once denoted 5 pieces of cloth, 50 strips, or 10 strips of meat.

白華.

of the white rush are bound with the white grass.

稻.

a teacher's wages.

管.

to restrain those under one's hand.

手.

with tied hands waiting for death; — i.e. no resource, nothing further can be done.

縛.

to cord up.

柴.

to a faggot of firewood.

嚴.

to closely restrain, as by explicit directions.

不.

never let down your self-respect.

裝.

to pack up and return south (or home).

陳.

The second of these characters is sometimes read "shui" to cough; the third is unusual.

抽.

to suck in; to smoke; to draw in the breath; to draw air into lungs, to inhale; to absorb.

鼻.

to snivel, to sniff.

時.

to whimper.

親.

it imbibes the moisture.

口.

to hold water in the mouth.

孩子.

the babe sucks the breast.

酒.

poured out a generous cup, and they all drank around.

椒.

From hand added to an older form of it.

椒.

to collect, to hoard; a father's younger brother, an uncle of the same surname; a respectful term for older persons or strangers; a squire.

大.

the senior of the younger uncles.

公.

a father's uncle; also, a husband's uncle.

小.

a husband's younger brother.

父.

my uncle; used in letters.

姪.

uncles and nephews; a father's relatives.

老.

my father's old friend.

季.

a time of general decadence; times of decay.

家.

my uncle, speaking of him.

台.

a family friend.

握.

O Sir, O Sir.

椒.

From man and uncle; it is also used as a synonym of "niu," a term for free.

椒.

to begin, to do, to act; good, fine; to repair.

椒.

to commence, as agricultural labors.

椒.

我的 great hopes are after all quite frustrated.

椒.

Clear, limpid; virtuous, uncorrupted, correct, mostly applied to females; skilled in; fine, said of a banner.

椒.

a skilled, accomplished lady; the first is the title of wives of the third rank of officials.

椒.

female virtue.

椒.

genial, balmy, mild.

椒.

heedful, careful, honorable.

椒.

charming, gentle.

椒.

as he was as skilled at questioning as Kao-yao.

椒.

[the king gave] a fine flag with its feathery pennons.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHUH.</th>
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<th>SHUH.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**思之 **</td>
<td><strong>矣</strong></td>
<td><strong>to think a matter over fully.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>路歸</strong></td>
<td><strong>來</strong></td>
<td><strong>shall return the way I came.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>相</strong></td>
<td><strong>intimate with each other.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>書早已讀</strong></td>
<td><strong>a finished scholar.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>書平無滅</strong></td>
<td><strong>looked at it a long time but could not make it out.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>書勿</strong></td>
<td><strong>your lesson is not well learned; a teacher's reprimand.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>何愁不</strong></td>
<td><strong>what fear have you of not succeeding (or learning?)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>編</strong></td>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>家</strong></td>
<td><strong>a family school.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>師</strong></td>
<td><strong>a private tutor.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>門</strong></td>
<td><strong>an ancient porch room.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>縮</strong></td>
<td><strong>From silk and to lodge.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>東</strong></td>
<td><strong>to confuse, to disorder; to retract, to draw in, the opposite of 仲</strong></td>
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<td><strong>退</strong></td>
<td><strong>to retreat, as an army; to draw back, as a snail's eyes.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>手</strong></td>
<td><strong>to pull in the hand; to decline to aid in an affair.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>成一園</strong></td>
<td><strong>to cuddle up in a heap; to keep close.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>短</strong></td>
<td><strong>to shrink up.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>飲</strong></td>
<td><strong>to strain spirits.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>縫</strong></td>
<td><strong>[the ancient cap had] a straight seam in front.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>尖</strong></td>
<td><strong>a peaked mouth and shrunk cheeks; lean.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>嘗</strong></td>
<td><strong>I would shorten the distance so as to express to you my affections.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>版</strong></td>
<td><strong>the wall-boards were bound tight to hold the earth, as in beating a wall.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **局** | **confined, in close or narrow quarters.** |
| **自反而** | **I examine my own heart and find it upright.** |
| **蹋** | **To shuffle along, to walk with short steps; to walk carefully, as in a narrow way.** |
| **足** | **to walk and see where one steps.** |
| **蜀** | **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.** |
| **鹿** | **a striped horse, and probably refers to the zebra, of which one may have been seen.** |
| **巴** | **the province of Sz'ch'uen.** |
| **蛹** | **The caterpillar of the sphynx moth, green, and large as the finger; it feeds on the mallows, and another kind on the filbert. (Torreyia.)** |
| **蠶** | **a worm found on the mulberry; the chrysalis is collected for medicine.** |
| **屬** | **From属 to order.** |
| **屬** | **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.** |
SHUI.

虫 | 子 | 于 | 垣 | 耳 | may be behind
旁 | 聲 | 聲 | by | the wall — to overhear.
親 | 父 | 然 | 旋 | relatives of every
gl | 下 | 然 | grade.
下 | 然 | 然 | itza at one's order, un-
| | 聽 | derlings.
在 | 然 | 相 | 然 | intimate, as friends.
| | 然 | 然 | to act either way is
difficult.
事 | 然 | 事 | 然 | to act either way is
difficult.
草 | 然 | 草 | 然 | it is a sort of plant.
| | 然 | 然 | it belongs to the
district.
| | 然 | 然 | a subaltern, a lower officer.
| | 然 | 然 | feudalities, dependent coun-
ties; colonies.
誰 | 誰 | 誰 | 誰 | who orders you?
| | 誰 | 誰 | he has long practiced
horse riding and archery.
事 | 然 | 事 | 然 | have the direction of every-
thing which should be done.
正 | 聲 | 正 | 聲 | to dictate and write.
陰 | 然 | 隱 | 隱 | it is hidden, as a disease.
言 | 声 | 言 | 声 | it also seems both
just and legal.
三 | 然 | 三 | 三 | the twelve animals
of the twelve branches.
自 | 聲 | 自 | 聲 | really is, truly so.

SHUI.

甚 | 然 | 甚 | 然 | what [animal] do
you belong to? — referring to
the animal which sways the
year of birth.
客 | 然 | 客 | 然 | guests, visitors.

贖, $shu$.
From property and to sell.
To give security, to give a
pledge for; a pledge to
ransom, to redeem; to
commute punishment for a fine; to
atone for delinquency or failure by
subsequent merit.
回 | 然 | 回 | 然 | redeemed out of
pawn.
將 | 然 | 將 | 然 | atoned for his guilt
by good actions.
收 | 然 | 收 | 然 | to redeem the pledge.
罪 | 然 | 罪 | 然 | to commute a punishment,
to give satisfaction for a crime;
to redeem from sin.
百 | 然 | 百 | 然 | a hundred persons
would not ransom him.
身 | 然 | 身 | 然 | to ransom one's self.

癯, $hün$.
A dark ground with blue
spots on it, mottled or striped.

SHUI.

From $shui$ which and $shui$ dog or
火 $shui$; the first is correct,
the second most common.
Hastily, quickly, as a dog
running off; a change.
| 然 | 然 | 然 | 然 | suddenly.
| 然 | 然 | 然 | 然 | suddenly disappeared.

圍, $tshu$.
From dress and alone or to sell;
also read $tshu$.
A tunic or frock reaching to
the knees called $tshu$ 1, such
as loose women anciently
wore; also, short clothes.

讀, $tshu$.
To pack the baskets
and put up the bows.

鶴, $shun$.
A red billed bird, resembling
a crow or crow; also
another bird of this class with
a yellow body and red legs.

鶴, $shun$.
a water bird, whose
description alludes it to a
rail, or the stil-plower.

SHUI.

Oft sounds, $shui$, ship, ship, and $shui$.
In Canton, $shui$ and $sui$; — in $sweat$ $sui$, $shui$, and $sue$; —
in $fukien$, $shui$, $sui$, $swe$, and $shwi$; — in $shanghai$, $swe$, $sue$, and $sz$; — in $chifin$, $swe$.

不知 | 然 | 不知 | 然 | I don't know
whose son he is.
想 | 然 | 想 | 然 | who would have
thought it?
不知 | 然 | 不知 | 然 | who does n't know it?
不 | 然 | 不 | 然 | any body can do it.
阿 | 然 | 阿 | 然 | who is, there?
當 | 然 | 當 | 然 | if the
王子 $shui$ me $shui$ 1, if the
prince of $tsi$ does not employ
me in this time, who is there
he will call to serve him?

鰓, $shai$.
The buttocks, or their bone
the $os$ $screum$; an ancient
mound at $lees$ in the
southwest of $shans$, in the
present $yung-ho$ hien 永和縣
near the Yellow River, where was
erected a temple to $heo-tsing$ or
Ceres, on an enormous tumulus,
whose shape was likened to the
nates, and so called.

水, $shui$.
The original form represents
three ripples or currents flowing;
it is the 86th radical of characters
relating to uses of water and
names of streams.

Water, the first of the five
elements; a fluid; clear, limpid;
aquatic; a stream; a tide; a pas-
sage, a trip from one place to
another; an inundation; dangers
by flood; trivial, common, as
water; unstable, gentle, easy;
among geomancers, all low land,
because water rules such places, as
the dragon does all high places; discount on coin or bullion; to wet, to soak.

一滴 | or | 零 | a drop of water.

1 涨 | or | 大 | the tide is flood.

1 退 | or | 京 | ebb tide.

顺 | fair tide, and 逆 | head tide or current.

夫 | a water-carrier.

投 | to throw or jump overboard.

舱 | freight or passage money.

手 | or | 手人 | a sailor.

失 | lost at sea; drowned.

d 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.

十一 | 路 | a ten days' passage.

推人下 | pushed a man into the water; — to involve another in ruin.

车 | an irrigating water-wheel; a water cart; a fire-engine.

开 | to boil water. (Pekingese.)

To weaken tea by adding water. (Cantonese.)

红 | a light red.

长船高 | as the water increases the boat rises; — good prices bring good profits.

火无情 | water and fire have no sympathy.

性杨花 | a water disposition and aspen flower; — unstable and specious.

一 | 二 | they are all alike; 頭 | and | first and second rate, the best kind and inferior.

送 | 禮 | to send a present of eatables.

嘴 | 愛 | gabbling lips will always let out secrets.

| 舖 | aquatic tribes, as fish, seafood, or molusks.

| 菜 | vegetables that need watering, as greens, melons, &c.

星或 | the planet Mercury.

陨石出 | when the water falls the stones appear; — murder will out.

逝 | [gone like] the passing water.

你会 | 何 | do you know how to swim?

守 | [the boat was] detained by the [high or low] water.

一身 | I am wet through and through.

横 | cross-wise waters, — one name for rivers and canals which intersect the country.

瑞 | From gem and source of.

| 瑞 | 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.

| 祥 | auspicious influences — of the emperor.

班 | 子 | 分 | distribute the signets to all the princes.

国 | Sweden.

睡 | From eye and hanging down.

| 眠 | to nod or doze in one's chair; to sleep.

| 睡 | he is asleep.

打破 | to nod in sleep.

| 入 | eye | he is going to sleep.

| 柱 | a lounging chair.

想 | or | 眼 | very sleepy.

| 竭 | I can't get asleep.

| 睡 | 打 | death | he sleeps like a log.

| 醒 | to awaken.

税 | shu't | to talk in sleep.

| 税 | 香 | his sleep was sweet unto him.

| 税 | or | 税 | deep sound sleep.

| 草 | 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.

纳 | to pay taxes or excise.

收 | to receive taxes.

税 | to lose revenue by smuggling.

| 税 | 局子 | a custom-house.

| 税 | the stated or legal revenue of a place.

| 税 | a point or station where duties are levied.

| 税 | to put up the carriage, as at an inn.

| 税 | the custom-house business, under a | 務 | or collector of customs.

税 | 數 | to get a diminished revenue.

读 | tai' | To dress in mourning on hearing the death of a brother at a distance; to change the dress.

黑 | shu't | a napkin, a handkerchief.

| 視 | a napkin.

| 視 | 眼 | I do not interfere with my handkerchief.

生女則設 | 于 | 門 | right when a girl was born a napkin was put on the right side of the gate; hence 設 | is a woman's birthday, as 懦弧 | is a man's.
SHUN.

Old sounds, shen, shen, don, zhun, and dun. In Canton, shun and yun; in Swatow, sin, sin, and dun; in Amoy, sin, tan, and clun; in Fuhchou, sung and sing; in Shanghai, zang, sang, and tsang; in Chefoo, tsun and swun.

From mouth or flesh and how; the first, though most common, is least correct, and is defined to be afraid.

The lips.
1. ruby lips.
2. to spend lips and tongue; - loquacious.
3. protruding, open lips.
4. if the lips are lost, the teeth will feel cold; - if the outlying states are taken, I am in danger.
5. states that mutually depend on each other.
6. or mouth; a hare-lip.
7. to rouge the lips.

From water and lip.
The margin of a stream, a steep bank; a brink, the slope of a bank.
1. a sea-beach.

From water and to enjoy; this character, being the personal name of the present Emperor, has been altered to the second form, which alone the people use.
1. pure, limpid; unmixed; genuine, honest; to cleanse, to wash; to sprinkle; saltish land; a double banked war-chariot.
2. rippling, flowing on.
3. the manners and customs are courteous and pure.
4. saltish barren earth.
5. honest and frugal villagers.
6. clear.
7. rich, fertile, as land.
8. an old name of Nan-ning fu in the south of Kwangsi.
9. a pure and chaste heart.

From spirits and to enjoy; interchanged with the last and next; the second form is rarely used.
1. 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.
2. careful, observant of the thing in hand.
3. kind and placable.
4. good wine.
5. rich wine.
6. let your mind rest in proper objects, and the affairs of government will be pure.

Pure silk; unspotted, unmixed; fine, best; simple, guileless, whole, sincere; - as the context indicates; to be decided; determinately; an old measure of 15 cubits, like a rod.
1. not, uniform in color; a single purpose in view, earnest-minded.
2. gentle, tractable, as a dog.
3. a first rate man.
4. the nature of the ground was pure sand.
5. without any failing, said of character.
6. simple, honest.
7. unsotted, as a sacrificial victim.
8. thoroughly learned.
9. pure or solid copper; it is all brass, not an outside plate.
10. perfectly loyal.

Read 'chun. The subedge or edge of a dress or hat, made of a different color.

From fire and enjoyable.
1. bright, fiery, blazing; the color or glory of fire.
2. the blaze of a rearing fire.

Read tan. To scorched a tortoise-shell for divination; obscure.

Read iun. A succession of; full, abundant.

The war chariots rolled on their thundering way.

A quail, thought to be transformed from the frog.
1. poor clothes with many patches; - referring to the quail's shabby tail.
2. quails hanging up dead.
3. quails are faithful to their mates.
4. an old district in the north of Shensi.

A water vegetable of the gentian family, the whose slippery and tender stalks are eaten in Kiangan in the summer; it is a marsh-flower (Linnanthemum), and is also called 水蓼 water mallow, and 金丝荷葉 gold thread lily-leaf; another plant, of which 馬蹄草 horse-hoof grass is a synonym, seems to be a species of edible sedge or Scirpus.

From ox and an old word for who; also read jun.
1. seven ancient cubits high, yellow, and having black lips.
2. ninety great oxen.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>森</th>
<th>From wood and shield; also read jin' and tsan, and used with the primitive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>雲</td>
<td>The beam of a railing, which supports the bars; a baluster; a parapet, a defense; a light shield used by mummers; to develop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>熊</td>
<td>1 a railing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>引</td>
<td>萬物華美萌生 [this principle] animates and draws out all things into beautiful forms and groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>徑</td>
<td>To feel, to rub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顺</td>
<td>From head and stream flowing from it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHUN**

- 木 fair title.
- 骨 風旗 the flag follows the wind; met. docile.
- 路 by the way, doing it if convenient.
- 父 and 逆 are opposites, direct and inverse; fair and foul; mild and hard.
- 筆寫 to write off for another.
- 按 亦 let it go, such is the luck, I can't help it.
- 口 or 有着嘴兒說 to speak heedlessly, to babble; to let out.
- 文理不 a harsh style.
- 滑 enticing, winning.
- 維 to return to obedience.
- 事 a nice thing, it happens at a good time.
- 子理不 not accordant with reason.
- 河下 all has gone to the bottom, all is lost, an entire ruin.

In Pekingese. A sort, said of people.

- 子 they are just alike.

**SHUNG**

- 萬' 森' Used with the last.
- 森' 萬' Name of the last.

From eye and the transitory flower, or a decade; but the second form is not used, and the last two very seldom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>瞬</th>
<th>From wren and the transitory flower, or a decade; but the second form is not used, and the last two very seldom.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>如</td>
<td>To wink; to flash, to roll the eyes, to glance at; sparkling eyes, as a child's at seeing a dainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>工夫</td>
<td>1息 an instant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>之</td>
<td>1之間 in a twinkling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>間</td>
<td>1在 a moment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHUN**

- 眼如電 eyes glancing everywhere like the lightning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>也許</th>
<th>不而後可言射</th>
<th>if you learn it slowly, you will be able by and by to hit the target.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>目</td>
<td>這個 brillant and elegant, said of a headress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHUNG**

- 爲頜 brillant and elegant, said of a headress.

**SHUN**

- 森' 鳴' 華 | Composed of 鳴 obstinate with, tangled grass above it. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>熊</td>
<td>Thick, tangled brushwood; in epitaphs, benevolent, wise, ephemerical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帝</td>
<td>1 and 虎</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In Canton, chung; — in Swatow, cheng; — in Amoy, chiong; — in Fuhchau, chung; — in Shanghai, sung; — in Chifu, tsung.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>晉</th>
<th>From head and to pound; interchanged with its primitive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>晉</td>
<td>To pound, to ram down; to rush on; to run against; to batter on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>曼</td>
<td>燕子 he rushed on and put the spear through his throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脱之牙齒</td>
<td>脫之牙齒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>門</td>
<td>門基追 to pound on the gate violently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跌倒</td>
<td>跌倒 knocked over, as by being run upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盤盛</td>
<td>盤盛 to smash the dishes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHWAI.

The original form is supposed to represent a silken net on a handle, such as birds are snared with; it is also read shoh, and soh.

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, chwan and chw'an; in Amoy, chw'an, swan, and wan; in Fuhchow, song, swang, ch'ang and chw'ang; in Shanghai, sé and wén; in Ch'ih's, swan.

[a table]

SHWAN.

不| 数 he won't hear advice.

然| 然 suddenly, hastily; the first is used in tactics, to bring up forces in a battle to succor.

於| superficial, doing things on the spur.

以此| 为| make this the rule.

属| 有方 chiefs and subordinates, each have their places.

三| 口| three persons is the maximum or highest number.

Read luh, In mathematics, a term in a series.

Read bi? To reckon, to perform arithmetical calculations.

更| an officer who attended to the clepsydra.

SHWAN.

From hand and all; also read ts'euch; 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.

| 繩 | to fasten with a cord.
| 車 | to purchase a cart.
| 不住心 | he can't keep his mind fixed on it.
| 扣釘 | to make a noose or knot.
| 給人家 | 對兒 to stir up strife between others.
| 娃娃 | to bind a clay image to a string around the neck, which is thought to intercede for progeny.
| 住 | to strap on, as skates.

A wooden peg; a pin for suspending things; a cup or small bowl.

溝| 關 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 cross-pin or key-bar; to bolt a door.

| 門 | bar the door.
| 關 | to shut up the shop.
| 柵 | to shut the street gates.
| 暗 | a secret bolt.
| 背面插 | to influence adversely and secretly.

Also read shwan.

溝| To scour and wash out; name of a stream.

拿| to soak and rot hemp.

水| bring some water and rinse it clean.

金| to wash with gold, to gild metals.

大| 雨 it rains heavily.

雨| 安 the rain washes the outer steps.

溝| To wash; to rinse; used with the last.

溝| 馬 to scrub a horse.

溝| To repair the axles and hubs of carriages.
SHWANG.

Old sound, shung. In Canton, sōng and sōng; — in Swatow, shang and sāng; — in Amoy, song; — in Fuzhou,
song and sāng; — in Shanghai, song; — in Chi[s, swang.

霜 From rain and mutual.

Frozen dew, hoarfrost; the
goddess of hoarfrost is the
queen whose cause
it and snow to descend; rime, con-
glaved vapor; applied to powder
resembling it, as quinine or soot;
and to efflorescence, as the exu-
dation on the Benites gourd;
crystallized; stern, severe, frigid.

雪 frost and snow.

镀 the hoarfrost is on the
trees.

落 frosty, freezing.

AUTHOR'S NAME FOR UN-
yeared lamb-skin.

雪 border hoary temples; met.
growing old.

冷 frost; his orders and his
severity [are decisive] the
autumn frost.

冬 the 20th term from Oct. 21
to Nov. 8; whence is a
name for falling mulberry leaves

威 majestic, awe-inspiring.

足 as careful as stepping
on the frost.

柿 a candied persimmon.

水 a rigid adherence to
one's principles.

粉 acetate of lead.

地 nitrous efflorescence seen
on the ground in Chihli and
elsewhere; it is impure potash.

Read shuang. To kill plants
by frost; the radical 水 is some-
times added to denote this meaning.

毒 An unauthorized character,
used instead of the preceding
shuang in the name 砒 for
arsenic shale.

From woman and frost.

A widow.

孤 a lone widow.

居 to live alone, as a
widow.

A famous Bucephalus called
belonging to 郭璞 Kwoh Poh of the Tsin
dynasty about A.D. 280.

鷊 A bird whose flight indicates
the time of hoarfrost; it is
turquoise kingfisher, of
a green and blue color (Hal-
pyz synenesis); its plu-
mage is used in feather work.

鷁 a synonym for a hawk
with a crest.

雙 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.

蓋 he is unequalled, he
has no companion in the world.

親 one's parents.

層 of doubled, in folds.

刀 two swords in one sheath.

六 double sixes, i.e. dice.

生 the twins.

不論 it need not wait
till an odd or even month.

成 you'll have a mate; — it takes
two to make a quarrel.

否 it is rare to find the
duplicate of this.

口 they went along
by two hand in hand.

白 an old hoary headed
couple.

爽 From sleazy cloth and great.

To admit the light and
make cheerful; light-hearted,
cheerful; sunny, delight-
ful; grateful, healthy, vigorous,
comfortable, happy; impetuous,
liable; crisp, tender; to miss,
to in be error; to change; a defect.

快 in good spirits.

乾 dried up, not sloppy.

口 ready to promise; quick.

約 to fail in an engagement.

神 in good health.

不 perfectly right.

光 bright, resplendent.

然若 too great haste begets
errors; — the more haste the
worse speed.

德 distinguished virtue.

脆 crisp and sweet.

秋 bright autumnal weather.

日 it pleases the eye,
and gladdens the heart.

當 lightly dressed, — and
ready for work.

手 it is something he
can easily do.

繫 The strap which ties the
shoe on across the instep,
fastened from the heel.
SHWOH.

Old sound,shot. In Canton, sh0t, or, and shui;—in Swatow, s0t and s0at;—in Amoy, s0at;—in Fuhchau, s0k, yok, and s0;—in Shanghai, s0h and sii;—in Chifa, shue and s0a.

説。 From words and to exchange.

To talk, to speak; to stir up
shwo† one by conversing with him;
shui† to say, to narrate; to set forth, to discourse upon;
a promise; words, speech; sayings, doctrines; to speak for, to excuse.

話 to converse; language, speech.

解 to explain words; a comment, an explanation.

神鬼 to talk of gods and demons; to propound mysteries.

神 to blab, to divinile.

文 to explain characters, to tell their component parts.

夢話 to tell dreams; big stories.

談天地 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.

不不得 can say no more; cannot be described.

有成† it is all settled, the die is cast.

白话 to sing and tell stories.

不不了 I could not (or did not) tell it all; could not finish the account.

好 well said, thank you; often used like—You are too kind; I beg pardon.

小云 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.

SHWOH.

Old sounds, si, sei, sai, sit, and sat. In Canton, sei and sai;—in Swatow, sai, seu, si, sua, ju, and sau;—in Amoy, se, si, su, and chue;—in Fuhchau, se, chue, and sui;—in Shanghai, si;—in Chifa, shue.

西 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 Budha (Sanskrit, sukhava), the nirvana of the common people.

1人 or 1國的人 Occidentals, men from the west.

1洋人 Europeans; but in the open ports, it means only the Portuguese.

不是東他 is nothing; i.e. what use is he? met. a useless man.

老兒 a man from Shansi. (Pekingese.)

日平 the sun declines to the west.

南之 west-southwesterly.

北 northwest.

東一局 a mouth there a word; everybody must talk.

Read shui† To urge one, to influence and persuade; to halt.

遂率领 he went around and persuaded all the states—to join.

客 intriguing men, persuasive politicians.

召伯所 Chao Peh rested a while—under this tree.

子緣野 I will tarry in the country near Chu.

Read yueh, and used with 悅. Pleased; to delight in; numbers or fate.

民無彌 the people were delighted beyond measure.

亦況親止我心則 let me but meet him, and my heart will then be happy.

Read toh, and used with 脫. To take off.

驅而賜 he loosened the outer horses and gave them to him.

SI.

Old sounds, si, sei, sai, sit, and sat. In Canton, sei and sai;—in Swatow, sai, seu, si, sua, ju, and sau;—in Amoy, se, si, su, and chue;—in Fuhchau, se, chue, and sui;—in Shanghai, si;—in Chifa, shue.

西 From wood and wife or west; the first is most used; used for 木 contractors.

棲 To roost, to perch; to sojourn, to stay at; to settle down after wandering, to rest; to desist; at peace; a perch or roost; a sleeping-place.

鴉 a ben-roost.

遅 slow going; at leisure.

暫時 休 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.
 afford. 也可 〈川〉 alarmed.

Also read 洗.  a wingless insect allied to the centipede, the centipede, or millipede.

From water and first; it is also written 洗; but that form is more usually read 洗 or 洗手.

To wash the feet; to wash, to bathe; to purify; to reform; to wash out, to exterminate; to rinse; a bathing-vessel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>洗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>洗 to wash the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洗 or 洗 to bathe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洗 or 洗 or 洗 to bathe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洗 to cleanse or reform the heart.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[...]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI</th>
<th>SIANG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A fillet to confine the hair under the cap, when the hair is worn like the Lewchewans.</td>
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<tr>
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**SIANG.**

Old sounds, siang, zhang, and niang. *In Canton, siang and tsang; — in Swatow, çie, siang, and chie; — in Amoy, siang; — in Fukien, siang and ch'ing; — in Shanghai, siang and diang; — in Chi'peh, shang.*

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<tbody>
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<td>相</td>
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<tr>
<td>From eye and wood: far, according to the Yih King, there is nothing more agreeable to the eye than trees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>金</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>[he is like] the strength of gold and the beauty of a gem.</td>
<td>[he is like] the strength of gold and the beauty of a gem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>玉</td>
<td>玉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A red bean, the Abrus precatorius.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To agree with, not to dispute about.</td>
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</table>

Read *siang* To assist, to help; to select; to direct, to encourage and lead on; to watch the times, as a trader does; to look at; to receive an envoy; a minister of state; the black elephant in chess, it moves diagonally like the bishop through two squares; physiognomy;
the art of palmistry; small stars near Megrez in Ursa Major.
| 火食 | a partition-box or tray for carrying eatables in processions.
| 火 | a stripe of red paper for the face of the god of fire.

| 面 | to tell the destiny by the countenance.

| 眼 | to take a photograph.

| 靡 | or | a prime or high minister.

| 时而動 | act when it is a favorable time.

| 央 | 元 | original temper.

| 本 | disposition; real qualities of a person; an old name for a privy councillor.

| 色 | the realities of life;—a Buddhist phrase.

| 維 | the princes and lords assist.

| 君 | 火 | fire-prince and fire-minister,—medical terms for causes of sickness.

| 彼 | 泉水 | look at the waters of that spring.

| 大 | 公 | young or respected Sir.

| 真人 | 不可 | the sincere man must not be lightly entertained.

| 月 | a classical name for the seventh moon.

| 者 | the leader of a blind man.

| 清 | 省 | from shelter and assisting; occurs used for 鎭 to inlay, and interchanged with the next.

The side rooms or building, called 一房 situated on the east or west sides of the court, and subordinate to the large buildings.

| 门 | 子 | the houses over a city gate; the suburbs near the gates.

| 城 | 内 | inside and outside of the city.

| 黄旗 | the bordered Yellow Banner, one of the Manchu army corps.

| 箱 | a box, coffers, trunk, or casket; boot of a carriage; met. a cart; a closet or storeroom; a granary; a room, a side apartment.

一箱 | or | 一箱 | one box.

装 | to pack a trunk.
### 禧

From *siang* and *sheep*; it is often symbolized by 艾羊的 lucky sheep, and 吉 being sounded alike in the North, thus making a sort of anagram.

Happiness; felicity or good luck indicated in some way; an omen or harbinger of prosperity granted by superior powers.

| 禧 | a good prognostic.
| --- | ---
| 不 | 之吉 | an unpropitious omen.
| 小 | 大 | are the sacrifices to a parent at the end of one and two years, when the mourning costume is changed.
| 不 | 否 | regardless of the bad omens.
| 背人 | 之惠 | it is not meet to forget the kindness showed to you.

### 条

From *sheep* and *sheep*; it occurs used for the last.

To examine into and report upon; to learn fully; to discourse or reason upon; to watch over, to pay attention to; to minutely narrate; an official minute or report; the detail, the particulars, the arguments; minutely; fully; good, skillful; to feign.

| 坚 | to judge carefully.
| - | -
| 知 | to tell every particular.
| 應 | ask the real facts.
| 安 | an official report to a superior.
| 恕 | a clear, intelligible account.
| 推 | to infer the consequences.
| 不 | 故 | I have not inquired into the reason.
| 申 | to report on.

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### 翔

To soar, to hover over; to look back on; to roam.

| 翔 | 1 | dignified, severe.
| 1 | 祥 | risen to be a graduate.
| 室 | 不 | in the house do not bow so grandly, — i. e. with spreading arms.
| 回 | to look back on one's native village.
| 齊子 | 翔 | the lady of Ts'ai moves on case.

### 庭

From shelter and *sheep*.

An asylum for old people; a gymnasium or college in the Cheu dynasty for poor students; to teach.

| 郡 | the graduates of a district.
| 入 | to become a student.
| 人 | 身列 | his name is well known in the Academy.

### 想

From heart and to aid.

To think on; to meditate; to reflect on; to plan; to hope, to expect; to anticipate; an idea, a conception.

| 没 | 頭 | no hope of getting it; it is impossible.
| 你 | 頭 | your notions are too grand; how extravagant you are.
| 緬 | earnstly desiring or thinking of.
| 不 | 業 | or I don't comprehend it; I can't remember or think upon it.
| 思 | to consider, to reflect on.
| 起 | to recollect, to recall to mind; to imagine.
| 不到 | or | I shouldn't have thought it; no one would have supposed that.

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### 象

The original character represents its four legs, ears, trunk, and tusks; used with the next.

The elephant; ivory; a figure, form, image, because in ancient days the bones of a dead elephant were found and put together to look like the living animal; the white elephant in Chinese chess, it moves two squares diagonally; the shape things take; emblematic argories or fancies; to resemble; to delineate; pictured; a resemblance, a likeness; a law or ordinance of nature, applied to the change of the 八卦 diagrams; to imitate; acting, playing.

| 牙 | ivory.
| - | -
| 象 | the ivory gate, the palace.
| 皮 | elephant's skin, used as a medicine; india rubber.
| 笨 | stupid, dull.
| 州 | a large district in the north of Kwangsi, where elephants were found in the Han dynasty.
| 物 | each thing called by its own name.
| 放 | the Buddhist tenets.
SIAO.

Old sounds, sio, sick, and sok. In Canton, sio; in Sunan, siō, ciō, and chō; in Amoy, sian, ch'ian, and sau; in Fuhéns, sio and ciō; in Shanghai, sio; in Ch'êf, shiao.

消
From water and likeness; occurs interchanged with the next two.
Siao
To snow, to liquefy, to thaw; to lessen by using, to do away with; to annul; to need and consume, as stores; hence partially, needed, required, exigent; to allay, as thirst; to digest; to exhaust; to eliminate; diminished, dispersed; sold out, saleable; transpiring; an ancient city north of the Yellow River, near Weihwai-fu.

1. 消化 digests.
2. 腹疾 intolerable thirst.
3. 减少 destroyed utterly, lost all, as by fire.
4. 花消 not including the fees to the porters.
5. 熱消 to allay the fever.
6. 下消 play a game of chess to pass the time.
7. 损消 transpire, as news; a report, a rumor.
8. 熔消 melted away.
9. 悅消 cheer up, dissipate your grief.
10. 紛消 to remove judgments and induce blessings.

像
From men and elephant; used with the last.
Sang
Like, such, so, similar; a figure, image, likeness; an idol, a statue; to symbolize; to resemble.

1. 形 or 肖 figure, form.
2. 塑 to paint portraits.
3. 神 or 像 an idol.
4. 一 a conception, an idea.
5. 一生 life-like, as a statue.
6. 一同 similar to.
7. 不像 ill-looking, no comeliness.
8. 作文 not made like the pattern.

模
The chestnut-oak (Quercus sinensis), called 椿 桧, which grows near Peking.
Sang
The meal of acorns.

 Icelandic
The elephant bird, (as the character imports,) is the Buces or hornbill of Siam the 稀 of whose hard beak the people make vessels and carved ornaments.
The chrysalis or egg-cocoon of the mantis.

Read *shao*. A long-legged spider, the shepherd spider.

From fish and a sheath contracted.

A fish found in the lakes and the Yangtsze River, and along the coasts, with a body like a whip and having a forked tail; it is probably the *Pestularia*, known at Canton as the *Ma-kao*; though it may be the gar-pike (Belone), also common in the southern seas.

Excessive thirst.

To ramble and saunter; applied to the easy diversions of immortals.

Rambled out to wander along the banks of the river.

To ascend to the pure vapors, to rise to heaven.

A mountain is a brownie with one leg sticking out behind, found in thickets, especially in Ting-chau fu, which in Fukien; it tries to injure people, but desists on calling its name; the Miao-tst in Kweichow worship it at the new-year by a procession; other descriptions suggest that by this name is meant the demon which produces malaria, orague.

Abundant foliage; the leaves falling in autumn; slender trees; used by some as a synonym for the catalpa.

An instrument of music like the pandean pipes with 23 or 16 short, unequal tubes inserted in a frame; the ends of a bow.

To play on the orphic pipe.

The ancient pandean pipes.

The wind singing, as through a crack; aolian music.

The pan-pipe and double-pipe begin together.

A long-legged spider, called *shao* akin to the Phaulogium; the name seems to be applied to other long-legged insects, as the *Tipula* or crane-fly.

The harvest spiders are in our doors.

From plant and to venerate.

A plant, also called "false tree" and *Psen", 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; in Sii-chuen fu in the northwest of Kiangsu.

A bill-hook good for cutting plants.

Lonely, desolate, poverty-stricken, in extremis.

Quietly neighed the horses on their return.

In imminent danger.

Pestered, troubled.

The wind soughs fitfully through the trees.

How high is that artemisia!
SIAO. Name of a river in Yunnan, an upper tributary of the West or Pearl River.

1. A branch of the River Siang, entering it at Yung-chen fu in the south of Hunan.

2. A driving wind and rain.

3. The delights and troubles of the world.

The ends of a bow, which often turn backwards in Chinese bows.

Also read sian and shah.

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.

Small, little; trifling, petty, mean; contracted, narrow; a depreciating term for what belongs to me, my; before proper names often means junior; inferior in rank or quality; young; uneducated, vile; a concubine; minute; to dissemble, to regard as trifling; to be particular, to become small.

1. A mean unprincipled man, also, the common people; a man naturally base and selfish; used sometimes by a poor man for I.

的 I, as used by a mental, seems to be an affected change for 弟, and is said by his betters in the same sense.

子 my servant; my pupil; young men; my children; I; you, my son.

妻 many concubines; they are also called 星, and 做 means to become a concubine.

妻 wife and children.

1. A miss, a young lady.

心 be careful; solemnly.

所 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.

房里有個 I have one concubine.

個子群 I am hated by all the mean people.

所 contracted and small.

家敷 a petty finical person; a trifling way of acting.

自用則 he who lives within himself becomes selfish.

壹兒貨 stolen things offered for sale.

壹心壹膽 petty and cowardly, frightened at little things.

壹寄 my house.

壹貨 to cheat in little things to pilfer, to overreach in trifles. (Shanghai.)

From bamboo and branch; it is a synonym of 箫 a pipe.

寥 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.

寥既敷 the fine and coarse bamboos were presented.

笑 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.

喜顏開 to laugh outright with joy.

見大方 laughed at by all respectable people.

發 to laugh.

惱人 to act ridiculously.

死 to laugh immoderately.

話人 to jeer at one.

嘻嘻 giggling and smirking.

發 to smile at secretly.

冷笑 a forced smile, to grin a ghastly smile.

可發一 a thing to be laugh ed at.

破涕為笑 to dry up one's tears and smile.

面虎 a deceitful smile.

陪兒 to smile because another does.

先號啕而後 | 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 mouth or breathing and to venerate; 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 | also he whistled and then sung, — to divert his mind.

哈成 | to sing in chorus.

條其 | long drawn are her moans.
Old sounds, si, zi, sit, and sip. In Canton, sé, tsé, and tsé; — in Swatow, sín and sē; — in Amoy, sín, ch'ía, and sō; —
in Fuhchau, sè and sie; — in Shanghai, zá, zín, and sì; — in Chifen, shié.

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.

一 | a little.
没有 | | I have none at all.
这 | | and that; these.
有 | | it is not very proper.
這 | 小物 | these trifling matters; an unimportant affair.
快 | quicker.
略略好 | | it is a little better.
壞了 | | he broke a good many.
須 | trilling, a little of, a little while.
思 | | it seems as if there were more.
有 | | I have only a little of it left.
少 | | too little; fewer.
無 | | disagreeable, disgusting.
作 | 甚麼 | what are you doing?
微的 | | a very little different.
有那麼多 | | there are so many kinds of fruits.

From a peak and J.

| Slanting, inclined; oblique, diagonal, criss-cross, aslant, not by the line; distorted; irregular, scattered; not level, as a rising road. |
| — | 視 | to look askance. |
| — | 風 | an unsteady or side wind. |
| — | 眼 | cross-eyed. |
| 陽 | oblique beams of the sun. |
| 亾 | awry, slanting; perverse. |
| 街 | an oblique street. |
| 部 | it is somewhat crooked. |
| 西 | 熱 | the afternoon sun is hot. |

放 | | lay one end of it higher.
坡 | | a slope, a hill-side.

From city and tooth; it has superseded the next character, once used with this meaning.

| Deflected, inclined, swerving from the right line, — the opposite of 正; depraved, vicious, deluding; illegal, heterodox, heretical; corrupting, radical; specious; unsanctioned by law or custom, or whatever leads away from the writer's standard. |
| — | 道 | erroneous doctrines. |
| — | 法 | sorcery, unlawful tricks. |
| — | 神 | illegal gods, false deities, whose worship is unacknowledged, or whose ritual is subversive of morality. |
| — | 傳 | their buskins were on below — the knee. |
| — | 術 | charms; philters; black art. |
| — | 心 | impure; plotting evil. |
| — | 淫 | obscene, depraved. |
| — | 奸 | illicit; seditious; malicious, underhand. |
| — | 改 | his thoughts are upright. |

A garment like a buskin that wraps around the leg; awry; out of fashion or not becoming; vicious, lewd.

奇 | slanderous, lewd, uncouth, said of common people; a depreciating term.

From a shelter and a wooden clog; occurs used for the next; the second form is vulgar.

To write, to draw; to compose, to write on a subject; to design or sketch; to put a thing in its place; to make out, as an account; to remove, to put aside; to quiet, to calm, as one's passion; to ease one's mind; to disturb; to dissipate; to found, to mold, as an image; to leak.

字 | to write.
信 | to write a letter.
人 | a clerk.
好 | written finely.
捐 | a subscription book.
意 | very heedless; careless how he does it.
正 | write the characters out in full.
再 | 轩 rewrite it.
1 生 to draw living objects.
1 字 範 he writes evenly and carefully.
為 | 照 described it like a picture; word-painting.
到 | 拆 to disband, to let out one's mind.
摹 傳 the figure is drawn to the life.
我 | 今 my mind is quite satisfied.
1 不 得 I am unable to write, as from a sore.
言 | 遊 我 I tell him that I wish to go on an excursion to relieve my low spirits.

'薔' A medicinal plant.
澤 | 或 漁 an umbiliferous plant found in damp places in Fu-ch'ê, the dried tubers of which are used for their diuretic properties.

'枝' The ashes of a lamp or pastile; an expiring wick.
香 | 燈 光 萬 何 the torch has burned out its light, alas, how quickly!
餘 | 徵 明 the end of the candle flashes up.

謝' From words and to shoot arrows as the phonetic.
To decline, to withdraw from, to refuse; to thank, to express gratitude, and rather intimates that one intends to do so with money or something substantial; to acknowledge, to confess; to excuse one's self; to diminish, as strength; to resign, to throw up; to stop intercourse with; thanks.
多 | or | 1 many thanks for.
過 | 1 to own one's faults.
燭 | 淚 the candle drips.

貼 | 1 a card of thanks; a notice of reward offered.
頒 | 1 received with thanks.
花 | 1 fading flowers.
酒 | 1 to call on one after a feast; an after-dinner call.
絕 | 1 to break off intercourse.
行 | 1 to return a call.
儀 | 1 a return present; a doctor's fees.
客 | 1 to decline a visitor.
世 | 1 to die.
感 | 1 to feel grateful for.
拱手 損 I thank you with may folded hands.

顧 | an ancient terrace or arbor with trees around it; a kind of roofed altar wherein to place sacrificial implements; a gymnasium; a fencing room.
壹 | a walled mound with a lookout or belvédere on it.
武 | a military practicing room, like a shooting-gallery.

卸' From 車 a scal, 止 to stop, and 午 noon, referring to the time when animals are unharnessed from the cart.
To lay aside, to relinquish, to leave; to put off, as clothes; to vacate; to deliver over to; to take off, as a load; to unroll.
1 事 to throw up an affair; to vacate an office.
1 任 | 1 to resign.
1 形 | 1 a luminous, exhausted and worn out.
1 貨 | 1 cargo.
1 拆 | 1 to pull down, as a house; to take away, as an awning.
花 | 1 the flowers are falling off.
1 煙 | 1 coal.
1 甲 而 走 to throw off armor and flee.

瀉 | 1 to avoid evil, to escape danger.
投 行 交 | 1 to send to a houng to deliver goods.
脫 | 1 to undress; also, to abridge, to take the précis of a paper.
1 妻 | 1 to dismiss the go-between.
1 擔 | 1 to let down a burden.
1 車 | 1 to unharness a cart.
1 之 | 1 to unload.

瀉 | 1 a bowel complaint.
藥 | 1 a purgative.
火 | 1 to reduce a feverish feeling by purging.
水 | 1 a watter stool.
水 | 1 to open a sluice or way for water to flow.
底事 | 1 it has no foundation to rest on, hollow.
打 | 茶 spilled the tea, — to lose a betrothed before the nuptials.
1 土 | 1 barren, her bless land.
頒 | 1 如 | 1 he sputters his words out, as if he had a flux.
1 二 | 1 twice purged twice.
抽 | 筋 腹 | 1 spasms and gripes with a diarrheea.
路上 滑 | 1 the road was so wet that he slipped down once.
駸 | 1 便 | 1 the water swashes up and crumbles away the bank.

佳 | 如 | 1 a polished composition covers the whole subject as quicksilver flows over the ground.

疾 | occasionally used for the last.
A diarrheea, a purging ailment; to itche.
1 肚 | 1 a flux.
A plant resembling the Carex or Cyperus; it is found in Nanking and Shantung.

From water and to drag; sometimes real as a synonym of.

A stream in Chekiang; to leak, to drop, to ooze; to drip and soak through; to burst forth; to divulge; to tell a secret; to desist from; to reduce, to diminish.

From woman and leaf; also used with the next.

The grits of rice or corn which remain after hulling or pounding.

To wave.

A stream in Shantung; to leak, to drop, to ooze; to drip and soak through; to burst forth; to divulge; to tell a secret; to desist from; to reduce, to diminish.

To treat disrespectfully or to insult females; to lust after; to outrage.

Extravagant.

To push or pull out a stopper; to unstap a hole.

To walk away, as a club-footed man, or one who is lame.

To speak in a low whisper; 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, trillingly.

To treat disrespectfully; dark, obscure; attendants, chamberlains, familiars.

To treat disrespectfully; dark, obscure; attendants, chamberlains, familiars.

The lining or Stuffing of the soles of shoes; a sandal or wooden shoe; to fill up level.

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.

From body and limb.

The sitting, standing, or sitting posture of the body. From hand and a dead.

To rub, to wipe off; to measure; to play with in the hand, to fumble; to stop; queer, angular.

To clean or brush so as to injure.
SIEN.

Old sounds, sin, sim, sen, and zien. In Canton, sin and tsim; — in Swatow, sien, s'noi, chi", s'nia, yen, sen, and siam; — in Amoy, sian, siam, sin, ch'iam, san, and swan; — in Fuzhou, sing, c'lieng, and chieng; — in Shanghai, si and zi; — in Chipa, shien.

先 From a man and this 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; previously; 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.

臣 a good constitution, in full vigor.

當 in front; formerly, at that date.

時 before; previously, last time.

你 a step ahead a little.

人 my ancestors; forefathers.

爭 to strive to be first or get ahead.

馬 a forerunner, an avancer, a harbinger.

為我 he acts as my spokesman or messenger.

事豫防 to be prepared beforehand.

見之明 the ken of a prophet, sagacious.

上生 the teacher on the table; — a emphasis for a dictionary.

Read sien To assume the precedence, to take the lead; to put first; to be beforehand.

荷 or 之 perhaps some one will be ahead of you — and save it.

疾行 長者謂之不弟 to press on ahead of one's seniors may be termed very disrespectful.

遊 a fine pebble, inferior to a gem, such as red jasper or rose quartz.

秈 Common rice when grown is called 秈 in Kiang-nan by the people, to distinguish it from glutinous rice; another name is 秕 applied to the grain.

仙 An immortal; human souls endowed with divine powers; beings of benign nature inferior to gods, and having the power of becoming invisible, like the Arab jinn; fairies, called 觸 and 触; the Buddhists use it for sanctified personages or immortal 触, of whom they make five classes, heavenly, spiritual, human, earthly, and devilish; an angelic or disembodied man; an old reclus, who changes into another form but does not die; to become immortal, deathless; anything puzzling or curious; graceful.

臣是酒中 I am the genius of the wine bottle.

天 angels, so called by the Mohammediens.

遊 or 修 to die; lit. to ramble with or go to the genii.

境 a fairy, an elf.

駕升緣 [the emperor] mounted the fairy ear, 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.
SIEN.

Dressed.

Way | the clothes shaking when walking; the dress fluttering in moving.

From book and a pick or hoe; it is chiefly used as a primitive, and altered in combination; also read gien.

Wild onions or leeks, with which the shallot is sometimes confounded from their similarity.

Small under-clothes; a girdle; clothes of hair or feathers; waving, as a flag.

From silk and a slip; used with the next.

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.

Gieen | very great and very small.

Skilful work.

Slender fingers.

It did not get dusty in the least.

A very little; too small to reckon.

From woman and a slip, as of a garlic leaf.

Similar to the last; slender and sharp pointed; delicate, slender, like a girl.

To perceive fully; he knows it all.

Weak and delicate.

A bagatelle, a trifling affair.

Artful, cunning.

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 Siugam, which Pallegoix says means a brown reddish-ochery color, alluding to the hue of the people; the other word perhaps refers to the Laos or Lelos people.

Disputation, skilled in argument; sharp-mouthed, litigious; insidious; flattering.

A smooth-tongued man.

To look at these poor people; i.e., those who must defend their own case.

To take, to select, to feel after.

It is also read c'ien.

To scald; to boil in water, as for soup; warm, comfortable.

To teel the hair off, as from pigs.

From fish and sheep, but the primitive is a contraction of fish repeated three times, and a synonym of 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.

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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.
The second form, composed of is and few, is rarely used; it is explained by upright, of whom there are few; the third form of few and very is occasionally met.

Few, rare, seldom; rarely; used up, exhausted; standing isolated, like lofty peaks.

Scottish people few.

Impoverished, not enough.

Very few.

Seldom seen.

Humans, people who I few!

Those who love me are numerous, and my enemies are not few.

The consequences will be neither trifling nor usual.

A race of Tungusic origin, which came down upon northern China in early times; they afterwards founded the Liao dynasty, and were called Kitan in later years.

Mosses on damp walls and ground; low, mossy vegetation growing in patches.

Moss and lichens on trees and banks.

The green mossy covering on walls.

A moss scar; i.e. a vestige.

From disease and new.

Tetter, ringworm; scald-head; scrofulous or leprous sores; scabby eruptions.

He has a ringworm.

A kind of leprosy.

A leprous patch.

The white face.

Incurable morphea or scurf; met. an intractable disposition.

A small storehouse for grain, a place where it can be kept clean and fresh.

Granaries of different sorts, the former being the smaller.

A small bamboo broom, used by cooks to clean the rice boiler.

A stout stockade or abatis of halfords to resist an enemy.

To take up in the fingers.

To hold a thing by the fingers.

A small chisell; burnished, bright, as metal; ends of the rim of a rhomboidal bell; a metal ornament at the end of a bow; chilly, raw, as weather.

It is gilded and prettily adorned.

From hair and first as the phonetic.

To molt, to renew the hair or feathers; glossy, sleek, as newly molted birds.

The birds and beasts shed their coats.

From foot and first; it occurs interchanged with 踏和 踏 to tread.

Barefooted; to walk without shoes; to put the naked feet on the ground.

If you walk barefooted do not look down on the ground.

Disheveled hair and bare feet.

From fire and herd of swine.

A fire lighted on the moor or wilds, to drive out the game; a fire; fiery.

The soldiers have clean swept the region.

From dog and signet contracted.

The autumnal hunt taken by the ancient emperors; it was also the time of a yearly progress and assize; to kill.

A hunt.

From metal and to scatter; the second and obsolete form is now only used.

To castrate a fowl; the first is also read 職 and defined the trigger of a cross-bow; a cross-bow.

A capon.

From silk and fountain, or small; the primitive in the least used form gives the sound.

Thread of any kind; fine cord or lines; a clue, a trace; needlework; a way for, a chance for, a hope; a remnant or relic, like an orphan to continue a family.

Sewing.

To sew a rip or seam.

A skein of silk.

To spin thread.

Sewing.

She gets her living by sewing.

A fancy name for a needle.

The stitches are coarse.

To act the spy.

A slight chance for.

A gleam of light.

To hire a spy.

Do a little more as the days lengthen.

To get a clue of.

A slow match; a fuse.

Inspect her needlework.
SIEN.

一| a spool or stick of thread.
1| a kind of hemp.

H^《}

From 半 contracted from 大 to lead, and 次 salvia.

欲 to desire, to covet; to long for morbidly; an overplus, a remainder; to laud, to estimate highly; this character, or with the radical 木 added, is used in Java to denote the mango fruit.

過 or 奇 too much; a surplus; a profit.

欣 | his virtue.
無然 欣 do not be ruled by your likings and whims.
欣 欣 to delight in.
以 補不足 supply the deficiency with what is over.
門 name of a genie in the days of Ts'ai Hsi-huang.
四方有 all around there is ease and plenty.
慕 to long for affectionately.

Read yen. The path leading under ground to a tomb by which fortunate influences reach it.

SIH.

Old sounds, sîk, zîk, zît, and zip. In Canton, sêk, see, and taik; — in Swatow, sêk, sia, sip, and chek; — in Amoy, sêk, sîk, and chek; — in Fu'chau, sêk, sik, and chek; — in Shanghai, sîk and sîk; — in Chîfu, shî.

昔 | a kind of hemp.

Dried meats; old, a long time ago, anciently; former; the previous; the time of a night.
時 olden, in former days.
日 on a previous day.
者 formerly, whilom; the previous case or person.
古 of old.
今 | yesterday and long before.
今不它 is not now as it used to be.
為一之期 it was the space of one night.
自古在 | from old in the ancient days, the former men gave the practice or example.

腊 | like the last; it is also often read laik, for 欄 a candle, and used for 拾 to lay by.

Dried meat, or slices prepared for a journey; a long time; extreme, very; to lay aside, to put down.

酒 old, ripe wine.

SIM.

From day and to divide; it is also occasionally written like the third form.

i | an officer who jerked game.

六 | [the Book of Changes says] the sixth and third diagrams require dried meat.

惜 | From heart and formerly as the phonetic.

r | To compassionate, to regard, to feel for; to regret, to scrimp, to be sparing of; close, parsimonious.
可 | lamentable; how sad!
客 | stinge.
不 | reck less of labor or money.
光 | careful of one's time.
中 | careful of one's self, not exposing one's body or health.
不 | don't mind a little expense.

痛 | to cut up wood for fuel.

同居 | to live together but have separate messes.
分 | to divide.
### 漫

A wave, the rolling of waves.

### 惜

Sorrowful is 惜; it is also defined to venerate.

### 鳥

The character is thought to represent a magpie hopping, as people wearing clogs often hop from one spot to another; used for 鳥, 鳥, and the next three.

A wooden shoe open behind, to keep one out of the mire, or an over shoe into which the other could be slipped; they were anciently worn, and seem to have been highly ornamented; large, said of beams; great reputation.

### 耳

A plant.

From water and to split; it resembles chēh; 淇 in Chekiang.

### 蛇

A species of lizard like the Lacerta muralis, common in central China, the 淇 is, 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 猪婆蛇 the sow's snake, and in Canton is known as 狗婆蛇 the slut's snake; these names probably include two or three species.

### 慣

From metal and change; occurs interchanged with and used for 便 to give.

### 錫

Tin; pewter; an alloy harder than pewter, like white copper, whose constituents vary much according to its uses; a gift; to grant, to confer; a fine, kind of asbestos cloth.

### 蝦

White lead.

### 水

Bright pewter, a fine sort.

### 睡

The monarch thrice gave him his order.

### 遠

An old name for Yun-yang in the northwest of Hupeh.

### 永

Unending and illimitable — happiness.

### 養

To expose the breast through a single garment.

### 息

A full breath, a gasp, a respiration; to breathe, to respire, to sigh; to rest, to desist and repose; to produce; offspring; interest on money; to suspend, to put a stop to; repose, quiet; a rest, a breathing-spell; a moment, a short time.

### 果

An unusual smell.

### 長

To draw a long deep sigh.

### 子

Children, posterity.

### 生

To bear interest.

### 心

To have no more thought or anxiety about.

### 姑

To over-indulge a child.

### 勝

Pacified, appeased.

### 兵

To suspend military operations.
to catch the breath, to sob.

to stop the breath; used by Buddhists for samadhi, the highest degree of ecstatic contemplation.

From fire and to stop as the phonetic.

to cover a fire in the ashes; to put out a fire; to quash.

To knock out the fire, as of a link.

The rebellion is not yet put down.

The fire yet put out?

The relics of the [ancient] kings are obliterated.

A polypus.

A place in the south of Tsi state taken from it by Lu; another town was called Front in consequence, lying north of the River Hwai in the southeast of the present Jinjing fa.

The wife of a son, grandson, or nephew is 婦 or 子之妻; in the northern provinces, it is used for the wife of any person, from the custom of regarding her as a daughter-in-law.

Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.

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.

A mat in napkin and 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.

A mat in napkin and people contracted, referring to the courtesies paid to guests; interchanged with the next.

The cricket.

The knee; to gather around the knee, as children do.

A kind of shield; an enlarged knee-joint.

To bend the knee.

To hold the knee and sing away; quite at leisure.

The knee.

One's children.

To creep.
A hard wood; a weapon having this hard wood in it.

A department in the west of Shansi, near the Yellow River which includes the 沁 [mires] near River Fén.

Low, marshy land; a marsh or wet ground, whence streams take their rise; what grows in swampy spots.

From place and wet.

From silk and to change; used with 襖, a shirt.

Fine cloth of hemp, fit for under-clothing.

To distribute largesse to destitute people.

From a property and blood.

To give aid to the poor.

To help the friendless, old or young.

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 tribe of people living on the headwaters of the River Yalu in Manchuria, towards Corea, spoken of during the T'ang dynasty.
From one and 卒 error, explained as depicting the arms of a man holding up a thing, and referring to the sorrow one feels at winter coming; it is the 16th 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,) tolisome, suffering, grievous, sad; the melancholy feeling in autumn when vegetation turns sere.

金 or 金 workmen's wages, a soldier's stipend, or courier's allowance.

 fifteen varieties of allaceous vegetables.

我自求盟 I will not seek for myself its painful sting.

酸 biting, peppery.

高 氏 name of Ti-k'uh, B. C. 2433.

酸 acrid.

夷 the Magnolia yulan.

痛 sad and painful.

To cut wood; to renew, to improve or restore; to add, to increase; to grow better; new, fresh, the latest; just made, the best; recent, late; a field tilled two years.

人 and 郎 a bride and bridegroom.

起水 鲜 these river fish are fresh.

聞 紙 a newspaper.

樣 new-fashioned.

喜 or 春 the new year.

德化 日 his virtuous example daily increases — its influence.

民 to improve the people.

試 試 try a new one.

從 再作 make it all over new.

改過 自 to reform and become better.

薪 Fuel; wood cut for the fire; brambles.

柴 firewood.

草 grass for fuel.

樵 伐桑 cut down that mulberry for firewood.

負 to carry faggots.

月 給 水 give him his living every month.

之 樁 之 cut it down and burn it.

The original form represents the two lobes of the heart; the second form is used in combination underneath as in 慎, and the third on the side; it is the 61st radical of characters relating to the feelings.

The physical heart, considered as the lord of the body, and regarded by the Chinese as one of the five senses and ruled by fire; the center, the middle, as a wick or the heart-wood; the mind or understanding; the will, intention, motive; affections, desire; origin, source; the fifth of the zodiacal constellations, answering to Aries and 六 and 七 in Scorpio.

有人 的 he has human feelings; e. not like a brute.

清 or 水 清 not alarmed, unperturbable.

有 機 clear-headed, attentive.

在 某上 in the mind; to bear on the heart.

定 certain of, not mistaken.

腹人 a trustworthy man.

田 or 地 design, intention.

相印 our views tally exactly.

不在肝 absent-minded.

天 理 真 charitable, good, grateful.

多 capricious, suspicious.

本 my view, my notion.

天 meridian, the zenith.

用 作 be careful in doing it, pay attention to it.

花開 in hopes of, one's expectations blossoming.

有 必 willful, designedly; also I have a heart, thank you, I am obliged.

回 to reform, to recover one's senses.

空 or 通 hollow, tubular.

留 or 在點兒 be very careful to remember it.

小 or 當 be careful.

眼兒 the real intention.

你沒有 眼 you are very dull of perception.

放 be easy about it.

領 my heart receives it; a form of declining an invitation or present.

不死 my intention is not given up.

他人有 予忖度之 what those men have in their thoughts I can measure.

耳 軟活 a credulous disposition.

懐念 or 念念 continual thought of, set on doing; persevering; energetic.

言 乃 之聲 words are the heart's voice.

跳 fearful and trembling.

印 the heart's seal, a term for the saussa when drawn on an image of Budha.
**SIN.**

州府 a prefecture in the southeast of Kwangsi.

陽琵琶 the guitar of Sin-yang, a small stream near Kinkiang on the Yangtsz' River.

鎚 the knob at the end of the guard of a sword, called its nose; the edge of a sword; a sort of dirk.

懸 the place he hung a sword over his bed.

州 an ancient name of Yen-ping fu in Fuhkien.

**SIN.**

他 another's heart, a Buddhist term for *parakatta dhyana*, the knowledge of another's thoughts.

隨 it is as you have a mind for it.

軸 the axle of a wheel, as the composition of the character indicates.

姫 a small state, the *Ts'in* existing in the Shang dynasty; its location is uncertain.

尋 from *work* and *mouth*, denoting confusion, with a hand above and an inch below, to indicate measuring.

不不知不見 I can't find it.

味 to wish more of, as a good story; to inquire further into.

常 usual, ordinary, common; said of expressions and articles.

求 to hunt after.

殘 died suddenly.

找 to seek for.

千 a thousand fathoms high; — very lofty, up in the clouds.

根究底 to investigate thoroughly.

釋 to study into the reasons of.

一有 I have thought of a plan.

物 yesterday. (Cantonese)

死 to try to kill one's self.

週 to search widely for.

事 to meddle with.

渾 a steep bank where the water is deep.

**SIN.**

誰能烹魚飪之釜 who cooks the fish? I'll wash his caldrons and boilers for him.

濹 an affluent on the north of the Yangtsz' River in Sz-ch'uen; interchanged with 潟 in the name of Tsien-shan hien; 山縣, a district near the capital of Nanyhui.

信 from man and words; *q. d.* a man's words are true; if they cannot be believed, they are not man's words; occurs used for "shau 僨 to declare.

誠, sincere, trustworthiness, integrity, faith; one of the 五常 or five virtues; a man of his word; to believe, to confide in, to trust; to accord with, to follow; a seal, a stamp, which gives ground for trust; a letter or note; a messenger; two nights' lodging; to express or declare.

筒 the envelope of 封 a letter.

實 authentic, worthy of belief.

成 得與 I cannot altogether believe it.

不我不 we cannot declare or make good — our promise.

輕易 credulous.

不 incredulous; faithless, doubting.

失 to falsify one's word, to retract a promise.

歩之 to follow one's nose, to gad about.

口言 to talk at random.

聞 news, rumor.

德 faith, belief.

筆 a ready penman.

吉 or 安 a pleasant letter.

固 a firm trust in.

行君子 a man of probity.

花風 a genial air that opens the flowers.

女 a believing woman — in Buddha.

實子 stepped up, obstructed, as a pipe.
SIN.

1. 石 arsenic in powder.
2. 有客 | 1 to entertain a man.
3. 四 | 4 four days.
4. 使 | 使 a faithful agent.
5. 似属可 | it seems worthy of belief.
6. 药 | 药 a gunpowder match.

From water and rapid flight; it differs but little from fan 水 to float.
To sprinkle; watery, wet; quick, as a courier; a guard-house or post-house, placed about ten 10 apart on the high roads.
| 水 | a station along water-courses or canals.
| 地 | a station for guards.
| 塘 | a stage of a league between the stations. (Cantonese)
| 森 | each guard at the various banks.

迅 | Quick, swift, hasty; to hurry like a wolf to its prey.

SING.

Old sound, sing. In Canton, sing; — in Sian, song, and the; — in Amoy, song, sin, and t'm; — in Fukhau, sing and song; — in Shanghai, sing and sing; — in Chips, shing.

星 | From sun, which is a contraction of crystal, and 生 to bear; explained that "the seminal influence of nature ascends and arranges itself into stars."
A star, a planet, a meteor; a spark; a dot, a point; spotted, dotted over; miscellaneous; quick; shooting; the 25th of the zodiacal constellations, answering to Alphard a Hydra and others near it; a classifier of lights, and applied to islets or whatever studs a surface.
| 红 | or 1 one star.
| 液 | or 1过度 a shooting-star.
| 之火 | a single light, as of incense sticks.

雷 | quick as thunder.
| 雷 | vigorous and quick, zealous.
| 雷不及掩耳 | as a clap of thunder which gives one no time to stop the ears; — a word and a blow.
| 步追 | hurry your pace after him.

From words and quick.
To inquire into judicially, to investigate; to examine; to wrangle, to speak sharply to; to scold; to accuse; to direct; to move; to cure; to announce; to admonish; bickerings, squabbles.
| 审 | to try in court, to examine a prisoner at the bar.
| 驱 | to seize and take to trial; a bearer of a warrant; to wrest people's words; captives to be questioned.
| 所 | asked about his dealing and intercourse with him.
| 手 | none are willing to tell — the truth to the king.
| 堂 | a trial in open court.

供 | oral testimony at a trial.
| 打问 | to salute after the manner of a Budhist priest, with closed palms.
| 问 | to interrogate by the question.

A mushroom or agaric, those with a slender stalk to distinguish them from the thick stemmed kinds or monceron; they are dried, and form an article of trade under the name of 菇 or 香菇, the last term being an equivocal.

地 | ground mushrooms.

The first character is intended to represent the temporal nature before it grows up; it is now seldom used.

The sinciput; the calvaria.

生 | the fontanel in a babe.

理 | his fontanel has grown up — you can't hoax him now. (Cantonese)

| 帽 | the common skullcap, worn in China.

士 | an astrologer, a fortune-teller.
| 火 | sparks.
| 次 | the positions of the stars.

打破 | the affair is quite spoiled.

八败 | beggared, as from a lazy wife.

救 | a timely aid, a helper in distress; as 一位救 an unexpected deliverer.
| 河 | the milky way.

| 科 | marks on a steel-yard.
| 題 | the starry dwelling, a Budhist term for Magadha in India.
| 騎 | a fleet courier who goes by night.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese (Simplified)</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>定盘</td>
<td>zero on a steeple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>贮</td>
<td>a robber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>期</td>
<td>the day set for a wedding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>君</td>
<td>the zodiacal star that rules the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>星</td>
<td>to see stars, as when one is hit on the eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脉</td>
<td>the stars twinkle.</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>月</td>
<td>to brandish a fire-arrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金</td>
<td>heoked his carriage by star-light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他是</td>
<td>he is a cantankerous fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>殬</td>
<td>to fill up and mend the gap with star-light haste; <em>i.e.</em> as quickly as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>If Orion's belt is seen in the door; some think three stars in Scorpio are meant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A raging, hot fire.

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>馀</td>
<td>From heart and star or to examine; the second form is least used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>Intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; awed; tranquil, still, passionless, imperturbable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悟</td>
<td>to recall to mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悟</td>
<td>astute, shrewd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>false, as a deceptive face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>悍</td>
<td>a clever man feels for another, as a brave man loves a hero.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From flesh and star as the phonetic; similar to the next.

Small, ganglionic protuberances growing in the flesh, pastiles like rice; measly flesh; rank, noisome, strong, frowzy. | 一气 | smell of newly killed meat. |
| 煜 | color of newly caught fish. |
| 鱼肉 | a smell of meat; new flesh. |
| 焰 | Putrid, bad fish. |
| 鲜 | 又吃鱼又嫌 | when you eat fish, look out for the bad ones; — when you take a chance, don't mind the hazards. |

The curtain of a cart is an whether of cloth or not; the phrase is also written单星, meaning to screen from stars, and exhibits the tendency of the Chinese language to multiply synonyms. | 从 | From metal and born; the first form gets the phonetic. |
| 从 | The rust of iron, called 鐵衣 or dress of iron; some apply it also to verdigris. |
| E | a rusty or taste or smell. |

A singular colored ape, the | 一 | a name derived from 慷 on account of its intelligence; probably the newly discovered *Rhinopithecus roxeliana* of David, found in Sz'ch'uen; 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. |
| 一 | a wild kind of Rhamnus or jujube plum. |
| 一 | 紅 | small red hair rugs. |

A red or chestnut color; a brown, loam color; lusty, fat, strong. | 从 | From heart and to bear. |
| 从 | Natural disposition, temper, spirit; a quality, property, faculty; naturally, unconstrainedly; to enjoy from or by nature the limit given by nature. |
| 从 | the disposition. |
| 硬 | obstinate, mulish. |
| 無定 | flighty, unsteady; no perseverance. |

These two forms are considered identical, but are sounded differently; the second is *c'ang*. A preparation of sugar molded into forms; cakes with sugar in them. | 饅 | sweet pastry. |

From wine and star; but the primitive, is said to have been making it the same as *sh'ing* "tipy.

To awake from intoxication, to become sober; to rouse up; to wake one; to incite, to stirle, to stir up one; awakening, arousing, as an appeal.

打 | to get over a debauch. |
| 一 | to attract one's notice, to catch the eye. |
| 一 | 世之言 words to startle people, and excite them to thought. |
| 一 | 覺 to give attention to. |
| 一 | 喚 | calling to besotted oristers who will not listen. |
| 一 | 桂 | he don't make a noise to waken him. |
| 一 | 衆皆醉而我獨 | all are besotted except me, who alone am awake; — *i.e.* virtuous. |

From heart and to bear. |

From heart and to bear. |

From heart and to bear.
SING.

姓
A surname of a family or clan; a clan; to bear a son; a man, one of that clan.

Sing.

SIOH.

Old sound, siak. In Canton, siuk; — in Swatow, siak; — in Amoy, siat; — in Fuhchau, siok and soh; — in Shanghai, siok; — in Chi'su, siok.

SIOH.

Old sound, siuk. In Canton, siuk; — in Swatow, siak; — in Amoy, siat; — in Fuhchau, siok and soh; — in Shanghai, siok; — in Chi'su, siok.

SIU.

Old sounds, sin, zin, sok, and zok. In Canton, sau, yau, tsaun and ts'au; — in Swatow, sin and ch'iu; — in Amoy, sin; — in Fuhchau, sin and zin; — in Shanghai, sin and zin; — in Chi'su, shiu.
Used with the last; the first is most common.

To present savory food to another; to feed or nourish; delicacies.

1. 耀 (shin) to send a toothsome gift.

八[8] 望 how can I look for these eight kinds of dainties?

進 (jin) to send to rights, to govern.

金 (jin) to a teacher's wages.

仍 (ren) very far.

久 (jou) a very long time.

長 (chang) to make longer.

敬 (jing) to show respect by sending one a present.

山间 (shan-juan) hills and streams intervene between us; — far sunderen.

From 仍 (shin) and 本 (ben) used with the preceding.

To adorn, to clean up or renovate; to repair, to mend; to adjust, to regulate; to cultivate, to practise, to study how to do, — and often precedes other verbs as an auxiliary; to chasten, to examine and school; to increase; long.

饰 (shi) to dress elaborately; to beautify.

葺 (chi) to rebuild or repair, as a house.

補 (chu) to repair, to fit up.

理 (li) to regulate.

身 (shen) to act correctly.

書 (shu) to write a letter.

陰功 (yin-gong) to do good privately.

得到 (dai-do) his virtue has availed — to bring bliss.

百官 (bai-guan) the officers carefully assisted — their sovereign.

德之不 | he failed in acting rightly.

四牡 (siu-ju) the four steeds were long and stout.

代作 (zuo) to act as the go-between.

前 (qian) the former worthies.

好 (hao) nourish the good — that is in you, as the beggars cry out.

From inclusion and man, indicating the purpose.

To imprison, to confine; to handcuff; imprisonment; a prisoner; a place of detention; the accusation, the plea.

笼 (lou) cage to carry prisoners.

犯 (fan) a felon.

掌 (zhang) a jailer; to oversee prisoners.

囚 (qiu)日久 impounded for a long time.

要 (yao) 服念五六日 examine the evidence in criminal cases, and reflect on it five or six days.

From water and prisoner; it is also read often shin.

To swim; to float.

勇 (yong) 勇於 (yong-ju) bold in swimming.

水 (shui) to swim.

泳 (ying) to swim across the river. (Cantonese.)

A kind of gynandrous plant, the 芝 (chi) which is regarded as fictitious because it flowers three times in a year.

Another name for the 白蘂 (fu) a long thin fish of the pike family like the Thryssa, which delights to gambol on the water; its flesh makes an excellent condiment.

Also read 耀 (shin). A kind of fish with spines on its head, which are supposed to prove that it was transformed from a crested bird.

To put a crupper on a horse; a crupper; another says, to shackle a horse's fore legs.

秀 (shou) Water in which rice has been boiled or rinsed.

穂 (shui) 穂以 (shui-ju) make it slippery with rice gruel.

秀 (shou) From 穗 grain depicted with its ripe head hanging down.

秀 (shou) 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.

才 (cai) cultivated talents, i.e. a graduate of the lowest grade, a bachelor of arts.

士 (shi) an accomplished scholar.

得天地之 | [man is] the best thing in nature.

气 (qi) delicate lineaments, fine manners.

茂 (mao) green and charming, as a fine garden.

類 (lei) unusually fine looking.

色可餐 (seh-kwan) [it is, or she is] beautiful enough to feast on.

水蒸 (shui-chu) the beautiful waters, a district in Kia-hing fu in Chekiang.

眼 (yan) embroidered eyebrows, a tiny yellowish-green warbler (a Sylvia), with a white ring around each eye.

锈 (shou) The rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals, called its dress; an oxide.

生 (sheng) 了 (le) or 長 (chang) rusty, rusted.

木 (mu) 那個人 (que-nan) that fellow is very stingy.

銅 (tung) verdigris.

绣 (shou) The second form is read 脩 in the Dictionary, and defined a strip of cotton batting; but it is more frequently used as an abbreviation of the first character.

To embroider; to adorn with needle-work of various colors; embroidery; ornamented, embellished; variegated, figured, beautified; to illustrate a book with prints.
From 

| 花 (huā) | or 刺 (cì) | to embroider.
| 房 (fáng) | a young lady's chamber.
| 洋 (yáng) | the Hydrangea flower.
| 玉 (yù) | the Hoya eminiae.
| 錦 (jǐn) | a worked handkerchief.
| 描 (miáo) | painted dragons and embroidered phoenizes.
| 袦 (wù) | [Duke Chen's] tapestried coat and worked frock.
| 刺 (cì) | to stitch and embroider.
| 面 (miàn) | to tattoo or mark the face.
| 锦 (jǐn) | a finished and eloquent scholar.

**SIÜN.**

Old sounds, sīn, sūn, and dzūn. In Canton, sūn, and tsūn; in Swatow, sūn; in Amoy, sūn and tsūn; in Fukchau, sung and chōng; in Shanghai, sing, dzang, tsing, and sūn; in Chū, shēn.

旬 (shūn) From 戈 day and 周 to inclose, which is regarded as a contraction of 周 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-spreadmg.

日 (rì) the seven weeks of deep mourning.

年 (nián) sixty years of age.

三 (sān) one month, divided into 上 (shàng) and 中 (zhōng) and 下 (xià) or first, middle, and last decade.

客 (kè) the guests sat down at the tables in three sets.

歳 (suì) a full year.

來 (lái) when [the princes] have all come, then make it known to them.

背到第幾 (běi dào diǎn jǐ) how many times have you reviewed them?

基 (jī) 三百有六 (sān bǎi yǒu liù) a year has 300 days and 6 decades more.

荀 (jīn) A herbaceous plant, having a yellow flower and red fruit, which fattens those who eat it; used for the next.

**SIÜN.**

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.

抱 (bào) a woman's embroidered sleeve.

手 (shǒu) to hide the hands in the sleeves.

頭 (tóu) an official sleeve or cuff like a horse's hoof; it is a Manchu style of dress.

Weights and measures; to take a thing with particular care, as a letter.

郎 (láng) a chief, a head, a chairman.

城中好大 (chéng zhōng hǎo dà) the whole city will make a good sized sleeve, i.e. store-room.

岫 (xiù) a cavernous cliff under a hill; a ravine or gorge.

窟 (zuò) 窟中列道 to see the far off glens and cliffs through the windows.

崖 (yá) a sheer cliff.

绣 (xiù) a coarse jade or jasper called 陽石, used in making pipe mouths.

塁 (lèi) a variety of a whitish color, used for ear-drops or ear-plugs.

**SIÜN.**

From to go and all; it is often wrongly written 狗 from the similarity of their radicals; and occurs interchanged with it and 狗 to comply.

All around, pervading everywhere; a camp; to follow, to accord; to cause; to employ; quick, in haste; generally, somewhat.

疾 (jí) quick, witty, bright.

義 (yì) to follow rectitude.

齊 (qí) to fully and quickly understand.

通 (tōng) to comprehend fully.

庇 (bì) to uphold another, to stand up for the undeserving.

瑕 (xiá) a species of gem, anciently brought by the tribes from the eastward, called 長石 瑕 which seems to have been branching coral; it is used as a proper name.

询 (xún) From to speak and all as the phonetic.

To inquire about, to inform one's self thoroughly; to deliberate or consult.

訪 (fǎ) to investigate fully, as an officer.
to ask particulars.
1 事考言 to consult with and hear what is said.
1 及人 to ask about one.
| 爨仇方 take measures against the lands of your foes.
| 咐 to plan with, to deliberate together.

Hills stretching beyond hills; abrupt, up and down, as hills appear.

巡 to not strain a grotesque and singular hill.

From streams and to go: the first is regarded as the correct form.

To go about from place to place in order to examine what is doing; to go on a circuit; to cruise, to patrol; a course at a feast, to fill up the glasses all around.

| 捕 a supervisor or judge in a go or township.
| 用 special aids to the chief provincial authorities.
| 更 on his beat, as a watchman, or a | 維 patrolling police.
| 視 to go on a visit of inspection.
| 船 revenue cruisers.
| 出 | to reconnoitre; to start on a cruise.
| 風 to secretly learn motions.
| 巡丁 to patrol the streets like | 警 night-walkers or policemen.

From to go and a shield.

To follow a leader, to revolve, go around with; to comply with, to accord; to go about and examine, to perambulate; to soothe or console; easy, docile.

| 1 | orderly, leisurely.
| 規矩 to accord with the custom or law.
| 1 善誥 to comply with good influences.
| 1 法 to observe the laws.

因 | 懶事 lazily hindering an affair, dilatory and obstructive.

### Sīn

| 所 | something that can be depended on.
| 爲 | docile, conscientious.

**天理** the dispositions of Heaven go on in their circuits.

| 設面走 he ran along close by the wall and got away.

### 竵

Fine silken cords for bindings; tassels, ornaments; a pattern or law.

以五采 bound it with many colored silks.

（Cantonese）

丝 bands and cords.

以道王 to make reason its rule.

From horse and streams.

| 騎 | a tame, docile, well-bred horse; yielding, mild, amiable, mellow; to tame; to attain to gradually.
| 用 | tractable, well-trained.

真雅 as | elegant, polished.

至 to reach gradually to.

| 翔 | tame trained animals.

To put to, to stroke; to encourage, to take a sympathizing interest in.

### 竓

| 得 | to converse with, to pacify by caressing.

From bamboo and a decade or to rely: the first form is commonest.

The tender shoots of bamboo; a sprout, a shoot, as of asparagus; a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting.

| 竹 | bamboo shoots.
| 玉 from Chekiang | the best.

| 火 | or split shoots dried for export.

| 合 | 符式 to join every part nicely according to rule.
| 盐 | salted sprouts.

| 茭 | coross-shoots, the tender stalks of the Hydrophyllum latifolium.
| 冠 a peaked hill; an aiguille.

### 隼

From bird and ten; the first form is used in the classics.

A falcon, kestrel, or harrier; a common bird of prey, which is said to | 慑胎 spare pregnant birds; it flies swiftly, and is said to be transformed from the pie.

| 魁必中 the falcon always hits its quarry.

### 梕

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 in Shansi.

| 峭 | mountainous; severe, stern, impetuous.

### 隼

Dangerous; lofty, steep, as mountains; severe, stern, impetuous.

| 高 | exceedingly high.

| 难 | precipitous, dangerous.

### 隼

Lofty ideas and commanding virtue.

### 梕

Early in the morning; bright, clear.

### 隼

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 chun, in the west of Shantung.

| 犁 | a district in Wei-hwui fu in the northeast of Honan on the River Wei.
noting is deeper than a spring.
1 井 to deepen a well.
深 | 1 very deep.
崇 | 1 to venerate.
| 我 | 1 to take be mine to live on himself.
| 于 | 1 profound and clear-headed.
| 明 | 1 home to guide and enlighten the family.

A fabulous bird resembling a golden pheasant, a phoenix which lives in the sun, and illuminates the heavens when it flies.

| 古 | 1 ancient caps with birds resting on them.

From bad or do or men and a 
interchange with; 
To follow the dead to their 
graves and be buried with 
them; to comply with, to 
follow after; to pursue an 
object zealously or inordinately, given up to, engrossed in, greedy for; to exhibit.

| 趋 | 1 to bury the living with the dead.
| 贪 | 1 addicted to gain and pleasure.
| 貪 | 1 the covetous fellow desires gain, but 
the hero seeks for glory.
| 無 | 1 the people committed suicide to escape their miseries.

Old sounds, sa, sak, sat, and sap. In Canton, so and tō’— in Swatow, so, sui, swai, and sa; — in Amoy, noé, sa, só, and chi’ò; — in Fukchou, so and soi; — in Shanghai, su; — in Chi-fu, zha.

A cloak made of bamboo 
or palm leaves, or of grass, 
woven in strips and laid on 
like a thatch; to cover, to screen from the rain; hanging loose, like a ruff, or a goat’s long hair; in Siam, the mango fruit.

| 衣 | 1 rain garments.
| 衣 | 1 rain garments.
| 笠 | 1 a leaf coat and hat.
| 負 | 1 put on a grass cloak and then help put out a fire; 
— to run foolishly into danger.
| 荷 | 1 to dress up in rain 
clothes, — as a watchman.

Read su. Pendent, as flowers.

Read su. To open.

To rub in the hand.

From plant and sand; used for the last and next.

A triquetrous grass, the 
or a species of 
seige, or Cyperus; to rub in the hand.

| 種 | 1 a species of grasshopper or young locust; by some applied to the cricket.
| 龜 | 1 the saul or saku tree (Shorea robusta), under which 
Budha was born and died.

A tree, the | harry the buck-
eye or horse-chestnut (Aesculus chinensis), prized by the Buddhists, because they 
think it to be the saul; 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.

| 世 | 1 an idle careless world; some say, unending ages, long continued.
| 术 | 1 go rambling along, to 
gambol; to display the dress; 
idle and dissolve; among the 
Buddhists, to bear with patient 
ly, as Kwan-yin does.
| 語 | 1 a phrase (sialu) like Amen, 
used by Buddhists and Brahmins.
| 總 | 1 the galloping horse; — name of a palace of the Han.
| 羅 | 1 a title (sura-rajah) given to every Budha, meaning most 
most victorious over vice and passion; the name refers to the 
statel saul tree.

Abundant vegetation.

| 禪 | 1 exuberant growth; 
also roots of plant.
| 棲 | 1 a long narrow punt.
| 棲 | 1 or or to throw the shut-
tle.
The heart thrice agitated; suspicious, doubtful.

Coarse wheat grits; unbolted and coarse flour is also applied to other grains.

A lock, a clasp; to lock; to fatter; to frown, to contract the brow; to detach; to envelop; rings or chains for locking.

One lock.

A key.

Link a key.

To seal and lock, as an office at the new year.

To turn the key.

The merit of keeping well the key of the country; said of a high officer.

To secure, as a prisoner.

The family cord is used up; money all gone, poor.

To seek for over the whole empire.

Let us stretch a point and finish it up now, and then we can rest.

In insipid, highborn, to rest.

To inquire.

To delight to study a subject.

To extort.

To get by threats.

To comprehend, to think out.

To live apart.

To involve one's life.

The tubers of a kind of fumitory. (Corydalis ambigua.)

A debt.

In the evening you should braid grass ropes.

Tension, as of a rope or strip.
Old sounds, so and sok. In Canton, su, sho, and so; — in Swatow, so, su, and so; — in Amoy, so; — in Fuchau, su and so; — in Shanghai, su and so; — in Chito, su.

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 is said by western countries to save the world of living — men.

To feel or get strength for.

As it] restored to life, as when eased of pain.

A convent.

Sickness; a caries or softening of the bones.

A preparation of card like butter, which melts in the mouth; it is made by the Mongols, who call it wu-ta; flaky, crisp; short.

Butter.

Crisp sugar-cakes.

Cheese.

Crumbly baked ground-nuts.

Cumin.

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.

A diet of vegetables.

Hand empty handed.

Common food and lenten food.

Plain dressed and honest; sincerely spoken.

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.

A frugal and plain family.

Profuse when you 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 suh, 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.

To retract a sale, to get the thing back.

From heart and simple.

Guileless, sincere; one's honest purpose, real intentions.

To make an idol.

To draw and color.

A clay image; met. a dolt, a stupid fellow.

To make an image of Buddha. (Shanghai.)

To understand, to thoroughly comprehend; a man's name.

To fast, i.e. to eat vegetables.

Plain greens.

To dine on vegetables.

There are meats and onions, and also simple greens.

The second form is unusual, and the derivation of the first doubtful. It must be distinguished from "chien" joyful.

To tell, to inform, to make known; to expose; to reply in one's defense; to state; calumnies, defraction.

To go and accuse in court.

A plea in reply, a counter statement.

The defendant in a case.

To state one's grievances or wrong.

To accuse another.

He has made known all his heart.

The original formed of "contrary" and "water," now changed to go and new moon; the first is most common; like the next.

To go against the stream, or with it; to go from; to meet one; to push up, as to a source; to revert to, to carry one's thoughts back; formerly, long ago.

A head wind.

To go against the stream.

To go with it.

Dealing with things in past, long ago.

On reverting to that time or occurrence.

To go against the current.

Since then.

A pail for bailing a boat.

Nearly synonymous with the last.

To trace up to a source, to go against a stream; water.

Clear, pelleted water.

To drive a current back.

To inquire into the reasons or circumstances which originated a thing.

Appears (or it has been ascertained) that since the fifth moon.

From door and ex: the primitive is said to represent the sound of chopping wood.

To fell timber; the place it falls on; a place, a spot where houses are grouped, a compound; a building; a town, a military post; a classifier of houses and plats of ground; at the beginning of a sentence often has the force of if, supposing, in reference to,

As to; a copula or relative pronoun, that which, the things which, who, what; it follows the subject and precedes the verb it rules; in regimen with or as in 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 expiative.

Whatever there is.

Men are everywhere alike.

Why then has he come?

In wherever; where one lives; the place in.

Then shall we find our places.

A place, a locality.

A single building.

How many houses?

You are ignorant of some things.

Nothing to do, no occupation.

Therefore.

For this cause; the reason why.

Whence it comes, the cause or origin of a thing.

The right thing.

A place where the government receive or lodge students.

Ah! he has at last obtained his wishes.

Each is now in its place.

Omnipotent.

It cannot but be; no one can do without it.

There is still another view.

It should be thought of beforehand, must be taken in time.

To see what it serves and mark whence it proceeds.


The sound of the woodman's ax.

It is a very serious matter. (Cantonese.)

Those who are called undutiful.

If the state can, in this case, be preserved.

A coarse white hempen kerchief, which women wore at funerals in the Sung dynasty; end of a piece of silk.

Close-woven variegated silk like balzarine; the selvage of silk; the edge; loose fringed or raveled edges, frayed out, which when brought together would afford proof of the identity of the piece.

The toothed-edge bolt which runs into a Chinese lock to hold it; also called 鎖簧 and 鎖釘 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.

To accumulate.

Clerks who attend to the cases or write papers, and serve in a yamen; they do not go on arrests.

He had looked at the region—he lived in.

Those princes are to be congratulated, they are screens to all the states.
From rice and to help.

Rations; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, official salary.

大 | large perquisites.

手 | and pepe | carrying pepper and rice, we approach towards — the gods.

From to go and J.

A composed, dignified step; to walk carefully and daintily; serious, grave; slow, tardy; an ancient region along the Yellow River, now the prefecture of Shu chin | Shu 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 | quite at leisure, easy.

清 | a pleasant cooling breeze blows.

姑 | wait quietly for him a while.

行 | go slowly behind your superiors or seniors.

性 | nature has given him a prudent mind.

醋 | used with the next.

To strain spirits; fine, pure liquor.

酒 | excellent wine.

之 | 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 | how limpid the scattered dew-brows.

白 | I furnished me with the best of wine.

知 | Knowledge, discrimination; possessing learning and ability; sage, prudent.

才 | clever.

智 | a good judgment.

詐 | deceiving; untrustworthy.

無 | not, not lost; if nothing is forgotten in the planning, it will not fail in the execution.

便 | from hill and to give.

An islet which has level arable land at the foot of its hills; applied to many islands on the coast of Fukien.

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 all its subjects are stated in order; to follow in order.

次 | in regular sequence, serially.

作 | to write a preface.

篇 | to go by ages.

長 | seniors and juniors have their regular order.

幼 | in the Hia dynasty, were treasurers for aged scholars within the palace.

事 | to arrange everything properly.

從 | From top, or hand.

與 | it is similar to, and used with the preceding.

叙 | 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 | to talk together.

與 | to discuss in order.

談 | to deliberate upon the best way.

織 | to quote from.

暢 | to talk with great zest, as with a dear friend.

天 | the five social relations.

舊 | to talk over old times.

編 | to detail minutely.

緒 | A stream in Shin-chien fu in the west of Hunan, the river a small branch of the Yuen River; it flows near Ssu-pu hien.

從 | 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.

不 | I cannot fix my mind on it.

無 | disappointed; nonsensical, no means of effecting the object.

事 | the affair is likely to be effected, the clue will be found.

基 | the royal power or realm.

事 | to find the thread of the business.

織 | from silk and as.

Coarse, refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is reclaimed; woolly, silky; to stir up; compounded; to reiterate, to repeat; verbose; to pad or quill.

柳 | catkins of the willow.

叨 | jabbering, loquacious.
From earth and to take.
To pile up earth, to make a wall of earth; a pile of dirt.

From fish and together, from its companionable ways, but others say from fish and the next contracted, because of its fine taste.

A kind of tENCH; a large coarse species of carp found in the Yellow River and its southern tributaries.

The fishes in it are the bream and tENCH.

SÜEH.

Old sound, sit. In Canton, süt; — in Swatow, so and süt; — in Amoy, suan; — in Fuhchau, süt; —
in Shanghai, süt; — in Chifu, shiüe and shiüe.

snow. From rain and雪, contracted from 雪, 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 average, to be revenged; white, snowy, frosted.

Hanging flakes of snow, falling snow.

To avenge the disgrace of an insult.

SÜEN.

See also under hien. Old sounds, shen and shen. In Canton, suan and sun; — in Swatow, sian; — in Amoy, suan and
old san; — in Fuhchau, siong and siong; — in Shanghai, sën, dai, and tai; — in Chifu, shen.

This, in a shelter and to revolve; y. d. a place where the winds evolve the energies of nature.

To extend throughout; to pervade, to expand; to publish, to proclaim to the people: for their observance; to summon, as a ruler; to circulate, as the wind; extended, manifested; diffusive, pervading; comprehensive; slow;

perspicacions, to fully understand; a bald crown.

To summon, as to court.

To shun, as to publish.

I think there is no need to say more; — a phrase in letters.

To read out the emperor's order.

To proclaim by the voice.

To make known the principles of good order; whence Confucius is sometimes called

the Holy One who diffuses transforming doctrines.

To preach the gospel.

It is a secret (or abstruse), and cannot be made known.
to go and compliant.

To select, to choose out or elect; what is chosen, choice, fine; to appoint good men to office; to dance in a ring; an instant, a moment; an old word for a myriad, applied to places in measuring land; apprehensive, timorous.

| 擇 | or | 下 | pick out.
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 派 | to choose and appoint, as to an office.
| 白 | a coin of the Han dynasty with a dragon on it.
| 少 | or | 間 | a little while, a space.

中 | 聰 | chosen.

青 | 擇 | 萬 | a good cash out of myriads, one of ten thousand.

舞則 | 分 | his dancing so choice!

世 | 爾 | 努 | generations have approved your labors.

Read 時 | to number, to reckon; to reckon with or take to task; selected for office.

候 | expectant officers.

即 | presently to be appointed,

言 | said of expectant officers.

補 | appointed to fill the vacancy.

偽 | 用 | take the first on the list for the post.

弗 | 去 | 假 | do not go, lest he take you to task.

文 | 司 | under-clerks who select the names for appointments.

儒 | cowardly, timorous.

颶 | A revolving wind, as the composition of the character intimates.

颶 | 颶 | a whirlwind which carries the dust on high; the people say the gods use such for ascending and descending.

繩 | A long rope with which horses and cattle are tethered.

| 翼 | a snare used by hunters for entangling the feet of birds or beasts.

| 轉 | to go round and round, as a clock's machinery.
| 輪 | to revolve.
| 回 | to wheel round and round.
| 里 | or 郷 | 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 | 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 時 | and used for 鵝.

Revolved; to revolve, as on a lathe.

| 風 | a whirlwind.
| 體 | giddy, or as when sick at the stomach.

漩 | An eddying fountain; a circling eddy.

| 窩 | a little whirlpool.
| 流 | the undertow of a wave.

璇 璇 | A revolving gem, a valuable stone, called | 圓 | 圍, worn as an ornament by ancient monarchs.

| 璇 | a kind of armillary sphere or planetarium, furnished with a 五 | 舍 | tube, through which ancient astronomers noted eclipses, the culmination and motions of the stars.

天 | star Merach β Ursa Major.

| 旋 | The 旋 | seems to denote a species of land snail, or perhaps a kind of Balanus.
| 螺 | a spiral univalve with whorls, like a Lymnea.
A metallic heater for keeping spirits warm; a copper or pewter tray; a pulley or windlass; to cut things round in a lathe.

【SUH.】

A famous horse belonging to the Chen dynasty; it is now applied to a thoroughbred horse.

【SUH.】

The jay described as a matchless bird from the west, whose feathers are used to adorn or cover dresses; it is the turquoise kingfisher, whose skins are brought from Burmah for plumagery.

【SUH.】

To strike, to pound.

【SUH.】

The noise of rain and wind.

【SUH.】

Respectful, reverential, as when one is desirous to do his duty fully; fear, caution, dread; religious veneration; cold; to advance, to get on; to render severe or majestic; to inspire awe; to receive one courteously; in epitaphs, a resolute will; used at the beginning of letters as an introduction, and thus comes to mean to write a letter; as 合 I now write this letter.

【SUH.】

Decorous, stern and distant; quick; severe, as an officer; adjusted, as nets; regular, as flying geese.

【SUH.】

Commanding, imperious.

【SUH.】

At once make it quiet, as a disturbed province.

【SUH.】

He bowed in his guest and then entered.

【SUH.】

Its notes are clear and sweet.

【SUH.】

In a lady-like, modest, and respectful manner.

【SUH.】

A city in the northwest of Kansuh on the confines of the Desert.

【SUH.】

An old name for the female Jinchih tribes.

【SUH.】

The sound of many birds flying.

【SUH.】

The noise of rain and wind.
粟，

From rice and went, but the primitive is a contraction of a character meaning pendant; it resembles 禾, 粟 chestnut.

Rice in the husk, paddy,—and much used in Fuhehan; it was a general name for grain, 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. (Canon.)

布 in mathematics, a term like rule-three.

金 | seeds of the Olea fragrins.
屋 | the rent or tax of a house.
輸 | to pay grain as tax.
一包 | an ear of Indian corn.
六 | 一圭 six grains of millet make a kweii.

发 world in | I can hide the world in one grain of millet; a Buddhist comparison.

釃 | to buy a titular office.

剥, su'

To mince, to cut into fine pieces.

速, su'

From to go and a sheaf; used for the next.

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即 quick as possible.
去 | or走得 go quickly.

不 | 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.

欲 | 不亲 | Imm I am by myself, and he has no connection with me.

何以 | I 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.

蔽, su'

A general name for vegetables, legumes, and kitchen herbs.

肴 | food; any provision.

其 | 結何 what viands had he to eat?

風 | the cold whistling wind.

方 | 有軒 objects as they are, they will have their enforcements.

俻, su'

To shake the head, as when doubting or hesitating.

發 | To start; to tremble, as an ox at the sight of a lion.

殼 | frightened beyond measure, as a beast at the look of a lion.

吾 | 不忍 | I can't bear to see him so frightened.

凍, su'

A river in the southwest of Shansi flowing into the Yellow River through Kiang chen.

Read su'. To wash clothes; spoiled by water.

口 | to rinse the mouth.

椒, su'

A low tree, a sapling, a stock.

撲 | scruffy oaks, trees suitable for posts in wet grounds; the plant is called 蘅 and is probably a species of oak with smooth acorns, like the Quercus serrata.

餘, su'

The contents of a boiler or kettle; boiled rice, pot-luck. 鼎折足覆公 | if the kettle's feet be broken, my lord's food will be poured out.

从 silk; and to sell; this and were once used as synonyms.

續, su'

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.

嗣 | an adopted heir.

從 to join the guitar string, to marry a second wife.

有来 coming one after another.

祀 he continued the ancestral worship.

作, su'

To arise, to get up; to draw up, as the garments.

然 | to draw one's dress around one.

| decided, erect; stern, like the wind blowing through the pines.

馬 | a noted general of Wei, in the days of the Three States.

From man and early as the phrastic; it resembles put' to carry.

To be kept in a constrained posture, unable to stretch.

慄, su'

Hypocritical, sycophantic; one who watches the countenance and humors of a great man.

癭, su'

A marsh plant, whose leaves resemble purslane; one synonym is 蘗 and the drawing resembles an Angelica in its inflorescence and leaf; another name is 牛唇 or ox-lips.

斷 or 結 an medicinal plant which resembles a cardamom. (Cynara)

彼兄弟 Dimension one along those bends of the River Fan they gather ox-lips.

宿, su'

A halting-place or choultry at the posts, anciently three leagues apart, designed as a small guard-station and sometimes defended by a picket of soldiers.
a stage where one rests for the night; a lodging-place; a night's rest; to allow to remain, to keep; to pass the night; to lodge, to sojourn, to stay at; early; to delay; of old, former, long standing; damaged, old, kept over; musty, turned; to advance with the cup when sacrificing.

留 | to detain one to spend the night.

鳥歸巢 | the birds are going to their nests.

丠 | a bed once and two meals,—is a rule of hospitality for travelers at temples.

求 | to ask for a night's lodging.

恨 | formerly.

隔 | 小粟 | stale or moldy food.

有客 | 1 | the guest who tarrys over two nights.

住 | or | to lodge over night, as at an inn.

宮 | 庭 | to guard the palace by night at the posts.

餓 | 頭 | stale or old bread.

肉 | spoiled meat.

儒 | an old scholar.

隔夜飯 | 係 | rice left over night soars.

無 | 禮 | do not delay to fulfil your promises.

貨 | 老 | damaged goods, shelf-worn articles.

國 | an ancient state, now part of Fung-yang fu in Nganhwui.

\[ | 的 | rather musty.

THE TWENTY-EIGHT CHINESE ZODIACAL CONSTELLATIONS.

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<th>LONGITUDE</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 角</td>
<td>龍</td>
<td>201° 3' 0&quot;</td>
<td>Spica, ζ Virgo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 火</td>
<td>龍</td>
<td>211 42 1</td>
<td>μ Virgo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 氏</td>
<td>虛</td>
<td>222 17 35</td>
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<td>4 房</td>
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<td>240 8 48</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 心</td>
<td>虎</td>
<td>215 0 25</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 尾</td>
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<td>253 27 15</td>
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<td>7 簧</td>
<td>貓</td>
<td>268 28 15</td>
<td>γ δ Sagittarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 斗</td>
<td>龍</td>
<td>277° 23' 6&quot;</td>
<td>ξ λ Sagittarius.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 牛</td>
<td>金</td>
<td>301 15 11</td>
<td>α β Sagittarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 女</td>
<td>魚</td>
<td>308 55 54</td>
<td>e μ Aquarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 虛</td>
<td>魚</td>
<td>320 36 16</td>
<td>β Aquarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 尾</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>330 33 45</td>
<td>a Aquarius and e Pegasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 室</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>350 41 59</td>
<td>Markab, a Pegasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 虛</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>6 22 9</td>
<td>Algenib, γ Pegasus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 木</td>
<td>狼</td>
<td>17 48 12</td>
<td>Mirae, β Andromeda.</td>
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<td>16 娄</td>
<td>狼</td>
<td>31 10 39</td>
<td>a β Aries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 星</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>44 8 47</td>
<td>Musca.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 月</td>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>57 12 1</td>
<td>Pleiades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 母</td>
<td>猴</td>
<td>65 39 58</td>
<td>Hyades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 月</td>
<td>獅</td>
<td>80 54 47</td>
<td>ζ Orion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 金</td>
<td>獅</td>
<td>79 34 6</td>
<td>Rigel, Orion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Twenty-Eight Chinese Zodiacal Constellations.

Read หน | A constellation; a night; during the night.

王 | 里 | the sports of the star-king, a Budhist term (वह-शत्रा निा यिकरमत) for a high state of ecstatic meditation.

星 | 里 | or 二十八 | the twenty-eight zodiacal 侫 or houses; the names are given in the table, with their corresponding animals and elements, the longitude of their determinant stars in A. D. 1860, and their approximate constellations; half of them are lucky, and half are unlucky; 角 | 斗 | 侫 | and 井 | stand for Thursday in a weekly series, which is continued through the years.
A clover grown in the central provinces for fodder, manure, and greens.

野
Ancient name of a branch of the Pei-ho in Chihli.

旭
An old Chinese character and a horary character; also used for sunrise.

从力
strength and cup, arranged in two ways; the first form is unusual.

励
To excite; to stimulate, to urge to exertion.

先君
To whistle; to blow with the mouth; to call a dog.

die
A fine sieve; to sift; close, thickest, as leaves on a tree.

欣
To induce; to allure, to beguile by false rumors.

栖
A tree considered to be allied to the birch, having a red and thick bark, of whose gnarled, tough wood fellos can be made; a birch?

白
a kind with small bifurcate leaves.

SÜH.
See also under su and shu. Old sounds, sii and sii.

滋
From water and blood; occurs used for yuh, swift flowing.

漉
A ditch or gutter to drain a field, eight feet broad and deep; the moat of a city; a gate to regulate water flowing; to empty; overflowing, flooded.

盡力手溝
let them exert themselves to open gutters and sluices.

滋
ancient name of a branch of the Pei-ho in Chihli.

旭
From sun and nine, but the primitive is defined as being equivalent to the next, for nature is moved at the dawn.

日
The dawn, the rising sun.

日之旦
the day dawn; very early.

咄
puerile joy at having got one's wishes.

勖
To excite, to stimulate, to urge to exertion.

勖
exert yourselves, o men!

先君之思
thinking of our deceased lord, she stimulated worthless me.

噬
To whistle; to blow with the month; to call a dog, warm.
**SUI.**

Old sounds, sui, sui, s, z, so, zo, and zap. In Canton, sui and te'ui; — in Swatow, sui, sué, ch’ué, ch’ui, and hai; — in Amoy, sui, teui, soé, ch’uë, su, and hui; — in Fukchau, sui, sôi, chwi, swôi, ch’ôi, and ch’ô; — in Shanghai, sê, sî, sué, and sôe; — in Ch’fu, sôi.

### From silk and stable; occurs used for its primitive and for 方 (sui and fê). The traces to a harness; reins; a strap or stick to hold on by in a carriage; to tranquilize, to give repose to; steady, quiet; to retreat or decline a battle; settled, peaceful, firm; a fringe.

1. 軍 (jün) to draw off troops.
2. 死 (sî) and 安 (an) military terms for maintaining one’s ground firmly, and for a drawn battle.
3. 執 (jâ) to hold the reins.
4. 抚 (fu) to tranquilize, to treat kindly.
5. 永 (yéng) 吉兆 a happy omen of lasting peace.

### From eye and a bird; it is easily confounded with 以 (sui) 甲 (chieh) a pigeon.

From 眼 (sui) to go upwards; to gaze at; a large stream flowing into Hungtshi Lake.

1. 眼 (sui) a supercilious manner; to look at angrily or disdainfully.
2. 州 (shôu) a district in the northeast of Honan, in Kwêiteh fu.

### A drizzling fine rain is 絕 (sui) like a Scotch mist; also the name of a river; muddy.

From disease and failing.

1. 疵 (sêi) Weak; feeble, as from long sickness.
2. 疹 (sêi) 不振 he is so weak as to be incapable of acting in his office.

### The coriander (Coriandrum sativum) is 茄 (sui) or 胡 (hù) which last name is also given to caraway (Carum); they are also known as 香荽 the fragrant herb; both names are occasionally given to coriander parsley. (Petroselinum.)

1. 終 (sâi) To walk leisurely, as if wearied out, or following another person.

### To spread out the wings; gamboling and fluttering; said of the phoenix.

1. 顯 (sîn) 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 前 堅 altered the next character to that form to denote his dynasty, but it ended with his grandson.

2. 靈 (shên) worship of the ancestral effigy.

From 眼 (sui) to go and 背 (si) to fall contorted.

1. 隨 (shên) To accord, to follow, to comply with; to let, to permit; the way or usage of; like, as, according to; wherever, forthwith, presently; obsequious.

1. 國 (kî) a small feudal state under the western Wei 魏 state, a.d. 250, lying on the River Hwai, of which Sui chêu | 州 in the north of Hupêh once formed a part.

1. 時 (shêi) do it as you have time.

1. 便 (biân) or 意 (yî) 見 as you please; very well; if you like.

1. 我 (wà) do you come after me.

1. 下 (shian) 冻 it freezes as it falls.

1. 得 (dê) let him do as he likes.

1. 館 (kuan) everywhere talking about it.

1. 令 (lông) immediately.

1. 甲 (jiâ) bring a little as you can get it.

1. 無 (mù) 經 見 do not yield to the crafty and obsequious.

1. 事 (shih) vails paid to official attendants, about one tael in ten.
From step pace and 

The grain which men seize; it is an 

Grain in its fullness and beauty, when it hangs down in its ripeness; a term properly applied to rice and panicked millet.

An ear of corn or spike of 

the head of a grass; 

a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful.

A term for the heir-apparent, or a prince under the Ming dynasty; anciently a feudal prince.

The Emperor, used in direct address, and changed to 

1. The order of the year, according to the cyclic characters.

The fine appearance of flowering and ripening grain.

To break to pieces, to smash or pound fine; bits, fragments, pieces, endings; petty, troublesome; broken in spirit.

Fine cloth brought from the West, open and loose in texture; perhaps a sort of Dacca muslin, worn by mourners or for coolness.

retinue, personal attendants.

common, not remarkable.

goes with him everywhere, and stands by him as he sits.

Each one follows his inclination.

to follow after one, to tag.

and 

to stand in a dressed line, as soldiers.

carry it on the girdle, as a fan or a fob.

just as one's fancy suggests, as in ornaments.

to feel at ease wherever one lives or stays.

as Cantonese. A smell, a stench; bad breath.

The marrow in a bone.

hurt bone revenge has penetrated his very bones.

to suck his marrow.

like a phoenix' marrow or dragon's liver, - 1. e. a rare delicacy.

has watered my midriff and wet my marrow.

hog's marrow.

Slippery, smooth, a term used in Tsi; something which will make slippery.

rice soup or congee.

Cakes made of broken pulse mixed with sugar.

Originally written , but afterwards changed to this form to designate this place.

Name of a prefecture erected by the Sui dynasty in the northwest of Yunnan, now Li-kiang in Kiangsu or Yangtsze River.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>粹</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>pure, unmixed grain; alike, pure, all of the same sort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>純</td>
<td>chún</td>
<td>containing no mixture, unadulterated; perspicuous, as a clear style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>得</td>
<td>dé</td>
<td>to get.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賄</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>to give bribes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>liú</td>
<td>to remain, stay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稽</td>
<td>qǐ</td>
<td>to doubt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粹</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>to be pure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懚</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>to be conscious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>liú</td>
<td>to remain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>稽</td>
<td>qǐ</td>
<td>to examine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>純</td>
<td>chún</td>
<td>to be pure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>得</td>
<td>dé</td>
<td>to get.</td>
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</table>

From to go and according to one's wishes. To accord with, to follow, not to oppose or hinder; to give one's consent; then, next, after that, presently, thereon, and so forth, finally; to go through with, to do as one wishes; to speak of; to complete; a moor.

Not to resist, not to comply. | 意 | yì | to one's desire. |
| 心 | xīn | agreeable to one's desire. |

Sometimes used for the last.
Pure, unmixed grain; alike, pure, all of the same sort.
Condescending, no hindrance. |
If it then be thus, forced to disregard his wishes. |
Everything has gone right.
Is agreeable. |
A sluice or ditch between fields to drain them.
From fire and to follow as the phonetic.
To get fire from the sun by a speculum mirror; to get fire by friction & wood is misleading. |
The Chinese Prometheans. |
A deep apartment far in the rear; quite in the rear, as the banners of a rear guard. |
A deep, far in; abstract, remote. |
A spin wheel or a wheel on which spools of thread are reeled of a certain size. |
Calmalities sent from heaven, which men cannot prevent, as refers to those which men bring on themselves; an evil spirit, a ghost, a wraith.
From sun and saung, and saung, and chung; — in Shanghai, sang; — in Chifu, sän.

孫 [sun] From 子 son and 系 a connecting link; it occurs used for 近 compliant.

A grandson; a grandchild; whatever is reproduced or grows by suckers; courteous.

孫 [sun] From 子 son and 系 a connecting link; it occurs used for 近 compliant.

孫 [sun] From sun and saung, and saung, and chung; — in Shanghai, sang; — in Chifu, sän.

孫 [sun] From sun and saung, and saung, and chung; — in Shanghai, sang; — in Chifu, sän.

孫 [sun] From sun and saung, and saung, and chung; — in Shanghai, sang; — in Chifu, sän.

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孫 [sun] From sun and saung, and saung, and chung; — in Shanghai, sang; — in Chifu, sän.
SUN.

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.

出言 不 to talk harshly; overbearing words.

SUN.

Old sound, song. In Canton, sung, tsung, and ts’ung; — in Seaton, song, sung, and sang; — in Amoy, song, song, song, jowg, ch’iung, and ch‘i‘ong; — in Fukichau, sung, sung, sung, sung, and shung; — in Shanghai,

sung and duung; — in Chifu, shung and sung.

松 From wood and duc, it being the chief of trees.

The pine tree; it is made to include fir and yews, but the world is not very accurately used; its sap is said to turn into amber after a thousand years, and hence it is an emblem of longevity.

1 香 or 樹 膠 resin, pitch; also applied to a sort of mastick.

1 針 and 1 子 and 1 塔 or 1 球 pine leaves, seeds, and cones.

1 水 植 corky roots of cedar used to line the soles of over-shoes.

1 樹 the Pinus sinensis, common in southern China.

1 毛 a fascicle of pine leaves.

白菜 the white pine (Pinus Dzungii), of northern China.

羅漢 the yew. (Podocarpus thyrsi.)

1 竹 梅 pine, bamboo and plum, — are like three friends, because they keep green in cold weather.

1 江 the Songari River.

1 江府 the department in which Shanghai lies.

甘 香 spikenard, the perfume obtained from the Nordostachys jatamansi, called kuntsu, called kutsu, called kus, called by the Buddhists.

1 六石 or 銀 銀 turquoise.

From water and pine.

The river which runs near Sung-kiang fn, and has given name to the town of 宋 1 Wansung; the preceding is now used instead.

松 From plant and pine as the phonetic.

A general term for cabbage, as the 香菜 which keeps green all winter; it is regarded as the same as the 白菜 or Brassica.

紫花 the turnip, so called from its flower and the hardy nature of the root.

From hair 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 careless; spotty, soft.

雲髮 her tresses were all in confusion.

法令 the civil and military officers are too remiss.

心 easy about it, contented.

爽 elated, pleased, hilarious.

肩 肩 hold up a little, rest a while.

1 脑 to insinuate; to ingratiating.

者亦無所不容 sun* means what agrees with everything.

To spurt out of the mouth.

1 司水 to squirt water in which a charm has been washed, over a place, to drive off evil.

合 清 三 he drank the wine and thrice spurted it out.

1 脳 crisp and soft.

太 放 lawless, reckless.

1 的 手 do it quickly.

1 開 的 or 1 點 億 case it off; loosen it a little, slack it; not too tight.

稀 1 too loose.

1 動 no haste or urgency; in funds, in easy circumstances.

1 組 let go his bundle; yielded up all; set him free; untied it.

箱 not very urgent, give him a little time.

1 些 a little less tight.

嵩 From hill and high or a pine; the first common form indicates the idea, the second has the phonetic; used with schung 崇.

The highest and central peak of the 五 or five sacred mountains, on which the ancient emperors worshiped, Shangti; it lies in Ho-nan fn in Honan province, on the watershed between the Yellow and the Han Rivers; eminent, lofty, as a great statesman.

1 呼 吳 祭 his Majesty is exalted as the lofty Sung Mt.

1 高 雄 豪 how majestic and grand are the lofty peaks!
EMPERORS OF THE SONG DYNASTY.

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From a covering and timbers q.d. timber made up into a dwelling. To dwell; a habitation; a feudal state.

From a covering and timbers q.d. timmer made up into a dwelling. To dwell; a habitation; a feudal state.
From words and public.

To contend before rulers about property; to demand justice; litigation; pleadings or wrangling before the courts; law cases; _met._ confusion in the state; the sixth of the 64 diagrams, denoting disagreement.

詞 _song_ an indictment.

拿 _song_ or _tong_ to grapple one and carry a dispute into court.

息 _song_ to quash a case, to settle it.

庭 _song_ the court-room.

涉 _song_ to go to law, litigation.

官 _song_ legal cases.

自 _song_ self-reproach.

棍 _song_ petitioners, lawmongers, shysters.

健 _song_ skilled in law cases.

頌 _song_ To praise publicly, to eulogize, to extol the virtues of; to land; eulogy, panegyric; a song of homage; ballads to explain moral teachings to commend.

諱 _song_ and _chung_ hymns and chant refrains ( _geya_ and _gatha_ of Hindu canons) of the Buddhists.

順 _song_ I avail myself of the occasion to wish you high advancement; used in official notes.

德 _song_ to commend virtuous acts.

揚 _song_ every body lauded his great merits.

祝 _song_ may you be pleased in every way.

Read _song_, and used for 容.

The countenance, the face; free, easy.

從 _song_ at leisure; in no haste.

松 _song_ Frozen dew-drops or rain on the branches of trees.

霧 _song_ frozen rime; icicles on twigs, like pearls.
酸

A young lion, called 懣 (phonetic sjung) in China, is said to eat tigers; others describe it as a fleet wild horse.

算

From bamboo and to play with; both forms are common.

算

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 destinoes.

合

to estimate rightly.

計

to estimate.

妙

to estimate rightly.

計

to calculate.

人

to counterplot, to scheme against one.

無

innumerable.

度

to calculate and estimate, as the cost.

盈

or 盈利害 very sharp; close-listed and cunning.

我

I'll give it, I won't do it.

好

to make a good speculatation; to guess right.

來

to come, to go; full of schemes, contriving this and that.

出

it turned out much as I supposed it would.

入

it could not be expected.

是

is regarded as, taken as

於

while one was reckoning; one would have assumed.

打

he uses a little abacus; pertinacious, narrow-minded.

我

do you think I am wrong? — i.e., I reckon I am not.

限

limited the sun to ten myriads.

不

it does not pay.

珠

the abacuses balls, to which a stupid fellow is likened, as he goes no further than he is pushed.

蒜

Alliaceous plants with ligulate leaves, called 葱 or rank herbs by priestly people.

青

to wash.

蒜

to reckon.

會

a kind of butter-cup.

銀

hooks for a door-screen.

算

A bamboo case or box for holding the hats of officers, square and covered; a basket, a crew, such as rice is washed in.

冠

a hat-box.

鹽

a rice-basket.
This sound and shi or sh closely approximate. Old sounds, si, sei, sia, zi, zit, zhi, dit, and sat. In Canton, sz', ts' and tse';—
in Swatow, sh and si ; — in Amoy, su and si ; — in Foochow, si, sé, sū, and sū ; —
in Shanghai, sz' and si ; — in Ch'hi, sz'.

思

From heart and field, the primitive being altered from sin in the brain; it is to be distinguished from engin.

To think, to reflect, to consider; the desire or thought of the heart; to wish; thinking; to commiserate; a final or an initial particle rounding off a sentence, and used occasionally as a mere auxiliary.

想 to reflect on, to think about.

念 thoughts; to consider.

好心 a good design.

索 to deeply meditate on and trace out.

家 to think of one's family.

前 to recall former days.

豈不爾室是遠而do you think I forget you? but you live far away.

兩地相 to think of each other when far apart.

不可泳 you cannot dive over.

皇多士 that emperor has many brave men.

無不服 there were none who did not submit.

 prepaid.

秋 melancholy thoughts.

不意 indecent, disreputable, vile, impolite.

詩 a poetical idea.

思 From man and to think.

To reprove; to admonish or urge, as a friend does.

切切 [ ] faithful and earnest with a friend.

读 sei. A heavy beard.

人美 this man is clever and has a fine beard; others render this, — he is fine looking and talented.

禱

Happiness.

祈 to pray for blessings and deprecate calamity.

A movable screen placed in the passages and gateways of a house.

然 I think what you are to say, as an officer about to see his ruler.

緑

A coarse kind of cotton cloth, reckoned to have 1200 threads in a piece; silken fine thread.

麻服 mourning worn at the funeral and three months after, by relatives at a fourth remove.

四世而服之窮 also the three months' mourning of the fourth generation is the limit for wearing mourning.

From wind and thought.

颶

The first cool breeze of autumn; others say, a southwest wind.

曾 a high wind.

凉 a cool breeze.

A tree whose timber is hard.

相[ ] or 相思子 the red spot seeds of the Abrus precatorius, used for beads.

From as and this.

斯

To rive, to split with an ax; to lop off; white; low, as an office; as a pronoun, this, that, these, those; any, such; an adverb, forthwith, presently, then; a particle thrown in to suspend the sense, like an interjection, or at the end to prolong a line; it also serves as a copula of preceding nouns; formerly appened to names of animals, as 兒 or 子 are at present.

時 this time.

事 this affair.

文 or [ ] 文文 elegant, courteous, scholarly, polished.

文掃地 he has disgraced his reputation.

朝夕 the morning and evening at — his study.

如鳥革 like a bird molting.

彼何人 what sort of a man is that?

須之間 in a twinkling.

斧以之 split it with the hatchet.

何以故 why then does he oppose it?

大約如 it is for the most part so.

職祿薄 his rank is low and salary small.

弓矢 張 the bows and darts are ready for shooting.

焉取 where did this man get such learning?

如應 he answers or comes like an echo; said of a servant.

鹿之奔 the stag is running off.

廝厮

A menial, a servant, an attendant; to divide; a forager or woodcutter; to feed or take care of; to serve.

殺 or 打 a melee, a scrimmage; broken, hacked, split open.

小 徒 my servant boy.

養卒 a camp-follower.

女 a waiting-woman.

你 this you mean fellow.

斯 Often written like the next.

To thaw, to melt and flow off.

凍 to thaw the ice.
silken bird, the white egret heron,  
silk  

A medicinal plant, 药 | the  
dodder (Cuscuta), whose seeds  
are used as a mild tonic;  
that found on pines is  
deemed to be the best.

The  

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 Wán-ch’üen  
heiん 文ー縣 in Sz‘ch‘uen.

Read ch‘ü Uneven.  

蜀 | rough, uneven, as the ground.

私  

From 穰 grain and 私 private,  
because the proprietor of a field  
of grain was once called 主人  
itself/one.

Private, personal; selfish, illiberal; to favor, to act selfishly;  
secret, partial; underhand, treasonable, nefarious; illicit, contraband;  
to take for one’s own use; plebeian or below the throne; confined  
to a few; members of the family; a brother-in-law.

走 | to smuggle.

下貨 | smuggled goods.

客 | a smuggler. (Cantonese.)  

心 | partial, unfair.

先公後 | public before private  
interests.

表 | my private opinion.

家 | personal effects, private gear.

情 | illicit intercourse.

賄 | 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.
不象  元 unlike everybody; a self-wise man, so erratic he never does anything well; a name of the Elephas docused.
方  木 [he is like] a block of wood. — and goes no further than he is pushed; a lot; but
方  一种的人 is a square-built, stout man.
不  三不  neither one thing nor another; he is of no use.
眼  人 a pregnant woman.
往  1 下裡看 went everywhere looking around the place.
很  1 至的  very neat and precise.
平  八稳 very firm; well done; no fear of a disappointment.
通  八達 opens out on all sides, as a passage.
大  天王 or  天王 four demon kings (Sanskrit, Jota pra-
bas and ejector matravie) whose images are placed at the doors of monasteries; they guard the four quarters of the world from asuras, and were renowned kings in their day.

泗  "Mack; a short river near Tsi-ning chen in Shantung, and a feeder of the Grand Canal.
诛  1 a place where Confucius opened a school; hence him or his teachings.
涕  横流 from her eyes and nose streams ran down.
州  1 a district in Pung-yang fu in the northeast of Ngauhwi.
水  縣 a district in the south of Shantung; it was one capital of Lu in early times.

四  "A team of four horses.
馬  車 a chariot and four,
駕  1 乘 a war chariot.

一  言既出  馬 難追 when a word has been spoken, four horses cannot overtake it.
天  1 four stars β δ π in Scorpio.
鐵  孔 卓 the team of rust grays is in fine condition.
From a pencil and long; the second form is seldom used, and the first resembles a to practice, and is used for 末 tour.

To expand or exert to the utmost; set forth, as a sacrifice; greatly; excessive; to the verge; reckless, ruining, dissolve, unrestrained; to be at ease, to take heart; a market-place, a shop in a bazaar; to display, as virtue; to expose, to arrange; to exhibit, as an executed curios; an initial particle, now, although; therefore, formerly; abruptly; to refuse.

放 | profligate, disorderly.
行 | he cares for nobody in what he does.
筵 | to make a great feast.
供 | to sacrifice to Shangti.
市 | a market-place.
酒 | a wine-shop.
诸 | to expose bodies of criminals in the market.
彼 | assisting Wu Wang, he at one charge smote the Great Shang.
大 | the brigands ravaged the region.
侈 | in spending.
掠 | to rob by violence.
力 | to exert one's strength.
陈 | 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 if 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?
彼 | not much like him.
祖 | he took the inheritance of his ancestors.

寺 | From an inch and 之 to issue forth.

From a clerk in the 大理 or Court of Appeals.
府 | a public office.
口 | Buddhists.
遊 | to visit the temples.
入 | to become a priest.
报恩 | the Porcelain Tower, once at Nanking.
院 | a eunuch.

cloth | The 未 | a kind of ancient digging spade with a foot-rest, shaped like a plow-share or the Irish face.

也 | To dig a grave in a void place; a grave opened to receive the coffin.
日 | 三月 | 三月 | dig the grave on the third day, and have the funeral in the third month.

From man or to stand and so; the second resembles tsuan; 隹 to stop.

候或等 | waiting for, a little while.

一 | to prepare for death.
立 | 回音 | wait for an answer.
下 | 月 | wait till next moon.
不 | 不 | 駕 | don't wait to prepare your carriage, but go— when the prince calls for you.

calling | some rushing about, some waiting together; — said of herds of animals.

伺 | From man and office; q. d. a man sent from the office.

叫 | 候 | call the attendants.
詣 | to privily spy out.
From to eat and man or office; the radical is also used alone with this tone and meaning.

To feed, to nourish; to set food before; provisions, food; provender.

spiritual, to drink and eat.

wine and meat.

tiger and he will hurt you.

From property and to change.

To confer, to bestow on an inferior, the opposite of 宄 and usually denotes from an emperor or a god; imperial grants or favors; a benefit; used by suppliants when asking favors.

to reward.

imperial favors.

to be rewarded.

he allowed the duke to kill himself.

to return thanks for favors.

obliged for your patronage; — a phrase on bills.

his Majesty's kindness.

to send a scarf—for an officer to strangle himself.

permit him to wear a button; to reward without giving an office.

beg of you a reply.

命 to give orders.

Particular, scrupulous, petty; thoroughly deceitful.

there is no better remedy or offset against deception and villainy than true loyalty.

The original form represents a serpent, the emblem of this branch; it is unlike 弓 in the closed back.

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.

the breakfast hour.

To sacrifice to the departed; for one says, in explaining the word, that it means if, like, and is like meeting with those who have gone before; to offer sacrifices to gods or devils; a sacrifice, sacrificial; to set up and worship a god; in the Shang dynasty, a year; like, as if.

神 make offerings to the gods.

to worship ancestors.

the first year of the reign.

in the thirteenth year the king inquired of Viscount Ki.

in the spring and autumn [Confucius] enjoys the offerings; — each district magistrate makes them.

nobody worships the orphan ghost.

The banks of a river; the embouchure of a stream.

the bank, the shore.

banks of the Yellow River.

A stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it; stagnant water.

a small river in Honan, west of Kai-fung fu, having the town 王 the same name on it.
Old sounds, da, dap, and tang. In Canton, ta and tai; — in Swatow, p'la, tai, and toa; — in Amoy, tai and ta; — in Fukien, ta.

To strike, to pound, to beat, to man; to fight; to pummel and take blows; to excite or do; to add; to play on or with; a blow, a stroke; punishment by bambooing; to buy spirits, oil, or flesh; to act on, to operate on; to do, to perform, and always used in an intransitive sense; an auxiliary verb denoting action, or the present time, not the future tense; a preposition, by, in, at, through, from.

水 to draw water.

這兒 the river.

那裏 by which road did he come?

架 to squabble, a brawl.

不到 [the shot] will not reach.

有蟲 the worms have eaten it.

鐵的 a blacksmith.

鐵的 made of iron.

把式 or 秋風 to raise the wind.

好 elegantly dressed.

石頭 to eat stones; to throw stones at.

節轉兒 take a turn, make him go a little way.

他一頓 gave him a beating; he punished him once.

雷 it thunders.

雷 killed by lightning.

眼 to perforate, to make holes.

了中火 they had eaten dinner.

門前經過 I was passing before the door.

下你的驢頭 I'll cut off your donkey head for you!

聽軍情 informing himself about military affairs.

不緊 not very important.

灘水 the alum settles the water.

香油 to buy lamp oil.

魚 to fish.

大

The original form was intended to represent a man or king, the greatest of earthly things; it forms the 37th radical of many common and very miscellaneous characters.

Great, big; noble; chief, distinguished; plum; prominent, important; as an adverb before other adjectives, forms the superlative, entirely, highly, very; superior, best, as the quality of goods; the extremes or farthest; to enlarge; to exceed, to surpass; to grow large.

不 is often used in the sense of not much, as 不高 not too high.

不老 not very old.

赤不 not fully recovered.

不對 not just the thing, not analogous.

不同 very unlike.

同小維 for the most part alike, not very different.

開門的做法 do it with open gates, let everybody know it.

好 驗 you think yourself rather an important person.

千 the great thousand of the world; — i.e. its people and cares.

限 the great limit; — i.e. death.

名 in general.

雨小wife and concubine.

想頭 a grand plan.

的福氣 the highest happiness; extreme bliss.

若子 he enlarged his liver. i.e. began to brag of his courage.

有無益 he has made a great gain, it will be very advantageous.

不可 totally impossible.

其無外 [his doctrine] cannot be surpassed.

叫呼 great howling, is the name for one of the eight hot hells or ma ha nwa, surrounded by mountains of fire.

年 year of triennial examinations.

老夫 the official address of a prefect and lower officers; also applied to gentlemen in common talk.

人 a term for those higher in rank, but also used in letters and in direct address, like your Honor; a full grown man.

行事 to strike a good blow, to make a decided impression.

至 or 極 or 極 the biggest.

抵 for the most part, perhaps.

衆 or 家 or 弟 we all, the whole, people, men generally, all of us.

棉 and 二棉 first quality of cotton, and second sort or inferior cotton.

不穿 it is not much worn; not many wear it.

老大 an elder brother; a compellation for any respectable elderly man. (Cantonese.)

Read ts'e. Excessive; as a temper; very; grand, enormous.

Read ts'ai. An epithet of a distinguished person, for which 太 is now more common; the chief of, great, high.

夫 a physician.

原府 a prefecture in the north of Shanxi.
**TA.**

In Pekingese 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 一个 钱 referring to the 当十 ten-cash coin.

In Shanghai, used for 多 Several, many; also a classifier of rows; a line, as of trees.

日勿来 you have not been here for many days.

兵 | a platoon of soldiers.

**TAH.**

Old sounds, $ta$ and $tap$. In Canton, $ta$; — in Swatow, $ta$; — in Amoy, $ta$*; — in Fuhchau, $ta$ and to; — in Shanghai, $ta$; — in Chifu, $ta$.

他 | his, her's.

| | who oversees him.

不 | don't interfere with him.

必 | to live in another-place.

| | to live in another distant place.

是 |的事情 that's his affair.

至 | even to the end of life.

由 | 起 he should not have another.

| | go; don't have anything more to do with him.

**TA.**

Old sounds, $tat$, tap, dat, and $tap$. In Canton, $tat$, $tap$, and $dat$; — in Swatow, $tap$, $tat$, and $ta$; — in Amoy, $tat$, $tap$, $t'ap$, $t'at$, and $tan$; — in Fuhchau, $tak$, $t'ak$, and $tan$; — in Shanghai, $tah$ and $dat$; — in Chifu, $ta$.

From bamboo and morning.

毡 | 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.

| flexible mats.

竹 | heavy mats used for fences or sheds.

絨 | gave him a hundred lashes.

In Cantonese. A patch, a dan; a classifier of patches, spots, areas, lots, &c.

筒 | that spot, that plat.

燭 | tore out a large piece.

恒 | to feel for.

心 | anxious, heart-broken.

何 | why are you so sharpened and afraid?

革 | make boots of soft skin.

从 | leather; well dressed leather.

安 | make shoes.

内 | an infamous woman, 己 the concubine of King Shen 精王 who caused the ruin of the Shang dynasty, b. c. 1150.

From sheep and great; it is another form of the primitive of the next character.

A lambkin recently born; to have an easy parturition, like Shinnung's mother.

生 | producing, growing up.

| to hold up.

| advancing in office, rising in degree or fame.

| does not depart from right.

| flows in the river.

未 | not yet learned anything, not a line.

事 | the business is very proper.

上 | the Tartars.

上天 | to make known to His Majesty.
**TAH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>薬 (Sanskrit, dharma) the law or the Budhistic canon; also perception of character, and the god who personifies the first person in the Budhist trinity.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>摩難提 the Hindu priest Dharmada, who came to China about A.D. 383, failed to have come across the waters on a reed; he is revereved in Japan as the discoverer of tea.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An edible plant, the 紅薯 a root like beet or mangel-wurzel; the root and leaves are both eaten. 蔗 the brinjal or egg-plant?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>A knot. 絲子 a knot in thread. 係打的綱 tie a silken knot, for a button.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>糞 The 糞 was a nomadic tribe dwelling on the north-west in the days of the Kit'an, in the ninth century. 仔 or 神 a term of contempt for the Mongols.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From bamboo and joined; often contracted to the next alone, and as a primitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>A bamboo hauser for dragging boats; an answer, that which follows a question; to respond, to echo; to recompense, to feel an obligation; suitable, congenial; thick, coarse. 問 question and answer. 問君恩 to requite the emperor's favors. 回他說 to reply to his remarks. 累 to answer. 總不 I would make no reply. 聽言則 answer when you hear the words. 來如流 he rattles on like a babbling brook. 不必對 there is no need for an answer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>布 a kind of coarse cloth. 謝 to return thanks; to send a return present. 布渠 to lay iron spikes to serve as a chevaux-de-frise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Often used for the preceding.

A species of pulse; small grain; to sustain, to take upon one.

奉天命 to appreciate and carry out heaven's orders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7</th>
<th>棵橋 to put up a foot-bridge. 在繩子上 hang it on the line. 些碎銀 add a few bits of silver to it. 手香腮 to rub cosmetic on the cheeks. 供計 people connected with the same house or business.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In Shanghai. A spot, a place; a copula, with; and.

日頭 | 之月 the sun and moon. 第 | 或此地 | 這裡; this place. 故 | 去往 | go and live there. 伊拉 | 儲 | they will go with you.

瞎眼 | 八 in confusion, blindly placing things at sevens and eights.

勿 | 將 I do not make them my friends.

食 | 肿 | The skin loosely hanging on the body.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8</th>
<th>Great ears, those which hang over like a hog's or spaniel's. 1 拉着 dragging, going heavily; slovenly; applied to a sentence that is not well arranged.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

From drum and together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9</th>
<th>The sound of little drums or tambourines. 1 a great drumming in concert, as in an orchestra.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Piled on each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>磚 砌 the rocks and shingle piled up and crashed over each other. 1 piled on each other.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The character 砌 is often wrongly contracted to this form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
<th>A hook; hooked, curled; a quire. 1 鉤 long hook. 1 子子 a quire of paper of 50 sheets.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
From water and 日 to speak; q.d. the murmuring of water is like babbling words.

Rippling water, the babbling of a stream; jabbering, prattling; to join, as: the sky does the earth; to pile on; sludgy, remiss; greedy, avaricious; to backbite; halfheartedly; blindfold.

1 a murmuring sound; gabble; loud talking; dilatory.

出入日月與天地 | the sun and moon when rising and setting, look as if they rested on the sky and earth.

水 a river in Liaotung.

在 Cantonese. A division or separate house in a long row or hong; to lay on; to pile up.

屋 one house in a long.

座 one division of it.

紙 a pile of paper.

起 pile them up.

The noise made when a body falls to the ground, a thud; to pile up earth or dirt.

The chapter of a pillar, the capital of a column.

To cover a thing with iron to protect it; to shield the heel with an iron plate.

铁 iron-bound for defense.

A covering to protect a tent or carriage, and keep out the rain; a large screen or tester.

幔 an outer tester to a large bed.

Shoes made of leather.

革 | 不穿 hide shoes do not quickly wear through.

怠 | to idle.

怠 | to neglect business, and idle away the time.

The hair on an infant's head when born, otherwise called胎毛 or womb hair.

To put the foot on the ground, to tread; to walk and beat time when singing.

踏 | to trample or step on.

青 to step on the green, i.e. to worship at the tombs.

脚 two strings to his bow; or he has two wives.

破 broken by stepping on it.

實 the place and manner of a murder by an official.

Interchange with the last, though they are not identical; the second form is little used.

To tread heavily; to stamp; to make a noise in walking.

踢 to kick a football.

倒 to slip down.

芒草 | 被楚山 | 青 his grass swards have trodden down the green hills of Tsao; — a great traveler.

伏 to steal along the ground in a manner not to be discovered, when coming on the enemy.

These two are nearly identical.

To eat fast, as a hog; to slobber when eating; to gulp with a noise.

母 | 羔 do not eat soup with a noise.

The slobbering noise made by pigs.
T'AH.

Old sounds, t'at, t'ap, and dap. In Canton, t'ap and t'at; in Swatow, t'ap and t'at; in Amoy, t'at and t'ap; in Fuhchow, t'ak and t'at; in Shanghai, t'ah; in Chiyu, t'a.

To fall in ruins, as when the foundation sinks in; to crumble down; to slide, as the earth on a hillside; a first plunging; underground.

To walk carefully; hurried, careless.

To knock about; to waste uselessly; to vex people.

A door in an upper storey opening on a terrace; a window in a loft.

To be absent-minded; in a flurry, to lose self-possession; to lose a half of; to lick or lap, to sip up.

b. To be suddenly overwhelmed, stupefied, as at the loss of a partner or husband.

The sound of dirt or earth falling down; a pile of dirt; used as a contraction for the Sanscrit sthūpa, a tumulus, to denote a pagoda or tower, for what the English call a pagoda, the French more correctly call a tour or tower; a dagoba or pile erected over a relic of Buddha, or tope raised over a Buddhist priest; applied to a tower, a lighthouse, monument, or pillar; pagoda-like, as the cone of a pine.

A three-storied pagoda, dedicated to the God of Literature; it resembles a writing-pencil.

A dagoba or pagoda, regarded as precious.

A cemetery of Buddhist priests; a receptacle of infants.

1. A fearless man (Cantonese.)

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.
元
地钱
can be used to produce; the present made to the gate holders or servants.

古
old.

古
ancient.

古
stupid, easily imposed upon.

革
leather cuirass; it occurs written 貝; the clamber of drums and tambourines.

蔽
to run away, to abscond, to desert.

蔽
how imperious; rude and mulish in disposition.

蔽
To punish, to chastise, as a parent does; to reduce; to beat, to strike, as a warning; a slap, a blow; quick; the spot where the arrow rests.

蔽
to horsewhip.

蔽
whipped him that he might remember it.

蔽
the Tartars or Mongols.

蔽
to female.

蔽
于市朝 as if bambood in the market or court.

蔽
In Cantonese, a dead loss; entirely gone; to throw at; the residue; to press down; a flat.

蔽
乾凈 lost the whole, cleaned out.

蔽
理塘 throw it against the wall.

蔽
賬目 a bad account.

蔽
身家 to injure one's self, to waste one's patrimony.

蔽
沙魚 the sole fish.

蔽
Slippery and miry.

蔽
An inner door, a small door in a palace; a screen.

蔽
门 the door of the women's rooms.

蔽
直接 open the inner door and go straight in.

蔽

T'AI.

元
a original copy.

元
地钱 to levy a duty on produce; the present made to the gate holders or servants.

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ancient.

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T'AH.

蔽
to injure and differ; i.e. to divide things and pile them on each other.

蔽
The original form delineates cutting up bones; it is the 78th radical of characters denoting misfortunes, deaths, corpses, &c.

蔽
Bad, vicious; evil, perverse, in some places it was once used for the pronoun I, my.

蔽
he does not know good from bad.

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a bad man.

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TAI.

待 tai' Unskilled, inexperienced. 稀 & a raw hand; an unpracticed stupid fellow.

待 tai' To wait for or on, to await; to expect; to treat, to behave towards; provided against.

从 to go and a court. From to go and a court.

要 to watch the price or rate.

宽 to treat liberally.

慢 to treat rudely.

接 to wait on guests as they enter.

以 to behave towards.

相 to behave towards.

人 to treat very kindly.

無 to discuss and arranging the matter.

部部 From 玉 gen and 繁 poisonous, afterwards altered to 代, probably for the phonetic.

玳玳 Tortoise-shell is 瑄, especially the precious sort from the hawk's bill tortoise.

部部 Department.

代 to alter, to supersede; to substitute; to change; for, instead, in place of; delegated, vicarious; a generation; a reign, a dynasty.

年 or 世 a generation.

一 or 一世 age after age.

五同堂 five generations alive at once.

五唐五 the Five Dynasties (A. D. 907-959) tranced down the T'ang dynasty.

三 usually denotes the Hia, Shang, and Chou dynasties; but sometimes the first three monarchs, Fu-hsi, Shu-mung, and Hwangti.

後 or a raw hand; an unpracticed stupid fellow.

历 successive reigns or ages.

便 to manage for one.

往 I'll go for you.

以 且 某之身 let me Tan, to be a substitute for his person.

力民 为 their work as common people supersede their living on their salaries.

月光明 a fancy name for a lantern.

书 an attorney; a copyist.

署 a deputy.

印 holding a seal for another officer.

劳 to labor for another.

祛 A short spear or halberd; a defense or screen of sheep's hide let down suddenly from the walls to scare cattle or horses coming into the town.

彼侯分何戈与 those escorting officers have their lancers and halberdiers.

岱 From hill and reiga as the phonetic.

高 the high peak in Tai-nan fun in Shantung, the East or eastern and most famous of the five mountains; it was once known as 宗, but now is called Tsing and is a place of great resort by devotees who crawl to its top and visit its temples.

至于 宗柴 [Shum] came to Tai-tung, where he made a burnt-offering.

岱袋 From uphia or dress and a reign as the phonetic.

栞 a bag, a sack, a case; a pocket, a purse; a covering to inclose or protect things.

风 wind sail.

衣 or 衣 a coat pocket.

搭 a tab inside the girdle.

火藥 a cartridge-box.

罐饭 a wine sack and rice-bag; - met. a glutton.
Tai

Dangers; 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.

危 | to run into danger.

危 | hazardous.

民方 | the people are now amid their perils.

無人 | do not approach vulgar people.

及 | nearly to, drawing near.

天下 | aged the empire is in great danger.

迫 | An adverb of time, till, to, even until; when, 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 | [un congenial, as] when water and fire come in contact.

皇恩 | the emperor's kindness reaches to all.

求我善士 | for those gentlemen who seek me, this is their lucky time!

天之未陰雨 | wait till the rains cease.

追 | to come up to, as a pursuer.

不 | it cannot be affected; also deficiencies; to be deficient.

读 | Harmonious; affable.

威儀 | | his air and presence were very agreeable.

隶 | Original form of the last, now used as the 17th century half a dozen characters; it is made from hand or as reaching and is tai all combined.

To reach to, to overtake; a surplus.

埭 | A dam; a noted water-race in Shih-tai hien in the southeast of Nanganwu, 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.

錦 | From clouds and reaching to.

天雲 | the sky is cloudy and dull.

外緬 | A sash, a girdle, a belt; women's were of leather, women's of silk; a compress, a bandage; a tape, ribbon, or scarf; a region; a zone in geography; places connected with each other, as a neighborhood; a classifier of regions of country; to take along with one, as in the girdle; to lead, to conduct; to remind; connected with, implicated in, related; rather, somewhat, slightly; to latch, to close.

或 | or waist or girdle.

的 | garters; knee-pads.

緯 | 鋪 | a tape and thread shop.

冠 | 一个 high cap and a broad sash.

遂本息 | principal and interest altogether.

子 | yellow red | 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.

網 | streamers or bands appended to a scroll or flag.

山環水 | the circle of the hills and line of the river.

拐 |人口 | to entrap and carry off people, usually children.

冠 | 起来 | to dress in good clothes.

累 | involved in, implicated with.

地 | a region of country; a plateau, an expanse.

水 | a pilot-boat.

入 | to introduce one, to guide.

無掛 | no cares on my mind.

所屬 | whatever places are under his jurisdiction.

面 | the officer in charge of a force or fleet, and his deputy.

海 | sea-weed, especially the long Laminaria used for food.

意 | he shows his sorrow.

面 | a kind of lady's head; to take along with one.

封信 | to take a letter.

熟 | his complexion is rather sallow.

忠孝 | the court girdle worn by all who see the Emperor.

Glo | in Cantonese used for 太; Overmuch, rather.

癥 | From disease and girdle; the last form is most usually written.

症 | A disease of women.

症 | 白 | fluor albus, whites, or leukorrhea.

赤 | a bloody discharge from the womb, not menstral.

Read chi' A dysentery or bloody flux; a diarrhea of great violence; the head half covered with sores.

懶 | Ill at ease.

懶 | disturbed in mind, distressed.

帶 | Interchanged with 帶 a pendule; and used for the last.

帶 | The rootlets of herbs or grasses; unimportant.

細 | 草 | what is the use of being suspicious about such a trifling affair?

嗤 | To talk fast and continuously.


T'ai.

Old sounds, da, dat, t'ai, and t'ap. In Canton, t'ai and t'ai; — in Swatow, t'ai and t'ao; — in Amoy, t'ai; — in Fuhchau, t'ai and t'ai; — in Shanghai, t'ee, de, t'ee and ta; — in Chifu, t'ai.

台 From mouth and (contracted from ) by; occurs used for 萬 and the next. Eminent, exalted; used in direct address, your honor; venerable, old; wrinkled, infirm.

老 | great Sir.

老兄 | exalted Sir.

老父 | our district magistrate.

父 | address, your honor.

甫 | your honored style; written in letters before the name.

照 | for your honor's inspection.

三 | three stars in the feet of the Great Bear; also applied with 三 吩 to the three highest dignitaries of the empire.

州府 | a maritime department in the southeast of Chekiang.

读 | and used for 学. Pleased, gratified; to rejoice; in classical use I, me, when said by rulers.

非 | not alone an obscure person, who dares to act so as to call it a rebellion.

夏霖其如 | what are the crimes of Hia to us?

貲 A globular fish, the Tetraodon or 鯪 which can inflate itself; it has a white belly and greenish back, wrinkled and sallow, whence 背 (or 台背) comes to mean wrinkled and growing old, like the tetraodon's back.

黃老 | 背 with hoary face and wrinkled back.

胎 From flesh and raised.

The pregnant womb; to commence; congenital; a receptacle; a condition of; having a womb; to run away.

懐 | or | with young.

衣 | the placenta.
太 | 11 or 11 an officer's lady, Madam, her ladyship.

亞 | a lady. (Cantonese.)

夫 | your mother.

子 | the heir-apparent.

保 | senior guardian of the crown prince.

過 | too much by far; intrusive, froward.

早 | too early.

不及 | it is quite insufficient, will not do at all.

上老君 | an honorable name for Lao-tze.

何 | why such great discourtesy?

平 | the Pacific Ocean.

洋 | better than; I wish.

多 | much too small.

冷靜 | a little too cold or haughty.

題目 | the theme is very easy.

出 | very early times.

不 | 撏重 | you said it with too much severity.

不要再 | do not be too modest.

浮 | excessive, overpassing; waters swelling over; to wash and rinse, to clean; to correct, as style.

沙 | to scour with sand.

淘 | to purify by scrubbing or rinsing.

恰 | The first form is also written 俏 and read shi, and defined to practice.

慄 | Extravagant, careless.

極 | or 襲 | wasteful, profuse; dissolute.

黑 | extremely black.
From heart and obliquity, d. d. when the mind feels its ability to act, the body takes the impress; it resembles 腥 a bear.

Figure, form; the gait, air, habits, or attitude of a man; the expression of an idea; configuration; circumstances.

不忽为此 | I can’t endure such an air; it is insufferable.

騃 | a haughty bearing.


dan

The point is supposed to represent the red stone, and the other part 丹 a bit, whence it (the cinnabar) is brought; this character forms the radical of a dozen characters relating to vermilion, which might have well been grouped under it.

A carnation or cinnabar color; loyal, sincere, trustworthy; medicines decocted or distilled; before a metal answers to an oxide of it, a pill coated with cinnabar; a remedy, a prescription; to color or paint red.

靈 | an efficacious remedy.

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, mlnimum

片 | heart entirely devoted to one.

味 | light red.

家 | a chemist, an alchemist.

宜 | the pithic region; the base or power of the breath.

娘 or 鳥 | a fire-fly.

燦 | the pomegranate flower.

顏如 | a pink cheeked, florid.

散 | flower (Lilium tenuifolium) common near Peking.

能 | a painting, because red and blue enter into every painting.

To boil the tongue, as a dog when heated.

熊 | 調 the black bear lolled his tongue.

耳 | without a rim on the lobe; an ancient term for teacher.

老 | a name of Laotsz.

眼 | from eye or body and hesitating.

要 | to look at a thing and yet be thinking of something distant; to obstruct, to prevent.

| a majestic look.

虎視 | the tiger glares fiercely on his prey.

織我們的工 | he retards our work.

延 | to procrastinate.

懶 | careless and neglectful.

貢 | often confounded with the last.

Pendent ears, reaching to the shoulders, considered to be a sign of longevity; lustful, addicted to pleasure.

目 | 視之 gleating over it with his eyes.

和樂 | excessive delight in sensual pleasures.

女之 | 练不可說也 when a lady goes astray, nothing can be said for her.

羅 | 雪 pert I. near Corea.

飲 | given to drink; fond of wine.

徵 | glutonious.

酒色 | excessive fond of wine and women destroys the body.

單 | single, alone, isolated, by itself; a single garment; odd, as odd numbers; an orphan, an individual; thin, poor; debilitated, exhausted; one side of; greatly; sincere, credible, that which is the surety of belief; and hence a check, a bill, a receipt; to complete; to surround or wrap; an adverb, only, but, nothing but.

是 | or 係 merely, only that, just.

長暮衣裳 | one’s wardrobe gets scant at the end of the year.

兵守 | a single company [trying to hold the solitary post.

其軍三 | his army was in three corps.

獨 | only one.
TAN.

1. 張 1 子 make out a bill.
2. 收 1 a receipt.
3. 匯 1 a draft, a bill of exchange.
4. 薄 1 thin, not durable; poor; deficient; weak.
5. 貸 1 an invoice.
6. 支 1 an order to pay money.
7. 身 1 one alone; as 1 住 to live by one's self, and not with the parents.
8. 身 1 a bachelor; one who lives or trades alone.
9. 日 1 do it on the odd days.
10. 寡 1 thinly dressed; poverty-stricken.
11. 自己 1 I went alone.
12. 走 1 to carry out the virtue of your grandfather Wán.
13. 且 1 清 only one, one kind, unique.

Read 瞻. A famous chief of the Huns, 于 about n. c. 25, and used afterwards as a title like khan or reiifan; vast like the deserts these tribes lived in.

1. 阪 the years of the cycle which have 阪 in them.

Read 瞻. A district, 瞻 in Tsao-chên fit in the west of Shantung.

From 椙 and 阳 as the phonetic.

1. 椙 a shrine where the effigies or tablets are kept in the ancestral hall.
2. 主 1 the ancestral shrine of the defunct.

From 死 and 隱 as the phonetic.

1. 隱 The extreme, last stage of the utmost; entirely; to exhaust.
2. 力 1 with the whole energy.
3. 昔 1 the year has quite departed.
4. 專 1 to thoroughly investigate.
5. 致 1 devoted his whole mind to it.
6. 思 1 deeply meditated on it.

From dress and single; it closely resembles 瞻 瞻 meditation.

1. 瞻 A garment without lining; single, as a thickness.
2. 被 1 a sheet for a bed.
3. 疤 1 an under-shirt.
4. 汗 1 a shirt, a chemise, a shift.

Also read 瞻, and interchanged with 隱 and 隱 though the last is rather a contraction than a synonym.

Disease arising from over-work; worn out, wearied with ulcerated, irritated, as the blood; discontented, angry.

彰善 1 to praise the good and punish the wicked, in order to encourage the people.

火 1 a bloody discharge to which children are subject; strangury, arising from debility.

下民卒 1 the common people are full of distress.

黃 1 jaundice; sallow-looking.

喉 1 an ulcerated throat, diphtheria.

An old region in the south of Chihli and Shantung, and Lü-hü hien 鹿邑县 in the east of Honan.

郡 1 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.

Read 瞻. A region in the valley of the River Han, of which 周 was made prince A. D. 149.

A small round open basket of different sizes, for holding rice when steamed, or after it is cooked a round hat-box; fine bamboo splints; to put rice into a basket.

一艘 屡空 the panniers and calabashes were repeatedly empty. — in the famine.

食 1 only one dish to eat; — poor.

掛 1 和 隱 a begging priest with a basket.

竹 1 a bamboo basket

A blackish horse with yellow or white flanks and forelegs. 有 隱 there were white legged horses and those with fish-like eyes.

Interchanged with the next.

州 1 a large town in the north-west of Hainan Island.

From hand and talkative; also contracted to the down, as in the next character.

To carry on a pole across the shoulders after the manner of peddlers; to bear, to undertake, to sustain; to be responsible for, to go as security; to grab at; to reduce on account of defects.

你 1 得 何 can you lift it? 保 1 to go as bail for; to insure; to be responsible for.

上來 1 take it up stairs.

頭 1 one's bail or security. (Cantonese.)

勿起 1 it's too heavy to lift. (Shangháis.)

上身 1 I'll take the responsibility.

任 1 adequate to the post.

賭 1 to stake one's credit on the luck.

當不起 1 he is incompetent for the situation.

不敢 1 承 I am not able to undertake it.

狗 1 隱 the dog grabbed the pudding; — he did not take the hint.

心 1 害怕 to be terribly alarmed.

你 1 除 何 have often borne with my faults.

Read 瞻. A burden, a load; a peck of a hundred catties.

好 重 1 a very heavy load.

於 1 or 纏 a colstaff, a carrying-bean.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tan</th>
<th>tan</th>
<th>tan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>炭</td>
<td>fine lignite or jet. (Pekingese.)</td>
<td>古公父来朝走马 the old Duke Tan-anfu came in the morning on the fast horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筆</td>
<td>a litter plant used in rheumatism; perhaps the Gentiana oesclapenida.</td>
<td>古公父来朝走马 the old Duke Tan-anfu came in the morning on the fast horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旦</td>
<td>A white and very fragrant flower from India, the which is called 禄 and 蕖 禄 the cap of all fragrances; this is probably the champaca (Michelia champaca), also written 蕖 and 蕖 in Buddhist books; and called 白玉 蕖 from its purity.</td>
<td>蕖 a timber tree, perhaps the Michelia Rheali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>墟</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>絲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刺</td>
<td>The drawing resembles an Iris; the plant has many names, of which 知 is the most common; the root is whitish and slightly mucilaginous.</td>
<td>雞</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>荣</td>
<td>An opening flower, especially those of the lotus and Hibiscus muschatus.</td>
<td>鴨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>荩</td>
<td>白菌</td>
<td>皮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>荃</td>
<td>香初遇雨 the white lily gives out its scent just after a rain.</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>To cut; others say, to trim or sharpen a little, to scrape off somewhat.</td>
<td>家婆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烏</td>
<td>From 月 above a 月, i. e. the horizon; it is often written carelessly like 月 moreover.</td>
<td>花</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>良</td>
<td>the dried water orris root.</td>
<td>月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黃</td>
<td>The gall; the gall-bladder; courage, bravery, because it is supposed to be connected with this organ; fortitude, endurance.</td>
<td>自夜達</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>簸</td>
<td>水 the bile.</td>
<td>坐以待</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拔</td>
<td>the gall.</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>量</td>
<td>or 細 small, or 細 fluid, fearsful.</td>
<td>花</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嘉</td>
<td>子 scared almost to death.</td>
<td>打武</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>his gall has got hairs; — dauntless, audacious.</td>
<td>生</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>and 虚 are opposites, courageous and craven; brave and white-livered.</td>
<td>明</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肝</td>
<td>liver and gall; intimate, mutually dependent.</td>
<td>吴天日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>inadmirable courage.</td>
<td>信誓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
但 A disjunctive conjunction, but, but only; an adverb, only simply; whenever, as soon as—and usually begins a sentence to add force, or serve as an introduction; unreserved, set at liberty.

不知 but I don't know.

係 but so it is.

凡 but, however, whosoever.

願如此 I simply wish it so.

見人山人海 he sees the men like hills or waves; a vast multitude.

特無匹 only one, no mate.

坐不妨 you may sit down.

不如此 it is not only this way.

說不怕 came, speak out boldly.

豈 how only? not so.

詐 to deceive.

託空言 it was only empty words; it all came to nothing.

只恨年過四十却無子 he was much vexed that at forty he still had no son.

咒 To call to each other; to recriminate; others say, to hum, to sing low.

1 or ¡ to ñammer, to pronounce badly.

疾 From sickness and morn; similar to 病, but not to be confounded with 病, which means an ular.

A disease which turns the eyes yellow and the urine red, and makes one hungry and sleepy. 黃 the jaundice.

鳷 A species of nightingale or thrush, the 喳 which求 H waits for dawn with its song; this name is also written 鳴, thrishing for the sunrise; other names are 城 and 義; guarding the dawn, and 春 first or alone in spring.

彈 from bow and above.

A cross-bow to shoot bullets; a bullet, a ball, a shot; a pill.

丸 a pill.

丸 a bone, a pill; met. a small piece of ground, a little country.

打弓 to shoot clay balls.

鉅 阪 leaden bullets.

炮像 脅 fire-crackers snap against one.

Read 埋. To fillip, to thrum on stringed instruments; to snap, to throw at; to mark, as with a line; to decry, to depreciate; to accuse, to find fault with, as a censor.

棉花 to bow cotton.

琴 to thrum a lute.

墨線 to strike a mark with a line.

染 to dye by sprinkling.

唱 to play and sing for hire.

指頭頭 ifeke 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.

腦盒子 thump your nodle and get out the character.

冠 or 冠 to snap the cap and go to take the office.

瘡者痛 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 Irrawady River.

動 to take exercise, to stretch the limbs; to move.

援 to drag or lead, as an animal.

掣 Quick, impetuous; the whole heart in a thing; urgent; to annoy, to move.

逢天怒 to meet the dire anger of Heaven.

掣 From heart and alone as the phonetic.

掣 To dread difficulty or pain; to shirk; fearful; worn out with.

肆無忌 reckless, fearing no body or nothing.

不 願 don't be afraid of duty; don't fear a little trouble.

勞 disliking trouble.

過則勿 改 don't hesitate to reform when you've done wrong.

诞 Great; large.

诞 From words and prostrated; in the sense only the second form is commonly used for a birthday.

诞 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.

之 之 多而 宽信 people with sharp tongues brag much, but do not heed the truth.

告萬方 he proclaimed it abroad to all regions.

何之 之 竣 how wide apart are the joints—of the dolichos!

妥 a fabulous story; to talk wildly.

子 to have a son.

彌 厭月 to complete the first moon after birth.

聖 or 賢 the birthday of a god.

賀 to congratulate the emperor on his birthday.

日 or 时 or 戌 a birthday.
### T'AN.

**From water and hot; q. d. fire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inexpiring, flat, tasteless; fresh; weak, insipid, watery; heartless, volatile; cold or distant, as an offended friend; light, as color; dull, as trade; indifferent to.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Heart**

Heart **no liking for.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As his heart is remarkable as the aster flower, which can resist the frost.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Clear; poor; flat.**

**Physically; business is dull.**

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<tr>
<td>Tranquil, easy; contented; sense, judgment.</td>
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**Plain; ordinary and inferior.**

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<tr>
<td>Evidently; the clouds are light and the moon glimmering.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Diet**

Diet **simple food and coarse clothes.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous, unbiased.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Lobster; dried mussels or clams.**

**Tin; insipid; profitless.**

### T'AN.

**Used for the last; the third form which is rarely met, is read 向 at Canton, for which see a to dare.**

To eat, to chew, to masticate; to entice, to hold out lures; a bite, a morsel; a bait; a swallow; wild, unfounded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>舌 to bite dates.</td>
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**饭 a mouthful of rice.**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To gulp or take all at once.</td>
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**In; insipid, not salt enough.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>以利未 can he entice him with the hope of gain?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**施舍饭 give [a poor beggar] a bite of food.**

**食 a poor table.**

**Perish; Having no salt, tasteless, flat, insipid.**

### T'AN.

**Old sounds,  tán,  t'an,  dan, and  dam. In Canton,  tan  and  t'an; — in Swatow,  tan,  vàn, and  t'ón; — in Amoy,  vàn,  t'an, and  tan; — in Fuchen, t'ang and  t'ang; — in Shanghai,  vàn,  vàn and  dé; — in Chifu,  t'an.**

**From wealth and now.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>贪 To covet; to worry for, to desire inordinately; ambitious, bent on; avaricious of; a fabulous beast, drawn like a scaly unicorn with cloven feet and a large horn, which is painted on the screen or wall opposite yamym to warn officers against covetousness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>心不 是 the covetous man is never satisfied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>妨 avaricious.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>前 eager to get on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>頭 the object of desire.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>酒 fond of drink.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>人 毁謗 the covetous man injures his fellows.</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>責 不 賢 不 at all particular what he gets, wishing everything.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>天之功 賜己 功 he covets the merits of Heaven as his own.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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### T'AN.

**From hand and issuing from a cavern.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>探 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>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>見不善 以 潤 to find that a man is evil is like being scalded.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>天之威 to dare (or bring on) Heaven's wrath.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>養取物 to feel for things in the bag.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>顧索隱 to investigate what is confused and deduce its hidden order.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read 通. To go in search of, to visit; to examine, to spy; to essay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>聽 to try to hear about.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>友 to ask after a friend.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>马 or 仔 a spy.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>打 to inquire about.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### T'AN.

**From earth and carnation as the phonetic.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>丹 A bank or wall thrown down, as by water dashing against it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>塌倒 the wall has all tumbled down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>丁半截 one face of the wall has fallen; — a common occurrence during a rain from the bricks being laid in mere mud.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T'AN.

1. 手 to gesticulate much.
2. 開 to spread out thin, as a plaster.
3. 水 to assess, to proportion rateably.
4. 撲 to display on a stall.
5. 拌 wait for it to get cold.
6. 算命 a fortune-teller's stand.
7. 錢 an allotment, a share.
8. 壓 or 買 to bet on and put down the stakes.
9. 番 館 or 局 a gambling-house, where cash are 押 or divided by four. (Cantonese.)
10. 搖 to shake dice.
11. 賭 to make up a loss by assessments.
12. 分' to pay a share.

也 read 之.

also read 之.

jaded, ill, worn out, as a horse.

Read 'shi. Reckless, vicious, like a libertine.

also read 之.

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 文 老 or hero of the hall is a 服 princeps among scholars.

臨 the spirit is here.

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T'AN.

1. 开 to begin the ceremonies of the leumria.
2. 錦 to erect an altar.
3. 稽 to begin religious services; to set up the implements of worship, as the Taoists do.
4. 仙祭 an altar for sacrifices.

From wood and sincere as the phonetic.

A hard tough wood resembling the rosewood, suitable for axles; the term is not confined to one plant, as the Casu- pinia is sometimes so called.

1. 紫木 a fine-grained, hard wood like mahogany, used for carvings and furniture; it is probably a species of Laurus.
2. 赤 the Pterocorus santolinus which furnishes a kind of gun kino and a dye-wood.
3. 香木 common sandal-wood.
4. 舌 a heavy wood like beech, good for handles.
5. or 蘭 (in Sanscrit dona) are 越 the benefactors of a convent, the offerers of gifts, who thereby traverse the sea of poverty; dona being the virtue of religious charity and self-denial.

詹 a rattan cord or string for binding; a bandage or inner girdle.

Read 楊. A single garment, otherwise called 凉衣 the cool dress; to bind, to wrap.

1. 絹 a ligature or membrane which Chinese physicians suppose encircles the stomach, probably meaning the mesentery.

Used as a synonym for 充. 充.

A wild plant whose leaves resemble an onion or chives; a kind of marine alga or delicate seaweed likened to hair.

麻 a variety of the nettle (Urtica diospyron), whose fibers can be used.
T'AN.

From 剖 to cover, contracted from 齃 soft, and 早 early.

An enduring taste; reaching to, extending to; great; vast, spreading out wide; long.

Spread out thin, like gold leaf or a large sheet of paper.

In Fuhchou. Large rocks; bowlders.

To 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 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 Tsing-hai fu in Shantung.

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 pataos, a local speech; conversation, chitchat.

To discuss a thing sensibly.

the local pronunciation.

to gesticulate while talking.

to play chess.

to talk playfully; repartee.

let us chat awhile.

let us give this pleasant evening to chitchat.

to discuss the war.

To pacify, to quiet; at peace.

I am quite at rest about the matter.

loving quiet and ease, keeping at home.

A small ancient principality occupying the present Tanching hien; 城域 in the south of Shantung, which was conferred on the son of Shao-hao 少皞 u.c. 2560.

Phlegm, mucus from the hogs.

an expectorant.

to cough up phlegm; to hawk and spit.

suffocated by phlegm; to fall dead.

a spittoon, a cuspidor.

his disease is expecting and shortness of breath.

From earthware or earth and cloudy.

Earthenware 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.

great wine set.

Clouds spreading themselves over the sky.

lowering, black clouds; overcast.

the white sand 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.
Also read *t'An*.

To dry at the fire; to sear; to put in the blaze; to singe; to warm or boil.

1. 船 to bream a boat's bottom.
2. 水 to heat water.
3. 煮茶 warm a cup of tea.

火火底就知富 when the fire searches the boiler, you will know what poverty is.

五日則湯請浴 every five days she must heat water and ask her mother-in-law to bathe.

From *woodland* hot; at Canton *thap*, is occasionally used for this.

Rugs, carpeting, or drapery, made of wool or hair yarn; serge, ratteen.

樓 | coir matting.

鋪 | 条 | 子 spread down a carpet.

五彩怪 | a beautiful carpet.

裁 | 約 | 子 yarn carpets with colors inserted; used on beds.

床 | a bed-wrapper.

從 *heart and fiery.*

The mind much distressed, as though fired up; to burn.

愛 | 如 | 1 my heart is burned with grief.

如 | 如 | 艾 | 1 like scattering flames and fire, said of a drought.

艾 | A species of marsh grass or rush (*Imperata*) useful for making brooms.

描 | 描 | 描 the rushes and edging grow rank.

織 | The same as the preceding in the Book of Odes, but others apply it to the tender sprouts of a plant, used to dye a brown salmon color or grayish yellow.

尋 | From *heart and seeking*; like the next.

志 From *heart* and to rise.

Disquieted of the mind, inconsistent, no fixed will.

| 志 | From *garment* and early; the second form is rather pedantic.

To bare the arm to do work or otherwise; to strip, to take off the upper garments; to disclose; bared, naked.

| 襤 | an undergarment.

損害之背 he stripped and showed him his back.

上司 | 此 | 屬員 superior officers screening their underlings.

在 | to help one when in the wrong, or underhandedly.

勞 | 不 | it is improper to disrobe, even when suffering from heat.

| 袤 | For the last; also for *when*.

| 褂 | The sternal region or center of the thorax, between the mammae, is called *t'An* in anatomy, and Chinese physicians say it is the seat of the breath; they probably intend to describe the mediastinum, or membrane that divides the lungs.

| 持 | From *hair and moving*.

| 持 | Tresses or curls on children; a fringe of hair on the crown left by the barber; the hair falling on the forehead.

彼 | 2 | 毛 | with his two locks over his forehead, — he was my only one.

| 毛 | falling curls. (*Cantonese*)

In *Cantonese*: A fringe, a valance; ornamental carvings under eaves; a fathom.

| 繞 | curtain around a tester.

| 繞 | how many fathoms deep is it?

| 繞 | the eaves.
From 耳 fire and 岸 bank contracted.


tan'

Charcoal, charred wood; embers; black.

柴"木 charcoal.

烧"白 burning coals.

白 charcoal with the bark of the wood.

化涂 everything, men and beasts, were involved in the calamities.

施 基 to make charcoal cakes.

石 or 煤 mineral coal.

麸 charcoal balls.

爱 豪 了子 you seem to like to wear a coal basket for a hat; said of vain persons or conceited fellows, who swallow ridicule as praise.

渣儿 charcoal fragments.

水 火 coke made from bituminous coal.

From to breathe or mouth and a kind of bird.

The voice accordant with the feelings; to sigh, to moan; to praise, to applaud; some say, the first alone has the first of these senses, the other the latter and more unfrequent meaning, but the two characters are used as synonyms; a drawl, a final tone in singing.

长 | a long groan

息 to regret.

一口气 to heave a deep sigh.

可 | how sad!

不 胜 役 | he ceased not to bewail and cry.

有心 | 千古知音 if the heart grieves once, after ages will hear the moan.

情 | 情 to bewail with companions before marriage, as girls in Canton often do.

Out of one's head, foolish.

一 | 悠 silly, acting nonsensically; having a foolish, fuddled look and manner.

From wealth and burning.

To ransom criminals from punishment by paying fines, as is done in barbarous countries.

Tang.

Old sounds, tong and dong. In Canton, tong; — in Swatow, tang and tang; — in Amoy, tong; — in Fuzhöu, tong and taung; — in Shanghai, tong and dong; — in Chinta, tang.

当 | From field and honor or value set upon it; as a primitive its use is chiefly phonic.

tang

What is suitable, opportune, convenient, or just; adequate to, competent; to bear, to take the responsibility; to act as, to be; equal to, to match, to make, to stand in contrast; to meet or occur; at the time of, when, — in which sense it is often a form of the present participle; used as a particle, as, then, or throwing the sentence into the future tense; to decide, to manage, to meet out; to withstand, to bear against; to screen.

我 | I will assume the responsibility, I will bear the cost.

不 | I cannot presume; i.e. you are too kind.

家 | to be head of, as an abbot; to take charge of, to oversee.

国 | to rule a state

兵 | to be a soldier.

不 | inadequate to.

时 | at that time.

下 | or | 今 or | 即 just now; presently, immediately.

街 | in the streets, abroad.

天 | out of doors; open; under the sky.

中 | 人 to act as the midman.

礼 | 然 etiquette requires it.

相 | convenient, suitable.

差 | 使 an officer of government, one who manages or fills the commission.

可 | 能 | 之 nothing could withstand it.

不 | it ought not to be; i.e. I ask pardon; excuse me.

难 | 花 unimportant, irksome.

勾 | to usurp another's place, a job, an intrigue; underhand.

罪 | 他 was then punished for it.

一 | 无 | 万莫 | when a real captain holds a pass, a myriad men cannot force it.

Read tang'. To pawn, to pledge; to consider as, reputed or looked upon as; to serve an end, instead of, i.e. for; to suit with; suitable, favorable; safely, properly; to deceive, to swindle; basis, foundation.

舖 | a legalized pawnbroker's shop, over which this character is the sign.

妻 | 不 | the concubine cannot equal the wife.

去 | or | 1 to pawn.

费 | 用 to spend money like water.

我 | 上 | 他 | I've been taken in by him.

得 | 多 | 人 equal to many persons.
A lock or clasp; a tripod for warming wine; a small gong struck by peddlers; the twang or tang of the instrument.

党

A name of one of the sons of Ta Yu of the Hia dynasty, upon whom the office of general was conferred.

_in Fuhkien. A classifier of packages, as several quires of paper or rolls of incense-sticks.

党

From black and high; it is often contracted like the preceding.

党

Not a few, not rare; a village of 500 houses, or the elder of such a village; to aid in concealing or doing evil; to club together, to fraternize, to form a cabal or union, — the idea always partaking of opposition to government; a faction, an association, a league, a junto or sedition company; associates, fellow-villagers; to intrigue, to side with; to compare; to bring to mind; a place, a time; a sort or class; kindred; to expect; to implicate.

党

In Fuhkien. The tail of a cart.

党

The tail of a cart.

党

The tail of a cart. a car that body reaches to the end, used only by grandees.

党

A lock or clasp; a tripod for warming wine; a small gong struck by peddlers; the twang or tang of the instrument.

党

Beside the foot and head of a horse or cart; the head-man or elder.

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Beside the foot and head of a horse or cart; the head-man or elder.

党

Beside the foot and head of a horse or cart; the head-man or elder.
A wooden bench or settle; purlines on a roof; a tub; a cross-piece, as a rung of a ladder; small sticks to connect, as the slips in trellis or lattice work; name of a tree whose fruit is peppery.

椅子 | round of a chair.

In Cantonese wrongly used for 油 | A heat on a course.

閘 | Wrongly used for the last.

To run across a doorway; the sound of a drum; full.

From plant and hot water; the next and abbreviated form is constantly used for it.

大型, vast, magnificent; unsettled, vagrant, dissipated; to overturn, to subvert; to squander, to waste; agitated, unsettled; ready to spill over or upset; in rhetoric, an exposition of the nature of a comparison; level, as a road.

倒 | to waste riotously.

产 | to spend an estate.

失 | lost his way or reckoning; mislaid, not to be found.

| vague, vast; incomprehensible; said of the greatness of Shangti.

道 | the royal road is broad and long.

以 | 徽德 they, become loose and injure all virtue.

年 | all nature is bursting forth.

流 艳 | gadding about, no fixed employment.

闲 艳 | idle, loafing, doing nothing.

扫 | or 扫 make a clean sweep of it; destroyed utterly.

放 | 不拘禮貌 heedless, rude, no regard for decorum.

槌 艳 | to violate laws and overstep all bounds.

| 然 all spent, wasted.

把 | 据 懸 若 let those items remain unsettled; we will not now take up that affair or point.

岩 | From "a shelter and the next character contracted; it is mostly used as another form of the preceding.

A covered way or gateway; a passage through a house.

文 笨 | the style is very parabolical; to make an allusion whereby to imply the real meaning.

易 | easy, mild, leisurely.

| the covered sewer, an old name for places in Shun-king 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 over-run, to exceed; old name of a region now occupied partly by | 山 丘 in S'u-chun 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 Tóchiô.

水 蝉 | or water scarabaeus, an acrid and dangerous kind; it has round, glabrous leaves.

| From heart and expanding; it resembles 惆, sighed, grievous.

惶 | Reckless, dissipated, profligate.

悍 | wild and wasteful, as a prodigal.

| 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 梯, woman's name.

溶 | Dissolute; wanton in conduct; ogling.

党 | an old term for one's self in some parts of Sz'ch'uen.

党 | From earthen and elevated; it occurs wrongly used for 湖党 a surname.

| A large basin or bowl of earthenware; the lining or wall inside of a well.

黄 | 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 ch'en in the days of Yu.

| From dish and hot water.

| A tub for bathing; large, great; moved, disturbed; to shove a boat over the mud; to propel a boat by oars.

震 | to startle.

摚 | to swash about, to cleanse, to agitate much.

動 | 血脈 to stir up one's feelings and spirits, as by music.

跳 | to draw off in a retreat, to fall back in disorder.

推 | the reciprocal influences of the elements.

| 意 平心 compose your mind and thoughts.

| 風 招 to take a dram to withstand the snow storm.

織 | 中流 two oars men can stem and cross the current.

| In Cantonese. To smear; to rub over.

| 黑面 to blacken one's face, as for passing bad money.

| Char to plaster.
From water and to expand.

**湯**

From hand and warm water; interchanged both with 當 to oppose.

**跳**

To stop or brace up a thing with the hand; to oppose, to stand against.

**鑼**

Noise of a drum.

**鐘**

Noise of gongs and drums; to bore through.

**蟻**

A species of field spider, named 王鉤 which resembles the burrowing spider (Mycxal or Actinopus) in the form of its nest.

**堂**

A dignified, honorable mansion; a hall, a place to which steps lead up; an court, an official room; a public establishment; the principal room in a house; a hospital, a church, a chapel, and often applied to large shops; the officer who presides in a court; the persons assembled in a hall; to control, as with authority; honorable, venerable; to complete or build a hall; designation of relatives of the same clan; a household or family, because the 父 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.

一間 | or | 一座 | one mansion, one hall.

穿 | a hall-door or room.

朝 | hall of audience.

法 | the Board of Punishments.

佛 | a shrine or oratory of Buddha.

玉 | the Hanlin Academy.

公 | the court-room.

琴 | a district magistrate.

黃 | the prefect's office; net. the prefect himself.

正 | and | 左 | and | 右 | a district magistrate and his two deputies; used also for other officers and their aids.

當 | 分開 | divided it in the open hall, i.e. fairly.

審過 | 1 | I have examined the case once.

高 | 墓 | one grave.

令 | my parents.

令 | your mother.

拜 | a bride's worship in her husband's house.

客 | the guest-room or parlor; a visitor's room in a temple.

兄弟 | cousins and second cousins.

禮拜 | a church; rarely applied to mosques.

客 | a lady, a madam.

相貌 | a stern, forbidding expression.

中 | style for cabinet ministers, members of the Nôi Koh.
T'ANG.

T'ANG.

T'ANG.

本開部 | 1, the cabinet-minister and governor-general; used in edicts and proclamations.
1 | justly, honorably.
| | the particular style or branch of a family.
| | an ancestral hall.
| | a bathing-hoose, upon which | or this character alone, is often painted.

| | a general laugh.

棠 | 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.
海 | the Cydonia Japonica and Pyrus spectabilis or lyciifera.
海 | the Begonia discolor.
| | a brother (or friend) to rely on; the tree here referred to is probably the Corbiculus pumiformis.
| | the shade of the sweet crab-tree; met. powerful protection.
| | sugared crabs, made by dipping the fresh fruit into melted sugar.

From flesh and blood.

膚 | Fat, plump, corpulent; the swell or bulging of a jar; the capacity of a vessel.
上 | the bosom; the breast.
| | roof of the mouth.
| | has a great bulge; it holds a great deal.
開 | open the crop.
| | the space under the eye.

唐 | Boosting talk, gasconade, exaggeration; a trailing plant; the dodder (Cuscuta) now called Proser or rabbit's silk; a path up to an oratory or ancestral hall; the name of Yao's principality, the P'ing-yang fu in the south of Shensi.

P'ing-yang | I am going to gather the dodder.
| | a famous dynasty which ruled China from A. D. 618 to 913, founded by Li Yuen. Its capital was at Chang-an in Shensi, and during the sway of its twenty princes, the empire probably was more powerful in comparison with other nations than at any other period.
| | 1 and | are used in the southern provinces for China and Chinese.

| | that man is really talking wildly.
| | the halcyon times of Yao and Shun.
| | a small state occupying the southwest of Chihli; the present T'ang-hien | near the | river was its chief town.

This the second form is most used.

道 | a way; to stretch.
| | brusque, froward, presuming, lacking in humility.
| | to evade, to turn one off, to decline politely, to put a makeshift, to make promises in order to avoid importance; to make up for one thing by another.
| | is too stupid to do anything.

To warm, to toast.

塘 | a pool, a pond, a tank; a stagnant or artificial reservoir; a bend, a lake to resist the waters; a post-station about a league apart.
| | a fish-pond.
| | it is three posts' distant.
| | a lotus pond.

塘 | a stone on the bank; a strange, supernatural stone.

糖 | Sugar; honey; candy; sugared, prepared in or with sugar; sweet.
| | granulated sugar.
| | molasses, syrup.
| | sugar-candy.
| | brown sugar in cakes.
| | sugar-plums; buttoned.
| | preserved fruit.
| | to press the cane.
| | to blow sugar images.
| | the sweetmeat is on the sword's point; met. the risk is too great.
| | barley sugar.

螳 | A mantis.
| | like a mantis' shanks [trying to] stop a carriage; refers to an old story of prince 王公 of Tsi, mentioned in early history.

| | an unforeseen thing; accidental.

| | a thing which unexpectedly came to hand.
| | extraordinary, unusual.
T'ang

From man and superior.

An unauthorized character.

To lie stretched out, to lie down, to sprawl, unable to get up.

T'ang, t'ang.

The iron covering of an axle; used like 萬 a time; a classifier of a journey or trip; a row; a ruled line.

To separate, to sunder.

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.

Water roaming and rushing along.

T'ang.

Water roaring and rushing along.

浩浩 | a rapid, surging torrent.

From 岳 and elephant; similar to 崩, vast.

T'ang.

Old sounds, 腹 and 楚.

Composed of 晦, a vase with flesh in it, raised up by 肉, hand; to be distinguished from the next.

Coarse sacrificial platters which hold the soup or gravy of offerings.

登 | lay out three dishes of offerings.

登 | the stands of wood and earthen — for the offerings.

登 | From 踏 to stride and 萬, 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.
從 four and star, alluding to

A small steelyard used for

a money steelyard.

拉 the marks on its beam.

較 to test its accuracy.

鴨 hen, called 鴨, having long legs and a red crest; the

male is brown, the female

mottled, and has a loud voice; it

is regarded as a variety of the 佬鴨, both of them being probably

harsh birds allied to the ibex.

從 a bench and 登 to as-

cend; the second character is

used in Canton, and resembles

an orange.

a form, a long bench; a

stool; a settle.

子 a seat without a back.

方 or 斗 a square stool.

板 or 長 a long bench.

腳 or 腳踏 a footstool, a

cricket.

梯 a step-ladder.

三隻 a three-legged stool, which will let one fall; a cheat.

In Cantonese. A stem, a petiole.

柑 the stem of the persimmon.

Exhausted; to walk lame

and weakly.

倭 exhausted; unfit for

work, incapable of exertion.

像 the last.

狀 Ready to perish.

殘 sick, moribund.

残 exceedingly sick.
**T’ANG.**

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<td>腾</td>
<td>From foot and to ascend.</td>
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<td>t'eng</td>
<td>To hurry but not get on, to lose one's strength; doubtful; to step, to tread.</td>
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**Old sounds, t'ang and deng.** In Canton, t'ang; — in Swatow, t'eng and tin; — in Amoy, t'eng, and t'ong; — in Fuzhoo, t'ang; — in Shanghai, deng; — in Ch'iu, t'ang.

The sound of drums is a phrase like rubbing a dub.

Water spurting out or bursting up; to open the mouth wide when talking; empty.

A general name for limes, vines, creepers, and trailing plants, especially the rattan; the word is perhaps an imitation of the Malay roteng.

A serpent or dragon, the which, though wingless, is fabled to fly above the clouds and sogs; it is regarded as a demon who interferes in good luck coming to one.

Read teh. An insect which eats young grain; a kind of beast, probably when it is wingless.

From 馬 horse and 腾 to spare; the second and old form is now only found in combination as a primitive; used with the next.

To leap on, to mount, to ascend; to gallop, to run; to communicate, to inform.

議論 有 也 a wordy discussion.

馬 to cover mares; an old term.

百川 池 the streams everywhere bubble and overflow.

飛 从 sea aloft.

躍 to prance, to rear.

升 有 日 you will ere long get on prosperously.

In Pekingese. To move and give place to another.

房 to move out of a house for another to take it.

挪 to move away from, as a seat.

出友依 turn out the furnace and things.
Dark.

From 眼 words and 眼.

To copy, to transcribe; to trace a copy by superposition.

To bind; to fasten, as with ropes; to cord, to secure; bands for confining a thing to prevent it warping; cords.

A sword or cimeter; a knife; a poniard; a cane, 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.

A kind of nailed fish, a gunnard or Scorpions, having a greenish body and red tail; also a fish resembling a crab, with red marks.

Fine eyes.

A heavy rain.

From water and ledge.

Little streamlets or dripings running into a brook; carried away, as by a flood; soaked, saturated; to settle, as sediment.

To drain off.

To drain the water from rice.

To strain off the liquor, and leave the sediment.

Earthen-ware made of drained mud; it is a cheap black kind of pottery.

Chopsticks or banditti.

A sharp knife.

A headsman.

Who says the river is wide? It will hardly admit a canoe.

The point of a knife.

A long narrow canoe or barge; a load of 300 bushels or 1500 pecks, probably because this sort of boat would carry so much.

A passage-boat.
From *knife* in the heart; it was once written like 乍 in patience.

**tao**

Overwhelmed with care; grieved or cut to the heart.

無思達人勞心 | 1 do not think to win people far away, for your aching heart will grieve.

繆誄 | 1 tiresome verbiage; garrulous.

From *fish* and *knife*, alluding to the row of spines on the belly.

**tao**

A fish of the herring family, the *Thysa mystes* or an allied species, common off the Yangtsz’s River; it is about a foot long, and has a prolongation of the slender maxillary bones an inch beyond the mouth like a knife blade; the pectoral fins consist of six separate rays six inches long; the anal fin reaches to the tail. 稊魚 | 1 a kind of sucker about eight inches long, common in the T’ai-ho.

島

From *hill* and 鳥 *bird* contracted.

An island out at sea; i.e. a hill on which birds can alight in crossing seas.

海 | 1 islets; this term is chiefly given to isles in northern China. 蓮蓬 | 1 the isles of the genii.

島

A tumulus; a solitary hill rising in a plain; a butte.

From *hand* and *age* or *islet*.

島

To beat with a mallet; to pound or grind fine, as in a mortar; to ram down, to make solid, as adobie walls; to lean on; to collect; to misuse, as a woman.

出汁 | 1 to squeeze out the juice.

蠟 | 1 to beat to pieces or fine.

怒焉如 | I sorrow till I feel as if I had been pomeoled.

衣聲 | the clatter of [washer-men] beating clothes.

實 | 1 to beat down solidly.

米 | 1 to hull rice, in a mortar.

Also read chew.

Grieved to excess, injured by grief and sorrow.

恨不釋 | my grief and rage have no vent.

吾心 | 1 I am really heart-sick.

From *worship* and *age* or *around*; the second form is rare.

禱

To give utterance to prayer, to make supplication or announce one’s desires to the gods; to request, in the language of courtesy.

告 | 1 thus I intreat; — used at the end of letters.

默 | 1 secret or inaudible prayer.

獲罪於天無所 | 1 if you sin against Heaven, there is none [higher] to pray to.

丘之久矣 | Confucius have long since prayed.

如伯 | 1 we sacrificed to the Father [of horses], and prayed — for success in hunting.

倒

From men and reaching to; it is similar to the next.

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.

打 | 1 knocked him over.

打不 | 1 did not knock him down.

他 | 1 he went contrary to his best interests.

床 | 1 to take to one’s bed.

死 | 1 died.

辨 | 1 convinced him, argued him down.

逃 | 1 unlucky; a misadventure.

我 | 1 I have said nothing, but you prate as you like.

絕 | 1 very laughable, excessive laughter.

行 | 1 the bankruptcy of a firm.

地蒸煮 | just a sort rolling on the ground like a gourd.

遲 | 1 unfortunate, unlucky.

不如 | 1 there’s nothing like a heavy rain after all.

把陸 | 1 gave up the shop to him; sold its good-will.

像 | 1 why, it is like, &c.

今日無酒 | 裡如喝點茶 as we have no wine to-day, we shall have to drink tea.

時風 | 1 don’t follow after the wind; i.e. don’t steer by another’s compass.

索性拉 | 1 don’t then that’s the end of it, and I’ll not sell it.

跌 | 1 he fell down.

推 | 1 pushed it over.

本來笨的 | 1 即聰明 he was stupid, but he now speaks very cleverly.

我唱你 | 1 即不彈 thought I sing, yet you won’t play.

傾 | 1 is to confound right and wrong.

你是那裏 | 1 說話 where are you from, for you speak very well?

推 | 1 trousers to pull over others.

Read too | 1 To subvert; to turn over or upside down; to pour out.

茶來 | 1 pour out the tea.

像 | 1 你誤 people it looks as if you had taken offense at him.

背手 | 1 put the hands behind the back.

也 | 1 well, let it pass.

掛 | 1 the bird which turns upside down, the love-bird of Formosa. (Loricula.)

草 | 1 胡 to chew the end.

是非 | 1 置 to confuse truth and error.

解 | 1 懸 as if the people had been given up to every kind of disorder and evil, or were between two fires.

在 *Cantonese*, used for the next.

A sign of the past tense.

提 | 1 他 seized him.
TAO.

道

From a knife and to reach; used with the last.

到
tao

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 | it is everywhere the same.

來 | he has come.

那 | where is he going?

裏 | even till now.

底 | to the bottom; after all.

無 | it reaches everywhere, omnipresent.

借 | from him a hundred taels.

收 | received; it has come.

過 | I have been there.

了 | has he come?

想 | I have thought of it.

事 | the matter is even now pressing.

道 | this is said with truth.

週 | complete; all around.

不 | not quite perfect; still some defect.

作 | it cannot be effected.

事 | 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 urinal passages; a circuit; the officer who oversees a circuit or region; a principle, a doctrine, that which the mind approves; and used in the classics in the sense of the right path in which one ought to go, either in ruling or observing rules; rectitude or right reason; in early times up to A. D. 500, the Bud-
Tao.

From heart and excelling.
Wounded in mind, afflicted; to grieve for; to bear with, as an offender who is a minor; to dread; to die early.

七 | 日 | 七 when seven years old he is called pitiable.
| 哭 | 与 | to bewail and cry.
| 悲 | to compassionate.
| 唱 | to sigh for.
| 亡 | 诗 | a monody, a mournful poem on the death of a friend.

稻
Rice when growing in the field, paddy; rice.

早 | to sow rice.

陆 | 米 | early rice.

水 | 米 | upland rice.

打 | 子 | family rice.

踏
To tread on, to put down the foot; to violate, to disregard; to tread in another's steps.

自 | 法 | to willfully violate the laws.

足之 | 之手 | 之 | the feet dance and the hands gesticulate,—as in extreme joy.

高 | to travel far.

赴 | 火 | get scared and run into the fire;—heedless.

踏 | to walk on or along.

From nepkin and ogee; also read geese.

The everlasting canopy, i.e. the sky; a curtain, a veil; to canopy over; a carriage screen or partition.

無 | 覆 | there's nothing which is not covered —by the sky.

素 | | a plain curtain.

像
Like the preceding.

To cover over, to overspread, as the sunlight; to envelop, as a mist or smoke.

From Ill | a vessel and an | old form of | split; the primitive is constantly contracted to | a | time.

盗
A robber, a footpad, a highwayman, a pirate; one who robs openly; to covet and take by fraud or force; to feather one's nest, to speculate; to rob, to plunder; to appropriate another's goods or country.

强 | 狂 | a bandit.

洋 | or | 海 | pirates.

嫉 | 或 | 大 | a highway robber.

小 | a | pilferer, a footpad.

言孔 | If the sound-rel's words are very plausible.

掩耳 | 鍊 | to cover the ears and take the bell;—to steal and think nobody will know it.

名 | to rob another's reputation or name, as in counterfeiting trade-marks.

神像 | to take out an idol.

汗 | night-sweats.

慢走 | 跪 | to be careless of things foment to thievery.

遇 | waylaid and robbed.

逐
To choose; to remove the husk from grain and make it ready for food; rice with six spikelets.

去 | 毫 | 使 | 使 | 精 | 精 | take off the chaff that the clean grain may be ready for use.

Tao.

Old sounds, t'o, t'oo, t'ok, do, dot, and d'ok. In Canton, t'o;—in Swatow, t'au, t'oo, and t'o;—in Amoy, t'o, to, and tian;—in Fuhchau, t'o and t'o;—in Shanghai, t'o and t'o;—in China, t'ao.

叨
To desire food; to love honor or gratification; to long for; addicted to; inordinate; in polite phrase, to feel deeply grateful for; sensible of, ashamed of having had a strong desire for.

蒙 | 蒙 | deeply thankful for.

光 | 光 | earnestly desires of your favor; ashamed of asking you.

幸 | 天 | all enjoyed the care of Heaven.

贪 | 丰 | addicted to cruelty and lust.

故 | desires of seeing you.

| 恍 | ashamed of so many favors.

猫 | 咩 | just in the cat's mouth.

Read | t'ao. To talk or gabble; muddled, hard to unravel.

他的 | 他 | affairs are very much involved.

From eat and to cry out; its use is like the preceding.

縁
Gluttonous, gormandizing; rapacious, covetous.

腹 | 悖 | to make a god of the belly.

養性 | 成 | he is a confirmed gormand.

何能浮其食 | who can satisfy his greed?

To doubt, to suspect.

天道不 | heaven's doctrines are not to be suspected.

殖
From silk and 结 string contracted, or | to | tao; it is used with the next, and the second form is unusual.

A plaited sash; a band or cord; a fringe of threads; silk gimp or edging.

丝 | a | silk cord or giraffe.

子 | 子 | silk braided in the end.

打 | 打 | to twist cord.

狗牙 | 子 | a notched or scolloped edging.
T'ao.

A bow-case; a scabbard; a flag-bag; a vambrace; to sheathe; just, liberal.

觸

To put the bow in its case.

六

Ancient books containing rules of war, written by the Great Duke Kiang, for Wang. The stream

child. To store, the sleeve but

Tao; I-hing. If great ancient

robe to present to pertinent go-

white cord, Shan

Divine, to

put. The of

pull, please, The

Fao. In Cantonese. A saw, with a dull edge to cut metal.

香

Happiness; divine, spiritual, pertaining to the gods.

香

To bind up; to braid cord, to twist; a cord, a strand; to tie up, as a dog.

結

To secure fast.

陶

The sleeve of a robe; a term used in olden time.

陶

From spirits and a dish.

陶

Drunken, tipsy.

 nhiệm | the mailed team prances proudly.

正 | an ancient term for a district superintendent of schools.

镀 | to melt; to transform and reform.

然 | jolly, exhilarated.

恒 | to relieve one's feelings, to enjoy, to give rein to.

自 | 自得 very well pleased with himself and others.

子 | my husband looks delighted.

置父 | 復 | 夫 Tan-fu made them kraals and cave-houses.

迦 | 當 I, the name is supposed to be of western origin, as the grape was brought from the Caspian Sea in the Han dynasty.

葡萄 | 當 | 葡萄子 a grape-vine.

牛奶葡萄 | 白 | white malaga grapes.

鉄

Dull, as a knife.

鉄

In Cantonese. A saw, with a dull edge to cut metal.

鉄 | saws; a saw.

金

The cultivated vine is 當 | ; the name is supposed to be of western origin, as the grape was brought from the Caspian Sea in the Han dynasty.

葡萄 | 葡萄 a grape-vine.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>淘</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漂</td>
<td>to wash, to set clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沙</td>
<td>to wash sand or rubbish, as to find things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汯</td>
<td>to clean out a well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>泼</td>
<td>playful, tricky, mischief-loving; sprightly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>流水</td>
<td>rippling waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Sianglai. An adverb of quantity; altogether.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>one wash; i.e. at once.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T'AO.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>淘</td>
<td>a walnut; but 核 1 bone is a term for the ankle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洋</td>
<td>the sweet carobambola (Averrhoa); but in Kiangsi, this name is applied to the 楠木, a fruit like the Activella or Dillenia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>a cherry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>森</td>
<td>a kind of white peach at Peking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>具</td>
<td>the cutter made swords.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>装</td>
<td>a poetical name for a fig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樊</td>
<td>peach leaf and root; i.e. a wife and concubine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>泡</td>
<td>peach gum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虫</td>
<td>the peach bug; i.e. a wren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椿</td>
<td>a lemon. (Pekingese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桃</td>
<td>spring freshes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桃</td>
<td>the peach charm, hung over the lintel about new-year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椿</td>
<td>a flower bud of cotton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>杜</td>
<td>they (Lin Pi and others) made their compact in the peach-garden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>a poetical name for the third moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>佛</td>
<td>Buddha's peach, a fragrant variety of orange which does not become fingered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T'AO.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>骏</td>
<td>to shirk, to hide, to skulk; to flee, as from the police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拾</td>
<td>a runaway slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼠</td>
<td>a well trained bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>翅</td>
<td>fugitives, wandering outcasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不出</td>
<td>cannot get away, as from the besieger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旗</td>
<td>he deserted his flag, said of a Bannerman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>車</td>
<td>to escape, as a banished man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T'AO.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>桃</td>
<td>A horse four years old, according to the Pan T'shao; though some say a three year colt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>槅</td>
<td>From wood and age; a useless stick; to stab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>机</td>
<td>an inauspicious animal; name of a noted bandit spoken of in the Ch'un T'siu; an ignorant dolt, who cannot be trusted or taught; a history of the Tzu state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>ignorant of, stupid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read 撤. Unworthy of a mate, one whom nobody will consort with; a collin. A sort of tabellum used by mummers; a banner ornamented with feathers, used by actors, similar to the 翼, a feather insignia. 族 | standards which distinguish officers. |
| 翼 | in his right hand he holds his feather panache. |

**T'AO.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>洋</td>
<td>Great waves; billows dashing on the shore; a river in Sz'ch'uen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>波</td>
<td>billows following each other, and dashing ashore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>松</td>
<td>the wind sighing through the pines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海</td>
<td>翻</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T'AO.

From words and an inch; q. d. a ruler's words should be guided by reason.

To manage, to govern; to make war on, to punish the refractory; to curb the seditions; to put to death; to put away, to put down; to investigate, to search, to ask for, to seek; to bring upon one's self; mixed.

1. to extirpate robbers; to attack the foe.
2. or to dan.
3. to reduce to subjection.
4. to guarantee; answerable for.
5. or to get people's ill-will, to incur dislike.
6. to ask alms or food.
7. to intercede for a criminal.
8. I won't have it so; don't put it that way.
9. to toady, to cater to.
10. I only wish to get a fair price.

圈 a Hanlin reviser of low rank.

T'AO.

From great over long altered.

Large, wide; what envelopes another thing; to enwrap; to add or superadd; to include in the whole; of general observance; to run one thing into another; to make a circuit; to be tedious, to talk prosily; a snare, a trap; a noose or lasso; a shell, a wrapper, a case, an envelop; a classifier of a set of books, a suit of clothes, and plays.

不落 I did not fall into the trap.

一書 one copy of a book.
1. enlace the books.
2. overalls, leggings.
3. clothes.
4. generally in use, commonly known.

圈 a noose, a snare.

TEH.

Old sounds, tek and dek. In Canton, tak; in Swatow, tek and tit; in Amoy, tek; in Fukchau, talk; in Shanghai, tak ad dak; in Chifu, to.

德好 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.

仁 humanity, benevolence.

惡 vicious qualities; the quality of badness, wickedness; a bad efficacy.

地 the energy of earth, as a god manifesting itself in producing things.

神 divine power, spiritual virtue.

改及 the correct their [bad] qualities.

作功 to perform meritorious acts, as a devotee.

喪 or 挫 reckless, to violate right.

大大 great virtue converts many.

女有 four females have four accomplishments; riches, chastity, virtue, words, manners, and skill.

色 appearance of good.

已 to take merit to one's self.

忘 ever grateful for it.

六 six virtues, riches, knowledge, humanity, innate goodness, rectitude, integrity, and conciliation.

修 to give in charity.

身 virtue adorns the person.

食 a cock, chanticleer.

大 used for bhadanta a title like Reverend given to Buddhist priests.

三 three virtues, riches; even justice, firm, and mild rule; these are the essence of the nine virtues of mankind in all relations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>得</th>
<th>从</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>ce</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>an</th>
<th>obstacle;</th>
<th>q. d.</th>
<th>going</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>till</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>attained.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To attain,</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>get</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>one's</td>
<td>wishes;</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>wish,</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>desire</td>
<td>covetously;</td>
<td>special;</td>
<td>between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>unattainable,</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>difficult;</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>follows</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>negative,</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>indicates</td>
<td>inability;</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>precedes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不大</td>
<td>意</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>rather</td>
<td>disappointed;</td>
<td>mortified.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钱</td>
<td>質</td>
<td>放</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>bribes</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>let</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>thief</td>
<td>escape.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 得 | Of | 1 | 用 | not | how | it | but | be | so? | In | Pekingese | read | to. | Ought | should; | required | of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 用 | 少 | how | much | is | needed? |
| 甚麼 | 時候 | 去 | at | what | hour | must | we | start? |

| 得 | Often | erroneously | written | for | the | last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water, | watery; | the | appearance | of | water. |
| 得 | To | strike | with | the | fist, | to | thump; | to | crowd | close | up | to | each | other, | to | scrooge. |
| 資 | From | precious | and | dart; | it | is | interchanged | with | tai | to | lend. |
| 得 | To | ask | a | loan, | particularly | of | the | crop | for | future | needs. |
| 假 | to | borrow. |

| 得 | 有 | 機者 | 得 | 十分 | 之 | he | borrowed | one | third | of | the | crop | of | the | corn-dealers. |

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>必</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>special</th>
<th>wish.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>特</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>sacrificial</td>
<td>bullock;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>特</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 不思 | 質 | 甫 | 新 | you | do | not | care | for | our | old | affinity, | and | seek | to | please | your | new | mate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 別 | to | announce | particularly. |
| 阿 | or | 論 | a | special | edict; | an | order | given | for | this | single | purpose. |
| 立 | to | stand | up | for | bravely. |
| 字 | 通知 | I | write | this | to | inform | you. |
| 示 | a | special | notification. |

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>牲</th>
<th>One,</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>single</th>
<th>one;</th>
<th>special.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>牲</td>
<td>而</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>alone;</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>console;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>同時</td>
<td>也</td>
<td>specially</td>
<td>spoke</td>
<td>of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牲</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>châh,</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>margin</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<p>| 武 | An | excess, | an | error; | to | alter, | to | change; | to | err; | to | doubt; | as | an | adverb, | a | synonym | of | too, | very. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEU.</th>
<th>TEU.</th>
<th>TEU.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>兀</td>
<td>Foolish.</td>
<td>無</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I see very furious.</td>
<td>佩</td>
<td>I barrister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>調</td>
<td>to suspect.</td>
<td>匾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>too small.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>年</td>
<td>輕</td>
<td>太</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四</td>
<td>時</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吳</td>
<td>天</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下</td>
<td>手</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>無差</td>
<td>己</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晃</td>
<td>晃了</td>
<td>too</td>
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<tr>
<td>In Shanghai. Instead of; for; with; along with.</td>
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<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>看去</td>
<td>go</td>
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<td>伊</td>
<td>去</td>
<td>go</td>
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<tr>
<td>紅</td>
<td>朋友</td>
<td>too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邪</td>
<td>vicious, depraved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In Fuhchau. At; by; near in time or place.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ln</td>
<td>A horse-trough or bucket to give the animal drink; a bucket to muzzle it; a classifier of trees.</td>
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<td>one solitary tree.</td>
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<td>or</td>
<td>a mountain chair; a basket to carry things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>放</td>
<td>耳</td>
<td>Talkative; trifling discourse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>放</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>repulsive, ill-looking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旁</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>头</td>
<td>to dodge and run ahead.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>a hood or cowl to keep the head warm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>放</td>
<td>to keep wrongfully.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>放</td>
<td>to have got it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>very</td>
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<tr>
<td>素</td>
<td>固志</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
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<td>隱</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>to</td>
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<td>隱</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>to</td>
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<tr>
<td>修</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>被</td>
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<td>I see.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The lower part is intended to represent the handle of a grain measure; it is the 68th radical of a small group relating chiefly to measures.

A dry measure of ten 升 or pints; one size, called 市 or 十斤  holds ten catties of rice, and measures 1.63 gallon; a more common kind, the 仓  holds six catties, and measures 39.57148 cubic ins. or 1.13 yells; the 販 or double peck holds 15 catts; the 稻  is larger and holds about 14 catts; the size used in the Tang dynasty held 18.15 pints or 1.13 peck; a vessel which can hold things like a peck; a simile of size, small, contracted, or large; the cupule of an acorn; a wine-vessel; a top on a mast; the eighth constellation, composed of the stars ε, β, α, and δ in Sagittarius; another of ω in Hercules.

1 室 a little house.
2 底房 a little room.
3 偷 a body-snatcher, who opens coffins to pilfer them.
4 膽 great courage.
5 水 a dipper.
6 灰 or 子 a hod; it is often only a rag with corner strings.
7 車載量不可勝數 I have many of the common people with me, more than can be counted.
8 才儲 a man of great talents.
9 墨 a carpenter's marking-cup and line.
10 拇 the small or the finger-tips.
11 朝 or 拜 to worship the Dipper — for long life.
12 北 the part of Ursa Major containing the four stars α, β, γ, δ in the Dipper, which is regarded as the chariot of Ti, and to revolve in the center of the sky.
13 滅 the sky is full of constellations.
14 方ue composite characters, where several parts are written together so as to look like one.

To shake; to shoulder, to shake; to throw off; to arouse.

精神... 感 excited, ready for any effort, in prime spirits.
1 身上的雪 the snow from himself.
2 他 trembled all over.
3 的 it moves up and down; quivering, as a twig in the wind.

In Cantonese. To touch, to handle; to work in wood.

1.13 To let that alone.

科 The capital of a pillar.

科 the square block on its top.

科 Read 'chu. A long-handled ladle likened to the Dipper.

沃水用 a ladle to dip the hot water.

From insect and dipper, alluding to the shape.

科 A tadpole, a porwiggle.

科 fanciful forms of characters in imitation of them, and vines, 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 然富貴 all at once he became rich and great.

科 天雲 the sky was quickly overcast.

科 天雲 suddenly burst out or occurred.

科 at the triennial survey, he was abruptly dismissed.

科而不能 the hill is too steep to be ascended.

科 the openings of sluices for irrigating rice-fields.

科 心 he is perfectly fearless; a dare-devil.

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 耏 or a door; the third form is the most common, and read 'ten when used as a surname, but the second is the correct one.

To wrangle, to contest, to fight; to set by the ears, to make others fight; to contend for, to strive to excel; to play at; to set, as types; to discuss sharply.

1 氣 pugnacious, belligerent.
2 爭 a brawl; to fall to and fight.
3 殴 to fight; to have a shindy.
4 心事 to debate about.
5 份 to squabble about the divisions of a thing.

不過 I can't compete with you; I'll kneel under.

1 跑馬 to race horses.

1 趕 to make merry with games, or trials of skill, as at a feast.

1 三 a regatta.

1 基 to dispute fiercely.

坐山候虎 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.

1 紙牌 to play cards.

In Cantonese. To make things or furniture; to thrust, to play with.

1 板牌 a carpenter.

1 市 to throw into disorder.

1 味 don't touch it.

不 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 151st radical of characters relating to vessels, but also to pulse, as it is now chiefly used for the next.

A wooden trencher, a charger; a sacrificial dish; pulse, legumes; an ancient weight equal to 16 grains of millet, or the 144th part of a tael; to measure out; a peck.
The neck, the throat.

Dù | to break off the neck

The small-pox.

The small-pox virus.

A hole, a burrow; a duct, an aqueduct, a drain; waste-water; an error by which some one is disappointed; loss, waste, damage; to dig a hole or channel through a bank or wall.

水 | water sluice or drain.

狗 | a kennel.

盜 | to steal and rob.

狗 | a petty thief, a shop-lifter.

偷 | to take one's ease, when he ought to work; to let things slide.

Remiss, careless, careless, stealthily, underhand; secretly, disrespectfully; to pilfer, to steal; to obtain unfairly; to undervalue, to deceive.

The small-pox, an old measure of four升 pints, less than half a peck.

独 | high tree, whose fruit resembles colored bags, and leaves bright mirror; perhaps the ladder tree or Karruteria paniculata.

痘 | the pustules.

痘 | caught the small-pox.

痘 | or | 痘 | to vaccinate.

痘 | or | 痘 | to vaccinate.

痘 | or | 痘 | to vaccinate.

痘 | or | 痘 | to vaccinate.

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鈀

An ore called 鈀 resembling pure copper, which comes from Persia; it attracts and forms an amalgam with quicksilver, and is probably a rich ore 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 noun.

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 or 店 to seek a lodging.

不 线 not pleased with.

貨物 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 raffia.

文書 to hand in dispatches.

非 to drown one's self in well.

其所 好 to agree to whatever another likes, sycophantic.

說 話 to agree with in opinion, to coincide with, to bear the same testimony.

還 to take to, to give over to.

自 劉 綱 he fell into his own snare.

西 giving westwards.

桃 興 to send a peach and get a pear in exchange.

誠 or 備 to submit and return to allegiance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TI</th>
<th>TEU</th>
<th>TI</th>
<th>TEU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T'EU.</td>
<td>From silk and pec: it is used with the preceding, and is not the same 'bin 绣 a cord.</td>
<td>从 to and beautiful.</td>
<td>A occurring plain a to understand fully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow ear-covers; to inform.</td>
<td>To pass or leap over; to go from this to that; to pass through, as light does through glass; to comprehend, to discern; throughout, thoroughly; an alarmed or doubtful look.</td>
<td>The door to chill one through, as when drinking ice-cold water.</td>
<td>往 or 通 to understand fully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old sound; te, tè, dà, dè, tē, dē, and dēk.</td>
<td>A dike, a bank; to prepare against, to guard, to oppose a barrier; to stop, or fill a levee; a defense; a causeway, a bank.</td>
<td>防小人 be careful of evil people.</td>
<td>水浸了 the water has overflowed the dike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To dike, to bank; to prepare against, to guard, to oppose a barrier; to stop, or fill a levee; a defense; a causeway, a bank.</td>
<td>From earth and right; used with the last.</td>
<td>From man and low or mutual; the second form is pedantic.</td>
<td>低伍 From man and low or mutual; the second form is pedantic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used with the next.</td>
<td>A dike, a band; a ridge, a barrier; to divide by dikes; to fix a thing on its base.</td>
<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>
<td>吝与 1 and 昂 are opposites, high — low; honorable — base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>筑 1 to build a causeway.</td>
<td>堤 a bank of earth.</td>
<td>头 to hang the head.</td>
<td>頭 hang the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>堤 a bank of earth.</td>
<td>堤 near the bank.</td>
<td>便宜 cheap, low-priced.</td>
<td>贸 1 cheap, low-priced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin shoes; plain shoes; a single thickness without ornament.</td>
<td>糧 1 leather greaves or shin plates.</td>
<td>出身 low born, a humble origin.</td>
<td>出身 low born, a humble origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糧 1 leather greaves or shin plates.</td>
<td>糧 an old name for a region near Koko-nor.</td>
<td>水向 1 water runs downward; — the heart turns to evil.</td>
<td>朝 1 water runs downward; — the heart turns to evil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糧 an old name for a region near Koko-nor.</td>
<td>糧 an old name for a region near Koko-nor.</td>
<td>悔 壁 to knit the brows when sorrowful.</td>
<td>悲 壁 to knit the brows when sorrowful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>说 道 he spoke in a low tone.</td>
<td>萨 苟眉 the gentle look of Buddhist gods.</td>
<td>问题 to revolve in the mind when in sheer despair and ready to kill one's self.</td>
<td>问题 to revolve in the mind when in sheer despair and ready to kill one's self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>颔 or 1 腔 in a low voice.</td>
<td>颔 or 1 腔 in a low voice.</td>
<td>伪 counterfeit; low, mean, as a disreputable business.</td>
<td>伪 counterfeit; low, mean, as a disreputable business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>假三下四 I am not going to submit to do everything.</td>
<td>假三下四 I am not going to submit to do everything.</td>
<td>从 as or horn, and reaching to as the phonetic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>从 as or horn, and reaching to as the phonetic.</td>
<td>从 as or horn, and reaching to as the phonetic.</td>
<td>To gore, to butt; to push with the horns; to strive against; to push, as off a shore.</td>
<td>用 to push and drive with the horns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>角 1 角 pushing and pulling, an ancient sort of wrestling.</td>
<td>角 1 角 pushing and pulling, an ancient sort of wrestling.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From Cantonese. To offer, as a price; to light, as a fire. | 着炭 the coal has lighted. | 梵 to price a thing dirt cheap. | 火焰 light a fire in the grate |

To deceive. | 引 1 to lead into evil ways, to vitiate. | From 否 not and lord, denoting one who having something bad; spits it out and rejects it; the second form is now only used as a primitive. | To spit out.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>提</strong></th>
<th>The sacral extremity, or the end of the spinal marrow, by which it communicates with the brain; the os coccygis.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>氏</strong></td>
<td>From <em>氏</em> reaching and denoting the earth; q. d. one tumbling down; used for the next, and for <em>低</em> to hang down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The third zodiacal constellation, consisting of α β ν ζ ξ μ ν μ ο in Libra; to revert to; a foundation; fundamental, radical; to lodge a night; the bottom of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>a tribe in the Shang dynasty which occupied a region on the upper waters of the River Wei in Kansuh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>邱</strong></td>
<td>Read <em>邱</em>. To reach; to hang down; cheap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>其妙</strong></td>
<td>The price is low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>邱</strong></td>
<td>From a town and to reach; it is interchanged with the next and last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>旅</strong></td>
<td>A hotel where feudalatories lodged at the capital; a royal residence, where courtiers repair; a lodging-house; the basis, the support of a thing; fundamental, going to the bottom of; a stand for a tablet; a screen; to arrive at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>抵</strong></td>
<td>合 a lodging-place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>抵</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>抵</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>搽 一般 to bear the consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>hold it up; stop it, as from falling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>得住 it will sustain it; it will not give way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>换 to barter, to swap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>罪 to atone for crime, to bear the blame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>约 to settle a debt; to compound for a money payment by another property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>免 to give an equivalent for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>錢 to make compensation; to pay a mulet, to settle an affair with money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>命 or 債 to forfeit one's life; to atone by life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>水 tide or current against one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>手 to gesticulate, to flourish the arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>几 to slap the table, as when talking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>相 to give in return as good as he gave; to revenge upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>大 in general, for the most part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>醬面談 he clapped his hands and said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>In Cantonese used for <em>底</em>. To value; worth, valued at; cheap, at a bargain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>不 <em>錢</em> not worth much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>聰明 clever, skilful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>真正唔 I was not up to him, I was taken in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>得唔 well worth it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>靈魂 it was very cheap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>Also read 言 and 以; the primitive is also written 以.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>病 Disease; sickness caused by constipation; afflicted, sorrowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>神自 你会 you will just make yourself ill, — by brooding over these troubles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>From cliff and bottom; it is not the same as the next, but is constantly used for it; and for 以 a bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>A soft stone, like steatite; to come to; to cause to approach; to fix, to settle; to produce; to execute; to reach; a whetstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>从 shelter and bottom; to be distinguished from the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>At the base of, under the shadow of; the bottom of; below, underneath; below the level of; low, menial; a servant; to the end, lasting; to reach the bottom; to impede; to settle; as sediment; a copy, a rough draft; natural vigor, constitution; a conjunction, but, only; in the Sung dynasty and before, used for of as a sign of the possessive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>面 the under surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>不到 it don't reach the bottom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>何様 how will it turn out at last?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>下 down stairs, below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>下 under, underneath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>小 servant boys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>打 put it last, goes last; to lay on priming in painting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>你先打 do you first broach the matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>好子 vigorous, hearty; of good ancestry, respectable parentage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>什麼子出身 what was his start in life?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>眼無人 he cares for nobody; supercilious, upstart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>伊子胡 what do you think will be the end of it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>地 underground; hades, in the abyss; the underworld.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>家 family possessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>後 behind, rear, last, after all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>細 carefully, in detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>底止 so that there is no end or final rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>知 you know it to the bottom; that's very wise, you see the whole thing clearly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>底</strong></td>
<td>稿 a draft, a first copy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The famous bow of the emperor Shan, which was red and ornamented with carvings.

To vilify, to slander, to defame; to accuse wrongfully; to blame.

To calumniate.

Vile slanders.

To be false to pervert the right or call it wrong.

To陷人於罪 to implicate one in a crime unjustly.

Read 体, Artful, crafty.

Hard of hearing from disease; a disease in the ear.

From ground and also.

The earth, "the heavy gross particles which sank at the time of separating the primordial ether;" the second of the three prime powers, worshiped as 后 Queen Earth; a spot, a place; a territory; grounds; a space; terrestrial, earthy; in the ground; the bottom, the support of; only, but, merely.

下 on the ground.

the whole world, the empire.

If a place, the locality, the region; a spot referred to.

固 the ground is firm; his friends are influential; the firm is sound.

保 or 防 or 方 constables, policemen, headmen.

a landlord; god of a spot, his shrine is usually in the hall.

ground rent.

he is a man of substance.

the disposition.

the times are very hard, the market is tight.

a native of a place or country.

to fall to the ground.

productions, produce.

gift ground in lacquerware.

vacant ground; a resource; a character or principle.

瓜 or 茄 sweet potatoes.

暗 a dark room or spot; in secret, sub rosa.

和 相宜 the man and the spot agree, he is familiar with the place.

好 a good locality or situation.

心懸兩 his thoughts wander, his mind is not on the subject.

地理 geography.

In Cantonese often written 听. A sign of the plural of persons; used for 的 as a sign of the possessive; also read 体 an adjective denoting a little of, rather, a diminutive.

我 mine; ours.

中 of ordinary, poor quality.

鎖 錢 his money.

好得 a little better.

快 將 give me a little more.

快 行 go quicker, hurry!

The root of a tree or the part of the trunk near the ground; the bole; root, origin, foundation.

a firm and deep set root.

A white crab or small apple, larger than a cherry, but there is much discrepancy in the descriptions of the plant; the is evidently a sort of plum, and is known as 李; it is common in Shan; there is also another sort described like a wild cherry.

黄花 a yellow flower like the Sprata in form; probably a Kerria or Corchorus.

Read 泰? Mannerly, polished, elegant.

a grave and highly decorous deportment.

Name of a stream in Lin-ch'ing, a county in the southwest of Chihli.

The ancient form represents a strap rising by degrees as it is wound around a stick; used with the next, and as a primitive interchanged with 之 ample.

A younger brother; to act as becomes a younger brother; cousins; relatives; a junior, a friend; easy.

內兄 my wife's brothers.

外兄 sons of a mother's brother.

你 兄 several how many brothers have you?

令 your younger brother.

舍 my younger brother.

子 a pupil.

愚 or 小 your unworthy friend, your humble servant.

亚 brother, a lad; my boy.

出入 when in active life, fail not to act the part of a younger brother.

不 disrespectful to superiors.

半 blood relatives.

作 to act like a brother.

齊子 the daughter of Ts'ai is happy and unconcerned.

From heart and brother, to indicate the feeling; used with the preceding.

To act as a younger brother; respectful brotherly; indifferent to.

慈祥敬身之德也 courtesy and respect are virtues honorable to all.

From bamboo and a strap scrambling around and ascending; it is often contracted to 之 a grass.

A series, an order, a class, a gradation; to grade; a consecutive rank or place; to make or arrange in a series; placed before figures it forms the ordinal numbers; a literary degree; a mansion, a house; a conjunction, but, yet, also an adverb, merely, however.
From eye and brother or is; the second form is seldom used.

To gaze at, to stare, to look at boldly and disrespectfully.

不敢 | 视 | do not presume
do not presume
to stare at him.

若 | 而 | 若
not to look at without recognizing, to cut.

既含 | 分 | 需
Ah! how
how
furtively she glanced, and then
then
smiled!

In *Cantonese* read *tei*. To keep
keep
watch of, to look out for; to suppose,
to suppose,
to decide, to see, to look.

我 | 得 | 有
I think there are
there are
some; I guess it is so.

更 | 要 | to watch,
to watch,
as a watchman.

慣 | 用 | to it;
to it;
I've seen such
such
things before.

俾 | 人 | 笑
you'll make people
make people
laugh at you.

銀 | 買 | to shroff money.

遇 | 我 | I've seen it.

仔細 | 看 | look carefully after it.

頭 | 尾 | I've seen that all is
that all is
right.

眼 | 不 | not taking his eyes off,
taking his eyes off,
staring at.

帝
said to be formed of 1 (an old
(a an
form of 1) above and 東 to
東 to
piece; but its composition is ob-
source.

To judge, for which the next
which the next
is now used; one who rules by his
who rules by his
own power, a god, a divine being;
one writer, says | 者 | 生物之主
誰 | 生物之主
is a lord of living things;
an audacious designation of him who
an audacious designation of him who
rules the world, *i.e.* China; of one
rules the world, *i.e.* China; of one
whose virtue, being like that of
whose virtue, being like that of
heaven and earth, is made their
heaven and earth, is made their
vicegerent among men; — *ergo*, a
vicegerent among men; — *ergo*, a
sovereign, a potentate or autocrat,
sovereign, a potentate or autocrat,
an emperor, of whom the world
an emperor, of whom the world
can properly only have one; Heaven;
can properly only have one; Heaven;
the Taoists apply it to heroes and
geni; a deity supreme in one
geni; a deity supreme in one
department or endowed with a pecu-
department or endowed with a pecu-
liar attribute; as 開 | 武 | the god
liar attribute; as 開 | 武 | the god
of War; 文昌 | the god
文昌 | the god
of Letters; and 炎 | or 輝 | of Fire.
the Supreme Ruler, the highest being in the heavenly pantheon, and now worshiped by the emperor alone, as the source of his viceroy power; he is known by other names, as Shangti, the highest august; 天皇 on heaven, the heavenly Ruler; 天皇 on heaven, the highest august; and 昊天 on heaven, the perfect august. Shangti, whose throne is supposed to be in the Dipper; 玄天 on heaven, the somber heavens; 大天 on heaven, the hand heaven; and 渔天 (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 deified ancestors under this term, to whom they looked for help; one 天 was sufficient for the guardian of the empire, and continued on from one dynasty to another, whatever family was deputed to hold the throne, and unlimited dignity and powers were ascribed to him while the monarch holding the sent 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 萬王 and 皇, in the Shi King, and the Chapter 發話 in the Shu King. It is doubtless true that the radical idea of 王 is a ruler of the highest kind, but there is not that proof that the designation 皇 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>王</th>
<th>the sovereign and 后 his queen.</th>
<th>皇帝</th>
<th>the emperor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>the five elected rulers before 尹 the Great, c.e. 2597-2255; also five gods of the Rationalists which rule the four quarters and the zenith.</td>
<td>五方</td>
<td>the four constellations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>王</td>
<td>the star β in Ursa Minor.</td>
<td>草然而也</td>
<td>how strikingly beautiful she is!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>a class of beings like angels or created spirits: genii.</td>
<td>从 words and autocrat as the phonetic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To judge, to examine into; to fix the mind on; to decide between.

To inquire into a case.

Careful attention.

The four truths (arhy satyan) which must be mastered by all converts to Buddhism.

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 | to run by drop. |

One 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.

Betrothed, engaged.

Closely allied, as friends; bound closely.

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, unfounded.

A flower-stalk; the leafy calyx.

A lotus where two stems have united.

The receptacle of the flower and calyx; it usually includes the green calyx.

Nothing to support above.

High, exalted; the highest or best of; tired out, weary of.

Lofty.

The extreme of.

Read chhun, a stout thorn; whence the simile 菜 I have not offended a hair's breadth.

To transmit, to send on, to convey from hand to hand; to hand in, as reports are given to a superior; to exchange; to alternate; a preposition, for, instead of.

To send, as by post; to transmit intelligence; traditional, handed down.

To petition for another.
I shall put it not easy to
meet him so far off.

The pelican found along
the Chinese coast.

A ladder; movable steps;
stairs; the steps of a stair; a
means to reach an end; to recline
against; to scale, to mount.

A rope-ladder, scaling-ladder.
A ladder leading to the roof.
A ladder on one rope
with rambles.
A bent bone; a wry nose.
A speen of a hog.
A species of grebe called
a white, streaked plumage, very
fat, and rather smaller than the
common wild duck; its legs are
placed so far behind that it walks
with difficulty.

From plant and to wreath around;
it is often used as a contraction;
name of a grassy plant.

Tares found among rice or
wheat; it is a species of panic
grass, not at all like darnel;
weeds, cockles, tares.

Interchanged with the last.
Sprouts or suckers; tares;
leaves opening out; plants
starting; a whitish grass re-
sembling paniced millet.

A silk robe.
He was clad in dark silk.

A net for entrapping rabbits,
which was made by a bow
that spring and caught them
by the leg.

A carrier of the government.
A courier to mind.

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 for deca, the gods of the
Brahmins; unconcerned.

To speak of, to refer to.
To bring to notice or mind;
to suggest.
To raise up, to promote.
To advance.
To take up in the arms, to
carry; to nourish, to help on.
To arouse to action, to
reinvigorate the energies.
To carry [a pitcher] of water.
To watch against.
A courier of the government.
To bring to mind.

The drawer in the Board of
Punishments.

Old sounds, t'ai, dai, t'ai, and dat. In Canton, t'ei; — in Swatow, t'i, ti, and t'ui; — in Amoy, t'ie, t'eh, t'i, and i; — in Fuhchau, t'i, tui, t'ie, t'eh, and t'ui; — in Shanghai, t'i and d'; — in Chifu, t'i.
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, to compose verses.

To collect, to flock together.

The crows, come flocking back.

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, to compose verses.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'\i.</th>
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<th>T'\i.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>得意春風快馬</td>
<td>in the joyous spring weather one likes to gallop his horse.</td>
<td>替</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大沙</td>
<td>elephantiasis. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td>To abolish, to reject, to set aside; to substitute, to change for; to supersede; to wait, to stop; to intermit; for, instead of, in place of; a sign of the dative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赫</td>
<td>a variety of red paper very thin and strong</td>
<td>我</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>七星</td>
<td>a seven spotted (pig's) leg; — women often cat it to increase their milk.</td>
<td>身</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酷</td>
<td>the paths made by the tracks of animals and steps of birds crossed one another over the whole land.</td>
<td>世襲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羊</td>
<td>the dock (Rumex), used as a vermifuge.</td>
<td>死</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鷹</td>
<td>a sprawling duck's foot; i.e. a poor man who never wears shoes. (Cantonese.)</td>
<td>舊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>網</td>
<td>A vessel used in making spirits; a sort of boiler.</td>
<td>换</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鯊</td>
<td>A newt or water lizard; an oft; the name is applied to a large carp in some books.</td>
<td>隙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銻</td>
<td>The clouds breaking and the rain ceasing; fair weather.</td>
<td>楩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烏</td>
<td>These two characters are synonyms in the P'au Te-shu, but they are badly described; a common name for the mudfish or silure, of which many species exist, and probably this denotes the broadheaded bull-heads (Bagrus, Silurus and Pimelodus); caps are said to be made from their skins, which perhaps led to the Chusan islanders being called 東人 in the Han dynasty.</td>
<td>拢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鯨</td>
<td>A vessel used in making spirits; a sort of boiler.</td>
<td>素</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱗</td>
<td>The clouds breaking and the rain ceasing; fair weather.</td>
<td>繃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳳</td>
<td>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 emanation; becoming, respectable, decorous, influential; to embody, to realize, to represent in action the views and orders of a superior; to partition; fully formed, said of plants; a response to a sortilege; completeness; attracted, related to, joined, to receive courteously; a style for writing Chinese characters, of which there are six.</td>
<td>騌</td>
</tr>
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<td>鯢</td>
<td>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 emanation; becoming, respectable, decorous, influential; to embody, to realize, to represent in action the views and orders of a superior; to partition; fully formed, said of plants; a response to a sortilege; completeness; attracted, related to, joined, to receive courteously; a style for writing Chinese characters, of which there are six.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱨</td>
<td>This character denotes the broad-headed bull-heads (Bagrus, Silurus and Pimelodus); caps are said to be made from their skins, which perhaps led to the Chusan islanders being called 東人 in the Han dynasty.</td>
<td>眠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰤</td>
<td>This character denotes the broad-headed bull-heads (Bagrus, Silurus and Pimelodus); caps are said to be made from their skins, which perhaps led to the Chusan islanders being called 東人 in the Han dynasty.</td>
<td>剃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰪</td>
<td>This character denotes the broad-headed bull-heads (Bagrus, Silurus and Pimelodus); caps are said to be made from their skins, which perhaps led to the Chusan islanders being called 東人 in the Han dynasty.</td>
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<td>This character denotes the broad-headed bull-heads (Bagrus, Silurus and Pimelodus); caps are said to be made from their skins, which perhaps led to the Chusan islanders being called 東人 in the Han dynasty.</td>
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<td>看</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 鰧 | This character denotes the broad-headed bull-heads (Bagrus, Silurus and Pimelodus); caps are said to be made from their skins, which perhaps led to the Chusan islanders being called 東人 in the Han dynasty. | 胡 | to trim or dress the eyebrows,
Considered to be wrongly used for the last.

† To shave a child's head; to root up grass, to weed out completely.

烧 1 burn [the underbrush] and eradicate the grass, — before planting.

烧 1 to clear off the weeds.

Some 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 Low-chow.

佩 其 象 1 she hung her ivory hair-pin on her girdle.

Used for the last; also read chiao and chion.

To go away, to leave; to put away; a comb-pin; to play, to point at.

徘徊而不 1 he thought of walking about, and not at all of leaving; — he did not wish to leave the service.

Old sounds, tio, dio, tan, tok, tot, and dok. In Canton, tio; — in Swatow, tio, tio, tio, and chan; — in Amoy, tian, tian, and tran; — in Foochow, tio, tio, and chan; — in Shanghai, tio and dio; — in Chifu, tiao.

Tiao.

Like the next, and interchanged with it.

From knife, bird, or pelage, and around; the first is also a synonym of 马  and the others are interchanged with the next.

To engrave, to cut figures on, to carve and adorn; to polish, as when finishing off a composition; to tattoo; ornamented, engraved.

花 to carve figures or pictures.

践 1 to engrave as blocks.

壁 1 wall the wall of the great hall was adorned with carvings.

工 1 carver.

必 使玉人 1 之 you must employ a carver to work the gem.

From ice and all around; it is interchanged with the last.

To be exhausted, injured and lost its vitality; fading; falling, as the old leaves.

御 1 or 落 fallen, as blossoms; withered, as the leaves in autumn.

枝 萎 1 the foliage does not wither; evergreen.

為 1 马 as he is debilitated and enervated.

零 1 to fade early.

The great sea-eagle, a large and fierce bird of prey, called 丸 plumage yellowish, and whose plumes seen on the ground are enough to make other birds cast their feathers; the name is also applied to the Mongolian bar- kut or bearcoot, the Aquila albicollis.

翎 1 plumes; — a name for an arrow.

鹰 1 a fan of eagle's feathers.

一羽貫雙 1 with one arrow he pierced two eagles.

瞰 1 eagle gazes at the clear clouds and his weary eyes are refreshed.

A stone house, usually called 石室; common in the western and northern provinces; they are rude structures.

色 犬並 1 the stone houses, forts, and common dwellings all fell down, — from the earthquake.

From a reptile and to call.

The Siberian sable (Mustela sibirina), of which several varieties are known; the finest are called 招 1 from the region of the Songari; the 马麻 1 is not so dark, and the tips of the long hairs are whitish; but not so white as the 白 1 which are longer, and give the fur a speckled hue.

喻 1 indyed or reddish sable.

ofi.
The tiao seems to be allied to the shrunken wren, but a larger bird, which gets the name of 剃草 or reed splitter, from its cutting open reeds to get the insects; also 菜草, 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 Eu-pica aurota.

Also read tiao.

Also tiao.

Also.
### T'iao.

**From care and bird; alluding to their mode of concealing nests.**

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**To move, to shake; to clash or strike against; to change, to interchange; correctly placed; to adjust; to row; to change; occurs as an auxiliary verb following another, as 杀 1 to kill; 滅 1 to exterminate.**

### T'iao.

**From hand and to exceed; occurs incorrectly used for chiao 桿 to row and 請 to change.**

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**To provoke, to irritate; to jeer or play with, to act triflingly; to take away; to pick up, as a dress floating off; to pick out; to select, to choose.**

**Read 'Tiao. To juggle.**

**To disturb; to excite suspicion; to sow strife.**

**To embroil.**

**There is not one fit to select.**

**To challenge to battle, to provoke a fight.**

**To pick a good one.**

**Nobody has shown me how to do it.**

### T'iao.

**In Canton; t'iao and t'io; — in Swatow, t'io, tie, t'ie, and siò; — in Amoy, t'iao, tian, and siu; — in Fukian, t'in, t'iu, and siu; — in Shanghai, t'iao and dio; — in Chifu, t'iao.**

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**Read 'Tiao. To juggle.**

**To raise up the wick.**

**To lead into evil.**

**To scratch-cradle.**

**A water-carrier.**

**To cavil at, to find fault without cause.**

**In Cantonese. To baste, to sew in an edge.**

**To sew clothes.**

**To embroider.**

**To cut open; to cut.**

**To boil.**

**To hamstring; it is sometimes illegally done to criminals.**
T'IAO

Weakly, young; going unsteadily, as if wary of the path; envious; impatient of labor.

1. 健成 their manners and usages are loose and impudent.
2. 天之功 to assume the merit of Heaven.
3. 公子行彼周行 the elegant gentlemen travel that read to Chen.

Read tiao' To provoke; to regard lightly, to disregard.

秀’其巧 I dislike his contemptuous way of depreciating others.

Read yao, and used for 徭 a vassal. Slow, dilatory.

From worship and omen.

To move or replace the family tablets; the earliest ancestral shrine, the founders of the race.

宗 | an ancestral hall; met. an estate, a patrimony.
道 | the far off shrines [off the chief] are our founders.
守 | to guard the lares; name of an ancient office.
子 | a son who inherits two estates.

From flesh and omen.

To offer flesh at a sacrifice; the flesh thus offered.

读 yao. Good.

From metal and omen; also read yao and tiao.

Tiao To burn, as in a kiln; a pan with a handle and spout; a warming ladle; a bill-hook or scythe; a mattock; a spear.

長 | 利兵 long spears and sharp military weapons.
銳 | a ladle; a warming griddle.

Mournful: to despise, to be mean; to have little kindness for.

對民不 | do not look down upon the people with contempt.

T'IAO

A place that is not fall; a sinus, a cavity.

调 From words and all around.

To harmonize, to blend; to restore the peace, to adjust; to mix or compound; to tame; to temper, to regulate, to moderate; to intrigue, to induce; to time; 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.

1. 音 to harmonize, to put in good time.
2. 味 to spice, to season nicely.
3. 養 a spoon; to season soups.
4. 理 or | 養 to nurse one's health.
5. 眼 to laugh at.
6. 處 to revise and rearrange an affair.

勿 | inharmonious; a troublesome, peevish person. (Shanghain.)

字 | 音 to find the right note or tone.

聽 to assist, to speak in favor of.

絃 to tune the strings.

琴瑟不 | the lute and lyre do not chord; met. domestic discord.

戧 to insult a female; lewd dalliance.

譜 | 諧音 to harmonize the musical chords.

伏 to moderate and subdue the passions; - a Buddhist term for circum, or the division of Buddhist dogma referring to the discipline and organization of the sect.

Read tiao' A tune, a song; a ballad; to move, to transfer, to station; next for; to seek; to select.

枝 | a tune.

曲子腔 | a ballad in a certain tune.

換 to transpose, to exchange.

轉 to change about; to put end for end.

兵 to station troops.

1. 用 to remove an officer to another post.
2. 度 many alterations and changes, never satisfied.
3. 上 | 下 put this higher and bring that down.
4. 才 | clever, capable.
5. 降 | to appoint to a lower office.
6. 小 | to sing street songs.

In Cantonese. A classifier of a meal and a beating.

打 | 他 gave him a thrashing.
食 | I had a good meal.

蝦 A cicada or katydid, that chirps in July; another name 秋虫儿 refers to its din in autumn.

甲 the exuvia of the cicada.

蝶偃 to roll the head from side to side, as when suffering pain.

鳴 | 嘟 the chirping cicada cry ねね.

如 | 如糖 [country all in confusion] like the din of cicadas and grasshoppers.

五月鳴 | the broad locusts are heard in July.

條 A branch, a twig; an old name for the pumelo tree; anything long and slender; to prolong; a classifier of long slender things, as a river, a chain, a string, a towel, a snake, a worm, a rainbow, a feather; also of a bill, an item, an article, a section or a law; a manner; to strip a twig of leaves.

髮 | the hair-spring or main-spring of a watch.

一 | 手巾 a handkerchief.

桑 to strip the mulberry of its leaves.

化 | 理 every sort of thing, or every section, has its rules.

規 | bye-laws, or the several rules of a thing.

上 | 頌 sent up a laud statement to the Throne.

隔年 | 街 only a few streets off.
1. T'IAO

- 天 moral principles; natural, reasonable rules.
- 風 the northeast wind.
- 丢 thrown into disorder, no regularity.
- 例 rules for procedure.
- 連 this item (or these portions) is not well explained.

In Pekingese. A rectangle; oblong.

一 | 射 a strip of paper.
一 | 一 射 a strip of paper.
一 | 髦 From fish and slender; the second is also read 佃, explained by one author to mean a dark color.
一 | 射 a strip of paper.
一 | 一 射 a strip of paper.
一 | 髦 From leather and 立 a strip contracteed.
一 | 一 Still the reins are amply long.
一 | 髦 A general name for hard spinous fishes like the perch; also applied to the sturgeon’s nose, with its india-rubber like flesh.
一 | 髦 Clover, or a small leguminous plant (Lathyrus) like a pea. 腭 | a marshy plant, called 射 or rat’s tail, whose leaves furnish a black dye, and when boiled will blacken the hair; it is perhaps a Bignonia.
一 | 髦 A kind of leguminous plant.
一 | 髦 High, tall, like a spindling reed.
一 | 髦 賣 along the bank grows the pretty pea.
一 | 賣 賣 on the yellow, the Bignonia flowers are deep yellow.

2. T'IAO

- 答 Like the last.
- 答 A broom made of reeds; divining-blocks made of bamboo roots.
- 答 A broom made of the sorghum top; a coarse besom.
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3. T'IAO

- 爽 To leap, to skip, to jump; to dance, to hop about; to palpitate, to beat; to shoot upwards, as sprouts; to intrade on; a board to pass over; a plank to reach a boat.
- 爽 下來 jump down.
- 爽 過來 jump over it.
- 爽 畏 skipping about.
- 爽 粉墙 to leap a whitewashed wall; — i.e. to have an assignation.
- 爽 搭上 a plank step on the plank.
- 爽 一板 step on the plank.
- 爽 斟一 gave me a great fright.
- 爽 槐 he bolts his manger; — i.e. leaves the employ recklessly.
- 爽 天門 the dragon has jumped the heavenly gate; — a rapid rise in degrees.
- 爽 心 my heart beats.
- 爽 神 to exorcise or invoke spirits, witches do.
- 爽 超 to leap and skip, as a kitten.
- 爽 閔 to raise both the feet, or leap up on them.
- 爽 並不一 they all at once reappeared.
- 爽 耦 to look aslant, to glance or peep at.
- 爽 望 to gaze at from afar, to look at.
- 爽 瑣| to gaze fixedly.
- 爽 順 from head and omen; it is also read 章, to stoop; like the next.
- 爽 順 High officers sent to court from feudal princes; to have an audience.
- 爽 享 安 when they enjoyed the banquet of audience, the gems or rarities were displayed.
- 爽 角 撲 to see and omen.
- 爽 角 To see; to have an audience once in three years, as feudal princes, who sent presents by their ministers; to see afar.
- 爽 聘 to bring presents to the emperor.
**T'IAO.**

- A bamboo basket or cover in which laborers carry meal or produce.
- A local name for elches in Kiangnan.
- Growing oats.
- Oat meal.

**TIÉ.**

- From rice, to go out and reap a jungle fruit; but ré by itself means ripe rice.
- To sell grain, to dispose of breadstuffs.
- Out to sell grain.
- To sell rice.
- Deep, profound as a cave; distant.
- Raggy gloomy and lonely, as a glen or shaded gorge.

**TIEH.**

- A weed resembling the hellebore (Veratrum) also a kind of violet.
- A variety of sorghum which grows very tall.
- A kind of amaranth.
- The pigweed (Chenopodium album) with mealy leaves.

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**TIÉ.**

*Old sounds, tia and tap.* In Canton, té; in Swatow, tia; in Amoy, tia; in Fuhchau, ti; — in Shanghai, tia; — in Chifu, tié.

- 爹  |　from father and many; it is also read to.
-  |　an appellation for a father.
-  |　my parents.
-  |　venerable Sir I addressed to old men.
-  |　an adopted father.

**TIÉH.**

*Old sounds, dit, dip, and tip.* In Canton, tip, ti, and tē; in Swatow, tia, tiap, t'ia, and chui; — in Amoy, tiap, and tiap; — in Fuhchau, tiap and tōk; — in Shanghai, dim, deh, and tē; — in Chifu, tīé.

- 筋 |　old and至 extreme, indicating bear 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.
- 絹 |　badges of coarse white hempen cloth, worn by the nearest mourners on the head and waist at funerals.
-  |　a mourning cap; it is like a skull-cap without a crown.
-  |　mourning apparel.
- 踏 |　to step, to put the foot down.
- 踣 |　to stamp, to take firm steps; a step.

-  |　a high hilllock.
-  |　the lofty Tai-chan [in Shantung] is one in looks with this hilllock.
-  |　An ant-hill, because in piling it, the ant though so tiny, exerts itself to the utmost.
- 鳥 |　the cranes were screaming on the ant-hill.

-  |　From insect and a slip or quick; the second was once read sich.
-  |　A butterfly, the Papilio.
-  |　he dreamed that he was a butterfly.
-  |　he dreamed he saw the butterflies flying in and out among the flowers.
-  |　a late butterfly, one seen in November.
-  |　a purple Vanessa.
TIEH. Waves surging along; clever, smart.

TIEH. 长波汹 | the long billows roll in over each other.

TIEH. 眼盹不 | stupid and unintelligent.

Read sîh, and very similar to 汹 To ooze; to desist; dirty, unsettled, muddy.

非 | 不食 don't drink from a turbid well.

爲 | 他 he could not stop for joy.

Interchanged with the next two in some senses.

To tamper with soldiers; to sound the minds of others; to inform the enemy, to 'spy; a minute, a paper.

往來間 | (or 间 | a secret agent of another party; a spy.

利口 | an eloquent, constant talker.

何 | a spy.

TIEH. To chatter; loquacious, fluent; to taste or smear blood, as when taking an oath; flowing blood.

平燕 | the ducks are noisily feeding in the duckweed.

From board and a slip.

TIEH. Tablets for writing on; a diploma; a warrant; records of families; official instructions, dispatches; archives.

正文 | official dispatches; an indictment.

谱 | family records.

戒 | a priest's certificate, entitled him to three days' lodging.

简 | boards on which orders used to be written.

From eye and sheep's horn; it is often read sîh, but not correctly.

The eyes squinting or distorted.

TIEH. Used for sîh, 模 in some of its senses.

TIEH. The boards of a bed; also the mat on it.

TIEH. on which one sleeps.

TIEH. to investigate an affair and send in a report on it.

From stone and a slip.

A plate, a dish; a platter, flat and broad.

漆 | lacquered plates.

漆 | bowls and plates, table furniture.

賞 | a donee to a waiter, a vail.

酱油 | or豉油 | side plates for condiments.

阅 | a bowl for a bowl.

四 | put four plates to one bowl.

读 sîh, To cure or tan leather.

国 | a country in the Indian Archipelago.

From 狩 and a slip; it is also read câh.

A fownder, a plaiace, whose peculiar conformation leads to the belief that two fish are required to clasp each other in order to swim; other names are 沙魚 and 頭魚 or sole fish.

国 | an old name for Lewchew.

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.

嘔 | bulging eyeballs.

Read chi, The eyes musty, resulting from imperfect vision or nearsightedness.

To forget; to be mistaken.

天門開 | the gate of heaven opens (i.e. the clouds part), and discloses the clear firmament.

From melon and lost.

Melons or cucumbers just set on the vines; cherkins; met. posterity.

綿綿瓜 | in long lines grow gourds; — so do our people.

大瓜小 | the large are melons and the small are gherkins.

From to go and to lose; used for 狩, 飞 to risk, and for 狩, 佚 cazoo; it resembles sung 送 to escort.

To alternate, to change; to exchange, as places; reciprocal; suddenly; alternate, now this now that; rotation; for, instead of; easy, lazy.

用柔剛 alternately employed kindness and severity.

更 | to change places.

为 | 主 they treated each other as host and guest.

姖 | 廣 now rising and then declining.

次 | again and again, repeatedly.

逃命不 | unsuccessfully ran for his life.

不 | 去 I have no time to ramble.

跌 | From foot and to lose.

To slip and fall; to fall over or down; to make a false step; to walk quickly, to stride unceremoniously; to pass or jump over; to fall, as in price.

打 | or | 倒 fell down.

若 | 落 down.

打損傷 | hurt badly by a fall.

破 | or | 破 broken by a fall.

價 | the price has declined.

足 | to stamp the feet when vexed or nonplussed.

跟 | 頭 a fall.

一跤 | I had a tumble.

審放言 | unfounded and wild talk.

東西 | 倒 not when a thing falls he never picks it up, — the lazy fellow.

魚 | 子 the fish jumps.
Like the last.

To fall, as a bird from the sky; to dart down into the water.

飛鳥 | the swift hawk darts — on its quarry.

Read t'ich. To keep time with the foot in singing and playing.

繚繞 | she thrummed the strings as she tapped with her slipper.

Read t'ien. Lame; to walk limping; to stand on tiptoe.

| 他的 | his leg is lamed.

| 着脚在架上拿書 | stood on tiptoe to reach down the book from the shelf.

The character is intended to depict its meaning; the original idea is derived from 稙, an ant-hill; it is also read t'i."

Protuberant, jutting, anything above the surface, as a wen, a boss, a mole-hill; convex; that which causes a convexity; elastic, springy; a tonon.

| 眼 | protruding eyes.

| 字 | letters cut in alto relief.

| 嘴凹鼻 | pouting lips and flattened nose; — sullen, cross.

| 脾胸 | 脓 a high breast and capacious belly.

| 出 extruding.

| 無出水 | see it rise out of the water — as a whale.

| 路 a rounded or raised road.

| 力 and 無力 | elastic and inelastic; both are foreign terms.

In Cantonese: An overplus; too much.

有 | more than enough.

噎 | to disgorge more than was received, as a swindler is made to do.

Formed first of 天 day repeated thrice as cl, which were afterwards changed to 用 with 宜 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.

重重 | troublesome reiteration; to pile on.

次 several times.

遠山 | 繹 the distant green hills rise one above another.

莫不 | everybody was trembling with fear.

To pile on; to fold over and over; to gather up; to suspend.

摺 | to fold together.

| 起行李 | pile the luggage.

舖 | pile them in the form of a square; fold it even.

捲 | to fold the bed and fold up the bedding.

捲 | to pile up; to put in order, to close up a business transaction. (Cantonese.)

理心水 | don't give yourself anxiety on that point. (Cantonese)

From hair and doubled.

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 high the Uigur country; the Taung people have 采 | embroidered goat's hair cloth, which seems to be something like Cashmere shawls, but the old 白 | brought from thence is now called 紅維 or red pile-cloth.

A short step; a small pace.

足 to stamp the feet, as when vexed.

A fine seive or fan called 筲 which farmers use to winnow grain.

| 豆 | a canoe, a dingey, such as poor people use.

| 菊花 | 小小 | put the lotus flowers in the shallows.

From ice and a slice.

| 浮 | frozen together or into, as water in a pitcher.

The ceiling of a room, which is often divided into panels and painted.

| 板 | the boards below the tiling.

To hoard, to lay up, to engross.

財 | 貨 | 貨 當 | when merchants engross the stocks, it produces poverty — among dealers.

Read 今 lofty, elevated; to intercept, to hide from.

| 鋼 | 質 | the starry banners dazzled the view, — alluding to their number and beauty.

| 悶 | Afraid, timid; fearful of trespassing.

| 悶心 | with great care and apprehension.

| 贅 | From 戈 dart and 呈 to inform; it is now used only as a primitive, and is altered to 戴 when in combination.

To scrape, to pick; sharp; advantageous.
T'ieh. T'ieh. T'ieh. 803

Old sounds, t'ie and t'ip. In Canton, t'ip and t'it; in Swatow, t'ia, t'it, and t'iat; in Amoy, t'it and t'ip; in Fuchau, t'iek and t'ieck; in Shanghai, t'iih; in Chifeh, t'ieh.

From wall and to divine.

Written scrolls; writings; documents, manuscripts; a billet; a visiting-card, which has many sorts; a placecard; settled, decided.

名 a visiting-card.

名 a visiting-card.

名 a single card; and 金 one of five folds, a more formal sort.

法 black paper copieslips; rubbings of inscriptions on stones.

出白 to issue anonymous bills.

招 proposals for a contract.

行 to send out invitations.

恩 a card-case or envelop.

事不妥 the matter is not quite settled or decided.

錢 a bank bill.

執 a doorkeeper, one who takes in cards.

試 themes for verses in pentameters.

清 Quiet, peaceable; convinced; resigned.

安心服 quietly submissive, as to God's will.

靜 appeased.

Read chen. Discord.

聲之音 the tones do not harmonize.

From mouth and to divine.

品 To taste, to sip.

血為盟 to lick blood when swearing.

Read c'ieh. To whisper in the ear; loquacious.

貼 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.

在牆上 paste it on the wall. 

近身 next to the body; attached to, as a servant or one's children.

心 intimate, fellow-feeling.

寫 under-writers; copyists in a yamun.

體 to accommodate, to yield to; to patronize; to take up another's cause; on another's behalf.

邊 a wide hem or facing.

補 to make up what is wanting; to meet an exigency, by a donation; to help, as by giving alms.

妥 well adjusted, properly arranged. (Shanghai.)

準 at that time; just then.

From hand and a slip; it is used with 楊, to fold, and also read shek.

摺 to fold, to pile up; to grasp divining straws in the hand.

褶 to fold, as paper.

From metal and great, lost, or good; the second form is very common.

Iron, called 黑金 or black metal; made of iron; firm, decided, iron like; without doubt, really.

器 iron tools.

打 to work in iron.

生 cast iron, raw iron.

線 or 絲 iron wire.

條 rod iron.

馬口 or 洋 or 白 tinplates.

黃 brass.

砂 iron filings.

匠 a blacksmith.

石人 a man of fixed will, a mulish man.

不開 an unalterable writing, like a verdict.

主意 an iron will; a fixed resolve.

豎 or 沙梨 an iron cock or iron pear, denotes a mean and stingy prig.

面無私 a man of integrity and firmness.

葉 a preparation for cyanizing iron with vinegar.

駙 T'ieh, contracted.

An iron-gray horse.

駙 the team of four iron-grays is in fine condition.

From horse and iron contracted.

From to eat and exhausted.

Gluttonous.

饕 an ogre-like monster engraved on ancient vases, a head without a body, or merely a belly on a basin, to represent the vice of gluttony.

From man and instead of.

Cunning.

偽 villainous, crafty, cruel.

A kind of burrowing spider, called T'ieh and T'ieh; it resembles the Mygale in the manner of making its nest.
Old sounds, tin, tim, and tien. In Canton, tin and tim; — in Shantung, tian, chian, and liam; — in Fuhchow, liang and taing; — in Shanghai, ti and di; — in China, tien.

顚 tien

From head and true; it is interchanged with the next three.

顦 tien

The top, the apex, the summit; the forehead; the beginning of; to upset, to fall over; to overthrow, to subvert; to die, to be ruined.

顎 tien

The vertex, the crown.

顏 tien

Turned upside down.

顐 tien

With everything has a beginning and ending; there is a right way of doing it.

顑 tien

That he has fallen and nobody will help him; his fate is remediless.

顒 tien

Calamities; distracted with troubles; to fall utterly.

顓 tien

Devoted to, as to a particular branch of art or science.

顔 tien

They will come with you to utter ruin.

顕 tien

Trouble from anarchy and rebels; embroiled, as an affair; at sixes and sevens.

顝 tien

From disease and inverted.

類 tien

Crazed, deranged, the mind overthrown; mad after; infatuated; silly, giggling, wild; in convulsions, fits; afflicted with.

顟 tien

Insane; delirious; also used as an ejaculation, are you mad?

顪 tien

Raving mad.

顫 tien

Hot-headed, rash.

顪 tien

Too great joy causes madness.

顫 tien

A mad dog.

顦 tien

Mad after money.

顧 tien

Interchanged with its primitive.

顨 tien

To turn over or upside down.

顩 tien

To boil clothes put on wrong; met. people in their wrong places, things topsy-turvy.

顪 tien

Turn it end for end, or top for bottom.

顫 tien

A word indicating a high degree of distance or height.

顭 tien

Very far off.

顮 tien

Extremely high.

顯 tien

The topmost or outer boughs of a tree; a fallen tree.

顰 tien

A species of yew or larch.

顱 tien

Trees growing too closely; and their roots interfering with each other.

顲 tien

To get one's wisdom teeth; the large double teeth.

顳 tien

To get the last molars, which in man the Chinese place at 24, and in women at 21 years of age.

顲 tien

The peak or apex of a hill.

顳 tien

The highest peak of a number of mountains.

顲 tien

A lake south of Yunnan fu, about forty miles in length; it is connected with the Yangtsze River by the Pu-to River; flowing northward about a hundred miles.

顳 tien

A wide region near it, formerly occupied by Loos and other tribes; and [省 or 古] are still used for Yunnan province.

顲 tien

Vast, full.

顳 tien

A wide expanse of water.

顲 tien

To go unequally; to trot, as a horse or donkey; to jolt in trotting.

顳 tien

The horse jolts one unmercifully.

顲 tien

To beat, to knock a thing to pieces, as when throwing it away; to lead; to spread out.

顳 tien

To beat a rub-a-dub on the drums.

顲 tien

To stumble, to trip.

顳 tien

To weight a thing in the hand; to jolt or bob up and down, as a nurse does a baby.

顲 tien

To shake the hand.

顳 tien

Has spots on it and guess the weight.

顲 tien

In Cantonese. To lay up and down, to lay straight; directly ahead, straight on.

顳 tien

Cannot be numbered.

顲 tien

A direct road.

顳 tien

To bolt the food.

顲 tien

I can do nothing, I am headed off.

顳 tien

A nick in a blade; broken off or having a flaw.

顲 tien

An official baton with a spot; i.e. not a pure color.

顳 tien

Originally written with 鈞. A stand now contracted to 八, with 鈞 records on it, denoting the books of the 五帝 placed high out of respect.

A canon, a standard or ritual; a statute or code; written, authentic documents, records; law, rule; ordinances; statutory; constant; to put in charge of another; to mortgage; to consider; to rule or manage; to take oversight of; to be directed to, bent on.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIEN.</th>
<th>TIEN.</th>
<th>TIEN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>田</td>
<td>to mortgage land, as a mortgagee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老</td>
<td>or 永</td>
<td>to mortgage for ever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>守</td>
<td>to keep in charge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尚有</td>
<td>刑</td>
<td>still you have the statutes and laws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>籍</td>
<td>books, records.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>古</td>
<td>ancient records, like the Domesday Book.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>思</td>
<td>or 大</td>
<td>[your] great favor, or bounty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>史</td>
<td>a writer of the court, or a clerk who has no grade; an inferior, justice under a 宋文.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>the five social relations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>邮</td>
<td>a grant to deceased soldiers of merit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自作</td>
<td>不</td>
<td>doing what is illegal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出</td>
<td>程</td>
<td>[such a style] comes from the classics and savors of the canons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**"若"**

From 老 old and 點 spot contracted.

The grime 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.

**"蔭"**

Occasionally used as another form of the next.

The name of a grass.

曾 | the father of the commentator Ts'ing-tsets 靜子 a disciple of the Sage.

**"點点"**

From 黑 and to divine; the contracted form is common in cheap books.

A black spot, a speck; a dot, a little; a mite; a comma; the stroke of a clock; an old name for the fifth part of a night watch, or about 13 minutes; in mechanics, a point, the spot where the weight or power acts or touches; a particle; speckled, starred, dotted; to punctuate, to italicize with dots; to nod, to bow slightly; to blot out, to mark for correction; to point out; to prick off; to soil or spot; to light, as a lamp; to nod in assent; in penmanship, a slanting dot, a \_ which is also read 'chu.'

指 | to point out; to show which or how.
| 眼 | to give one the wink.
| 打 | to sort or arrange, to order.
| 几 | 什么 time is it?
| 擺 | 心 | to spread out a luncheon.
| 欽 | designated to be a hanlin.
| — | — | a point and a line; to write.
| 還 | made out the list.
| — | 氣 | a little vexed.
| — | 好 | a good hearted man.
| — | 子 | 跟 | a very little.
| 多 | 一 | 兄 | a very little more.
| 長 | 一 | 當 | rather long.
| 自 | to bring ridicule on one's self.
| 景 | to describe and illustrate, as in describing a region.
| 甚 | 甚 | it is beautifully adorned.

In Cantonese. An interrogative, how, in what manner? what?

| 喜 | how is it then?
| 樣 | how, in what way?
| 心 | 事 | what does he intend to do?
| 做得 | 喜 | how shall it be done?
| 知 | how do you know?
| 算 | 好 | which is the best way?

In Pekingese. The iron plate or 鐵 1 on which watchmen strike when about to shut the city gate.

From shelter and to divine.

A place to put goods; in Canton, it usually denotes a shop, a stand; but at the North rather an inn or tavern, because of the abundance of animals and teams there.

老 | the old stand.
| 造 | 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.
| 住 | or 家 | an innkeeper; the latter term also includes servants.
| 野 | a rest-house.
| 酒 | a wine-shop, a grocery; a restaurant.

**"玷"**

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. 仕 | a tray or side-board made of earth.

反 | to put back the cups on the stand.

**"店"**

To bar a gate with beams of wood or iron inserted in the wall.

| 橋 | to bar the gate by inserting the beam into the side-posts.

**"玷"**

A flaw or stain in a gem; a defect, a spot; to disgrace, to injure; to split; chipped; disgraced.

| 污 | to deflower; to defile.
| 污 | to be disgraced; debanched.
| 錯 | a defect; deficient, imperfect.

In Cantonese. To run against, to hit unintentionally.

| 赴 | look out for yourself! — a street cry of porters.
| 头 | to hump the head.

**"店"**

The fever and ague; intermittent fever.

| 間 | tertian ague; a fever that comes on odd days.
| 雙 | one that recurs on the second or fourth day.
tien'. 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.

1 稳 to steady by a prop.
2 平 even it off, as the ground; make them of the same level.
3 踩 a wedge the table's legs.
4 高 raise it higher.

惦.tien'. An unauthorized character.

To remember, to think of, as of the absent.
1 念 to ponder, to reflect on.
2 記 to bear in mind; to recall.

殿.tien'. 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.
| 奔而 | the rear fled defeated.
| 天子之邦 | to defend the royal domain.
| 陸恩 | the goddess's bounty is vast.

佃.tien'. From man and field; occurs used for t'ien 政 hunting.

To till the ground; to dress fields; to hunt; to catch wild animals.

丈 farmers; field hands.

或 | 夫 a husbandman.

以 | 漁 by hunting and fishing.

官 | government lands.

坟 | graveyards, cemeteries.

旬.tien'. From field and to envelop; occurs used with the last.

Anciently, a royal domain around the capital, extending 5000 li each way; government lands, measuring 64 square roods, which furnished one war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 72 footmen; a squadron of this size; to rule; to cultivate; to extend; to stretch out; to hunt; frontier lands; the imperial domain of Yü.

 فترة | the empire.

人 foresters.

蝦.tien'. From insect and domain; it is also often written 钱 t'ien.

Inlaid shell-work, made by laying scales or powder of thin naere in wood, and filling it up with lacquer-paste.

蠟 | lacquered ware with shells in figures inlaid.

電.tien'. From 雨 rain and 申 to emol; referring to the collision of the dual powers which produce it.

Lightning; a flash of lightning; electricity; to glance at, to regard with attention, as a superior is asked to do; to telegraph; electric.

1 線 the telegraph wires.
2 報 a telegram.
3 光 glare of lightning.
4 閃 a flash of lightning.
5 氣 表 an electrical machine.
6 照 [please to] give this a careful look.
7 母 the goddess of Lightning.

目光 如 | you will see it all at once glance.

暗室 欺心神目 | when deeds are done with scoffing hearts, the eyes of the gods notice them instantly.

要 From 大 great, altered from 許 a strand, with 龐 a form of spirits above it for worship.

Fixed and settled, as the hills and streams; to set up or ennshrine, as a god; to offer libations; to lay or put down; to discriminate the qualities of.

酒 to pour out a libation.
土 to put up the mound for the terminally.

祭 | offerings and libations.

定 the country is now quiet.

置 to pour out a libation to the geese at a marriage; it indicates a promise of conjugal fidelity during their lives, and the geese are often supported for life at a temple.

敬 or 儀 an offering in money sent to mourners.

之而後取 lay it down and then she will take it up, it being a rule for men and women not to touch hands.

鼎 to consolidate an empire.

墊.tien'. From earth and to grasp; occurs used with the last.

To sink into, overwhelmed in; flooded; to place on, to lay down; engrossed with; to advance money, to pay for another; to place under, to wedge so as to stand firmly; to buttress, to shore; a spring, as of a carriage; a cushion.

組 | a chair cushion.

篠 | raffian mats, used on dinner tables.

炕 | a cushion laid on the divan.

不出 I cannot assist you.

債 | to pay another's debt.

鋼 | a steel rest or support; the spring of a carriage.

賬 | to settle another's bill.

舖 | a cushion shop.

樫 | or 植 | a coir-mat frame on which a bed lies.

沒 | I've no money to advance.

本 to advance money, as to one opening a shop.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'ien.</th>
<th>T'ien.</th>
<th>T'ien.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>昼</td>
<td>天</td>
<td>子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwhelmed by the flood.</td>
<td>From mouth and to read.</td>
<td>From mouth and to read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pay for another.</td>
<td>To sigh for; others say clear, bright.</td>
<td>To sigh for; others say clear, bright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make up for a loss.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read <em>tien</em>; Ancient name of a river and district in Chung chen tien.</td>
<td>Read <em>Oh</em>! alas! mourn over.</td>
<td>Read <em>Oh</em>! alas! mourn over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a synonym of the last.</td>
<td>Shallow water.</td>
<td>Shallow water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To descend, to sink down.</td>
<td>一 a lake in Chibli near Pao-ting fu.</td>
<td>一 a lake in Chibli near Pao-ting fu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read <em>ni</em>; Advantage; to benefit; to involve, to fall into.</td>
<td>海</td>
<td>海</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read <em>nieh</em> and used with 遭 A bank, a dike, and especially a levee to protect the land.</td>
<td>海</td>
<td>海</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一 a causeway to restrain an overflow.</td>
<td>海</td>
<td>海</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A fine bamboo mat, woven from small slips or threads, and often worked with figures; a tall beautiful bamboo; the reed mouth-piece of a pipe.</td>
<td>海</td>
<td>海</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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天 | 天 | 天 |
---|---|---|
From 大 great with one above it, denoting that it is incomparably the greatest; it is much used in anatomical terms and names of places; it resembles *yoo* 天 weird, and the second form, denoting the blue ether, was introduced by the Rationalists. | 从 | 从 |

The highest of things, heaven both physically and divinely; it is defined, the condensation of the original ether; it appears blue and vaulted, having a shape but no substance; it envelops the earth on all sides, and beyond it the sun, moon, and stars are attached to it; it nourishes all creation, going through the four seasons; it revolves on the north and south poles as on an axis, once each entire day in its regular course without change; the sky, the air, the firmament, the heavens; a day, a season; weather; ages of the world; celestial; the Power above, Nature, Providence, Heaven, and though without definite personality is employed more than any other term to indicate God; the emperor, who is Heaven's viceroy; to regard or honor as heaven; among the Buddhists, used for deva or gods, and explained by 神 gods of heaven, and by 極人 or inhabitants of the Brahma-lokas. | 从 | 从 |

地 人 heaven, earth, and man, the three ruling powers in creation | 从 | 从 |

家 一家 all mankind are one family. | 从 | 从 |

眼 近 Heaven's eye is near; the gods know it. | 从 | 从 |

大過 神 Heaven is greater than the gods. | 从 | 从 |

---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>满</th>
<th>神佛</th>
<th>gods and buddhas</th>
<th>enough to fill Heaven.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>大</td>
<td>Heaven has observed it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>生</td>
<td>招</td>
<td>Heaven produced and brought it up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>本</td>
<td>extraordinary talents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>虚</td>
<td>weather.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>半</td>
<td>full half a day, a good while, an hour or more.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夏</td>
<td>summer times.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>氣</td>
<td>vapors, air, climate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>every day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隔</td>
<td>every other day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heavens itself draws pictures or landscapes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聖</td>
<td>a clear bright day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>元</td>
<td>a term for a system of mathematical symbols like algebra; and are also used like x and y for unknown quantities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a passage of six days.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>今</td>
<td>to-day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>家</td>
<td>下 and 古</td>
<td>a hereditary monarchy, and one where the ruler chooses a successor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>民</td>
<td>the king regards the people as heaven.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>朝</td>
<td>the celestial dynasty, i.e. the reign of the son of Heaven.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>浩</td>
<td>the horizon.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>名</td>
<td>a nobleman; nature's gifts, as humanity, justice.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈞</td>
<td>heaven's music.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>師</td>
<td>the head of the Tao sect who lives in Lung-han shan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虎</td>
<td>near Nan-chang fu in Kiangsi; he is known as 張.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>師</td>
<td>from his family name, and is invested with power to appoint spirits to rule in all municipal temples.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

添

To add, to increase; to put in more, to throw in; extra. Additional, more than the limit. 

T'ien.

| 須 | raise the price. |
| 丁 | to have an increase in one's family; also expressed by 人 進 口 to add in another mouth. |
| 總 | add something to make it enough. |
| | to add to a clerk's official duties. |

In Cantonese. An adverb indicating certainty; really, too, exactly. |

無 | it has no meaning either. |

有 | it is coming on to rain too. |

田

The character delineates the divisions of a field; it forms the 102* radical of characters relating mostly to fields and land; as a verb read tien*, and used with the next.

A field, a spot laid out in plats; to arrange for planting; cultivated fields; lands; a plantation of; to hunt; to plant, to cultivate. 

農 | lands anciently held in fief which surrounded the royal domain. |

水 | fields overflowed, tidal lands. |

租 | the field plowed by the emperor. |

| 十 | a field of ten [Chinese] acres. |

竹 | a bamboo plantation. |

賦 | the crown tax. |

租 | the god of Agriculture. |

幾 | how many acres are there in all? |

庄 | a farmhouse. |

家 | farmers, agriculturists. |

| 然 | orderly arranged, like beds and fields. |

海 | the blue sea has become woods and fields; —times have much changed. |

掀 | or to hoe up the earth. |

叔 | Shih has gone hunting. |

解 | to unloose the girdle and go home; — to resign office. |

From water and tranquility. 

The gentle flow of water; a tranquil noiseless stream. 

From earth or cave and true. 

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 literally imitating the sharp, rapid sound of a réveillé.

From sweet and tongue; q.d. the tongue distinguishes sweetness.

Whatever is sweet or pleasant to the taste; one of the five tastes; savory, agreeable, well-tasted; to like.

1) Oily, smooth, as old wine.
2) Smooth and honeyed words.
3) Sleep sweet sleep.

The noise of stones falling with a crash; the plinth or base of a pillar.

From heart and sweet contracted.

Peaceful, contented; to pass life tranquilly.

静 tranquil, as after a storm; undisturbed.

波海内 the waves are now everywhere quiet; the rebellion is quelled.

以養志 to lead [the people] to enjoy plenty and peace.

An herb with leaves like a cabbage, having a slightly sweetish taste, used as a remedy in fevers; it grows in Yunnan; flourishing, as a stately tree; luxuriant, as herbage.

From heart and heaven; q.d. the heart inspires heaven with a feeling of self-reproach and intention of reforming.

Ashamed, humiliated, stricken with grief; unworthy of being or doing; to disgrace, to incur infamy; out of favor.

在相好 to be intimate with;

辱 feeling disgraced.

如果 unworthy of being used to serve — as a guard.

不知羞 disgrace those who bore you.

磷国 | 炎 a want of probity disinherits the diadem.

毋 | 廚 does not reproach the office.

蒙教誨 I am ashamed that I have given you so much trouble to teach me.

顾 Regarded as representing the tongue protruding; it resembles "ping" and is now superseded by the next.

To lick.

嚼唇 to lick the chops.

舔舐 to lick the platter clean.

From tongue and approach or to eat; the second is also a synonym of "sweet.

To lick, as animals do; to taste; to touch, to catch, as by tripping one's speech; to try with the tongue.

一| taste it a little.

破了密纸 the thief licked and thus broke open the lattice paper — to look in.

是言之也 by his words catching some one, and thus seeking an end of his own.

乾淨 licked clean.

滥 Abundance, plenty; enough of; rich, good, as food; to be prosperous; to go to excess; to forget; a long time; skilled at; to strengthen spirits.

不 unworthy of receiving; deficient, indifferent.

辞語 words are all well chosen.

設施 | 通 to spread out a rich and bountiful repast.

忘 I've forgotten it entirely.

着厚 skin-skinned, shameless.
Dirt; muddied; to sink in water.

Ashamed, bashful; to feel disgraced or cowed; to blush.

From face and to see or rule; like the last.

To show one's face; to feel ashamed; mortified because of one's plain features.

If I am ugly, still I have a man's face.

She colored deeply.

He acts in the highest degree brazen-faced.

In confusion, disordered, out of harmony.

The elements (or the weather) are all in confusion.

Opposed, counteracting each other; said of the forces of nature.

A bad air.

A deep hole in a stream near a steep bank.

To terminate, to prevent, to make to cease, to finish; to root out, to exterminate; to cast off; to waste, to use up; good.

To destroy utterly.

To extirpate, as rebels.

Heaven's gifts.

To injure the herbage.

The countries are all disabled and exhausted.

To inflict death, to destroy many.

To stand in a respectful attitude, waiting for one.

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.

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 槟 or larch, prized for its durable wood; it is also read kwah and used for in the name 槟 the bitter gourd or Tricosanthes.

From hand and disgraced; an unauthorized character.

To raise, as a wick.

To pick a lock.

To rub the pencil on the stone.

To hesitate; one says, to put in a word, to interfere in another's talk.

Undecided talk.

To loll out the tongue.

White.

The smaller; I, your junior; used by servants and inferiors to denote themselves.

Really so; just that.

There is some.

Evidently true; certainly, really, honestly.

Who said that who spoke to him in reply?

More careful; properly.
打铁 | a blacksmith.

dog | wrought iron.

愛 | loved, loving; what is loved.

吃不 | he will not (or cannot) eat.

然而日亡 certainty the [vile man] will day by day go to ruin.

射箭中 | to hit the bull’s eye in archery.

射 | the original cause, the root of the matter.

In Cantonese. A small quantity; a diminutive.

爭 | the tones differ slightly.

無點 | you don’t take any care.

無近 | come nearer.

飲 | a little while.

Reins; a bridle.

執鞭 | he took the reins and followed after.

From net and ladle.

To string fish.

貫鱗 | to tie fish by the tail and gills, as on a twig.

A bay horse with a white spot in his forehead is 貴, regarded as an unlucky sign. 贛 is the name of Liu Pi’s steed.

To lead with the hand; to strike quick.

Read yoh. To point out with the fingers.

The color of a bright pearl is 燕 which to which the reflection of the moon in the water is likened.

Also read 時是.

The white seeds of the water lily, after the spongy testa have been removed.

綠房紫 | the green capsule (torus) and reddish seeds of the lotus.

From 狗 and 火, but this is said to be a contraction of 赤, occurs for 母 distant.

Name of an ancient Scythian tribe, the 北 who were savage and fiery, the composition of the character indicating their licentious and lawless character; the district of 1道州 in Kansuh preserves a remembrance of them; a stag or elk; inferior offices; mead and probably men of these tribes; to drive off, as invaders.

炎 | 之人尚有廉耻之節 even savages also regard modesty as a virtue.

薇 | water grasses with solid or hard stems, like the sugarcane or sorghum.

薔 | water rushes generally; coarse mats are woven from some of them, but they are mostly gathered for fuel, or to make dikes.

薔 | or 蔓, a variety of Artenis, which in autumn gathers a woolly foliage.

薇 | the sweet sorghum from which sugar is made, grown on Tsungming I.

Originaly written like 賢, but, and afterwards altered; it resembles 賢 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, etc.; the basis or origin of.

不求根 | he does not care for the root, and yet thinks to get leaves and fruit.

楠 | the short rafters that support the projecting eaves, the 橫 | or 樣子, which are painted; a spoon on which silk is wound.

楠 | the head of a javelin.

唱 | a whizzing arrow.

鋤 | the sharp arrow-head.

From foot and basis; the second form specially denotes petition.

The hoof of a pig or horse; to travel; to have recourse to, to join.

1于彼者 | I am going to that place.

Read chih, as another form of 1. To stop walking.

1事故发生, stopping and going on, not settled what to do.

1率 | the mother of the house, said by a man’s children or the domesties, when speaking of his wife.

1堂兄弟 | cousins german of the same surname.

1親 | blood relatives.

滴 | A drop of water; a very little; to drip, to ooze.

1血 | to drop blood — into water; if the drops from two people coalesce, it is thought to prove their relationship.

1水成水 | the drops make ice as they fall.

點點 | dripping and dropping as the rain.

1血 | dripping slowly.

1何曾到九泉 | get drunk here, for how can a drop of wine get into hades?

1多一點 | drop one drop more.

1金 | a local name of the 萼 or 夾子, which are paint-ed; a spoon on which silk is wound.

1金 | the head of a javelin.

唱 | a whizzing arrow.

鋤 | the sharp arrow-head.

1於 | take a little in a spoon.
从 to strike and basis.

from to strike and basis.

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From to strike and basis.
T'ihn.


剔, tî. From knife and to change.

To cut the flesh from the bones, to scrape away; to hew off; to pick or dig out; to reject.

挑 | to sort out and reject; to cut, as with a graver.
| 齒 or | 牙 to pick the teeth.
| 燈棍 a wire to push up the wick in Chinese open lamps.
| 粽子之 | 之 he hewed and thinned out — the trees.
| 肉肉 | 肉 meat without bone in it; — pork is usually sold with the bone, beef and mutton without.

Like the last, and not the same as 生 楊 to spread.

fî | 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 | lift with all your strength, — for it is heavy.
起出去 | hurry off with it.
埋 | to lay by.
落個處 | put it down there.
起心肝 | to rouse one's spirits.

慎, shên. From heart and to change; the second, from savage combined with heart, is a form less used.

Cautious, regard and fear for; to stand in awe; surprised in, alarmed; careful of giving offense, and diligent to fulfill duties.

慎 | sadly cautious; to be alarmed.
潮 | in the morning respectful, and vigilant at evening.
心驚 | the heart afraid of offending.
卒無悔 | at the last he lost all his respectful conduct.

倜, tî. From man and all; occurs used with shub, 俶 to begin.

Not restrained; no embarrassment; a law to one's self; worthy of promotion.


dance and kind, courteous.
然 | recommended, as one fit for high employment.

From foot and change.

踢, tî. To kick; to kick up.

踢 | to play foot-ball.

—脚 | at one kick; i.e. a lumping lot. (Cantonese.)

藜子 or | 燕 to kick the shuttlecock.

T'ing.

Obl sounds, ting, teng, ding, and deng. In Canton, ting; — in Swatow, teng and thia; — in Amoy, teng; — in Fuhchow, teng, ting, and tieng; — in Shanghai, ting and ding; — in Chihsien, ting.

人 | a man; used when individualizing people, or speaking of population.

人 | a man.

成 | he is now full age or 16; and not 小 | a minor.

字街 or | 字路口 a cross street, or a corner where a cross street ends in another street.

不識 | he does not know a single word; i.e. not even so simple a character as 亅.

六 | a god of the Taoists who sways the demons.
TING.

月  a blind fortune-teller's gong.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>月</th>
<th>a blind fortune-teller's gong.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>月</td>
<td>a blinda gong hung in a hoop with two buttons to strike it when twirled; sometimes called 声娘娘 the beauty's call.</td>
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</table>

蜻蜓  | A synonym of 蜻蜓 the dragon-fly, alluding to its nail-like form. |
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<tr>
<td>蜻蜓</td>
<td>a dragon-fly.</td>
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读  | Read  ch'ing. The razor sheath the 剪 or 般. |
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<tr>
<td>读</td>
<td>Read  ch'ing. A kind of ant.</td>
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钉  | A nail, a spike, a bolt; to work metal into bolts. |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>钉</td>
<td>鐵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钉</td>
<td>螺絲</td>
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</table>

以  | to nail things together. |
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<tr>
<td>以</td>
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拔去眼中 | take out that nail (or eyesore) from my eye. |

读 ting. | To nail together; to bind, as books. |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>读 ting.</td>
<td>半 or 半</td>
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<td>读 ting.</td>
<td>封</td>
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<tr>
<td>读 ting.</td>
<td>書</td>
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勒  | To mend shoes; to patch, to put on a patch. |
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<tr>
<td>勒</td>
<td>底</td>
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<tr>
<td>勒</td>
<td>打補</td>
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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 208th radical of a few characters. |
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<tr>
<td>鼎</td>
<td>鼎</td>
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<tr>
<td>鼎</td>
<td>定</td>
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革  | abrogate the old dynasty. |
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<tr>
<td>革</td>
<td>足之勢</td>
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<tr>
<td>革</td>
<td>扛</td>
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三  | 甲 the three highest of the new Hanlin, referring probably, to the three legs of a tripod. |

喪事  | 喪事 | attend to the funeral rites with deliberation and gravity. |

望  | 望 | humblelly intreat your powerful influence. |

臣  | 臣 | a high minister of state. |

天子春秋 | 春秋 the emperor's years were then many. |

鍾鳴  | 鍾鳴 | when the bell sounds the food comes from the kettle; met. rich and honored; — the expression refers to an ancient patriarchal custom. |

人聲  | 人聲 | the clamors of the people bubbled up, as a seething caldron. |

頂隘  | 从 leaf or head and nail. |
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<tr>
<td>顶隘</td>
<td>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.</td>
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頂隘  | 一个 | or 一粒 | an official button. |
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<tr>
<td>顶隘</td>
<td>紅</td>
<td>a red or coral button; the insignia of the highest rank.</td>
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<tr>
<td>顶隘</td>
<td>革</td>
<td>or 摘去</td>
<td>to degrade an officer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>顶隘</td>
<td>把頭</td>
<td>着 carried it on his head.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>顶隘</td>
<td>顶</td>
<td>baldheaded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>顶隘</td>
<td>招</td>
<td>or 叫</td>
<td>to invite offers for a shop; to sell the stock or the goodwill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>顶隘</td>
<td>除</td>
<td>or 包</td>
<td>to sily put worse in, as shopmen do at times.</td>
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TING.

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<td>天立地 one whose crown reaches to heaven; — very talented.</td>
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<tr>
<td>中意 I like it best.</td>
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<tr>
<td>銀 adulterated sycee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>枚 the very best.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>任命</td>
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<tr>
<td>住</td>
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<td>絕</td>
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<td>濤</td>
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<td>自</td>
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<tr>
<td>燉市</td>
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<tr>
<td>戴雀</td>
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**Note:**
- A rivulet or brook. |
- 潤 | the appearance of a watery expanse. |
- 蒜 | a lacustrine plant like a bulrush, called 蒜 whose leaves can be woven into sandals or withes; it is probably a species of Scirpus or Juncus. |

**From spirits and a nail.**

Drunk; stupefied with drink. |

**From word and nail as the phonetic.**

The secretion in the ear. |

**From spirit and nail as the phonetic.**

To settle clearly. |

盟 | to make peace, to promise. |

較 | or 正 to revise, to edit, to prepare for publication. |

期 | to set a time. |

拜 | to invite to a consultation. |

釘 | To set out a table handsomely; plates arranged for show, like the six offered to ancestors. |

坐 | ornamental dishes for show. |

文 | fancy, high-sounding expressions, and not very sensible. |

盤 | spread the handsome dishes by the path under the pines. |

定 | From a covering and correct (others say 乏 wanting) changed to 定 a foot. |

Tranquil, secure, fixed, steady; used after an expression to enforce it; really, certainly, absolutely; brought to a proper state; at rest, set; in a trance-like state; to fix, to settle on; to curl or set by means of an acid, as when using rennet to curdle milk; to decide, to adjust finally; to stop; the forehead; contracted, settled, determined; the star a Markab in Pegasus, so called because it is a good time to fix on a work when it culminates; in Buddhism, a state of fixed contemplation. |

一 | positively, surely. |

必 | it must be, certainly. |

親 | to brother. |

貨 | to contract for goods, when a 貨 bill of particulars is drawn, and 貨 the bargain money is | paid. |

未 | or not uncertain, not yet settled. |

無 | 求 nothing decided finally. |

局 | it is fixed. |

歸 | settled on; all is arranged. |

保 | I can assure you it is not fixed. |
A low spur or tongue of land; an isthmus; a low, level bank along a stream.

A stand near a bed; a head-board of a bedstead, or the board which binds it firmly together.
The straps of hide, the 箱 which fasten and strengthen the top of the trunk after it is locked.

The thigh bone or femur is 臀骨, but it is also applied to other long bones.

From 來 to go and 玉 good; it much resembles 親延 to extend, and is used with the next.

The place where audiences are held; the court of the palace; a court-yard; courtly; correct; erect.

朝 the hall where audiences are held; the Emperor.

臣 privy councillors.

子有內 you have court-yards and private rooms.

杖 to bastinado a courtier, as was done in the Ming dynasty.

檄 a dispatch sent by express direct from the palace to the provinces.

尉 a palace officer, head of the guard; an ancient title.

From shelter and a hall.

庭 The family rooms, a boudoir, the rooms used by children for study or work; paternal; 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.

家樂 domestic enjoyment.

丹 or 彤 or 天 or 紫 all denote the imperial palace, especially the private apartments.

門 如他的 door-way is like a fair; speaking of an officer besieged by applicants.

天饱满 a high spacious forehead; a term in physiognomy.

達 very unlike; greatly mistaken.

征弗 he punished all those chiefs who would not appear at court.

父 a father.

A dragon-fly.

蜻 a name for all *Libellulidae*; the common names are 貧流利 the water courser, 館尾 the mantis' tail; 赤卒 the red soldier, 蜥蜴 and others.

Read '蜻'. A kind of livid striped lizard, called 蜻 found about damp walls.

霆 Thunder; the first clap; the noise of many animals.

雷 a flash of lightning.

雷之怒 thundering mad, very angry.

疾 不及掩耳 a clap of thunder, so sudden that one has no time to cover the ears.

如如雷像 a clap and a crash of thunder, — was the onset.

庭 The calm of grasses; the peduncle of flowers; small beans in a roof.

以 一條 to hit a bell with a blade of grass; *i.e.*, to use very inadequate means.

舉 與 他 he raised the purlines with the pill rs.

花 wheat straw.

花 a flower stalk.

From 高 high contracted and 丁 a nail, as the phonetic.

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-boat.

涼 or 花 a summer-house.

長有九 an old name for policemen; they wore black clothes and a red cap.

八角 an octagonal pavilion.

碑 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.
A fluid and fetid secretion from the ear.

Lady-like and beautiful.

A peduncle springing from the axil, and bearing many flowers.

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.

A raised path through fields, such as are seen in rice grounds; a smooth place.

A raised path or dike through fields, or between fields for passengers; a piece of waste land, a neglected corner; a lane, an alley; a parcel of land.

A bit of a garden.

From field and a wall.

Read 田. A paddock, a park.

From head and erect; used for the next, and easily mistaken for 扁 to lead on.

To pull up or out; to strain, as at stool; to lead out; to rush
TIU.

From 一 one and 二 two to return.

Bu 丢 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.

丢 To put away; to throw aside; not to mention.

去 To go, to move; will make the A to "h" to how few, to the the the off cannot to throw the to throw off the olden times, and is not here. to the increase of my sorrows.

TO.

Old sounds, ta, da, tap, and dap. In Canton, to and tā; — in Swatow, to and tōa; — in Amoy, to and tō; — in Fukien, to, tō, tā, and tō; — in Shanghai, tu and du; — in Chifu, toa.

手 a meddling fellow.

久年记 how old are you?

替我旁 尊候 make my best respects to him.

之 to admire him; to make much of him.

不 | not overmuch; these will do

祝三 To pray for the three manies, — i.e. sons, wealth, and years.

阿 a Mongol or Oiguur word for papa.

羅斯 a charm-word (Sanskrit dharm) used by Buddhists.

暗来 when will he come?

多 the more [troops] the better.

既 | 祖 he enjoys great happiness.

重皮 what is the tare?

今夫地一撮土之 the earth as now before us, is a mere handful of soil.

From 木 wood and 乃 or 亡 to represent pendent things above it.

枝 Branches hanging, with flowers in bunches; a cluster, as of dates or lichis; a head of flowers; pendent things; to move; to lead, as a child; a classifier of clouds, flowers, and flames.

織 | to embroider.

耳 the lobe of the ear; for which sense the radical 耳 is often added, but the compound is not authorized.

香 an orchid like a Cymbidium with yellow flowers.

白雲 the snowy clouds are piled upon each other.

花 a sprig of flowers.

审 | 目 are you looking at my chin moving — as I eat?

花 flowers; many blossoms.

火 a flame.

殿 殿 the side buildings in a palace court.

放長耳 | 聽 keep your ears open and hear all that is said.
A round target made of straw hung near a race-course, to be shot at by archers going at full speed.

Hair which has been cut from the head; the hair left on children's heads when they are first shaven.

To chop fine, to hash with a chopping-knife, to mince; to carve.

To chop fine, to hash with a chopping-knife, to mince; to carve.

Hair which has been cut from the head; the hair left on children's heads when they are first shaven.

The mind nerveless, flagging and headless; indolent, remiss; rude, indifferent.

To carelessly, never completing a thing.

The members (or officers) are idle, and all affairs will go to ruin.

To not be negligent at worship.

To already a stupid, useless doll.

To loaf about.

To are careless of plowing; — i.e. they do not attend much to agriculture.

Also read ts'a, and written ta, but not accurately.

A rudder.

A helmsman.

A captain or manager of the crew.

The part of the rudder in the water.

To port the helm.

rudderless, at the mercy of the winds.

Starboard the helm.

be careful how you steer when in the Yangtsze; — be steady in danger.

The unsteady walk of a young child; to lead a child.

Read tai; To overthrow; upside down.

Read cbi, and used for . Unsteady; undecided.

Embarrassed and vacillating.

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A kind of long gown like a cassock.

An obeliscal siguille or peak; some say, the undulating line of a range of hills.
Old sounds, ta, ta, ta, and dap. In Canton, to and tao; — in Swatow, tao and tona; — in Amoy, to and to; — in Fukahau, to, tao, twa, tao, and soi; — in Shanghai, da and tu; — in Chfia, tao.

From hand and to bear; the first form is most used.

To pull, to drag along; to drag; to lead, to take by the hand, to implicate, to drag into, to protract.

To track, to drag.

Involved, as in loss or danger.

A stick to trail a stick after one.

To wear a peacock's feather.

Ends of the giraffe hanging low; an official giraffe.

I was dragged through the mud; met. turbid, verbose, as a style.

A fishing-smack which drags the net after it.

A large smack.

To put off, to procrastinate.

The second is also used as another form of to; also read si, shi, and cha.

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.

An inner coffin.

When cleansing fuggots, follow the grain.

From wheat and to carry; the two are nearly synonymous.

Cakes made of bean-flour; the flour is boiled with soy in little tin cups.

Cakes of glutinous rice mixed with flour.

A fancy wheaten cake in three round stories, common at Nanking, used in the worship of ancestors at newyear.

A cake made of bean-flour and millet meal.

The second is also used for a side.

Steep and rugged paths; dangerous activities.

| 罗尼 a tharoraid, a magic or magical formula.

Sandy steppes and wilds.

He hastened down the steep declivity.

To slip; to miss; to stumble, to misstep, as a horse.

An unhappy fate; missed the chance.

This old horse, whose ears top 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 he; the second is a synonym of the next, and an old form of a snake.

That, another; to charge.

Bent hump-backed.

Elegant and easy in manners, as a virtuous dame.

The princely man regards their doctrine as true, and seeks for no other.

To adjust the hair.

To add to; to impute.

He renews that man's crime, that I may have the more.

From horse and great; but the second is the common form.

An animal that carries burdens; to load on, to back a load.

To carry on the back.

Let the animals carry it.

As a pack; to load on.

Not too heavy to carry.

Carry it up the hill.

In Cantones. To suspend, as from the neck or girdle; to hang upon.

With child.

Hang it on the lapel.

A camel.

A large gallinaceous bird, the ostrich, or to the casowary of the Indian Archipelago; it is also called the large horse prince, and the large feet, high, and the wings spreading ten feet.

A name for the beaver.

A sort of wild horse; a horse of a dark color with marks causing the whole to resemble fish's scales.

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.

一 a pair of girders; a room with such a pair is regarded as having 三間 three partitions.

Head painted beam-heads or corbels which project outside; the Chinese often carve characters on them.

凌波縷  in a strong tide-way, hum the helm.

From it to bear and 東 sheaf.

Panniers, saddle-bags; slings used in securing the burdens with which animals are laden; to carry on the back.

驼 骆驼 Humped-backed; having a dis- eased and crooked spine.

驼 取 to kill the dragon and catch the gavial.

驼 今 to strike the watches.

Face flushed with drink; rubicund.

頰  red in the face.

醉 half drunk.

朱身  some her rosy face was quite flushed.

水 diverging into streams.

Water descending into branches of the Yangtsz' River in part of its course, especially to one west of King-chen fu in Hupel; an affluent; a heavy rain; falling tears; forms part of the names of many streams, of which the 湖 江 an affluent of the Pei-ki, is one.

出涕  if the tears fell like rain.

江 a branch of the Yangtsz' in the southeast of Sz'ch'en, near Lin-chen 濱州.

A skin or hank of silk or floss; braiding to ornament fans.

素絲五 five braidings [adorned] their plain silk dresses.

The third is applied to iron weights; it is also read 桑, a short spear.

A stone roller; a game called 飛 砲 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 ram, having nine tails and four ears.

羅紗 broadcloth; and

羅絨 velvet; to-lo being an imitation of an Indian word, and written in different ways.

To deceive; to lie to, to impose on.

Read 4. Self-possessed.

satisfied.

From to measure and a foot.

To measure anything by stretching the arms out.

一 it measures one fathom.

From 安 quiet contracted to 安 women and 賈 the woman and guns.

Secure, safe, stable, firm; to seat well; at ease, settled, quiet; ready, prepared, and often merely a sign of the past tense.

倘若 an exclamation at the end of a sentence indicating the end, that's right; so; well now!

當 or 稅 every thing right; properly done, secured.

作不他 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 禮 以先 重 erect a hall to quiet the ancestral names.

講 well said.

周 all correct, as well and safe as it can be.

欲 之 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.

地 long, slim and round.
From month and to drop; the second also means a port, a place to heap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To spit; saliva; to do a thing easily.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To drop; saliva; to do a thing easily.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fancying, engaging, seductive; not correct, heedless of propriety; idle, careless.

I dare not see His Majesty in the least dishabille.

From insect and to weigh; it is also read "tud" and "shui".

The exuviae or cast-off skins of cicadas, snakes, or crabs; to shun off the skin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To a snake's skin.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An exuviae or cast-off shells or skin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From by and to join.

To collect, to arrange, to gather up; to take up with both hands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To take up.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To put in order, to furnish up, to make as new; to put to rights.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small; now we pluck the ears—of the plains.

Used with the last; also read "chub."

To cut, to prick; to eat blocks, to engrave; to cut open and rob.

To print and publish books.

To estimate the weight of anything by lifting it; to eat slowly.

Can you guess its weight exactly?

A present of food, as a delicacy.

To mend clothes.

To thread the needle and ask him to mend this.
TOH.

Interchanged with the last.

To take forcibly, to seize; to rob.

適 | to appropriate without right.

鎣 | to plunder.

From metal and to peep.

鍾 | to bells.

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.

Idoles; a more common name is 水柱 ice pillars.

Formed of heart and limit; a synonym of 度, to distinguish it from 度’ a rule.

To guess, to calculate.

劇.

To cut and hew wood, as carpenters do; to divide.

木 | to work in wood, the joiner’s craft.

譜.

To delude by false representations.

僞 | to decoct by falsehoods.

鵣.

A species of water-bird, the 鳥 | which resembles the rail; it is mostly found in the southern provinces.

T'OH.

Also read 炎 the, and used for 炎 the to grumble.

To gabble; to talk incessantly.

口 | 木 a constant stream of talk flows from his mouth.

踱.

To tread or step on; to walk to and fro.

來 | 木 to walk back and forth.

任步開 | to walk for pleasure.

步亭心 walking inside of the arbor.

仿.

From water and stone; used for 諸 other.

To let down; to drop, as a line into a well; to drop as rain.

滴 | to drip; leaking by drops.

T'OH.

Old sounds, 退 and 遠. In Canton, 退 and 遠; — in Swatow, 退, 退, 退, 遠, and 退; — in Amoy, 退 and 退; —
in Fukahou, 退, 退, and 退; — in Shanghai, 退, 退, and 退; — in Chiko, 退.

脱.

The flesh leaving the bones; emaciated, lank; spoiled and dissolving; to undress, to strip; to go, to escape from, to relinquish; to get out of, to evade, to avoid; to leave; in rhetorical, to touch on slightly, to allude to; if perhaps; when following another verb, often becomes a mere disyllabic auxiliary, or a form of the perfect tense; as 潮 | to leak out; 散 | to let go; 失 | forfeited, lost.

開 | to let off, to exonerate.

使可行 perhaps it can be done.

身 | to slip away, to escape.

衣服 | to undress.

皮 | to peel; to cast the skin.

解 | to deliver from, to rid.

推 | to turn over to another.

略 liberal; not exacting; to make a résumé.

難 | to escape trouble.

了 | wooden flat disk.

然 | 無 | 我 got away, and was not entangled.

俗 | elevated, not vulgar; to avoid the world.

進 | in good spirits, well, bright; talented, clever.

生 | 爲 | 马 to be born as a horse; — in the next existence.

金 | 禮 | 計 the spotted cicada is planning how to get rid of its skin; — i. e. he is contriving a way to leave.

出 | to sell, to part with.

Read 退 Leisurely.

而 | 去 went off very slowly.

In Cantonese. A classifier of suits of clothes and messengers.

幾 | 人 several men came

一 | 衣服 a suit of clothes.

悅.

Similar to the last.

To exclude; to remove; to mistake; to leave behind.

坐 | 手遂祭酒 on sitting down rub the hands, and then pour the libation.

悅.

Cunning, artful.

人情僧 | men’s dispositions are crafty and guileful.

合於教 education has much to do with the character.

從 hair and to fall.

To molt the hair or feathers, for which 脫 is now generally used.

毛 | to molt, to shed the hair.
To loosen the neck-cloth or collar; to free the neck; a sort of knee-pad.

天地開闢宇宙一祖 when heaven and earth were spread out, it was like loosening the bands of the universe; so the Taoists say.

To open the dress for air and freedom.

The original form represents ripe green bendeing down, with the stalk continuing into the root, and entering the ground, this being represented by the horizontal line; another says it represents the plume just opening above the ground.

To depend on; to engage one to act for; now written like the next.

In Fuhchau. A thing, a matter; articles, goods; an idol, things carried in processions.

骨 頭 | worthless things, no better than old bones.

生 | to have an eruption.

From words and a shoot; the second form is little used.

To charge with, to intrust to; to commission, to engage one to do, to ask; to accept a commission and its pay; to trust in, to rely on; to make an excuse of; to use as a pretext.

福 | by your leave I am well, thank you; or in full, 你老人家的福 I have availed myself of your favor to be happy; — a polite phrase, for which 福 is another form.

作 | to beg of you to do this affair.

庇 | by your auspices.

可 | not trustworthy.

以 | to engage another's aid and kindness.

寄 | to commit a son to another, and ask one to care for a wife, — when about to travel.

可以六尺之孤 if there be a man who can be intrusted with the charge of an orphan.

故 | to apologize for, to suggest a reason for; to give as a pretext.

士可以色 only very high minds can resist lust.

中士可以辞 inferior ones can carry out others' wishes.

下士可以财 and the lowest can use others' property honestly.

入之 | I am engaged by some one to do it.

音 | to play on an instrument.

From hand and a shoot, though it is regarded as the modified or derived form of the second; it is often erroneously used for the last; the second also means to push away.

To carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand, to take up with the hand; at Canton used for 扷 to carry on the shoulder.

子 | a waiter or tray; the first also denotes the satin lining of a sable robe.

楼 | to lean the head on the hand.

推 | to equivocate; to dissemble.

塔 | the god who holds the pagoda in his hand.

落 | unfavorable times, disheartened, unsuccessful.

不 | what can't be handled; i.e. gruel, porridge, &c.

落 | also written 顔落 mortified; reduced to poverty.

从木木 and 囊 bag modified, say some; it resembles 伐 囊 a case.

A sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie or belt worn around the waist.

管 | a tube through which to blow the fire; bellows used by potters.

挎 | a kind of satchel for carrying food and clothes.

之 | the continuous sounds of ranmers — were heard.

骆驼 | the camel; lit. a bag-carrier.

From horse and bag; q. d. the quadruped who carries bags.

骆驼 | the camel was once known as 朼, but the term is now obsolete.

牧 | a superintendent of camels.

麪 | a bun or cake made of wheat flour; in some places a cake of any kind.

麪 | a flour cake.

From wood and to drive off; but originally the phonetic was the preceding character.

A board with a hole and short handle, used by watchmen to strike the hours.

更 | the watchman's clapper.

恳 | neglective; to disregard rules.

官之士 an officer who is remiss, and gives no heed to law.

落 | heedless, indifferent to restraint, like a bow unstrung, which flies back.

割 | the sheath which envelopes the joints of the bamboo; the first leaves of bamboo shoots; a shoot growing from the roots, like a sucker.

割 | the first bamboo stalks growing rank with green leaves.

落 | fallen, as leaves in autumn; cracked, as the bark of some plants, which peels off.

十月 | in November the vegetation decays and falls.

下 | only withered leaves are below it.

児 | a plant allied to the sarsaparilla, the话 | 児 者 found in Kiangnan; it grows ten feet high; the leaves are large, and the pith very white; it is the Aralia edulis.
都

From a city and 都 this.

The place of the palace or imperial ancestral temple; a metropolis or capital; a large city; under the Ch'en, a region equivalent to four 省 districts; a fief granted to princes; an imperial city whose revenue was granted to statesmen; the suburbs of a capital; the state, the country; elegant in manners; abundant, fine, full; an adjective of number, all, altogether, usually used after the norn; in general; also, together with; still, possibly, probably; followed by a negative, as 1 or 1 没 has an adversative sense, no, not at all; an exclamation of pleasure, excellent! to occupy, as an office; to dwell; an islet on which birds collect; in some of the cities of Chekiang, it denotes a ward or a police circuit; elsewhere it often means a group of villages, arranged for fiscal convenience.

京 | or | 城 the capital of a country; the court.

美 | or | 美 very beautiful and excellent.

一 | or | 聚 it all formed one collection.

不 | or | 不 I don't wish it even as a gift.

我 | or | 我 I will go too.

督 | or | 督 is an old name for a 都 or Manchu major-general.

副 | or | 副 a brigadier-general.

一 | or | 时 all were collected.

双 | or | 双 the double capital; - a term for Mukden.

大 | or | 大 is they are generally like this.

身 | or | 身 personally filled the post of prime-minister.

俄 | or | 俄 she would not be reckoned a great beauty.


c

TO.

Old sounds, to, tot, tok, do, dot, and tok. 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 Chito, tu.

未 | or | 未 I have not been there.

察 | or | 查 the Censorate; its members are commonly called 老 at Peking.

司 | or | 司 or 關 a major; or in the navy, a commander; one is found in each prefecture.

In Pekingese. To grumble, to munter; to be unreasonable and gruff.

痛 | or | 痛 to be dissatisfied and scold unreasonably.


The morning, when the day begins to grow bright.

色 | or | 色 the blush of day.
From *insect* and *baw* contracted, the second form is more ideographic, but is very seldom met.

Grubs in wood; worms in books or clothes, like the larvae of the *œ* or various genera of *Tineites* and *Pinus*; weevil-grubs; cheese-mites.

1 魚 fish; worms in books; met. a close student.

穀穀 | heaped up grain.

1 & or | extortionate rulers or police.

毛毛 | hairy caterpillars.

From *to strike* and *saw* to peck.

tu? | To destroy; to ruin; fallen in ruins; to besmear; to smudge.

睡 | ruined, dilapidated; unsuccessful.

下 | it damages or destroys earthly things; i.e. the inhabitants as—a drought.

Read *yik* and used for *綫*. To discharge; to dislike, to put away; to tire of; to weary of; to lose; to put an end to; to suffer; to explain.

From body and this.

屠 | To butcher, to kill and dress animals for the stall; to rip; to rend in pieces. An ancient town near the capital of Shensi.

夫 | or | 戶 a butcher.

禁 | or | 閣 to prohibit the slaughter of animals; it is often ordered to propitiate the gods in times of distress.

黃刀以 | he flourished the sword and was about to slay.

A horse worn out by travel.

我馬劣 | my horses were quite used up.

子 | 口卒 | my mouth was all sore.

From *to go* and *I*; it is also used with the next two.

途 | A road, a path; a pursuit, a way of doing things.

長 | a long way or journey.

一 | 路 a road.

達 | 平安 well and quiet the whole way.

半 | 而廢 fail half-way in any pursuit.

From earth and a stream; occurs used for the next.

塗 | Inebrious ways or doctrines.

疇 | 同歸 they got home by different roads.

圖 | to see ahead on the road; to care for the future.

宮 | officials, those in service.

涂 | Name of two streams, branches of the *Bun* in Shansi near Ta-yuenfu; also of one in Shantung which empties into the Gulf; and of another in Shê-chên; rut of a wheel.

月 | a classical name for the twelfth moon.

露 | a heavy dew.

塞 | bridge or way over a sluice.

Mud, mire; mire; to daub; to besmear; to dirty; to plaster; to wash; to blot out or efface; to fill cracks; intranslucently; dull; stupid, pig-headed; a noted hill in Nganhui.

耦 | inapt, unready, blundering; to mismanage.
From grass and I; not to be confounded with che'a tea, with which it was once synonymous.

A bitter herb containing a whitish juice, like the sow-thistle (Sonchus) or endive (Cichorium); to incroach on prerogatives; weeds; a marsh flower.

I 汴, noxious weeds; bitter calamities, sorrows.

有女如 1 the maidens were there like marsh flowers.

I 苦, afflictions; and the tea-shrub is said to be still known as 苦 in Shch'uei, though this is probably a mistake for some other plant.

借 1 to borrow.

 Garner a yellow or white rose.

神 1 and 翠 are the names of two brothers, now deified, and worshipped as the wardens of doorways; their names or pictures are pasted on outer gates.

From wood and weed; used with the last.

A kind of tree found in Yunnan, an infusion of whose leaves is drunk.

梁 1 name of a timber tree.

Read chea, and used for 茶 Old tea leaves are still called 梁 in some places.

From a step and to walk, or to go and earth, the latter being the original form; it resembles t'aiung 從 to follow, and si 從 to move. A footman, to go afoot; a foot-soldier; in the T'ang dynasty, it often included a bondman or serf; a follower, a disciple; servants about an office; a sensualist, a low fellow, a ruffian, a rowdy; a mul tinude, a crowd; a cabal; empty, as an open hand; as an initial of a fuj, futile, vainly; only, barely; the punishment of transportation.

徒 an apprentice; a neophyte, a pupil.

步 or 行 to foot it.

无礼之 1 an unprincipled rascal.

然 to no purpose, uselessly.

司 the minister of Education in ancient times.

奸 a brigand, a seditious villain.

勞無益 only trouble, without any advantage.

間 a crime punishable by transportation for three years.

善不足以爲政 mere goodness is not sufficient to carry on a government.

其 1 数十 his followers number scores of men.

公 1 infantry.

實繁有 1 there is really a large crowd.

徙 Barefoot; to stand on one foot.

從科頭 barefooted and bareheaded.

載 Composed of tiger and hare.

在 the country of Ts'ui or Hunan, a tiger was anciently called 載, probably a local name represented by these characters.

从 grass and rabbit.

A medicinal plant, the 1 絲, or 1 絲子 Cuscuta or dodder.

 gauss a kind of Anemone.

伏 1 another name for China root.

於 an old and local name for the tiger.

瓜 probably another name for the sweet potato.

餘 A yellowish-blackish bird, found in Yunnan; and on the River Weil in Kansu, which lives in the same hole with the marmot, keeping watch on the outside; it may be allied to the Strix cuculata or burrowing-owl.

駱 A famous paltry, called 鈴; also a wild animal like a horse, perhaps the onager, found in the northern deserts.
A sedge grass; 

"| It is probably a sort of Cyperus, 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 'mien免' by the dot; the second form is a common contraction.

山 | A hare or rabbit; to hunt hares; at the North, a hare is called野猫 the wild cat, because the vulgar name for a bashard has the same sound.

春 | or | 野 | a hare.

食 | or | 食 | 也 | 一 | a rabbit; it was also called 明视 when used in sacrificing on certain occasions, because it is said to look at the full moon or the 玉 | or | 仙 | in it, a parturition; this refers to a Buddhist legend that a hare (sasi) 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 'sabhi) one who made a sacrifice.

疙 | 有 | 三 | 窝 | the wily hare has three holes to his burrow.

守 | 临待 | he watched the tree for a hare, — refers to a bumpkin who seeing a hare kill himself by running against a tree, watched it for months to get a second.

赤 | the red rabbit; — the name of Kwanti's horse.

颖 | or | 末 | a rabbit's ear or bristle; — i. e., a fine elastic pencil.
Old sounds, tot, tok, dot, and tok. In Canton, tot and tō; in Swatow, tōk, tak, and tō; in Amoy, tok, tok, tōk, tō, and ch'ūt; in Fuhchau, tōk, tōk, and tok; in Shanghai, deh, tōk, dōk, and tōeh; in Chi, tu.

From care and a dog putting his head out of it; it is interchanged with tuh, tuh, and several of its derivatives.

Abruptly, suddenly; to rush against or out; to bolt; to despire; precipitate, audacious; insolent, offensive; to bore or work through a hole; a bolting horse; bald on the head; a flue.

くなりました came on very suddenly.

衙 to rush against, to collide.

唐 to offend by rude manners, uncereemonious.

滑 to inconsiderate.

関 to guard a gate.

厥 to the Toorks or Turcouns.

未幾見分而升分 when you see [the lad] after a short time, lo, he wears the cap.

埃 from earth and sudden.

The door or flue of a furnace or range, usually called 瓦火門; the grate where the ashes fall.

懊 to offend by assurance or pride; to rush against.

懊 from rat and to bolt.

懊 a burrowing animal, probably a kind of marmot, whose habits resemble the prairie-dog of America, and lives in its holes with the bird, which is regarded as the female; it occurs in Kansu, and is perhaps the Arctomys robustus.

柿 the stump of a tree.

柿 the leafless, branchless trunk of a tree.

Read nah, Cut off; to break off.

To speak to one another, to talk; an exclamation of surprise or of joking.

咄 to alarmed, surprised; noise of urging.

叱 to order to stop; to scold.

In Pekingese read chiu'a. An interjection of displeasure.

獲 I had a sharp scolding from him.

獲 to set out trees; to fix a door pivot in its socket; a lock-bolt.

騾 Impelled; to make no progress; not advancing; to kneel.

督 from 目 eye and 叔 a younger uncle.

督 to examine closely; to lead, to encourage, to command; to follow and see how an order has been performed; to warn, to reprove; an overseer, a superior; to set in order, correct; to go in the middle, so as to oversee; weak eyes.

人作工 to act as overseer of work.

理 to direct.

兵 or 部 to head the troops.

監 a governor-general.

提 to the provincial director of examinations.

家 the eldest son.

教 to instruct.

率 to act as leader; to take the direction.

責 to admonish.

辦 to oversee; to manage all.

催 to urge on.

To prick in, to fork up, to take up on a stick; to point the finger at, to jeer at.

行前後 a mark for ridicule.

過幾深 pole its depth.

眼人 he is an eyesore to me.

篤 from bamboo and horse, the radical giving the sound; see chih, chih, or India.

篤 A sure, slow-going, or ailing horse; dangerous, as a disease; sincere, honest; firm, stable; generous, magnanimous; unmixed, pure; to give importance to, to be great, to regard seriously; to consolidate; to augment, to establish; in regimen with other adjectives, often makes the superlative.

實 in reality, very truly; trustworthy.

信 earning belief.

病 or 疾 a dangerous illness; a complaint that disables one.

學 diligent at study.

族 pay great regard to ancestors and relatives.

行 可 to work sedulously without weariness.

慰 or 慰 very strenuously.

厚 very great, as kindness.

敬 sincerely respectful.

公劉克前烈 Duke Liu was able to consolidate the merits of his predecesors.

生武王 [Heaven] made her great in bearing Wu Wang.

獨 or 獨 to shake the head, as when dissatisfied or refusing.

獨 an ugly look, irritated.

獨 from dog and a catepillar, "the dog goes by himself, the sheep in flocks."

獨 Solitary, alone; isolated, by one's self, single; widowed or
childless, left alone; one's own consciousness, or what is only felt by himself; one of; only, yet; is it so? a species of baboon or mandrill, not a gregarious kind, which is said to eat the gibbons, and they fly on hearing its cry, as the line says, "the dark and busy face the baboon and the gibbons scatter.

I only myself.

I an only son.

only one, by itself.

orphan-like, unassisted.

sole, unequalled, by itself.

is this only that sort.

that reflecting on my solitary condition.

a clever man skilled in some art which takes the palm.

not one only.

is it that he has neither family nor relatives?

he to decide and act on his own responsibility.

The covering or case for a bow.

a sheath to preserve the bow.

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.

when Chwangts' went to Tsu, he saw a hollow skull.

noxious plants which grow in the way of people.

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.

a poison, a dangerous remedy.

a flagitious villain.

to do evil to others.

dead to poison one.

malaria; a noxious vapor or exhalation.

the people prefer bitter and poisonous ways.

kind poison.

a pervading, general injury, like opium-smoking.

the three banes — of the Taoists: (voc, cardinal, wrath, and folly.

the lame are hateful and the blind dangerous.

the blind are clever and the dumb dangerous.

counteract one poison with another.

the five poisonous reptiles; (voc, the cobra, scorpion, centipede, toad, and spider.

a petty revenge; lit. a malicious bee's sting.

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.

blood of the slain was offered in sacrifice to the standard.

the general's standard.

as a contraction of (voc, the seat; and is sometimes read (voc).

The anus of the rectum; among butchers, the ramp; the end of the bottom, the adit or exit.

the bottom of as a long row of houses.

a cul-de-sac; no thoroughfare. (Cantonese.)

to buy pork or steaks.

A stone roller, the used by farmers for rolling down the fields when sown.

the large drain of a country, as a great river; foul, muddy; to annoy, to despise.

a gutter; dirty, filthy.

the four great drains of China, (voc., the Yangtsz' the Yellow River, the Hwai River, and the Tsi River or NewYellow River.

in Shantung.

the gods of the mountains and streams.

From ice and to sell; an unauthorized character, commonly used for the last, and with the next.

To annoy; to defile, to profane, to desecrate; to treat contumeliously; to bother by reiterating one's application.

trouble by repeated calls.

you annoy my ears, or abuse my attention; said by officials.

I have presumed to annoy you; — a polite phrase.

fail in respect.

neither cringe to your superiors, nor insult your inferiors.

one to offend one, to act against propriety.

Analogous to the last and next.

To blacken, to dirty; to annoy, to insult; black, soiled, filthy; a moldy, black color.

to defame, to render opprobrious.

to offend or insult one of the emperor's favorites.

to cause to blush; to betray confidence.
Analogue 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.
A note; a brief of; a card or short statement; a model for letters.
the papers in a law case; the case itself.
A calf; a heifer, a victim for sacrifice.
The old cow licks her calf; — old folks dote on their children.
A whitish kind of fine jade from the Kwan-lun Mts., once used for tablets.
A case or drawer; a sheath; a coffin; a charger or bowl; a receptacle for books.
A scabbard.
open the casket.
lie to lay by carefully, as jewels.
An abortion; dead before birth; still-born.
(both women or animals) did not cast their young; was, a time of prosperity.
From words and to flow smoothly as the phonetic.
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.
book to study, to go to school; in Canton, to read aloud.
reading the ritual; — a notice put up at the door, written on blue paper with white ink, declining visits when mourning for parents.
he studied till he became ill.

From grain over man, said to have been formed by when he saw a bald-headed man, and hid himself in the grain.
The hair entirely gone; a seald head; bald; stripped, bare; blunt; to make bald; to injure.
A priest.

A long legged bird, perhaps a crane akin to the adjutant, having a bare head.

The rustling of new garments; the seam down the back of a garment.

From wrangling and flowing smoothly.
Discontented, seditious; people standing one; murmurs against rulers; deep hatred expressed in bitter words.

To hate and rail at.

Columns.
The word "tui" in the context provided means an unauthorized character.

An unauthorized character.

To sit stock still, like a statue.

一边儿 望着去 爽go away, you statue, sitting here!

To collect stones to build artificial rock-work; to cart stones down from a hill-top.

山子石 to pile up rock-work.

Read chui. The sound of dashing stones.

From stone and birds.

A foot-paste, commonly used to hault rice; to pound in a mortar; one beat of the pestle; a heap.

架 or 牀 the mortar framework.

白 a rice stone mortar.

身 the treddle of the pestle.

春多几百 pound it hundreds of times more.

登 to work the pestle.

水 mortars worked by water-wheels.

雲 無人水自春 where the clois surround the inaccessible heights, the water does its own pounding. — by cascades.

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From heart and opposed or sincere; also read *chi*; the third is also found in many authors.

To dislike, to avoid; to abhor; displeasing, displeased, angry with; to cause dissatisfaction; an adversary; unharmful.

元恶 (yuán è) | great dislike.
怨 (yuàn) | everybody is scolding and grumbling, as at the officials.
怨民冈不 (yuàn mín guāng bù) | not one of the people but disliked him.

隊 (duì) | From place and to follow contracted; also read *chē* and used for *süi*; to follow.

To fall or slide from a higher place, losing one's footing; a dangerous pass through the mountains; a nom of multitude, like a crowd, a group; a military term, a rank, a file, a squad; a company, at first of ten or fifty men, but now often numbering a hundred men; a platoon; to fall down.

成群结 (chéng qún jié) | people gathering in crowds and knots; ready for a disturbance.
難子歸 (nán zǐ guī) | it will not be easy for me to regain my place, — as a traitor clerk.

馬 (mǎ) | cavalry regiments.
一 (yī) | a number of people.
兵 (bīng) | a detachment, a company.
裾 (jū) | to dress ranks, to fall in.
演 (yǎn) | to drill; to parade.
伍 (wǔ) | in ranks; the army; its rank and file.
出 (chū) | to engage the foe.
車牌 (chē piāi) | when the chariots go in their courses, the cavalry will then deploy in rank.
洋鎗 (yáng gāo) | foreign drilled troops.

兌 (tuì) | From man and a damp place; but others say from mouth and 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.

發 (fā) | to turn a debt by paying it through another.
換 (huàn) | to exchange coin or jewelry.
銀 (yín) | to weigh silver for exchanging.
出 (chū) | or 发 (fā) | to sell by weight or retail.
七二 (qī èr) | weighs seven mace two candareens.

从地方 or earth and honorable; it is used for the next; the second, rare form is also a synonym of *kuài*; a clod.

To fall in ruins; decayed, ruined, lost; to ruin; to overthrow; to involve in ruin; to cause to fall or descend; to push over.

名 (míng) | to blast a reputation.
柔 (róu) | soft; pliable, as a disposition.
傾 (qīng) | to tumble down, as a wall.
A labiate plant like borehamd (Marrubium), in appearance, common in the southern provinces; it is now called 白桑骨 and 程骨, but several plants are probably included under these and other names.

Also read 九豆.

A labiate plant called 九豆, a foot high, with square culms and long pointed leaves, purplish-yellowish flowers in an imbricated head, which furnishes a drink when pressed; it seems to be the Leonurus sibirica, and the same as the last.

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 九豆.

A supernatural animal, described as like a small bear, with short yellow fur; perhaps a species of wolverene was intended by this goblin.

From hand and bird; it is also pronounced 九豆, with the same signification, and both sounds are used as correct.

To push away, to expel; to overthrow; to secede from; to keep away, or abstain from; to deny one's self; to shirk, to shift or throw off, as responsibility; to lay to another's charge; to refuse, to decline; to resign, to give up; to arrange or lay out; to elect to fill a post; to select; to infer from, to extend to, to carry out; to succeed to, to applaud or push forward; to include.

To decline, as an appointment.

To escape from, as a duty; to put off on another.

To investigate the principles.

食  to yield a dainty, to a guest.

亡 国存弗乃其昌 by abolishing the weakly and strengthening the vigorous, all the states will flourish.

磨 to turn a mill.

果 or 蔡 or 督 to promote higher, to advance in office.

戰 to have nothing to do with, to evade, to put aside; to change the topic.

不 能 you can't shirk that.

何 to put off with excuses.

寒暑相  冷 and heat succeed each other.

三数之熵嘛 the three sects, including the lamas.

心致腹 I'll put my heart into your belly; i.e. I am all sincerity, guileless.

衣 to give clothes to the poor.

機 a piston in an engine.

一 an inference; an impulse.

己及人 to put one's self in the place of others.

賢讓能 select the worthy and give place to the able, that they may fill office.

算 to calculate; to reckon; to cast destinies.

之 or 之他 I've got rid of him.

願別人 to blame another for one's own misdeeds.

他起身 push him to get up.

From flesh and to retire; the second form is unusual.

The thigh, the ham; the leg; in architecture, the jambs or ends of a piazza or porch, which are formed by the extension of the side walls.

子 the leg, divided into 大 | the thigh, and 小 | the shank.

後 | the hind leg.

猪 | a hog's ham; when cured it is called 后 | or fire-ham.

快 | or 飛毛 | a fast runner.

細了 | I have run myself lean-shanked, — and made nothing.

象 | a gross fat leg.

狗 | a dog's shank; met, a policeman, who has to run to and fro.

金 | delicate hams cured in Kin-hwa in Chekiang.

探着 | to stand at ease.

退 | to go and indignant; but the first elements were 去 a step.

走 day and 叟 slow, denoting a slow pace.

To retreat, to retire, to recede, to draw back; to decline, to back out of, to refuse, to excuse, to withdraw; to abate; to yield, to give up to; not to be froward.

親 to break a betrothal.

貨 to decline a purchase.

兵 to retreat.

縮 to shrink, as cloth is shrunk by washing; to show the white feather; to draw in, as a snail.

色 failed; beauty gone.

退 | to cede, to yield to another.

不了 you can't back out — of that bargain.

倒 | to shirk, to back down, to skulk, not to face the music.

步 to step backwards.

其身 |然 his body has lost its vigor.

汗 it diminishes the perspiration.

天之道 to act as Heaven directs.

成不成 | war has done its work, but he stays not his hand.

却 to decline, to refuse.

從 From 毛 hair and 脫 erewie contracted; an unauthorized character, probably altered from 退 to cast off.

To cast the hair or feathers.

从 From 火 and to pursue.

To scald off the hair or feathers.

小 to scald a pullet.

用開水 | 毛 use boiling water to get the hair off.
**TUN.**

**Old sounds, ton and don.** In Canton, ton; — in Swatow, tun; — in Amoy, tun; — in Fukhau, tung, tung, and taung; — in Shanghai, tung and däng; — in Chi fuels, tiin.

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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>捻</td>
<td>Another form of 産 哼 the breath. To swallow down, to gobble, as a bird.</td>
<td>得好多 he has gulped down a great deal. (Cantonese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>擀</td>
<td>From earth and solid; the second unauthorized form is used at Canton.</td>
<td>A heap or tumulus, a mound or barrow of a regular form, while 產 is one hastily made; a hillock on a plain; a square pillar; a plinth or base; a block, as of stone or wood; low, squat; sometimes used for the English word ton.</td>
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<tr>
<td>橋</td>
<td>A fire signal, a hollow brick cone, in which a lighted fire serves as a signal.</td>
<td>烟 or 烧火</td>
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<td>業</td>
<td>A rude candlestick.</td>
<td>鐵燭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>築</td>
<td>A five li mound, used to mark distances.</td>
<td>五里</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a beacon terrace.</td>
<td>臺</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a knoll.</td>
<td>高</td>
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In Cantonese read 産 To shake the dust off a thing by a tippu; to slap; to strike on the ground; a company of boat-people settled ashore.

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<td>麦</td>
<td>An earthenware dish shaped like a basin, used in distilling spirits.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>銅</td>
<td>To castrate animals; 銅 is also used for this.</td>
<td>銅 to cut a cock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A water insect, the 銅 also called 銅 a cladida or water beetle (a Hydrophilus?) whose larve resemble shrimps.</td>
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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 産, and used for 産 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.

Sometimes read 産

Dull, heavy eyes; half asleep.

Fast asleep.

To nod, as when asleep.

Weak eyes are unable 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 Pekingese used for its primitive. A hamlet, a farmstead.

A small village.
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.

穀 (tun) 1. grain; to hoard or collect grain.

米 (tun) 1. a rice bin.

開 (tun) 1. to open the bin and give out the grain.

頃 (tun) 1. to bow the head, to prostrate, to fall before; to salute; to grieve for; an inn or resting-place; a meal, or the time of a meal; a spell, a turn; a period in a discourse; a rest in music; to rest or put in order, as at a halt; in haste, suddenly; to injure, to impair; to part with, to let go; used in the treaties for the word tun.

首 (tun) 1. I respectfully bow the head;—written on cards.

打 (tun) 1. I gave him one knock.

飯 (tun) 1. one meal.

役 (tun) 1. not a soldier was lost.

改 (tun) 1. if he all at once reformed his ways.

馬 (tun) 1. to get ready troops for war.

句 (tun) 1. a casual stop.

食 (tun) 1. he ate mango fish every meal.

無 (tun) 1. a very small job of work.

安 (tun) 1. to prepare, as a room for a guest; to get ready for.

委 (tun) 1. ruined.

一 (tun) 1. the breath cannot be stopped in a moment.

気 (tun) 1. to suddenly discard in a freak.

In Cantonese. To lay down, as one lays aside a burden.

倒 (tun) 1. turned about; beside himself.

稳 (tun) 1. to place it securely.

钝 (tun) 1. Dull, blunt; stupid, obtuse, half-witted; superannuated; rule because medudicated.

刀 (tun) 1. a dull knife.

角 (tun) 1. an obtuse angle.

頑 (tun) 1. obstinately stupid; mulish.

啞 (tun) 1. stammering; a hesitating speech.

退 (tun) 1. incapable for business, always behind time.

鋒 (tun) 1. and denote acute or blunt at the point.

恥 (tun) 1. Also read chun, when used for sincere.

幸 (tun) 1. Sad, sorrowful, depressed.

偶 (tun) 1. altogether out of spirits, heart-sick.

遁 (tun) 1. 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.

避 (tun) 1. to retreat to the wilds,—and live.

奇 (tun) 1.甲 to skillfully dispose troops in ambush.

世 (tun) 1. to leave the world without regret.

法 (tun) 1. rules for becoming invisible.

隐 (tun) 1. to put one's self out of sight, as by disguising or retiring.

賢 (tun) 1. the worthy people secluded themselves.

肥 (tun) 1. From flesh and shield; also read tuh, and similar to s'Un 脍 fat.

丰 (tun) 1. Fat, obese, referring especially to hogs; shielded by fat; full, in good liking.

充 (tun) 1. well favored.

滿 (tun) 1. 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.

魚 (tun) 1. to fish with a line.

落 (tun) 1. 来 suspended; to hang down.

重 (tun) 1. to make a large fortune.

厚 (tun) 1. Read tim. To pound; to strike with the fist, to rap; to thump, to throw at or away; to lower, to let down.

錨 (tun) 1. to drop anchor.

船 (tun) 1. the vessel thumped.

印 (tun) 1. to stamp or chop, as dollars are certified in Canton.

骨 (tun) 1. to pommel, to shampoo.

拳 (tun) 1. To stamp, to paw; to press on, to crush; a low, foggy place.

底 (tun) 1. a low wet spot.

馬 (tun) 1. the horse paws the ground.

厚 (tun) 1. very thick.
The beginning of growth; to collect together; to bring under one control; a village, a place where soldiers live; a resident camp.

草木|然 vegetation is beginning to start.

|兵 military colonists, soldiers settled to till the | 田 fields allotted to them.

|粮| to hoard up grain.

|积| to amass; to prepare stores, as a commissary.

|蠍| trooping ants.

|鰲| to support others on a strike.

|人马| won brought together the men and horses.

|  exterior detailed garrisons to the important posts.

|渡| a rivulet near Yen-ch'en fn 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. | 云| great labors.

|厚| very gross or thick.

|其| sparing of his favors.

豚| a war-chariot, used in the Tsin dynasty.

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 porling.

豚| a name for the planet Jupiter.

豚| a porpoise found in the Yangtse' River; one maxim. 死| if you wish to die eat porpoise, indicates the nature of its flesh when badly prepared; while the proverb says when it is well cooked,一吃河豚百無懈; all other food is tasteless after once eating porpoise.

豚| he minds nothing of the pigs and chickens; — cares not for trifles.

豚| like chasing after a runaway pig.

豚| buy my fat pigs! — a Macao cry.

豚| Medium in size or age; half grown, not reached puberty.

豚| The seat, buttocks, or nates; the lower side, the bottom.

豚| to sit down.

豚| the seat of honor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'UN.</th>
<th>T'UN.</th>
<th>TUNG.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To dwell: a place of concourse; to come together.</td>
<td>A cess-pool; a pit, a tank, a manure reservoir.</td>
<td>頭 draws his head, as a turtle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鄉</td>
<td>坎</td>
<td>下行 drive it into the next line; — a printer's phrase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>居</td>
<td>權</td>
<td>趁</td>
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<tr>
<td>燉</td>
<td>來</td>
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<td>燉</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TUNG.**

Old sounds, tong and dong. In Canton, tung; — in Szechuan, tung an t'ung; — in Anhoy, tong; — in Fukien, tung, tong, and t'ung; — in Shangai, t'ung and d'ung; — in Chihsien, tung.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TUNG.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>庠</td>
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<td>亼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From insect and east.
The rainbow.

TUNG.

From hair and east.
Hairy.

TUNG.

From ice and an old form of 冬 and 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.

1 天 or 1 冬天 or 1 冬 or 冬 
1 至 or 1 冬落 the winter solstice, known as the 长至节, and observed as one of the popular festivals.

From heart and tend.

Disturbed, out of one's wits; to understand, to perceive the meaning clearly.

1 眼 or 1 眼睛 confused, bewildered.

1 你 or 1 你 do you understand it?

1 思 to understand the fitness of things.

1 个字 or 1 个不 I don't know a single word of it.

1 颜 or 1 颜 I don't understand it at all. (Shanghai)

1 的 or 1 的 do you see my meaning?

1 眼 or 1 眼 not to take a hint.

The noise of anything falling into the water.

A rapid current; a cove, a grotto; a dell, a gorge, a deep ravine or canyon; a deep recess cut out like a grotto; a cave, 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.

From water and united; occurs used for 江 a region.

A deep hole in a channel.

To know fully.

To see through it all.

A fairy's grotto; — act. a beautiful spot.

The gateway, under the portal.

A Mongolian praying-machine.

A thorough examination.

Concerning his villainy.

An impial chamber, to consummate a marriage.

Undecided.

A cavern, a grotto.

My mind is clear on that point.

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 define the beam to which the hawser is secured; a cat-head.

A kind of sow-thistle used for greens, which stands the winter, the 天门 allied to the Scorzoneras; also the flaky translucent tubers of the M. lantum co-chinense found in Chekiang, and made into a comfit.

A trailing plant.

A liaceous plant (Osh o-peyan japonicum), whose tubers are used in fevers and as a tonic.
The 2d large intestine or colon is 體，a medical term.

The supports of a coffin case; name of a timber tree.

握 a ridge-pole.

梁之才 one who has ability to uphold the state.

屋 the roof-timbers, the plate or beams.

折傷其躬 if the beam split it will crush his body.

In Cantonese. To stand on end, to stack.

企 to place upright.

The highest beam in a house, the ridge-pole; a large stick, a main support in a building; a leading man in a state, a pillar; the supports of a coffin case; name of a timber tree.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'ung</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>愣</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Pain of body or mind; in pain, aching; moaning from pain; sighing, lamenting.*

| 痛 |
*Intermediate with the preceding.*

| 補 |
*Interchanged with the preceding.*

| 同全 |
*From mouth and a covering qd many talking together and agreeing; the second form is common.*

| 通 |
*Together, all at once; all united; identical; same, alike, in time or place; to covenant or give in allegiance; to unite, to harmonize; matched; to equalize; to share in; to assemble; agreeing, as one; joint, joined with another officer who is super-ordinate; a conjunction, and, with; in common; the same as; a meeting of feudal princes every twelve years.*

| 通一 |
*One side to the other.*

| 通二 |
*To live together.*

| 通三 |
*Or; or, general; they are of the same sort; just alike.*

| 通四 |
*Not different; unusual.*

| 通五 |
*Know a joint or sub-prefect.*

| 通六 |
*Brothers of the same mother.*

| 通七 |
*To assemble together.*

| 通八 |
*In small part alike; the difference is less than the similarity.*

| 通九 |
*Of the same surname, but no relationship.*

| 通十 |
*All partners; fellow travellers.*

| 龍 |
*Same class.*

| 雷 |
*To thunder the same, to echo another's words, to corroborate his sayings; it alludes to the popular notion that all nature echoes a clap of thunder.*

| 字 |
*Characters of the same meaning but having different radicals, as 樂 and 娛 steps.*

| 不 |
*An eecentric, strange.*

| 1 |
*The 11th diagram.*

| 心 |
*In accord.*

| 年 |
*Of the same age; graduated or appointed the same year.*

| 榜 |
*The same trips or concourses.*

| 道 |
*The same profession.*

| 同苦 |
*A fellow in joy and sorrow.*

| 我 |
*I will go with you,* (Cantonese).*

| 詞 |
*Occurs used with the next.*

| 輕薄 |
*I she (the queen) was frivolous and hasty in her manners and disposition.*

| 傢 |
*From man and as qd like a man.*

| 蠟 |
*Ignorant and rude; inapt and plain, neither talent nor learning; untrained and unfit.*

| 俗 |
*A ignorant boy.*

| 然而來 |
*Came in his simplicity.*

| 茎 |
*A small, wild, syngeenoses plant resembling an Eriophy, having yellow flowers, and the smell like the artemisias — of which it is probably a species, rather than the camomile or an allied plant.*

| 喻 |
*Interchanged with 聞 a cavern, and wrongly replaced by 這 an earthenware vessel.*

A territorial division under the Ming dynasty; uneven; up and down, as a cell; a group of islands off Shantung.
To lead; to draw out; to churn and bring butter from milk.

A large tree belonging to the *Euphorbiaceae*, the *Tung* or *Eucalyptus 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 *Bignonia*; name of the place where *Tung* is said to have been buried, in Yung-ho hien in the southwest of Shan-si.

*Fung* or *Eucalyptus spinosa*, alluding to its stately appearance, is the national tree of China, and grows over the central provinces; it is probably the *Eucalyptus vermiculata*, and its small edible seeds are mixed with the tea given in bridal presents.

*Fung* or *Ferrous* cultivated for its large and acrid nut, *Eucalyptus verticillata*, from which the *Fung* oil is pressed for painting and selling, and its sot is used for ink; at Canton the oil of the *Caucus pargus* is used under the same name.

A species (*Eucalyptus spinosa*) with spinous trunk and branches, whose bark is used medicinally.

*Fung* or *Cladophora*. A tree used in ealing; putty.

*Fung* or *Ferrous* fine ashes put in censers.

A staff used when a mother dies.

*Fung* or *Eucalyptus sinensis* so called from its large flowers and stately appearance.

A musical instrument, made from a long and knotless bamboo; a duct; a pipe open at both ends.

A long and swift boat like a galley, called *Fung* 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* *Tung*; a scholar of Liao-tung.

Composed of *立* to stand and *里* a village; but others derive it from *土* a crime (like *土*) and *重* weighty contracted, referring to the condition of slavery to which some lads were subject; 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 bookbinder; a virgin; indefiled, pure; bare of trees; boyish, youthful; young said of rams.

At the age of puberty.

A spinster, a virgin.

A boy, a youth.

Youthful, about 14 or 15 years.

A bald head.

A hill bare of trees.

A schoolboy.

A bright lad.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>文</td>
<td>wén</td>
<td>a young student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>xiǎo</td>
<td>a term by which feudal princesses spoke of themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心未</td>
<td>xīn méi</td>
<td>he has not given up his boyish disposition; — said of a man who acts childishly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>反</td>
<td>fǎn</td>
<td>second childhood; in his dotage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鶴髮</td>
<td>lú fà</td>
<td>white hair and youthful complexion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>守</td>
<td>shǒu</td>
<td>to take vows of circuity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牛</td>
<td>niú</td>
<td>a calf without horns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>耆</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>no imposition on young or old; — a shop sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桑樹</td>
<td>sāng shù</td>
<td>the thrifty, green mulberries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>僧</td>
<td>sēng</td>
<td>a slave boy; a lad who has not yet been capped at marriage; a slave girl or concubine; reverently: rude, unpollished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>宅</td>
<td>zhái</td>
<td>a waiting-boy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我之</td>
<td>wǒ zhī</td>
<td>her head-dress rises high and gracefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狂</td>
<td>kuáng</td>
<td>a wild, crazy fellow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幼</td>
<td>yòu</td>
<td>a youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>睛</td>
<td>qíng</td>
<td>From eye and a lad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>睛</td>
<td>qíng</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>rén</td>
<td>the baby in the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>極</td>
<td>jí</td>
<td>a double pupil, which Shun is said to have had.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絗</td>
<td>qì</td>
<td>A sort of cloth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絗</td>
<td>qì</td>
<td>滴 they hastily went on, following straight ahead in the hunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>藻</td>
<td>zǎo</td>
<td>The roots of the nephenthos; a kind of sedge or Scirpus, the 藻 from whose stalks starches are made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>崑</td>
<td>qún</td>
<td>an edible pot-herb like celery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>A calf whose horns are not yet grown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>A lamb whose horns have not grown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>彼面对着实际小子 to say that the lamb has horns, is to deceive the child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>Also read t'ung; used for congealed milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>A tributary of the Yellow River which flows into it near the celebrated pass at the elbow of that stream in Tung-ch'uen in Shensi, to overflow and destroy a road; damp, wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>崇麁 a lofty, fine edifice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>A tree in Yunnan, from whose leaves, crisp flowers cloth, called t'ung; it may be made of the cotton tree (Salvetis), whose stamens are used to stuff quilts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>Read che'ung. A stick of squared timber; a high staff, from which a pennon is flown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>Feathers in confusion is 蒙; it is applied especially to the stork, to one which would not perform its part when its feathers were in disorder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>A bird with a yellow bill a foot long, the 鵞 or Buceros and hornbill; it is described as having a brilliant, variegated plumage, and living on the leaves of trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>From grain and lad; it is also read che'ung, and used for 種 to sow grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>Grain which, though sown the first, is gathered last; late, autumnal grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>The sun about to rise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>蝶 early dawn, the sun just illuminating the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>The moon just rising is 童; spoken of it as it comes above the horizon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>The rattle of drums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>彼 the great clamor of drums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>蘭 the drums are making a loud din.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>童</td>
<td>tóng</td>
<td>The upper tiles used on roofs, so called because they are like a pot tube; also called 蘭瓦 covering tiles and 陽瓦 upper tiles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>形</td>
<td>xíng</td>
<td>From feathered and vermillion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>形</td>
<td>xíng</td>
<td>紅 red, rosy; painted with vermillion, brindled; a peach-blossom color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>形</td>
<td>xíng</td>
<td>1弓 a bow colored with vermillion; used by ancient emperors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>形</td>
<td>xíng</td>
<td>彩 rose-colored clouds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>形</td>
<td>xíng</td>
<td>管 a pencil with a red tube.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>形</td>
<td>xíng</td>
<td>彼 the Baron of T'ung, whose ancient principality lay on the river Wei, not far from the elbow of the Yellow River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>luó</td>
<td>From hand and a measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>luó</td>
<td>To lead on, to advance; to strike against; to stick into, as through a paper window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>luó</td>
<td>一個一個 punch a hole in it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>luó</td>
<td>鳥巢 to break up a bird's nest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>luó</td>
<td>不要 1 he doesn't burst it through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>luó</td>
<td>In Cantonese. To baste; to run one thing into another, as two sleeves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>luó</td>
<td>好個條衫 put those jackets into each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>捞</td>
<td>luó</td>
<td>骨 a basted edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桶</td>
<td>tǒng</td>
<td>A cask, a tub; a square wooden measure of six pints; a deep wooden case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桶</td>
<td>tǒng</td>
<td>水 a pail, a bucket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桶</td>
<td>tǒng</td>
<td>簪 the bale or stick to carry it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桶</td>
<td>tǒng</td>
<td>a drawer in a table. (Cantonese.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桶</td>
<td>tǒng</td>
<td>膠 the leg of a boot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TWAN.</td>
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<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>藥 proper, modest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>午 or 陽 the dragon-boat festival on the fifth day of the fifth moon.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>門 the south gate of the palace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>人正士 a correct, high principled man.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>萬 all kinds of causes or affairs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>品行</td>
<td>naturally correct and just.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>納 a hint or clue; a means of reaching the subject.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>華 an official dress of the Ch'ing dynasty with enormous sleeves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>刺</td>
<td>to cut even; to cut and trim; to arrange; to act a grave, praiseworthy part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>依仁行 to conform his acts to humanity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>義 to decide by just rules.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T'UNG.</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
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<th>T'UNG.</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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A coat with short sleeves, a kind of waistcoat.

Read 蓮 and used for 蓮.

Overalls worn in winter; outside trousers; children's trousers; an apron or petticoat.

From silk and to fill.

The end of a clue, or beginning of a thread; first of a subject, a hint, a clue; origin, beginning; the whole, general, entire; all under one head; to rule, to control; followers; a classifier of tablets.

→ 1 the whole, one entire view.
From *beast* and *spring*, for a lump or ball, probably alluding to its rolling itself up in its burrow.

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 affords this animal to the *tehda* (*Melanale *meliceps*), and its odor is noticed.

From *dart* and *dilem*, referring to measuring lengths by a bow.

**twin** Short; brief, contracted; short-comings, failures; few, not common or plenty; to shorten, to curtail; to come short, to be in fault.

From *short* and *lived*, died before 16.

A defect; a mean act, a flaw or shortcoming in one's conduct.

Short-winded, not strong in the lungs.

A job; piece-work.

Or, for short days.

Short days for work.

To act overbearingly, to treat rudely.

Just right, as a well fitting shoe; will do.

Testy, 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 *break* off, as silk is parted.

To cut asunder or in pieces; to snap, to break off or in two, to divide; to prohibit, to put a stop to; to discontinue; cut, splintered, broken, snapped; to settle, to give a judicial opinion; a doubt, a dilemma; before a negative, forms an *intercourse*, surely, certainly, definitely.

Uninterrupted intercourse.

To suspend the slaughter of butcher's meat.

To break off intercourse.

To bring up the rear in a retreat.

To decide, to give sentence.

Just, open decision.

Broken, completely disconnected.

Air; inspiration.

No breath; dead.

To stop the supplies.

Cut the hawser of the boat.

Assuredly, verily, positively.

I cannot presume; I dare not do so.

It has been finally settled.

To dispose of a case.

I have no longer news from home.

To make a division or average, as for losses.

Can no longer see my native village.

One who is greatly grieved or afflicted.

Cleared up all his doubts.

In Cantonese. A preposition, by, according to.

Sold it by the catty.

From *to kill* and *origin* contracted; not the same as *sh'k* till to lend.

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, plates of ground, stages in a journey, or other similar portions.

Half of a thing.

From *fire* or *metal* and *piece*.

To forge metal; to heat and hammer it; to work upon, to practice, to make perfect; mature, practiced.

Worked over, wrought, well hampered; well versed in.

To calcine, to drive off the moisture, as when preparing drugs; to reduce by analysis.

To bring a man in guilty by perverting the law.

Satin, which word is probably itself derived from *silk*.

Sisal; glossy silken or other fabrics.

Flower or bud.

Brocade.

Silk, conferred many silks on him for his valor.

Changeable satin.

Twilled levantine silk.

Silks made for court.

Meat boiled with ginger and cinnamon put in to strengthen the heel, and line the shoe.

The flower of the *Hibiscus* tree, usually called wood.

It is much cultivated.
A large tree resembling the aspen in size, and called 自揚; but its timber is like beech, white, with an even grain; it is used for coffins; a beam or pole.

Read shea. A prison; the stocks.

Otherwise read shea.

A rough coarse stone for whetstones; others say, a term for emery or corundum.

An involved weir of bamboo stakes, arranged across a stream or canal to catch crabs or fish; they are common in Kiangnan.

A crab weir.

Old sounds, tw'an and chwan. In Canton, t'un and t'un; in Swatow, t'un and chwan; in Amoy, t'oan, hwan, and ch'uan; in Foochau, ting, twang, and tw'ang; in Shanghai, to; in Chifu, t'an.

Water gushing out; a rapid current; the reflex current or undertow.

1. 河 a branch of the River Han in the west of Honan.

急流日 a rapid current is called a torrent.

Fire blazing up, red as fire; a statesman in the Han dynasty.

臣入雲之幕 the officers entered the ornamented red tent.

From to surround and condense; interchanged with the next three.

A globular mass, a lamp, 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.

圓 a full, as the moon; altogether, lumping it; closely united, as husband and wife.

和氣 a harmonious blending of interests; coalescing, 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.

The dust is blown up] and whirled round and round in furries.

結 to include in; to condense neatly, as in a resume; compact.

縮做一 all contracted; shrunk into a lump, as a sea anemone does on touching it.

龍 a coiled-up dragon, such as are woven on flowered crapes; a sort of gunpowder tea.

年 to wind up the year with festivities.

圍住 hemmed in on all sides.

搏 from back and to condense; it must not be confounded with poh, 博 to heat.

To roll into a ball; to make round; to pat and roll, as dough or clay; to beat flat; to push or drive together.

飯 do not roll your food into a ball.

合 to roll together.

三國之兵 to lead the troops of the three states.

黃帝 he worked men out of yellow clay.

Read chuang. A parcel of a hundred feathers; to attend to one thing; to unite; to bind, to roll up.

Dew descending in abundance; a river in Shantung.

Intense mental emotion; care.

夢心 ] in a state of great trouble and anxiety.

Dumplings or dough-nuts made of flour or glutinous rice; a round cake.

 UNKNOWN

t'ouan

子 small dough cakes.

rice crackers.

菜中之粉名勾汁子 the forced meat balls in a dish are called stir-the-soup-boys.

From field and bud or heavy; it is also read t'oung and t'ang; 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.

一個 careless, wayward in conduct; one who does not mind the corners in his traveling.

藜 the village of the Su family; this usage is common near Pao-ting fu.

From a hog's head and 象 an elephant.

A hog running; some say, it is the hedgehog; in the Yih King, a summing up of the application of the diagrams, and the good or bad embodied in them.

The application thus says.

Robes anciently worn by the empress, black, with a plain gauze lining; afterwards they were of a yellow color.
In Canton, tea; — in Swatow, cha; — in Amoy, tea; — in Fuhchau, cha; — in Shanghai, tea; — in Chifu, tea.

咱

From mouth and self: it is properly *tsan*, in Kunghi, and seems to have been formed to indicate the elided pronunciation of *tsam*

We, the persons speaking; our, used in the abstract.

TSAH.

Old sounds, tsap and lamp. In Canton, tsap, sap, and ka; — in Swatow, chap; — in Amoy, tsat, tsap, and tsan; — in Fuhchau, chak; — in Shanghai, tah, sah, sub, and ka; — in Chifu, tsu.

噬

From a receptacle and *mykin*: the second unusual form, which is regarded as the obverse of *tsap*, to return, is the original one.

To go round, as the heavens do in the course of a year; to perform a circuit or entire revolution; a side, a row; stretching along, as a line of trees; pervading周 [to revolve; to go about everywhere.

三 [three times around; it curls thrice, as a ram's horn.

月 [a month; a circuit.

山 [the hills] covered the hills and spread over the land.

In Cantonese. To please, to delight: tostors.

不 [does not please the eye.

蓝 [a bright blue.

噬

To enter the mouth; to suck in; to taste; to lick, to snack; the motion of a fish sucking or moving its gills.

入 [the nipple.

噬 [to put in the mouth and suck, as a child a nursing-bottle.

拿人 [taste taken in by his guile.

碎 [rubbish; odds and ends.

嚼

In Cantonese. Deceived, deluded; to coax, to wheedle; trifling, of no importance.

细 [much cut up; small, minced.

不受人 [not minding people's slanders.

吮

The motion of a fish's mouth and gills.

吮

Read *ho*, A kind of reptile.

 gratuits, but not defined.

沢

Damp, wet; hubbubing up; splashing, as boiling water.

 diversos [an unauthorized character.

碎

To strike; to rap on, to hit; to knock and shiver.

碎 [to reduce to fragments.

碎 [knocked my head by the fall.

碎 [to smash by throwing on the ground.

碎 [shattered by the blow.

Also read *tsap*.

咀

To suck up, as a mosquito or fly does; to hold in the mouth, as a sweet morsel.

干了 [sucked him dry.

人的血 [to suck the blood from one.

家 I myself; an expression used by the eunuchs in the Ming dynasty.

老子 [my father in Shanghai; in Amoy, used in a plural sense, we, our, as 唐人 we Chinese.

From not or look and heaven; both forms are used.

埶 [sordid, vile, evil; irreverent, for which 声 is now used, and both these are only employed in combination.

从集 to flock together, and 多 [garments; altered in combination; the first is commonest.

Mixed, variegated, particolored, streaked; a mixture of colors or ingredients; unassorted, mingled, confused; heterogeneous, not alike; to mix confusingly; to bore through; to pervade.

货 [all sorts of goods.

色 [many colored.

乱无常 [without regulations; in confusion.

佐 [official underlings.

心 [distracted, no perseverance.

打 [a man of all work; a coolie.

種仔 [a bastard. (Cantonese.)

五方 [a place where all kinds of people live.
TS'AH.
Old sound, ts'at. In Canton, ts'at; — in Swatow, ch'at; — in Amoy, ch'at; — in Fuhchau, ch'ak and ch'ab; — in Shanghai, ts'ah; — in Chifu, ts'a.

擦

The first form is the most common, and the second is also read sab.

The action of the feet disturbing the herbage, and making a noise; to scatter; to feel, to rub, to brush; a brush.

牙

to brush the teeth.

磨

to grind or rub smooth.

肥皂

to wash with soap-berries.

身

to brush against one, as when walking.

碟

A coarse stone; to rub, to grind.

嗤

The noise made by spectators in applauding acrobats and mummers.

TSAI.
Old sounds, ts'ai, ts'ei, tsap, dzai, and dat. In Canton, ts'ai and tsei; — in Swatow, ch'ai and to; — in Amoy, ts'ai; — in Fuhchau, ch'ai and ch'ai; — in Shanghai, ts'ai and dzé; — in Chifu, ts'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 expletive; to begin; to burst forth, as plants in spring.

安得不悲 | how could I forbear to pity?
大 | 孔子 | Oh, how great was Confucius!
大 | 問 ah! truly an important question.
動 | 生明 | in the third moon all nature begins to spring forth.
快 | 而 | how pleased!
至矣 | Oh, how admirable!
野 | 由 | what a clown is Yin!
有是 | indeed, is it so!
庶手 | what a crowd of people!
何 | 綴 | what a wretched blunder!
君子 | 多乎 | does a wise man care so much?
何 | 益 | should it even be mentioned?

從 | 栽 | From tree and wounded.

花 | to set out flowers.

花層 | layers of plants, cuttings.

可以 | he is worthy of one's patronage.

多 | 花少 | more flowers than thistles; — met. act so as to reap a good reward.

樹 | to set out trees.

In Pekingese. To fall down, to tumble over.

倒 | 斧 | fell and broke his leg.

倒 | 跛 | stumbled and fell.

倒 | 倒 | fell down.
TSAL.

From fire and water or shelter; the first is most used.

Calamity comes from above, as floods, pestilence, drought, catarrhal, blight; divine judgments: plagues; miseries, misfortunes; adverse, calamitous, dangerous.

害 afflictions, injuries.

祸 afflictions, miseries.

降 [Heaven] sent them calamities.

救 to relieve calamity.

招 to bring evil on one's self.

天流 a general visitation, as a pestilence.

送火 to dismiss the fire risk, by worshipping the god of Fire.

天横祸 unforeseen judgments from Heaven.

难 sufferings, calamities.

田 fields that for any reason do not yield full crops.

tshii From a shelter and bite: i.e. he who has the trouble of affairs in a house; the second form is sometimes used to specially denote the slaughtering of animals.

To govern, to rule; to preside, as at a table; to fashion to one's liking; to slaughter, skin, and dress animals; to fry; a ruler, a head; a steward, a major-domo.

相 a prime-minister; once called 太 or highest ruler.

主 the ruler over all, as a sovereign or general; met the mind.

家 an anciently an officer of the rites.

邑 a district magistrate.

制 to direct, to oversee.

殺 by butcher.

夫 or 膳 the chief cook.

高真 the true lord of all beings.

烹 to dress and cook food.

諸君妇微不遵 the servants and head-women quickly removed the dishes.

婦 a son's wife.

tshii From tall and to think; also read expo, the diminutive f in Cantonese is derived from this.

A common term for a child in Humen and Kiangsi; to bring forth, said of animals.

狗子 the bitch has littered.

下子 to bring forth.

孩兒 the monkey has a cub; used in contempt for persons.

r a rascal, a worthless fellow.

絹 An affair, a business; what is included.

上天之 that which is doing in the high heavens, the operations of nature or of the gods there.

載 From a carriage and wounded; used with the next.

A year; it was so called in early times, because nature having made a revolution, began again.

幾 several years.

千 下 since a thousand years, or handed down that time.

半 a half year.

記 contemporary annals.

Read tshii? To contain; to load: a ship or cart; to fill, to convey; to carry with one; to load; to bear; to complete; to act, to sustain, to do; to record; to adorn, to beautify; to begin; recorded, written in; an undertaking; acts, doings; filled, loaded; a cargo, a load; an adverb of time; then, thereupon; the highest number in notation, a hundred millions, an incalculable number.

滿 stowed full; quite loaded.

了 in what book is that contained?

不夠 not enough for a load.

能 the boat can carry many pecks.

厚德 good actions are stored up to produce future happiness.

滿而回 to return home well laden — with property.

車千斤 the cart carries a thousand catties.

輪爾 what you have loaded will be upset.

上天之无声无臭 the acts of Heaven have neither sound nor smell.

კ声 their cries filled the road.

戰干戈 he thereupon laid up his weapons.

籍繁衍 many errors are found in their narratives.

記 to record, to note down.

鐵 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-book, on the back of which it is stamped.

幾十 several scores of cargoes.

船滿 the ship is loaded.

貨 freight money.

貨百 she carries a hundred — pecks.

過 to tranship or take out cargo.

在 From earth and the hand on it.

tshii 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.

他們不家 none of them are at home.

父母不父母 are both dead.

學堂 at school.

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.
From dog and green.

guess From one and second a framework contract; q. d. as when one stick is added on another it resembles yee 再 in form and in meaning.

To rise up once and then again doubled, repeated; twice, a second time; then, again, also, likewise, after all, and by extension, becomes merely a form of the comparative; continued, longer; to repeat.

明天 来 come back tomorrow.

过几天 again after some days.

三 四 again and again I told him.

木不中 I should not have guessed it.

斯可矣 a second discussion of it will do.

请 说 please say it again.

材料, the substance of a thing, for which the next is used; mental capacity, power, talents, endowments, or gifts; an educated person, a graduate; genius; to be strong.

子 a man of parts.

文 literary talents.

幹 or 能 or 情 ability to manage; capacity, energy, and tact.

也 不 let those who have talents train up those who have them not.

天下 共 一 石 the gifts of all men may be reckoned at only a peck in weight.

偏 perverted or useless accomplishments.
### Ts'ai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>裁</th>
<th>From clothes and wounded; occurs used for the preceding.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>裁 a tailor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>從 to disband, to dissolve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>自 to decide for one's self.</td>
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<tr>
<td>衣 to cut out garments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>總 curator of essays at an examination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>大 and 小 a full pattern or a scant one.</td>
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<tr>
<td>聽候 奪 wait till he has decided.</td>
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<tr>
<td>製 to use materials advantageously.</td>
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<tr>
<td>其有餘 to cut off superfluity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>減些 cut off a little, reduce it some.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 采

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>采</th>
<th>Formed of 具 claws on a 木 tree, and occurs interchanged with the next three; it much resembles 采 its radical.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To pluck, to take with the hand, to choose; to gather, as flowers; variegated, adorned; cities allotted for revenue to princes; the fifth of the domains of the Chen dynasty; a business, occupation; to conduct affairs.</td>
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<td>采 territory once set apart for grandees in the service of the monarch.</td>
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<td>采 to choose and send betrothal presents.</td>
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<td>采 splendidly adorned is its dress; said of a pretty fly.</td>
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<td>采 to keep gathering.</td>
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<tr>
<td>采 to get a certain allowance as salary from land set apart for the particular officer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>采 Variegated; mixed or ornamented with different colors; ts'ai elegant, gay, colored; beautiful; lucky, pleased; it is added to some nouns to intensify their meaning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>采 brilliant; animated; glitter or show; smooth, as a shaven head.</td>
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<tr>
<td>采 or 采 fortunate, a lucky hit, a good chance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>采 unpromising, no chance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>無雲 clouded; clouds, a cloud.</td>
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<tr>
<td>雲易 散 pretty clouds easily scatter; met. human joys soon go.</td>
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<tr>
<td>看 to clap and encore an actor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>五 the five colors; viz., blue, yellow, carnation, white, and black; variegated, colored.</td>
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<tr>
<td>奪 to win the prize, to reach the goal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>錢 the winner's treat, what he gives his competitors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>漆 to adorn or paint in colors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>異 unusually beautiful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>金花 紅 tinsel and fine gay silks, such as are used on joyful occasions.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>無精打 no spirit for a game, no relish for the venture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ts'ai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>欽</td>
<td>An exclamation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>叨</td>
<td>In Cantonese. An interjection of contempt; tush! fish! to show contempt for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>基</td>
<td>I cared nothing for what he said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>髚</td>
<td>pov take you!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嗑</td>
<td>Agitated, not at ease; moving about; great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>採</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>買</td>
<td>buy the choicest; to buy for government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>納</td>
<td>to choose out and take.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>取</td>
<td>to select.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>軟之憂</td>
<td>the trouble of gathering fuel; also, a trilling ailment, out of sorts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>補者</td>
<td>one whose breath has been sucked by a fox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>話</td>
<td>to spy out, to get information secretly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>the bee sips the flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謠歌</td>
<td>songs of picking lotuses, sung at the Dragon-boat festival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>採</td>
<td>Cities or districts allotted for the revenue of princes were anciently termed 地, and the lands to maintain their tombs; also, the grave itself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官</td>
<td>An officer set over these lands or cities was called 官.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>采</td>
<td>fellow officers; those in the same office and rank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彩</td>
<td>Similar to 彩, applied to silks and other fabrics; particularly, variegated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彩</td>
<td>colored sarsnet, used for linings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棌</td>
<td>or 拼 to hang festoons of colored silks, as at festivals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬱</td>
<td>Slings for carrying presents, made by four long cords fastened to a ring, called 带 in books, but better known now as 絨子 or slings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鬚</td>
<td>a sort of turban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>椽</td>
<td>Name of a tree allied to the oak, the timber of which is suitable for making rafters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棤</td>
<td>To notice, to pay attention; to greet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晦</td>
<td>don't mind him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惶惶</td>
<td>not to act like a gawky; to heed nothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>速</td>
<td>not to give the cut direct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>From plants and variegated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蔬</td>
<td>Vegetables; greens, edible herbs; food, viands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>植</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>我</td>
<td>the chief dishes; and 小 are the smaller and side dishes, condiments, relishes, &amp;c.; the dessert.</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>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ts'ai

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<td>殼</td>
<td>or 蒂 dried mussels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菲</td>
<td>meats and onions, such as priests should not eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>撿</td>
<td>a vegetable stall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鹹</td>
<td>salt or pickled greens; sour-krout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>送</td>
<td>a Canton phrase for the dishes on the table besides rice, called 小 elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>the rape of Kiang-nan, from which the 油 or cabbage-oil is expressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>佛</td>
<td>a vegetarian, a herb Budha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乾</td>
<td>salted turnips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>條</td>
<td>dried turnips brought from Hwai-chu in Kwang-tung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>永</td>
<td>in our family we have always lived on greens and roots for generations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>菜</td>
<td>Weeds, herbs, esenient plants; a species of tortoise, because they were common in a small feudal state conferred on a 友 a brother of Wu Wang, b. c. 1122, which held its separate existence till 446, when it was incorporated in Tsu; fifteen rulers only are mentioned; it lay on the River Hwai in the present Ju-ning fu, and 商 疆 was its capital; the border of a parterre or grass plat; name of a mountain in Ya-chu fu in Sz'ch'uen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乾</td>
<td>as a synonym of 菜.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>植</td>
<td>To let go, to loose; criminals undergoing a banishment of 500 里.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綿</td>
<td>New garments; the noise made in spinning thread; 紡 yarn made from hemp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綿</td>
<td>to spin linen yarn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>粉</td>
<td>to hold her new and variegated dress, and hear the rustling of her plain silks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Old sounds, tsan, tsam, dzan, and dzum. *In Canton, tsam and tsan; — in Swatow, chiam, chen, and chiam; — in Amoy, tsam, chiam, chum, and san; — in Fuhian, chang and chuang; — in Shanghai, tsan, tsam, and tsun; — in Chihli, tsan.

From bamboo and a phonetic particle; but the original form was composed of a man and a spoon, supposed to delineate a hair-pin; sometimes read chan.

A clasp, pin, or skewer to confine the hair, or fasten the coiffure; they are of many shapes and materials; to stick in the hair, to put on the head; quick, brisk; to collect. 1 子 or 1 棒 a hair-pin.

1 花 to wear flowers.

玉 1 花 the tuberose.

I 纮世胄 the emperor's descendants, or of a statesman; alluding to the ball of floss once worn on coronets.

I 笔 to carry a pen in the hair.

In Cantonese. To peck. as a fowl.

瞭 1 fire To boil; a defect in the lip, a hardlip; dirty.

臘 1 filthy; dirtied; this phrase is written several ways.

鑽 1 a skewer to pass through things, a pin; to darn garments; to pierce, to nail.

縫 聯 褱 1 to sew and haste, patch and darn.

用 錶 金 use various metallic nails — to fasten the coffin.

聡 1 咄 僕 僕 晝 僕 晝 1 a personal pronoun, synonymous with 咄 僕 僕 晝 僕 晝 1 me; then, a time; a period.

I 是 or I is the first also means to vomit; the second to taste; and the third is unsanctioned.

A personal pronoun, synonymous with 咄 僕 僕 晝 僕 晝 1 me; then, a time; a period.

1 前 we, our's.

多 1 or 多 1 when at the time; — a word probably adopted from the Manchus.

那 1 我 還 幼 I was then only a boy.

I 不 依 I will not yield; I am set on it.

1 撤 a strip of wood called 1 子 placed between the fingers of both hands, and pulled together by cords to torture prisoners.

如 the last.

To torture by finger sticks; to urge, to press.

1 他 手 squeeze his fingers.

排 1 to shake branches, so as to get the snow off.

贊 1 to accumulate, to hoard up, to collect or bring together.

賛 1 to hasten, to urge, to quicken, to get on; to scatter each his own way, to hurry away; to put to flight.

他 1 to make him go faster.

步 1 walk quicker, hurry your pace.

催 1 to urge on.

路 1 to travel fast.

鹹 1 to go very slowly, step by step.

毫无 1 he never moved a step.

亦 1 also read tsieh, as a synonym of 提.

賛 1 promptly, quickly; to accelerate, to hasten one's pace.

無 我 惡 今不 1 故也 do not hate me; for old intercourse should not be hastily broken off.

賛 贊 1 from pears and to advance; the second form is not quite correct, but is much used in combination; occurs used for the next.

To come before a superior bringing a present; to assist, to second; to introduce; to clear up, to bring to light; to give evidence; to praise.

1 助 1 to assist.

1 成 to help to bring about.

1 堂 bailiffs in court who aid in keeping order.

— 1 歪 helped him by one word.

幽 1 子 神 明 [the sages helped] to make clear the decrees of the gods.

1 慘 to help to manage.

少 退 1 命 the juniors retired and added in carrying out the orders.

思 1 日 1 I wish daily to be helpful.

讚 从 words and to aid; it resembles ts' an 論 to slander.

To commend; to sing praises to; to record praises or good deeds; to explain; to aid.

表 praise, to land and extol.

稱 1 to speak in praise of.

得 1 to be praised; praise-worthy.

得 1 過 laudable.

頜 1 to resound one's praises.

賞 1 to commend and reward.

嘆 1 不已 praising and lamenting him greatly.

賛 1 Fair, handsome; a clear complexion of a female.

賛 1 Mountainous.

1 坳 the lofty summits of mountains.

賛 1 To stir up water, to soil; to spatter, to splash; shallow turbid water; to hit one with water.

1 了一點泥 he spattered me a little.

1 出 火 星 strike sparks out of it.

1 激 拌 spattered and wet me.

In Cantonese. To recoil, to rebound; resilient.

1 起 to bound or spring back.
### TSAN

**From day and to cut off.**

A part of a day; briefly, shortly, for the time being; in the interim, meanwhile; suddenly.  

可 | 不可 | 長 | It will only do temporarily.  

1.  | 時 | for a little while.  

2.  | 且 | for the time being.  

3.  | 忍 | be patient a little.  

4.  | 遇 | suddenly met him.

### TS'AN

**住 a temporary lodging.**

1.  | 燃眉 just escaped sin ging my eyebrows; — *i.e.* I was near rain or starvation.

**From hand and to cut off; the two characters are usually interchanged.**

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<td>To strike; to raise up; a turn or time; temporarily; to cut in two; to throw into; to exclude; to place planks for crossing water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Read shun for the second form.**

To cut up plants; to raze.  

1.  | 今 | to cut and gather dolichos stalks.  

**有 | 而 | 撒之 | he mowed the grass and scattered it about.**

**A fine chisel; a cold chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut out, as characters on stone.**

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### TSAN.

**Old sounds, ts'an, ts'am, and ch'am.**

*In Canton, ts'an, ts'am, and ch'am; — in Swatow, ch'äm, ch'ang, and ch'am; — in Amoy, ch'äm, ch'am, ch'ang, and ts'an; — in Fuhchau, ch'ang, chang, ch'äm, and ch'äng; — in Shanghai, tsi'äm, zä', de', and ts'o; — in Chifu, ts'äm.*

**From to eat and broken; contracted to ice; it is interchanged with shun 捌 supper.**

To swallow; to eat; a meal; a classier of meals; a cake; to gather and choose.

1.  | 一飯 | one meal.  

2.  | 二 | two meals a day.  

3.  | 食 | he works just for his food.  

4.  | 飲 | the moons and sleeps in the moon; met. an enthusiast.

**絎子之故使我不能 | 今 | but for your sake, Sir, I made myself unable to eat.**

1.  | 早 | breakfast.  

2.  | 晚 | supper or dinner.  

3.  | 頭飯 | a common meal.  

4.  | 粥 | a meal of congee and rice; *met. very poor.*

**從星 | 流光 | contract ed, and | 参心 streaming hair or the heart underneath, referring to three joined, or to Orion; the second form is common.**

To be concerned with; to stand before; to join with for consultation and advice; to blend, to mix, to form one out of three; to visit or see a superior to be admitted to an audience; to report to the Throne on other officers; a deposition; an impeachment or report against; mixed, confused, as colors; rising in gradation.

1.  | 奏 | to memorialize upon.  

2.  | 打 | to make an obeisance.  

3.  | 事 | to visit a superior; to worship.  

4.  | 聞 | to degrade a subordinate and report on it.  

5.  | 幽 | to throw into confusion.  

6.  | 事 | to advise and aid; to act as adviser to; a joint commissioner.  

7.  | 聞 | to go to a levee; the first also, means, to worship or see the Supreme by lower spirits.  

8.  | 將 | a colonel; a post-captain.
TS'AN.

1. 詳 to consult upon.
2. 塞 unassorted, incongruous.
3. 訂 無 能 I have examined it and there are no errors.
4. 請 to sit absorbed in contemplation as Buddhists do.
5. 請 to request dismissal from office; to resign.
6. 料 to impeach.
7. 起門聽 heard of his accusation at the viceroy's gate.
8. 政 councillors in the court of Appeals.

Read shen. A star, the second cadial constellation containing α β χ δ ε γ and θ in Orion.

宣若 商 after all they will be like Orion and Lucifer, — who never see each other.

篤 Bamboos varying in length; the tubes in a pandan pipe; used for a hair-pin.

在 Cantonese. An open basket or tray.

撫 a wicker settle or hod.

灰 a mortar hod.

篴 a winnowing-fan.

歡 To run after or to see a sight is 捌; said of a crowd of people; to collect, to gather, as at an assembly.

From horse and three.

騧 The horses outside of the thills, which thus make three abreast.

騧 three sitters in a carriage; the left was the seat of honor.

騧不裡 the outside horses did not bolt.

脫 to unhitch the off-horse.

掉 to stop the carriage; to reach the lodging.

騧 Uneven; ascending and descending.

增官 the palaces rising one above the other, like the hills and peaks.

修 Good, fine-looking.

陸 Ts' an, a noted man in the T'ang dynasty.

鰲 from fish and meal. A fish otherwise called 蠓 鰲, the slender fish, whose description shows that is another name for the hairtail or girdle fish (Trichurus armatus and intermedius), so common along the coast.

残 From evil and to wound; q. d. as if spoiled on and hurt.

手足相 fraternal stripes.

花 a withered flower; a where.

年 an old man, one whose years are failing.

害 to injure, to harry; treulent, savage; to act like brigands.

食 1 avenging, etc.

廢人 or a maimed or deformed person, who has lost an organ, or has an infirmity.

職 家 受 injured, ordinary goods; second-hand.

殞 deficient, imperfect.

月如弓 the old moon is bow-shaped.

豎 to oppress and to do evil.

夢 to partly remember a dream.

兵敗將 the discomfited troops came scattering back.

從 words and impious; also read ch' an and ts' an.

To slander, to vilify; to exaggerate another's error; calumnify; defamation; to discredit.

言 unjust aspersions.

誣 to defame one; false charges.

始母背 first unbelief and then comes disobedience.

去 to dismiss slanderers.

言則謗 when slandered then you withdraw.

蝎 scorpion bites; i.e. treacherous vilifyings.

懶 From heart and to cut off; as if from good or perfection.

銷 Sales, mortified, chopp-fallen; to blush for, to feel ashamed of; sensible of one's incompetency or failure.

色 blushing.

德 concisions of one's defects.

懶 a feeling of shame; said politely when praised.

心內懷 lost to all shame.

蠱 From insect and impious; the second is a common abbreviation, but is also read tien, an earthworm.

蠱 The silkworm (Bombyx); applied also to all naked caterpillars which weave cocoons; to tend silkworms.

蠱 紺 or 約 dried silkworms, used for food.

眠 the sleep before molting.

食 to gnaw as a caterpillar; nct. to incroach stealthily, as on another's lands.

姑 or 神 goddess of silk-groovers.

喂 to feed the worms.

石 seems to denote the larve of the dragon-fly.

槐 the looper caterpillar on the Sophora. (Pekingese.)

懗 Cruel, inhuman, hardhearted; afflicted, injured; wounded or lacerated in feelings; miserable; excessive, as suffering.

傷 得 horribly wounded.

酷 callous, hardened.

悲 or 心 extreme grief.

處 樂 to meet with cruelty and unlooked-for misfortunes.

並經 a clever plan well written out.

懐 sorrowing much.

極 very oppressive.
A mottled gray; white with
black spots or vice versa; turbid;
scorched, stained, as a
decayed or moldy thing.

黑 is black;
白 is white;
阴 is dark.

From heart and impious; the
second is regarded as the cor-
rect form.

感 is feeling acute,
distressed for;
sickened at and dis-
couraged, because of former
sufferings; hardened against;
already, ever now; also.

何 is how;
因 is why.

肢体伤则心恒 when the
limbs or body are injured, then
the heart is grieved.

目 is daily sick.

自 is to say;
蠢 is foolish;
故 is therefore.

From man and crafty.

僞 is disorderly,
like an undrilled
troop; mulish, perverse.

頭 is head;
论 is argument.

From heart and suddenly;
it is pronounced "ts'ain;
ta's, ts'an, and "ts'an, in different
parts of the country.

An interrogative word, de-
noting manner or cause; what?
how? why?

何 is how;
是 is what;
敢 is how could I
decline assent?

Read "ch'an. Uneven, unequal;
unsteady; not at ease, as a change
in battle; quick, indecorous.

非 is incoherent, talking at ran-
don.

不 improper, slightly,
indecent.

From rice and broken; used with
the next.

粥 is 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.

服 is to pick over rice to get it
white; an ancient punishment,

精 is elegant apparel.

然 is to give one a feast.

宴 is fine rice; met. a gallant
fellow.

宴 is luxurious living and
style.

used with the last.

婆 is three women (i.e., a wife
and two concubines) in one
house; beautiful.

今夕何夕见此者 this
evening, or what evening; shall
I see these three women?

谬 is to rail at, and make people
angry or fear one; to pro-
test; to spy; to satirize.

讀 is to say;
語 is a prophecy.

將来之 is an unfulfilled pre-

diction.

辟 is to worship wandering spiri-
to get prayers said for a long
life.

读 is ch'an and used with 閱;
To confess; to repeat priety in-
cantations for the dead; masses.

願 to annul a vow, which is
done with some ceremonies.

In Cantonese. Leaguacious.

後 is silly and talkative, like a
dotard.

The luster of a gem; a
beautiful stone.

燦 is a handsome, brilliant.

燦 is bright, lustrous, glitto-
ering; applied to a reputation
or an action.

星 is the glittering stars
in the luminous Milky Way.

From words and small.

何 is to verify;
to fulfill; a prognos-
tic, a psychill hint, an
omen.

話 is a prophecy, a secret intima-
tion or hint.

往之 is an unfulfilled predic-
tion.

從 is a verification of a prophecy.

圖 is a diagram or
picture indicating future events.

軍 is a pass-word.

拜 is to worship wandering spiri-
to get prayers said for a long
life.

Read ch'an, and used with 閱;
To confess; to repeat priety in-
cantations for the dead; masses.

願 to annul a vow, which is
done with some ceremonies.

In Cantonese. Leaguacious.

後 is silly and talkative, like a
dotard.
A ram; others say, an ewe. + flourishing, as the aspen in full foliage.
+ an extensive principality in the Han dynasty, comprising parts of Sz'ch'uen, Kw'e-ch'en, and Hukwang.
+ a strong horse; a stallion.
+ a fine large horse.
+ a broker or middle-man.
+ an epithet of reproach, a sceming rascal.
+ poor goods. (Pekingese.)
+ a peculiar insignia of office, called + made of stone, and held before the face.
+ grass with dead under it, and above earth or hands supporting.
To bury with decorum; to inter a coffin; to lay a body in the tomb.
+ to bury.
+ to carry to the grave.
+ to bury in rich dresses and a fine coffin; a deep grave.
+ a coffin suspended in a vault.
+ cremation.

- an inclosure and eat contracted; occurs used for ch'ou? 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.
- a storehouse for grain, especially rice.
- bins in a granary.
- granary stores.
- to dispense grain to the people; to give out rations.
- a pack-house; a go-down; a depot.
- how my pity fills me!
- he will seek for a thousand granaries of food.
- overseer of granaries.
- grain cultivated to offer to the gods.

Read 'ts'ang.' Flurried; startled, like frightened cattle.
From plants and granary; interchanged with the last.

The green tint of plants; the azure of the sky; hoary, old in one’s service; flourishing, prospering.

1. The high empyrean.

2. Providence.

3. The people; sometimes includes all living beings.


5. A greenish blue color, like the distant hills.

6. A dark sallow complexion, as an opium smoker’s.

7. The firmament, the vault.

8. Veterans, so called from their green caps; retainers, old servants, whose hair is grisly gray.


10. Aqua-marine or precious beryl.

11. Excited; running here and there; also a greenish yellow.

12. One name for the Xanthium strumarium or burweed.

An unauthorized character, for which the last is probably the correct form.

The house fly; flies in general.

To get their eggs even where there is no crack.

Vast, like the sea; cold.

A superior district south of Tientsin, near the Canal.

The deep blue sea.

Two rivers in or near the present Shantung; the last name was also once applied to the lower portion of the River Ham.

[Ready to] drink up the sea; said of a wine-bibber.

The tinkle of stones and bells.

1. The eight bells on the bits tinkled.

2. Color of gems; i.e., pale green.

A kind of crane, plumage ash-colored and cheeks red.

1. The black crane, called at Canton. 2. The field poodle hen.

Glittering, as the rings on reins.

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 white fish (Stromateus argentus), and the black (S. nigra) are most common; yellow pomfret (Trachinotus auratus); the red or long-finned pomfret (T. ruber); and an small pomfret (Caranx mudadunense); all these sorts are found at Hong-kong.

From boat and granary; q.d. the bin in a vessel.

The compartments of a ship or junk; the hold.

To begin to unlade.

To seal the hatches; to forbid trade at a sea-port.

The stowage of a vessel.

The main hold.

From plants and good; it is interchanged with visera, and was at first identical with its primitive.

To hide away, to conceal; to store up, to put aside safely; store, properly; 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.

A heap of boxes.

To receive, as in trust.

Heirlooms laid up; family treasures.

To keep private, not to divulge.

To bruise the skin; to bark, rip, or injure the surface.

Hand barked his hand in moving the stone.

A piece of my skin.

Bruised his face.
### Tsang

**Old sound, tseng.** In Canton, tsang; — in Siveon, tseng and chan; — in Amoy, chung; — in Foochow, chung and ching; — in Shanghai, tseang; — in Ching, tsang.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
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<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>增</td>
<td>zèng</td>
<td>From earth and to add.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>加</td>
<td>jiā</td>
<td>To add, to double, to increase; repeated, more; over, many.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拉</td>
<td>lá</td>
<td>To augment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不见</td>
<td>bù jiàn</td>
<td>I don't think there are any.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高</td>
<td>gāo</td>
<td>To make higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>口</td>
<td>kǒu</td>
<td>The population annually increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无定</td>
<td>wú dìng</td>
<td>It may be cheaper or dearer, as a price.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>益</td>
<td>yì</td>
<td>To increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>理</td>
<td>lǐ</td>
<td>To throw in; to add to, as price or quantity. <em>(Cantonese)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>弥</td>
<td>mí</td>
<td>To hate, to dislike, to abominate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>得人</td>
<td>dé rén</td>
<td>To be hated,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>嫌人</td>
<td>xián rén</td>
<td>To dislike one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>愛人</td>
<td>ài rén</td>
<td>To dislike one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>取於人</td>
<td>qǔ yú rén</td>
<td>To get people's dislike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>谐</td>
<td>xié</td>
<td>To add to one's words; to increase, to add.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A small state anciently situated in the east of Shantung, near the present Yen-chen, not far from the sea; an old place in Ching, now Shih Chen, in the east of Honan, on a branch of the River Hwai.

A general name for common silken fabrics, like pongee, sarsnet, interstring; ancient name of a place in the south-east of Shantung; used with the next.

以避 | yǐ bì | The goose flies high] so as to avoid the marked arrows.

### 稔

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<tr>
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<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>增</td>
<td>zén</td>
<td>A kind of dart or short javelin; an arrow used in hunting birds with the cross-bow, having a mark tied to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拉</td>
<td>lā</td>
<td>A square lifting net, suspended to a frame and let down by a long rope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隻</td>
<td>zhuī</td>
<td>One or both to let down the net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拉</td>
<td>lā</td>
<td>To raise the net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>棋</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>A crab-net made of millinet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rocky, stony, as the surface of the land; a dangerous stone, one threatening to fall.

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 1巢 intimates that they lived in booths on the trees, as is done to this day among the Laos and Cambodians; a pig-stye; a watch-tower for the one who watches fields.

Dim eyes, small or poor.

 предусмотрен | qī | Indistinctly seen.

陵 | líng | To stare at; to gaze at half awake, like one collecting his senses.

The noise or ring of metal or gems.

削 | xiāo | A metallic sound; a tinkle given out by metal when struck, as a silver coin.

From flesh and to example; perhaps it is oftenest read ching. |

The tendon Achilles; the heel; to kick back; to elbow; the elbow.

### 腿

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>腿</td>
<td>tuǐ</td>
<td>To lean on the hand or elbow.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

From property and to add. |

赠 | zèng | 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. |

送 | sòng | To give a present. |

赠 | zèng | Parting gifts for a journey. |

赠 | zèng | To honor an officer's parents when dead for his merits. |

赠 | zèng | For waiting for promotion, as an aged graduate. |

赠 | zèng | A flattering compliment. |

赠 | zèng | Promoted according to rule, as a scholar when dead is in the ancestral hall. |

赠 | zèng | To give a traveler a willow-twig at parting. |

赠 | zèng | To reflect honor on one's ancestors. |

赠 | zèng | I've nothing to give you on going. |

赠 | zèng | What can I give him? |

赠 | zèng | 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.

赠 | zèng | An earthenware boiler. |

赠 | zèng | To steam food in a boiler. |

赠 | zèng | The dust lies on the boiler; — net. Extreme poverty. |

赠 | zèng | A black face. |

赠 | zèng | A swarthy visage, like the Hindoes. |

赠 | zèng | A napkin or cloth to wipe the perspiration, so called formerly in Honan.
**TS'ANG.**

Old sounds, ts'ang and ts'eng. In Canton, ts'ang; — in Swatow, chin and chang; — in Amoy, cheng; — in Fuhchau, cheng and chang; — in Shanghai, ts'ang, dz'ang, and z'ang; — in Chihfu, ts'ang.

Read ts'ang. To aid, for which 增 is more used; to duplicate, said of generations.

1.  the author of the 大學 or Great Learning.
2.  a great-grandson.
3.  a great-grandmother.

層 A layer, a tier, a stratum, whatever is piled or laid on, as a lamina, a plate; also one behind another; still more, added that; a step, a degree; a classifier of storeys.

一 an item, a count, a specification.

上 the third storey.

加重一 it is one degree heavier.

紙 two layers of paper.

出 not the depths [of this doctrine] cannot be exhausted.

次 gradations; series.

時 see the lofty peaks rising in emerald verdure.

疊 piled up; tier on tier.

三  a three series of apartments or buildings.

千 A foliated mica.

山勢峻 the hills overtop another in lofty peaks.

為 to labor on in a road; not to reach the aim; to miss one's footing; to rub by one, or hit him when passing.

未 not yet; it is often used in reply as a polite form of denial.

有 were some.

孝子 how can that alone be considered to be filial piety?

何 is it that? — i.e., there is none.

何惠我師 and still never act kindly to our people.

或 or, is it so or not?

京城可 It has rained in Peking or not?

不意 but you have not thought of that.

**TSAO.**

Old sounds, ts'o, ts'ok, tso, and ts'op. In Canton, ts'ok; — in Swatow, chin, ch'au, cho, and cha; — in Amoy, ts'oi, so, and tsau; — in Fuhchau, cho and chau; — in Shanghai, tso and zo; — in Chihfu, tso.

糟 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 a distiller's grains.

醋 vinegar grains, made of the spitted millet grain.

糕 a cake; — i.e., a bad business, unlucky.

糥 a clear mild spirit made from rice.

肉 to corn or pickle meat.

魚 to put fish in the grains; they are laid in it to cure for a week or more.

袍 A skirt or petticoat; dirty clothes; a knee-pad; to strip up the sleeves; well fitting garments.

曰 in confusion; disordered.

糟 Read ts'ang, and used for 焦. To be anxious about.

遭 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 to be waylaid and robbed.
TSAO.

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.
連夜雨 we had rain all night long.

闵子小生家不造 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.
走错路 every time I went the wrong road.

穂 Also read so, and sometimes used for 煙 petty.
so A stone like a gem, probably akin to the arragonite; the sound of tinkling gems; a whitish color; the carving over doors.
 petty, trifling, troublesome.
結 a name for the hermit crab.
蛇類 the kinds of snakes are so numerous that they cannot be minutely classified.

早 From 日 sun, and 甲 first contracted to + ten; q. d. the start of the day.
early morning; at an early hour, soon; betimes, beforehand, early; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently.
一 very early in the morning.
曉兒來 early-late come, denotes coming when it is convenient; but 多晚兒走 means when will 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.
是回trace back soon.
點 beforehand, earlier, sooner.
走 | to if you start early you will get there early.
兒的來 come a little earlier.
今有此 I knew it was so long ago.
預 | 防 to take precautions in good time.
早 or 晚 early dawn, sunrise; the first phrase is used in Cantonese like Good morning!
急 | 回頭 I will straightway reform — this evil habit.

蛩 From 虫 insect and 爪 claws altered; it occurs used for the preceding.
A small flea or fly, such as are produced in sandy places; a flea; to scratch; the mortises in the hub for the spokes of a wheel.

螯 | or | 獵 | or | 跳 a flea.
起施從真人之所之 she arose early and privately followed her goodman as he went about.
不 | 捏 do not scratch your tresses.
螯 | 做事累甚母 the cummy flea does the deed and leaves the old house to suffer, as sharpers involve their dull comrades.

燉 From 東 thorn duplicated, referring to its abundance of thorns.
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 也 | or cured honey date to the true date of Arabia; the 红 | and 黑 | are the common sorts; the date and chestnut are used as metaphors of matronly courtesy to others; to be earnest; prompt; urgently; hazardous.
白 fresh dates, just gathered.

波斯 | Persian date, the fruit of a palm, occasionally brought to China; it has been known as 海 | and 千年 | and other names, thus making the same mistake in classifying the two fruits.
酸 | sour date (Zizyphus sopherif); it has a small sourish fruit.
維其 | 矣 we must use dispatch.
孔 | 目 two very perilous and full of hazard.
如矢斯 | like the swift arrow.

澡 From water and many birds on a tree.
bath 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 | 浴 it seems as if it would bubble up.
瓶 the kuridika or water-bowl of a Budhist mendicant.

織 Silk of a reddish color like crimson.
stto | 赤 crimson tinted silk.

藻 Several aquatic grasses which ducks delight in; it seems to include the tussel 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 | 立 | 者 | 学 | 者 | who | take | delight | in | literature.

偏承 | 託 thanks for your happy commendation — of the house prepared for you.
海 | 長 | 長 | 海 | 長 | seaweed.
井 a skylight in a house.
采 | 精 | 拔 | elegant | and | ample, | as | a fine composition.
文 | 虞 | apt and elegant expressions.
水 | applied | to | an aquatic | grass, | the | Myriophyllum | spicatum.
藻

Tsao.

TSAO.

Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around a coronet, so called because they resemble the veins in the water grass.

戴豆 | 十有二泳 | he wore a crown with twelve strings of pendants.

躁

Hasty, heedless; to move about, to hurry; dried up by the heat and become light;

烦躁 | 悚 | light and irascible; a peppy temper; forward, presuming;

烦躁 | 狂 | madly, harsh.

急 | 質 | teely, hasty.

人多 | 戒 | a volatile fiery fellow.

In Pekingese. Moldy, damp; to tread on.

踢 | 腦 | spoiled by damp.

用脚 | 站 | stamp on it, with your foot.

天气发 | the weather is soft and muggy, such as makes people restless and sweaty.

燥

Chagrined, sad, vexed; uneasy, anxious; affected by.

念子 | | I am continually anxious about you.

念 | 记 | to conceal one’s sorrow.

恐 | 惧 | troubled, harassed in mind.

From white and ten or seven; it is distinguished from 早 by being usually written like the second.

阜阳 | 早 | A black, or very dark gray color; lictors, underlings; runmers who execute commands; grain in the milk; very early in the morning; used for the manger or pen; a stud of twelve horses.

既方 | the fruit forms and becomes milky.

造

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.

画 | 黑 | black dresses.

斗 | 鹿 | enfuls of the acorn.

角 | 角 | legumes of the Gleditsia sinensis, used in making the 肥 or coarse soap.

班 | 銜 | lictors, eriers in a cortège, under-strappers, torturers.

不 | 破 | 没 | a poetical name for a pie.

不分散 | [the foolish boy] can’t tell white from black, said too of unreasonable people.

灶 | 焰 | From a crease and a land; the contracted form is very common.

灶 | 灶 | A furnace; a place for cooking, a kitchen-range; a bunch of grass or kindlings for fuel; to light the fire.

掌 | 的 | a cook.

火 | 火 | fired up several times.

打 | 打 | to build a range.

倒 | 倒 | he has upset the furnace; — i.e. failed, bankrupt.

分 | 分 | to set up housekeeping; to live by one’s self.

户 | 户 | houses, householders.

神 | 神 | or | 君 or | 王 | the god of the kitchen, regarded as the arbiter of the family prosperity, whence the phrase 家婚於 | you had better not fail to propitiate the Kitchen god.

馬 | 马 | the house cricket, also called | 马 | the furnace chicken.

送 | 送 | to dismiss the kitchen god to report to Shangi.

上下 | the head-cook and scullions.

觀內 | 聲 | 冷 | this monastery has no Tnoist in it, and the crucible is cold; — deserted.

造 | 造 | To go and to inform.

From 造 to go and to inform.

造 | 造 | to create, to form out of.

初 | 初 | to invent, to originate.

好 | 造 | good fortune; a happy chance.

同 | 同 | 再 | to rescue from great misery and danger.

巧 | 造 | skillful work.

起 | 造 | to originate, to invent.

起 | 造 | to establish, to begin.

起 | 造 | to put on the records.

大 | 大 | the great Builder; much the same as | 物 | Maker of things.

改 | 造 | to rebuild or alter a house.

言 | 言 | 生事 | he made words to cause disturbance; an entire fabrication.

的 | 的 | the plaintiff and defendant.

自 | 自 | 其 | he has brought on his own sorrows.

船 | 船 | to make a bridge of boats.

一钗 | 一 | 钗 | for one cash spent lay by another.

此才 | 能 | 率 | such talents might excite the envy of the gods.

Read tsao' To reach, to arrive; to go to, to advance; to contain.

次 | 次 | in a hurried, thoughtless manner; disorderly.

就 | 就 | to accomplish.

府 | 府 | 我 | I came to your palace (or house) to salute you.

小子 | 小子 | the young men made progress.

輕 | 輕 | my miserably built hovel.

之 | 之 | to make an advance.

賓客 | 宾客 | the guests all came.

In Cantonese; read tsao' A crop, a harvest.

Also read tsao' To collect, to lay by or up; to heap up; to pay instalments; to deposit savings.

割禾 | 割 | to cut the rice harvest.

當新出 | the last of the season is as good as a new crop.

理 | 理 | to lay up.
Old sounds, t'ao, t'sok, t'san, and t'sop. In Canton, t'ao; — in Swatow, ch'au and cho; — in Amoy, tso and ch'o; — in Fuhchau, ch'o and cho; — in Shanghai, t'so and zo; — in Chifu, t'sao.

操 <t'ao>  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 victorious, to stick to the subject, to keep to the point.

演 or 練 to drill troops.

看 to see a review.

大 the triennial review.

持 resolve, fixed in holding to the right.

心 careworn, anxious.

券 to take the document and get the money — without delay or difficulty.

琴 to thrum a lute.

Read t'sao A principle, a purpose, a design; a self-restraint; moderate, consistent.

節 principles; fixed rules of conduct; to maintain them.

節 deportment and purpose combined; the air and intention of a man.

水霧之 a pure and steadfast principle, — as of widowhood.

曹 From 劣 to speak and east doubled and contracted, referring to officers who decided in the east halls.

A revisory judge or judge of appeals; a meeting-place of officers; a company or class; those who have fellowship, and thence a sign of the plural; a trough; a place where cattle are kept.

国 a small feudal state, conferred on 夔振錡 a brother of Wu Wang, n.c. 1122; it had a separate existence under fifteen rulers from 756 till 486, when it was annexed by Sung; its capital was in the present 安徽 in the southwest of Shantung, along the Yellow River.

槽 | you all.

天 and 隐 gods and devils.

乃造其 敢 hao the man is sure to come.

宫 officials generally.

秋 officers of the Board of Punishments.

操 the famous general who overthrew the Han dynasty, A.D. 250; his name is used in the phrase 幾操幾操就到 when you talk of a man he is sure to come.

糟 《t'sao> From mouth or words and company.

Noise, clamor, as of birds; a confused din, as of a crowd.

糊 | an outer.

شاش wrangling, squabbling.

糊 to make a din, to make a hubbub.

雜 a noise and running together.

嘈 a tumult; crying and wrangling.

眯 | one's eye don't afford 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, &c.

馬 | a manger.

酒 | a wine vat.

坊 | a grog-shop; a distillery.

水 | a watering trough.

湯 | an eaves-trough.

猿 the boy at an inn.

枒 a kind of sweet fruit.

炮 打一般 to kill a row of men at one discharge.

穀 to chisel out a trough.

糟 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.

運 to transport grain; to take it to the army.

河 the Grand Canal.

船 transport grain-junks.

督 and 督 the Imperial Commissioner of Grain and his provincial deputies.

穀 grain tax, supposed to be in kind, on which 糧 grain-tax fees are often demanded.

糟 白 or 糧 set-going junks, like those from Amoy.

仔 small junks, like a heavy scow. (Cantonese.)

糟 Short, crisp, as crust; a rambling in the stomach; one says, to grease and dirty the dress.

糟 In Fuhchau The part above the thigh in a quarter of pork.

糟 From insect and a company.

Grubs in plums; those in the ground are 鳢, and well represented by the grub of the cockchafer.

食實者 鳢 hirugi the grub has eaten more than half the flesh of the plum.

穢 Dirty, useless, broken, spoiled; coarse, rough.

朽 old, decayed.

破 broken, ripped.

爛 or 烂 spoiled, worn out.

壞 broken down, used up.

的 the thing is very dirty and worn out.
From a sprout repeated, but the first is now used for plants; it is said to be formed of plant and black; the latter in its contracted form is the 14th radical of a natural group of characters relating to plants.

Plants with herbaceous stems; herbs, grass; vegetation, plants in general; hastily, carelessly; the running hand; a rough copy or original draft; to mow, to cut grass; an acorn used in dyeing black.

1. vegetable productions.
2. rice straw.
3. flowers; adorned with plants.
4. green grass.
5. Mongolian pastures.
6. to do a job anyhow; to finish heedlessly.

文書 1 original drafts of documents.
1. a rough copy.
2. the running hand.

尺 1 to trouble people exceedingly; very distressed.
2. once get through the grass; get it off anyhow.
3. an inscrutable, mulish man.
4. precipitately.
5. (or 奸) to trouble with people's lives, as charlatans do; to look upon the lives of the people as grass, of no account, as harsh officials do.

騸 A female of equine animals.
1. she-ass.
2. mare; not a common term.

抆 To stir a thing around with the hand; to stir and mix.

TSEH.

All these characters are also read Chih.

Old sounds, t'ieh, tek, dek, daak, and dâk. In Canton, tsâk, ts'âk, châk, and châk; in Sianfoo, chek, ch'ek, ch'at, châ, and tin; in Amoy, chok, cha, and t'ek; in Foochow, châk, chêk, chah, tek, t'ek, and tah; in Shanghâi, tsâk, tsâh, tek, zhâk, and zâk; in Chiâ, tsâk.

則 From a knife and [previous things, because articles are trimmed for use.

A rule, a precept, a law, a regulation; a pattern; a standard, a measure by which to try an act; to conform to rule, to imitate; to be a pattern; to outline, to mark; an illative particle denoting a result, reason, or cause; wherefore, then, and so immediately; a conditional particle, then, after that, in that case; even then; therefore, next, consequently, according as the preceding proposition is positive or hypothetical; a conjunction, which may be placed either before or after a negative.

法 a rule; a pattern to go by.

然 if so, then, &c.
1. 條 or 1 可 forms a request, as 懲篤. Oh, pardon the offence.
2. 尚天可憐臣救 1 個 Heaven, pity and save me.
3. Duch 天為天下 he speaks, and the world takes his words for a rule.
4. 可 well then; it is possible.
5. 是不可無者也 if so then I cannot do without it.
6. 何 how then?
7. — when repeated, answers to either — or, now — then; as — 以喜 — 以懼 now it causes joy, and then it excites fear.

練 1 like the pattern, by the rule, as a carpenter's line; at the time.
2. 也 then they are alike.

由物由 1 there is matter and principle, or what is immaterial.
3. 判 statutes and regulations; laws and bye-laws.
4. 天下 1 an example to the empire.
5. 天 1 Heaven's unerring rule.
6. 難如是 then I shall do so.
7. 泣 1 不 unt, he wept without whimpering.

古抄先 to imitate the ancients and do like one's ancestors.

修身 1 道立 if the person be cultivated, the principle will be strengthened.
8. 其中 the just or middle course.
### 美 | 美矣 | 未大也
it is indeed beautiful, but not in the highest degree.

唐天上帝 | 不我则 | nor will the Highest Shangti except even me.

### 門之雉 | [the horses] were trained into all the rules.

From man and beast as the phonetic occurs used for the last.

The side; on the sides; lateral, inclining, awry; prejudiced, perverted; mean, low; undistinguished; rebellious, seditions; to incline, to bow, to turn towards; to take a one-sided view; in prominence, a point, usually called a dot.

| 賁 | to injure, to ruin. |
| 毒 | to damage another. |
| 固 | the enemy's force. |
| 頭 | a leader of freebooters or rebels. |
| 漁 | a pirate, a dacoit. |
| 宠 | to oppress the peaceable. |
| 刑 | a bandit, a highwayman. |
| 性 | ungrateful, reprovable. |
| 子 | a grub or fly in grain, for which the next is better; rats; to escape, as thieves do. |

### 擄
To beat, to strike.

| 打 | to punish; to ferule a school-boy. |

### 堆
A Sierra or ridge of hills like the spines of a dragon's back.

| 頸 | a gallery of hills, a succession of lofty ridges. |
| 望齧牙 | a view of a lofty peak. |

### 爪
The crashing, splitting sound of breaking things to pieces.

### 责
From 貴 precious and 束 to bind contracted.

| 責 | To ask, to demand; to reproach, to reprimand; to fine, to punish; to sustain, to be responsible for; to impose responsibility; to lay a weight on, to press or crush; charged with; a charge, a duty; a fault. |
| 自 | self reproaches. |
| 罪 | to condemn and punish. |
| 刑 | to beat, to break. |
| 刪 | to put to the question, to torture. |
| 成 | to charge with, to carry through. |
| 求 | to exact service of one. |
| 善 | to incite to good by reproofs. |
| 过 | punishment for crime. |
| 剃 | to reprove or punish excessively. |
| 望 | to reproach in hopes of reform. |
| 犯 | crushed to pieces, smashed. |
| 死 | crushed to death. |
| 誓 | to ask a largess. |
| 任 | charged with official duties. |
| 償 | to compel remuneration. |

### 鱉
From fish and then or robber; the first form is most common.

The cuttlefish (Sepia), but the term would include the loligo; it is dried for food, and also known as 墨鱼 inkfish and 鱉捕 black thief; it is described as being like a bag without scales, and having two long cirri like straps, and eight legs growing on the sides of the mouth, which is like a horned beak; when it sees men or big fish, it spouts out the ink several feet from the receptacle under the belly; it has one bone on the back, very white and light like pith, called 海麧 the sea mantis' larva; this fish is supposed to be transformed from the crow, owing to the black fluid in its body; but the Chinese make no india-ink from it.
TSEH.

From topknot and to bind.
A soft cap worn in old time,
pointed on the top and having
ear-flaps to cover the hair; a
kerchief to retain the top-knot; a
skull-cap: a turban.

From bamboo and to blame as
the phonetic.
The boards or mat of a bed;
A mat used as a seat when
an officer was placed in his rank;
growing or brought close together;
humid, smooth; glossy, slippery; fertile;
imbued with, redolent of; favor,
kindness; lacustrine, marshy; a
sword shaft; breeches or under-
clothes, for which the next is used.

From month and to blame as
the phonetic; occurs used with the
next.

To cry and bawl; to quarrel,
to wrangle; meddlesome; a tumult,
an uproar; to praise.

A note of a bird; the inarticulate
expression of the feelings by
a hiss or grunt.

To speak clearly.

To banter with; evasive talk.

Everybody proclaims his
goodness.

Not unceasing praise.

Interchanged with the last.

Deep, abstruse, hidden; oc-
cult, recondite, so subtle that
only sages can perceive it;
the secret springs of action.

To detect the working of principles in the world.

To search out hidden
causes, and get at its secret ways.

To talk and laugh.

The sound of merriment; laughing.

A bird that frequents pools,
the white pelican, because
it takes in water and
fish for its food; it is also called
the guardian of the fields,
from its sedentary habits.

To ballast a ship.

To either have nor have
I done more than I ought.

to keep it down. (Cont-
tinuous).

It is the duty of some
to speak.

Who he who requires much of himself and little of
others, — will prosper.

Read chau' and used for 僧. A
deal; to owe.

聽稱 | 必別 [the people]
arrange their debts in such ways
as they may agree.

From hand and to pep.

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.

Persons to select and promote
talented men.

To choose one's associates.

To pick out persons who can
be fleeced.

【Mencius' mother】 chose
a good neighborhood.

They did not need to
choose words in reference
to their conduct.

Good men their
associates.
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<th>TSEH.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>From <em>taceous</em> and <em>suddenly</em> as the phonetic; occurs used for &quot;cha. A species of locust, the <strong>蚱</strong>, which is regarded as edible. <strong>蚱</strong> a small cicada which comes in September.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>A quiver made of plaited bamboo; the short rafter 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. <strong>蚱</strong> an ancient kind of coin. <strong>蚱</strong> to brand or mark a criminal. <strong>蚱</strong> to fill a cliff another from the rib to position fields.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Narrow, strait, contracted, compressed; insufficient, the opposite of <strong>宽</strong>; mean, narrow-minded, illiberal; groveling; unusual, limited; less than the full import or quantity. <strong>蚱</strong> too narrow, very cramped. <strong>蚱</strong> insufficient, straitened.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Little-minded, critical, exacting; unable to drink much. <strong>蚱</strong> confined, closely hemmed in. <strong>蚱</strong> petty, stingy, contracted.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>A defile, a narrow pass.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>From <em>hand</em> and <em>適</em> to meet contracted; like the next; also read <em>thi</em>, but not altogether the same as <em>抓</em> to stir up. To pick; to pull, as fruit; to grasp in the hand; to deprive of; to lay hold of with the fingers; to move on; to start; to point out.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>One pull, one picking.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>To take away the button; the officer's power is often left that he may retrieve his errors.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>To deprive an officer of his seal.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>To send off a boat.</td>
<td><strong>蚱</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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**蚱**<sup>3</sup> From *sunny* and *declining*. The sun past meridian, the opposite of **蚱**; afternoon; waning, as the moon; days past the prime, declining, growing sere.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> A dwelling; a good situation, *chái* 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. **蚱** the door that opens into the rear hall.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> The honours of the eldest and second son.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> A grave, a lot in a cemetery; an ancestral shrine.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> Houses, mansions. **蚱** or **蚱** to divine for a burial place or day.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> Fields and houses. **蚱**<sup>3</sup> A court-yard.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> The inner apartments.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> A dwelling-house, a cottage. **蚱** inhabited dwellings.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> He accepts his fate. **蚱**<sup>3</sup> An officer's private residence.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> I have held the imperial dignity. **蚱**<sup>3</sup> 经 or **蚱** a treatise on geomancy and lucky graves.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> 亦用三有 **蚱** 他 employed to fill the three posts those who were capable.

**蚱**<sup>3</sup> 亦用三有 **蚱** 他 described by the P'an 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 ou'eh. Old sounds, ts'ik, ts'ak, kap, and tit. In Canton, ch'ak and ch'ak; in Swatow, ch'ek, tin, ch'é, and k'ai; in Amoy, ch'ek and chiat; in Fuhchou, ch'aiik; in Shanghai, ts'ak; in Chifu, ts'ó.

From water and rule as the phonetic.

去, t'o' A deep place in water; to fathom, to sound; to estimate, to measure; sharp; keen, as fine varnish.

不, to conjecture, to calculate; to sound.

不可, inscrutable, unexpected, unfathomable.

量, to measure, as a field; to work out, as a problem.

以本性而推, to reason from the nature of the thing; to draw conclusions.

字, to dissect characters and recombine the parts in new senses, as fortune-tellers do.

不可, it cannot be fathomed; confused in sense; rather unintelligible.

去, sharp, as a keen blade.

恻, tso'仁 to compassionate; humane, kind-hearted.

痛, grieved, sorrowing for.

心, my heart aches for him.

坼, ts'o' 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.

去, a difficult parturition, involving laceration.

不, neither straining nor rending, as when Hou-tsih was born.

聲, a cracked or querculous voice; a weazeden tone.

殞, cracked, as to fracture or break a bowl.

日, a plaster for chapped hands.

塵, the earth creased and riven, like the back of a tortoise.

From kind and to eject; in some of the meanings it is like cheh, to bend.

坼, ch'ai, to break up or open, to split by external force; to urin; to destroy; to pull down, to take away; to take to pieces; to take out the bones; to disgrace, to abase.

信, to open a letter.

屋, or 陷, 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.

有, there is a way to get it.

散, to take to pieces and scatter.

闔, to break up, to spoil utterly.

難以分, it will be hard to divide it.

開, to tear open, as a package.

_FROM skin and to eject._

訃, ch'ai, the wrinkles on the face.

訃, a wrinkle, as on the forehead.

From earth or slip and to eject; the second form is unusual.

From bamboo and to clasps; it is often interchanged with the last.

To divine by slips or straws.

天授神, Heaven gave him a divine pattern or plan.

天授, heaven, and used 天, heaven, and used 神, divine, to take under the arm.

箠, bamboo chopsticks.

从 plant and thorn; a synonym of ts'ō. A prickle, a thorn; to prick; this form is said to have been used in Yen and Corea.
TSEU.

Some of these are read "ceu." Old sounds, tsa, dan, tsup, tsut, and drop. In Canton, tsa — in Swatow, chö, chu, jio, and ch'au; in Amoy, t'oe and t'olc; in Fukchau, chia, chë, and chau; in Shanghai, t'si; in Ch'iu, tso.

From words and to take.

To consult with others, to inquire into, to take advice in governmental affairs; to choose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>謂</th>
<th>to select a lucky day.</th>
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<tr>
<td>輯</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>諏</td>
<td>to consult about the best way or man; to hold a caucus.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

To strike the rounds at night; to pace the beat; to take or grasp with the hand.

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<tr>
<th>揚</th>
<th>to beat the watches.</th>
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<tr>
<td>資</td>
<td>質</td>
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<td>資</td>
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A kind of wood good for fuel; fuel; a shield; a watchman's beater or alarm; a kind of spear.

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<th>榔</th>
<th>a tree, whose whitish wood is suitable for combs.</th>
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The angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired or cut off; a nook, a corner; to live together; abashed.

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<th>長</th>
<th>a corner, a retiring angle.</th>
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Read "ts'e". To whisper.

From grass and to collect or gather.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>子</th>
<th>a nest of young hawks or eaglets.</th>
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Left以 on the left side, one shot an aspen arrow.

Minnows, little white fish that skip over the water; met. an artful man.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>生</th>
<th>I say this scheming fellow is pleased with me.</th>
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Silk first dyed twice, and then twice dipped in black, making a dark puce color; a purplish tint.

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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.

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<tr>
<th>一</th>
<th>過</th>
<th>滘</th>
<th>滘</th>
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<td></td>
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He has traveled over several provinces.

<table>
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<th>得</th>
<th>滘</th>
<th>滘</th>
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<td>得</td>
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狗 to fight cocks and race dogs; dog also means a spy or betrayer.

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To voyage; to raft logs; to leak.

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<th>水</th>
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<td>水</td>
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不動 unable to walk.
音乐 of a certain part of a piece, like a fugue; songs or tunes.

| 背 | 背 marks of wrinkles; folds; gathers. |
| 纹 | wrinkled thread. |
| 纱 | shrink, folded, creased. |

**Wrinkled, as the skin from age; shriveled; furrowed, as the surface of a country with valleys; frowning; creased.**

| 面 | an old wrinkled face. |
| 眉 | the wrinkles cover his brow. |
| 今 | imitation gold leaf. |
| 板 | corrugated leaves, like the broccoli or kale. |
| 紅 | dried dates. |
| 搏 | Clothes creased and wrinkled, not laid out or smoothed. |

**From horse and assembled for the phonetic.**

| 马 | 马 going swiftly; a racer; to race; quick, urgent; rapidly, suddenly; again and again, frequently. |
| 不可 | it cannot be done in an instant. |
| 天 | it suddenly rained. |
| 足 | to ride the horse fast. |
| 不及 | he cannot go so fast as the other. |
| 倍 | they hurried off with speed. |
| 拼 | The lining of a well; to repair a well; to lay the brickwork in it. |
| 井 | the well has now no defect. |
Some of these characters are read ts'eu. Old romans, ts'au and shu; — in Canton, ts'iu and shan; — in Szechuan, chü and chau; — in Amoy, ts'i; — in Fukien, ch'än, ch'ên, and chian; — in Shanghai, ts'a and zu; — in Chihfa, ts'ü.

A vat or strainer like a basket, made to hold the mash when straining off the liquor.

From hand and plants.

To hold in the fingers; to curb; to grasp, as a guitar; to crumble up; a local name for a fan; to pull up the skirt or roll up the sleeves; to overhaul; to unloose.

金 to crumble gilt paper by rolling and then pressing it.

琵琶 a kind of guitar with five strings; it is found in Corea.

兩手 to hold up the dress with both hands.

The ring or stick in a bullock's nose to lead it; boards lying unevenly.

From heart and autumn; not the same as ts'uo.

Mournful, grieved; sad, chagrined; apprehensive, afraid; to assemble.

閎 sorrowing, broken-hearted.

消 to assuage sorrow.

腸百结 my anguished bowels are tied in a hundred knots; — I am utterly cast down.

顏 or 容 a rueful face.

舍 gloomy and silent from grief.

花前月下 the bard is a doleful man, who writes among the flowers and drinks in the moonshine.

巨不要 I fear he won't want it. (Cantonese).

眉不展 lowering eyebrows.

Read ts'iu. Confused, in disorder.

生 tangled, weedy; disorderly, troublesome, irregular; a source of grief.

攻破 [the good news] has dispelled all his grieves.

From eye and plants or grieved; all are unauthorized, the first is commonest.

To look at steadily; to gaze intently.

不見 I cannot see it clearly.

窗 while I was looking around.

若字念書 when you read, look closely at your book. You what are you looking at?

龜 the turtle watches its eggs — till they hatch.

To bind with thongs of hide.

Read ts'eu and used for a filagree.

To wrinkle; creases in leather.

To scold, to blackguard; sad; irritated at, morose.

的是 abusive, scurrilous language; to rail at.

An attendant, a maid-servant; a concubine, enthusiastically called 妓女 or secondary half; equal to.

者 hearing one hum the old ballads, — causes the mind to revert to early times.

From two or water and to memorialize; the first is most common, but is unauthorized; occurs used for the next two.

To collect people on the water, as at a regatta; to gather, to run together; to run into each other; to go with one and take care of; a reunion; a concurrence of circumstances; to estimate the chances of.

巧 just as; a fortunate coincidence; a lucky guess.

够数 just enough for the occasion.

合 people collecting, as to see a show.

集 to collect together; to amass, as a library.

時來福 a lucky hit, a good chance.

In Cantonese. A preposition, with, for, together.

唔 you I'll have nothing to do with you.

你去我打聽 will you go and learn about it for me?

睇仔 I'll see about it, or what I had better do.

朶 Used with the last.

The center of a wheel; a focus, where things center; to bring together; concentrated.

萬方辐 the resort of people from all quarters.

膕 next the skin; the muscle.

理 the grain of the flesh, the fiber or brawn.

膕 the skin of a man; the flesh next to it.

膕 the disease is in the muscle.

割 To mince or bash neat; to cut up wood into small pieces.

斷 to come to pieces, as an old fur; cut fine.
To clamber up.

The second form only is a species of look; to prepare and mix, as condiments; to compound; to blend, as opposite tastes; to make salted preparations, such as the poor use; blended; spoiled, pounded; to compare, as various opinions.

From even and scallions, or with plants added.

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.

Also read tsi.

To crowd and press upon; to scourage.

Not I am so crowded that I cannot stir.

Before I was pressing to get first.

To crowd tumultuously.

To milk an animal.

To pump up water.

Also read tsi.

To squeeze out juice or water with the hand; to press and strain out.

To cut the juice from sugar-cane.

To crush the juice out.

From water and even or regularly; also occurs used for the next.

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.

To save and relieve; to rescue, as wounded men.

Not he won't do; he won't help the matter; insufficient.

To rescue one from imminent danger.

To cross in the same boat; i.e. follows in a work.

To cross or go over.

Not inferior goods, either second rate or injured.

Read tsi. The river in Shantung, whence Tsi-nan fi.

The capital receives its name.

Dignified and elegant was our prince and king.

A large concourse of people in robes and caps.

The four black steeds look beautifully.

The rain holding up; the clouds clearing away, and blue sky appearing.

A clear sky.

The clear blue sky.

The rain has stopped.

I implore a mitigation of your sternness.

To trim, to pare, to cut even; to equalize, to adjust, to portion out; to compound, as a pill; a dose; a prescription.

One dose of medicine.
Fr. | the weight or size of a dose.
藥 | medicines, drugs.
調 | to even off; to arrange amicably, to compose differences, to arbitrate between.
質 | 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 | a sovereign remedy against illness, a panacea to relieve mankind.

嗑 | To taste, to sip; to wet the lips.
tsi 1 | to try the taste.
福 | to taste the offerings.

Read kiat. Noise of birds.
鶉 | the jungle fowls cackle and crow.

Read ch'ai. Smiling.

He is a pleasant countenance.

In Cantonese. A superlative, extremely, to the end.

大得 | far too large.
係得 | certainly it is so.

To bite; to take a bite of; some say, irregular teeth.
齌 | to eat a mouthful of.


From disease and even; q. d. sickness disturbs the equilibrium of the body and mind.

得 | Sick, ailing, diseased; in Hunan, a dwarfed, stunted or half developed thing.

親 | my parents are unwell.


The plant of Tsi.


The shepherd's purse (Capsella bursa-pastoris), gathered for greens, as | 菜; but the term seems to include other small esculent herbs, like cress and pepper-grass.

其甘如 | sweet as the shepherd's purse; — but as this plant is rather harsh, some natives think the water chestnut is meant in the Book of Odes.

積 | To cut grain and lay it in a swath by the hand, afterwards to be bound and stacked.

粳 | a good sort of the scattered grain and then return.

此有不願 | let this be left ungathered — for the widows.

祭 | 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.

祀 | to present sacrifices.

敬 | a prayer, burned after it is offered; an elegy differing from the 敬 to the tablet during the first seven weeks of mourning.

擺路 | to lay out offerings along the way, — to greet the coffin of a friend or relative.

司 | an overseer of sacrifices, a priest.

酒 | the title of the two presidents of Kwoh-ts' k'iu, because they pour libations to Confucius.

掃 | to worship and sweep — the tombs at Tsing-ming term.

神 | to sacrifice to the gods as if they were present; i. e. reverently.

幽 | to appease ghosts by oblations.

上馬 | offerings made at confining a body. (Fuhchau).

品 | articles used for sacrifices.

際 | From place and sacrifice, referring to the place where walls join.

A border, a region; a medium or average; a limit, as in time or place; the line of junction or division, as the horizon; the time when something else begins; as an adjective, then, since, now; between, the moment of occurring; to begin, to join; among the Taoists, form as distinct from substance.

死生之 | between life and death.

接 | to receive, to blend, to help.

此 | this occasion.

好 | a favorable juncture.

風雲 | the winds and clouds have met; met. to receive a favor.

交 | intercommunication, blending; associations.

昌 | a prosperous time.

事當不 | the affair was then in an untoward way.

無 | unlimited.

質 | a real case, true grounds for.

稊 | From grain and sacrifice, as the phonetic.

A variety of panicked millet (Panicum milaceum) cultivated in Shansi and Chihli; it resembles the 稟 but is not glutinous; this variety has smooth culms, and is not easily distinguished; in some parts of Honan, a small coarse grain resembling sorghum, with a hard or solid stem.

堇 | and 木 are two sorts of sorghum cultivated in Kiangsu, having sweet juice.

懐 | Angry, irate; used for 猪 suspicious; grieved at.

疑 | full of suspicions.

天之方 | Heaven is now showing its anger.
Old sounds, ts'ai, daai, daak, and ts'it. In Canton, ts'ai; — in Sateur, chî, chê, and ki; — in Amoy, chê and chê; — in Fukien, chê, chê, and chê; — in Shanghai, ts'i; — in Chi-fu, ch'i.

妻

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 a wife; sometimes wife and children are denoted.

令 your wife.

贤 my good wife.

平 equal to a wife; i.e., a concubine.

路一 a wayside wife, one taken while sojourning elsewhere; she is not a guest or courtesan, and the usage is allowed.

妾 an accomplished wife and handsome concubine.

露水对 a dew marriage, one of convenience.

读 ts'ai. To give in marriage: to wife.

以女之或以其子之 he married his daughter to him.

凄凄

From ice or water and wife: the second also means cloudy, windy skies, foreboding storms.

Intense cold; bleak, wintry; shivering, freezing; calamitous; afflicted, sad, in misery.

切 bitter suffering.

风雨 chily wind and rain.

凄凄 in desperate misery.

楚甚 in urgent necessity.

妻妾烟袅草送 I like the chily antumnal vapors, and the paths hidden in the high grass.

妻 luxurious or thick, as rushes.

Similar to the last.

妻 Grieved, sorrowing; suffering; pained; indignant from a sense of wrong.

悲 pitiable; to feel for.

妻 flourishing, gainst.

妻时今清 my sad feelings comport with the gloomy weather.

於 An old town, named 軒 in 魏, now 商城縣 in the extreme southeast of Honan, on a branch of the Ho.

丘 an ancient place in 賽, towards its eastern border.

頸 a former name of 射洪縣 on the River Tao in Szechuen.

妻 luxuriant foliage; courtly in one's manner.

妻且歌 stately and respectful.

妻分分成是巵錦 elegant, waving lines may be made to look like shell tapestry.

妻 the clouds roll up in dense masses.

妻 Like the last.

The stripes or shades in silken fabrics; elegant, blended colors; ornamented.

妻 Clouds driving along the sky and clearing up after a storm.

妻 the clouds are clearing away.

妻 The character is intended to represent the even appearance of a field of ripe rice or wheat; it forms the 210th radical of a few characters, most of which get their meaning from the primitive; it is interchanged with several of its compounds.

Even, equal, uniform; on a level; composed, reverent; exact in doing; to equalize, to tranquillize; to classify or arrange methodically or by ranks; at once, all, alike; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; to happen at the right juncture.

州 an old name for China.

眉 a married couple.

妻 well arranged; all repaired and in order.

妻 complete throughout.

去 all go at once.

妻 I have not yet finished it all, as a job of work.

妻 of one mind.

妻 how well will it be at last? what will be the end of it?

妻 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 輔丘 now Lin-tse' hien; it began B.C. 1122, when it was conquered on Shang-fu 㤘父 the marquis of Kiang, by Wu Wang, and its records continue till 205 until King Siang 荒王 under 26 rulers, who always exercised a powerful influence in the empire.

妻 A large maggot; a grub in the ground or in trees.

妻 her neck is as slender as a carpenter's grab.

妻 a tumble-dum.

妻 From flesh and even.

妻 The navel; to cut even, to adjust; the stem or peduncle of a seed or grain.

妻 the navel.

妻 How can a man bite his navel? — i.e., it is impossible.

妻 green body and white stem, said of grain half filled or not well ripened.

妻 带 the umbilical cord.
T8IANG.  

The peg or pivot for resting the scull on is 黥, so called because it makes a hole in the scull like a navel.

Also read 『tis』; 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.

马 | a kind of anchovy. (Colisa playfairii.)
黄尾 | the yellow tail mullet. (Mullus vanhoutanii.)
白 | the greenish mullet. (Mugil cephalus.)
刀 | a species of Thysites.

From stone and carved: it is also read 『tie』 as a norn.

砌 | 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 accusations against one.

TSIANG.

Old sounds, tsiang and dziong. In Canton, tsing; in Sinitic, chiung and ch'iong; in Amoy, ch'iong; in Fu-chau, ch'iong and chiung; in Shanghai, tsiang and ziang; in Chi-fu, chiung.

将 | Composed of 寸 toch, and 香 condiment conjugated for the phonetic; the second form is not uncommon; occurs used for 『tsiang』 to tinkle.

取 | To take, to hold in the hand; taking, considering, regarding; in which use it resembles 把 and becomes a sign of the accusative,—as 金博寳 to exchange a rarity for gold; a form of the present participle; a sign of the future, shall, will, about,—as 『死』 dying; or 『将』 how shall we then act? about, ready to do, as 入門 about to go in the door; a form of the optative,—as 『将』 would that he would come and eat; an adverb, then, soon, presently; to help, to accommodate; to use, to avail one's self of; to escort, to accompany; to arrange; to present to a superior; to receive and act upon; to follow; to approach, to advance towards a mark; to nourish, to increase; to be endowed with; great; to make great; long; passing away, as time; stont; the side, as of a river.

安 | to encourage others' peace and happiness.

可以 | then he can go.
吾 | I will ask him.
妖言傳布 | availed himself of the rumour to make it known.
善用彼相 | how then can we employ this man to help — the blindfolded king?
輔 | to help the government.
軍 | a commandant, a captain-general; they are always Manchus and are stationed in command of garrisons; as an adjectival, the best, the principal, great, extra; — as 『軍』 a large awning over a court.

百幅 | escort her with a hundred chariots.
就 | it will pass, it miss do, passably, let it go; as 欽 | occasionally overlooks things, he is indulgent at times.
日 | the sun comes on and the moon follows: — time flies.

| to lay a wall.  |
| — stone-steps. |
| 不 | this is not laid erect.  |
| 玉 | a white marble step.  |
| 石路 | to pave with slabs of stone.  |
| 達 | To dig a pit.  |
| 作 | to dig a well. (Polynesia.)  |

棲 | An unauthorized character.

In Fu-chau. Flour made from rice.

送 | to send a present of rice-flour to mourners.

白 | very white; snowy.

不知老之 | he is unaware that old age is close upon him.
赤孔 | it was really very large.

有為也 | it will soon be.

Read 『tsiang』. To take charge of a force; to lead on men in flight, as a general; a leader; to ask; the white king in chess; and a notice like check:

兵 | a military leader.
副 | chief of staff, a second to the general; a brigadier or commodore.

陛下 | your Majesty is not skilled in leading troops, but you are clever in guiding the generals.

子 | beg you not to be angry.

今 | general orders.

手 | To lead, as a child; to pierce with a spear.

用 | — he lead him by the hand.

鱊 | A small species of locust or cicada, called 寒 | having green elytra; it is probably a species allied to Cionda virid.  |
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.

Pail

A oar; a keel-board, in which sense it is also read "ts'ian".

Rash

To or raise or throw to row with oars.

Yacht

The boat was rowed by two oars.

Salt

A revenue cutter, because it has many oars. (Cantonese)

Salt

Let down the keel-board when in swift water; don't be in a premature hurry or fear.

Jic

A species of aquatic grass, the *Hydrophyllum latifolium*, like the wild rice of Canada; it is also called *ts'ien* and *cheu*, and the stalks *cheu* or *cheu* cane-shoots; its leaves are fed to cattle, and the grain is boiled; an old name for Kwang chiu, a region in the southeast of Honan, given as a field to one of Duke Chen's family.

Salad

A relish made of salt mixed with bean or other kinds of flour, and water, and allowed to remain till cured; it is used as a condiment; relishes, sauces, condiments; salted preparations.

From great and taking.

To exhort, to animate, to encourage; to commend, to laud; to vindicate, to give efficacy; to set on, as a dog.

To exhort by praising.

To hold out rewards to; a prize or reward.

A rather extravagant praise.

He enchanted the three divisions with largesses.

To request that a testimonial may be conferred.

To stimulate to exertion.

Old sounds, ts'iang and dz'ang. In Canton, ts'iang; — in Swatow, ch'iong and ch'e; — in Amoy, ch'iong and ch'eng; — in Fukhau, ch'iong; — in Shanghai, ts'iang and dz'ang; — in China, ch'iang.

GUN

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.

A hand manual; a soldier's profession or discipline.

A horse to give a back thrust when unhorsed; to leave in the lurch, to outwit.

A long spear.

Gun

A gun, a musket; a spear; an opium pipe; a sort of wine boiler or still; the tinkling of bells, a jingling sound; — in which it is used for the next.

Knife

A musket with a bayonet; also, swords and spears.

Bird

A fowling-piece; a match-lock.

Hand | to eat relishes of food.

Dry | a dry relish.

Shop | shop for sale of omen's stores, and condiments.

Peanuts | bean sauce; this is the basis of most of the Chinese relishes.

Color | a drab color.

Tu | to mix relishes.

Small | tamarind preserves.

Small | vegetables seasoned in soy.

From an enclosure containing an ox, indicative of a workman who uses a square and compass in working.

A mechanic, a workman, an artisan; one who makes things requiring skill.

An artificer, a workman.

The overseer, the boss.

A sailor; a bricklayer.

A carpenter; a housebuilder.

A silversmith.

A rather hard work, as difficult composition.

A hanger; a mender of dishes, a tinker.

A man; the workman should follow the master's plans.

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.

A hand manual; a soldier's profession or discipline.

To give a back thrust when unhorsed; to leave in the lurch, to outwit.

A long spear.

A gun, a musket; a spear; an opium pipe; a sort of wine boiler or still; the tinkling of bells, a jingling sound; — in which it is used for the next.

A musket with a bayonet; also, swords and spears.

A fowling-piece; a match-lock.

A pistol.

An air-gun.

Take this medicine and throw away the box.

Used with the last and v's primitive.

The ringing of bells; jing'ing of stones; a tinkling noise; musical.

Jing'ing in concert, a pleasant tinkle.

Harmony of sound, as in singing.
To walk rapidly; to skip about; to approach a superior quickly.

To move about in a hurried, busy way, as officers do in a court, or people in a crowd.

to hustle about, as if obeying orders at a levee; to move quickly.

the gobbled sound of birds and beasts when feeding; the second form is used in this phrase.

From word and spear contraried. To contradict; to oppose; to speak harshly to one.

白一敲 knocked him once.

Sniffet and  a couch. A heavy broad-ax, with a square hole for the handle; a pole-ax of a square shape; to hack, to chop.

害 to injure one by slander, to defame and libel one.

彼取斧 taking their bills and axes.

自相  to injure and weaken one's own party or friend.

From  couch or earth and . the second is a contraction of an old form of granary, and the third a synonym of the first. A wall built of mud, stone, or brick; a defense; the third also means a tribe of red Huns in ancient times, who lived in before the days of Confucius.

或  to lay a wall.

泥  an adobie wall.

砌  or  to plaster a wall.

照  a screen wall.

在 之 内 within the screen of the court, i.e. in the ruler's presence or among his officers.

山  or  the end wall of a house.

雕  a carved or ornamented wall; — one on which carved tiles are faced, often with fine and elaborate painting.

微我  屋 he has removed our houses.

女  an emeute in the household, usually refers to palace intrigues and treason.

的园 之中 hidden in a private house.

女  Female officers in the imperial harem; ladies of the bed-chamber in the Han dynasty, called 嬪; they are not now employed.

王  a noted beauty of the Han dynasty.

媛 respectfully waiting on, as a maid of honor or concubine.

桅  a mast; a spar or mast that sustains the sail.

女或女  a mast.

桅  sails and masts.

蔷  A red rose; the 或 cinnamon rose, of which there are varieties.

微  dew of roses, or rose-water, in which a princess of the Han always washed.

蔷  A species of water polygonum or smart weed.

戟  From spear and couch. 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, by as excess; injurious.

伤  to wound.

暴  cruel, ruthless.

官  to rise and kill rulers.

贼  to plunder.

自  to commit suicide.

害  to kill and cut up human beings.

曰子不  禮則然矣 he says I am not misusing you, for the laws order it to be so done.

抢  From hand and a granary. To take openly by force; to snatch, to ravish, to rob; to dispute and struggle for; to disrupt, rude, sudden.

劫之案 a case of plundering.

自打击  going about the country plundering; to make a clean sweep of; to rob all.

先 to strive to get first; to thrust one's self forward.

奪 to snatch away.

白几句 denounced (or opposed) him in many words.

撰 in confusion, disordered.

著 购 to buy at auction.

Read  To WITHSTAND, to oppose; to rush against, to thrust at; ahead, as a wind.

以头 地 to hit the head on the ground.

风 the wind is very scant.

Read  To cut up, as a butcher does.

踉  Interchanged with to skip. To walk quickly; to go across.

踉  to run together, as a crowd.

踉 不 辅 quick but not at all hurried.

踉踉  to walk away, to hobble; to reel.

篾  To split bamboos without paring away the joints or nodes; a mat.

篾  the cross sticks which strengthen the bottom of a basket.

糊  From wheat and  the second form is man-authorized, but has mostly superseded the first. Paste made of flour.

糊  a paste-brush.
### TSIAO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>From 火 (fire) under 焦 (a bird); used with the next and 焦 (vexed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Scorched, burned; singed or blackened by fire; dried up; the smell of fire; vexed, anxious, harassed; ancient name of a fundatory state included in the modern prefecture of Shen chen 陕州 in the west of Honan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>To burn in roasting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>A crust left after boiling rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>A head and face scorched, as by powder; met. exposed to great hardships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Dry as a scorched scab; met. at the last gasp; withered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Utmost or one sad at heart; greatly distressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>An old term for the sixth month, because of the great heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>A lute, alluding to a story of one made from a charred log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>A sunburned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>The parts of the body between the heart and groin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Called 三 and regarded as one of the 六腑. are imaginary organs or passages which are supposed to encircle the cavities of the thorax and abdomen, and connect the viscera; Chinese physiologists have used them as a convenient force to explain the obscure operations of digestion and secretion, and say they have no form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>A want of flesh; out of season, as a fish.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Of the out不来氣 he can't cough it up, as a bone in his throat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喉</td>
<td>1 or 喉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喉</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Another form of 见彩 剃 to wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To etch on lacquer-ware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>金 to paint or gild lacquer-ware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>花文具 articles on which designs are etched.</td>
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<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Shrunken, lean; peaked and cadaverous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Emaciated; all dried and shrunkened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>The plantain or banana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>子 of which there are many sorts; fuel, firing; a mere straw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Green-skinned plantains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>The triangular plantain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Linen made from plantain fiber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>A decoction of plantains in spirits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>The Indian shot. (Canna indica).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>The phoenix-tail plantain (Cynodon) a sort of palm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Fuel of a poor kind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>He wrote his thoughts on the green plantain leaf — an ancient incident, whence 種 (tsiao) ]学 is a native of a diligent, self-made scholar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, holding about a peck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>斗 a pan for cooking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>To understand clearly, to perceive quickly; clever looking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>He thought himself to be quite enough, but he was fooled by the man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>To hurry along, to walk fast and carelessly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>An unauthorized character.</td>
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<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Half-tide rocks; rocky islets near the coast; rocks in a stream, or stones placed for fording.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>To run on a rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Raw fibers of the nettle hemp (Boehmera) not yet retted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酥 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Unhatched or undressed hemp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酥 (tsiao)</td>
<td>A faded face, not plump or fresh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酥 (tsiao)</td>
<td>眼 careworn and old, as an aged, withered face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酥 (tsiao)</td>
<td>A grass warbler; a small bird like a wren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酥 (tsiao)</td>
<td>眼 the little tailor-bird (Orthotomus), and other small birds like it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酥 (tsiao)</td>
<td>眼 frisky, inattentive, playful, skittish. (Cantonese).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>From tortoise and 酥; at present 焦 is more used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>To search a terrapin's shell in order to prepare it for divination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>From wood and 酥; it is altered from an old form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>Warm, spicy plants like the Xanthorhon, Cyprian, Bog-pia, and Piper; hot, peppery, burning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>辣 or 红 cayenne pepper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>焦 (tsiao)</td>
<td>胡 black pepper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
花 | red pepper; also the fruit of
the Anthosyphon adatum; the
川 | Szech'euen pepper is an-
末 | ground black pepper.
房 | the pepper-room; i.e. a
女王; or a queen's apartments,
because an empress of the Han
had a room smeared with pepper
to keep it warm.
有 | 其 | their
香 | like pepper is their
月 | a poetical name of the last
花 | a congratulation presented-
to the monarch on newyear's
day.
山 | the peak of a hill.

从 | To sword and nest.

绝 | to destroy utterly.
捕 | to take all, to make
逃 | to chase, as a flying enemy.
征 | to make a conquest of.

从 | From strong and nest giving the
sound; often wrongly used for
the last.

非 | 不能 | if you are not active you cannot do it.
其 | 舌 | vex and harass his
劵 | to weary.

从 | From spirits and to scorch; occurs used for the next, and
resembles chen. To dip.

To sacrifice to ancestors or
spirits, by pouring out libra-
tions; to pray at an altar by a
priest; to make a responsive
service for miracles; a requiem; a sacrifice;
to give a cup to a son at his mar-
rriage; completed, finished, termi-
nated; emptied, all used up.

打 | or | erect | to cele-
brate the All-souls festival, which
at Canton is in autumn; also
applied to a Taoist worship of
their gods to thank them for
deliverances.
再 | to remarry; usually said of
 widows.

父 | 子 | the father pours out
the marriage cup to his son—
as he leaves to bring his wife.
席 | a wedding feast.
水 | dried, water all gone.

打 | the annual festival at
Canton to the god of Fire.
平安 | a Taoist service held in
an infected region after the
disease has gone.


从 | From kerechief and autumn.

从 | kerchief and autumn.

从 | hemp spoiled by excessive
rain, and turning black; one
says, black spots on the face
caused by excessive use of
cosmetics; they are called 異
子 in Peking.

从 | wood and scorch ed as the
phonetic; used with the next.

从 | wood; to cut fuel; to gather
fire-wood; a lookout terrace.

Old sounds, ts'o, dzio, tok, and dok. In Canton, ts'iu and ts'au; — in Swatow, chiu and ch'io; — in Amoy, ch'ian, chian.
and shiu; — in Fuhchou, chiu and ch'iu; — in Shanghai, dzio and ts'io; — in Chifu, ch'iau.
From words and to scorched occurs interchanged with 挫' to parch, and 耻' to blame, and the last.

To reprehend, to scold; to bawl at and blame with a loud cry; to ridicule, to satirize; a lookout tower or loft for drums that are beaten on watch; injured, worn.

楼 or 除 a kind of gallery over a gate or fort to observe the enemy.

车 a high turret for archers set on wheels.

贵 to scold.

邑 an old name of 至州 in the north of 蜀

羽 | 之 my pinions are broken and frayed.

心 from eye and scorched.

心 To look at hastily; look at; to see.

心 | 一 take a look at it.

心 | 榎 I just saw him.

心 | 次 to have a look at for nothing.

心 | 又 looked at again and again.

心 | 不見 I cannot see it well.

心 | 西看 looking carelessly.

心 | 哥 have you seen it?

不 or 起 to hold cheap.

一个 腊 to engage an assistant.

腊 taste and see if you like it.

腊 Mountainous.

腊 lofty ridges and summits rising one above another.

腊 From heart and similar.

腊 Sad, disheartened, downcast; secretly, unobserved; urgent; quiet, still.

忧心 | 病 at heart; sorrowing in secret.

忧心 | 悲 how sad is my lacerated heart! bitter disappointment.

静 | 的 still, retired, no hustle.

静 | 没声儿's nobody's voice is heard, no sound at all.

忧 From heart and autumn.

忧 To blush, to redden, to change color; very careful.

然 | 畸色 has blushed and colored up.

原 the wilderness is desolate and dreary.

然 To change the color of, as to blacken by smoke, to colly; to cure by smoke.

然 | 黑 smoked quite black.

然 | 烟 the fire has blackened it.

然 | 被焰之 cured [by hanging] in the smoke, as a ham.

然 From man and similar; it is often read 腊, like its primitive.

然 Like, as if, similar; appearing; handsome, beautiful, pretty; excellent.

然 | 皮 pretty; winsome, attractive, as a dully dressed child.

然 | 被 to show off a pretty face, as by standing in the doorway.

然 | 人 a remarkably handsome woman.

然 To stretch one's steps; to lope.

然 good looking; as if, like.

然 life like, as puppets or images.

然 | 俊 fine, beautiful.

然 | 生 bright, as the eyes; handsome.

然 | 面孔 a beautiful face.

然 Sometimes written 腆 but this form is regarded as better.

然 | 上 | 皮 to ridicule; to jeer.

然 | 让 to reprehend.

然 | 皮 to rail at one.

然 | 背后 | 人 to asperse the absent.

然 | 皮 The second form is seldom used.

然 | 面 | 皮 a steep, abrupt hill, a cliff that obstructs the way or separates places; strict, vehement, quick; dangerous, as a cliff.

然 | 皮 a sheer precipice.

然 | 直 | 深 he is stern and suffers no trifling.

然 | 风 a biting wind.

然 | 风 To cut off or in two; to mow or reap.

然 | 杂 to cut the grain.

然 | 種 to harvest grain.

然 | 从 man and autumn.

然 | 僵 Ill, disabled.

然 | 僵 不 | 仁 palsied, unable to use the joints.

然 | 读 To stare at; to look at, as a gawky does; sad, distressed.

然 | 不 | 顾 not to regard, to give the cut direct.

然 | 不 | 顾 to seem as if regardless of.
From mouth and to differ.

To sigh, to lament; an interjection of regret or sorrow, as when one is at a loss for words to express the feelings; painful recollections.

增 (tsie) how very unfortunate it was!

旨 (tsie) alas, alas, this official life!

借 (tsie) behold, how he has prospered!

來之食 (tsie) you too have come to get alms; said to an officer of Tsi who resorted to the alms' kitchen.

Interchanged with the last.

To sigh, to regret; also, strange words.

置 (tsie) A net for catching hares or rabbits.

姐 (tsie) From a woman and moreover; see also 陳 (tsie) a dam.

妹 (tsie) Formerly applied in Szechuan to a mother, and now by the Manchus and Mongols, but by the people only to an elder sister; a miss; saucy, pert.

夫 or 夫 (tsie) a sister's husband.

妻 or 妻 (tsie) used in direct address by a brother; women, ladies.

鸭 (tsie) a dwarf duck; a stupid fellow. (Fuhchau.)

亞 (tsie) a sister; in Canton, also denotes a father's concubine; used by the Manchus when calling their mother.

借 (tsie) to dote on without restraint.

From man and formerly, but the primitive was at first like the next.

To assist; to lend, to borrow; to ask for, to beg of; to pretend, to assume, to make a pretext of; supposing, if, for example; fictitious; to use for illustration; to commend.

去 (tsie) to lend.

來 or 撒 (tsie) to borrow.

單 or 約 (tsie) a borrower's note.

水行舟 (tsie) to get water to float the boat; i.e. to borrow capital.

推窗 (tsie) open the window to let in the moon.

和 (tsie) to borrow of each other.

如 or 假 (tsie) supposing that.

名 (tsie) to use another's name or card.

問 (tsie) to inquire of civilly.

勢 (tsie) to use power to do wickedly.

意 (tsie) metaphorically, in a figure.

路 (tsie) or 個 (tsie) to get aid or introduction of another; to get on by another's influence; to be recommended by another.

刀殺人 (tsie) borrowing a sword to kill one; met. to injure one through a third person.

不 (tsie) not to be borrowed; a name for straw sandals.

有 (tsie) he never pays back his loans.

藉 (tsie) From plant and imperial field; it is much interchanged with the last, and its two sounds of tsie and tsk are often interchanged.

枕 (tsie) A kind of mat to hold offerings; to make a means of, to avail of; to help; to borrow; to lean on for aid; to call in aid.

神庇佑 (tsie) he relied on the help of the gods, — or of God.

慰 (tsie) to sympathize heartily with.

枕 (tsie) accomplished, literal, polite.

口 (tsie) to repeat other's words; to make a pretext; to lay the blame on others.

端生事 (tsie) to make trouble about nothing.

故推辭 (tsie) to excuse one's self for a trifle; to malinger.

呈 (tsie) beg you to take [this note] for me.

Read tsk. In confusion, disorder; to lead by a cord; to tread on; to offer, as tribute.

田 (tsie) fields cultivated for the emperor; a kind of sentage service.

口語 (tsie) much talking, jabbering.

恩 or 福 (tsie) by your kindness I am well; a polite answer to an inquiry for one's health, meaning I have availed myself of your mercy or happiness, and am well.

穢 (tsie) confused, in disorder.

袴 (tsie) Children's clothes; mats in which their clothes are wrapped.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solar Term</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun in Aquarius</td>
<td>立春</td>
<td>Spring begins; rain water;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Pisces</td>
<td>號</td>
<td>Excited insects; summer begins;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Aries</td>
<td>谷雨</td>
<td>Grain rains;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Taurus</td>
<td>清明</td>
<td>Clear bright;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Gemini</td>
<td>立夏</td>
<td>Grain fills;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Cancer</td>
<td>小暑</td>
<td>Summer solstice;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Leo</td>
<td>大暑</td>
<td>Great heat;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Leo</td>
<td>立秋</td>
<td>Autumn begins;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Virgo</td>
<td>潮</td>
<td>White dew;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Libra</td>
<td>惠</td>
<td>Autumnal equinox;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Scorpio</td>
<td>立冬</td>
<td>Harvest frosts;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Sagittarius</td>
<td>大雪</td>
<td>Heavy snow;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Capricorn</td>
<td>小寒</td>
<td>Winter solstice;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>冬至</td>
<td>Prominent cold;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>立春</td>
<td>Spring begins;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>White dew;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>冬至</td>
<td>Prominent cold;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read 『ts①』, a synonym of 『q』. To make no progress; a final affirmative particle; many, enough; names of three ancient worthies, called 唐 | T'ang-tsi, an orator of the Ching 鄭 state; 龍 | Lung-tsi, a warrior under Chu pa-wang; and 虔 | Yü-tsi, a fisherman, about A.D. 420. 其樂 | His happiness is extreme. 有家有 | How reverent and dignified they looked! 乃見狂 | But see that fool.

To stand away, as when one leg is longer than the other, 读 ch'i. Angry; to drag.

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.

高而 | 寬 | high and also broad. 相 | 不 | 不要 | 會 you. Sirs, not to weep. 信 | 疑 | half believing, half doubting. 貧 | 貧 | poor and so is despised.

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, an era; 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.
| 八 | the solstices, equinoxes, and beginning of the four seasons; they are ascribed to Shinnung. |
| 髵 | A small sore, a pimple. |
| 長 | a boil, an ulcer. |
| 火 | to have a little boil. |
| 火 | a rash; prickly heat. |

| 梳 | A comb with the teeth on one side; to comb the hair. |
| 風 | wind; comb by the wind and washed by the rain; i.e. the hardships of travel. |
| 帽 | towel and comb; whence a combing is called "侍巾" the waiter with towel and comb. |

| 簡 | The queen or king-posts put in the truss of a roof, called 斗栱 or 短柱; also the cornice or capital of a pillar. |
| 截 | From 戈 spear and 雀 bird contracted. |
| 截 | To cut in pieces, to cut off or two; to saw; to amputate; to intercept, to obstruct; to make secure, as a frontier; to make nice distinctions, to discriminate; a portion of. |
| 斷 | to divide, as a field; to part off, as a room by partitions. |
| 襦 | 襦子 a gown or robe whose waist and skirt are of two colors. |
| 小 | 小而不可奪也 on a great emergency he cannot be forced to desert his principles. |

| 名 | what is said deprecatory of his fame or character. |
| 事 | the affair is divided into three periods. |

| 前 | An original form of the preceding, and intended to represent a form, each rank having a different kind; it is the 26th radical of a small group, relating mostly to caps, and not unlike [the contracted form of 髖 a city; when placed at the bottom it is written in the second form. |
| 木 | to graft trees; to splice; to rabbet on. |

| 締 | a collar for criminals. |
| 木 | to insert or scarf in wood to make a pillar. |

| 接 | From hand and combine. |
| 接 | To receive in the hand; to succeed to, to take, to connect; to follow on, as in office, or a son his father; to take in, as a workman does a job; to receive, as reflected light on a surface; to interlock; to meet, to associate with; combined with, united to; contiguous, near; split, scarred; to hasten; quick. |
| 連 | to greet; to go out and meet a visitor. |
| 連 | to conduct a visitor to his seat. |

| 連 | to receive; come to hand, as a letter. |
| 連 | 風 to welcome one back. |
| 連 | 風 to welcome a friend. |

| 連 | nobody takes it there is no successor. |
| 連 | to take another's office or seals. |
| 連 | to wait on a guest. |

| 連 | to take a feast to welcome a friend. |
| 連 | to take orders — for work. |
| 連 | a surgeon. |
| 連 | the water seems to join the sky. |

| 連 | to take in hand, as doing the duties of another. |

| 連 | cannot follow the guiding mark; can't do the job; nothing to match it; cannot equal it. |

| 連 | To graft trees; to splice; to rabbet on. |
| 連 | to graze apricots. |

| 連 | a collar for criminals. |
| 連 | to insert or scarf in wood to make a pillar. |

| 連 | To join; to braid in or splice, as a string. |

| 連 | The eye-lashes, called 眼; 毛 or eye-lash hairs. |
| 連 | in a twinkling, only an instant. |

| 連 | very near to, contiguous, as the eyelashes and eyebrows. |
切 | 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.

反 | or | 在 the Chinese way to spell by joining the initial of one sound to the final of another to form a third, which expresses the sound of the given character, as fang 方 and wu 五 make fang 分.

周 | to extend benefits or aid everywhere; to help all.

治 | fully imbued with; to treat cordially, as friends; to conciliate; blended in views and feelings; converted to entirely.

械 | 榴 | 负 | a oar, a paddle, or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of something to serve one's purpose.

若 | 导 | 川 | 用 | 友 | 舟 | if I cross this big stream, I shall use you as my boat and oars; said of high officers carrying on the state.

抵 | 群元 | a term for the emperor, as the chief oar and head of the flock.

延 | 之 | 之 | all the rowers pulling at their oars.

林 | a thicket, a bosky grove.

出 | The peaks in a ridge.

罴 | 維 | 縮 | 艮 | to ascend a high peak at night; is like going to a high grandee for a favor; i.e., a useless effort.

Old sounds, ta'it, ti, and shap. In Canton, ta'it, ti, and ts'ip; in Swatow, ch'it and chiap; in Amoy, chiap, chlap, and ch'it; in Fuhchou, ch'ieck; in Shanghai, ts'it; in Ch'ina, ch'ieck.

Read ta'it. All, every, the whole. — the entire lot, altogether.

照顾 | I thank you for buying the whole quantity, or for all your custom.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST'IEH.</th>
<th>ST'IEH.</th>
<th>TS'IEN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>窝窃</td>
<td>窝窃</td>
<td>小</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts'ieh</td>
<td>ts'ieh</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explained as from 窝 a cave</td>
<td>with 米 rice and a kind of</td>
<td>臣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insect in it, and 卜 twenty</td>
<td>above them giving the sound; the</td>
<td>處</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contraction is very common.</td>
<td>To steal, to pilfer; clandestine,</td>
<td>侍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To steal, to pilfer; clandes-</td>
<td>underhand, privately; what one</td>
<td>哼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine, underhand, privately;</td>
<td>does or thinks one's self,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what one does or thinks one's</td>
<td>I, my; when used alone means my</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self, I, my; when used alone</td>
<td>opinion, I did so, I was there; to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>means my opinion, I did so,</td>
<td>offer an opinion or assume a place;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was there; to offer an</td>
<td>unfit for usurped; tinged with light.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer an opinion or assume a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place; unfit for, usurped;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinged with light.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>謀</td>
<td>謀</td>
<td>侍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I venture to say.</td>
<td>I a petty theft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼠</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my personal observation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>草</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lurk, to lie in wait, as</td>
<td>a foot-pad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a foot-pad.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妾</td>
<td>妾</td>
<td>姜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 女 woman and 真 a crime</td>
<td>contracted to 立 to stand, ex-</td>
<td>精</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contracted to 立 to stand,</td>
<td>plained as denoting a woman who</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explained as denoting a</td>
<td>has committed an offense and been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman who has com-</td>
<td>put to service; it resembles 蔦 to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitted an offense and been</td>
<td>serve.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put to service; it resem-</td>
<td>精</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bles 蔦 to serve.</td>
<td>一</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妾, a concubine, handmaid, or</td>
<td>secondary wife, like Hagar; one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondary wife, like Hagar;</td>
<td>who is taken without betrothal or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one who is taken without</td>
<td>other legal ceremonies, and recom-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betrothal or other</td>
<td>mended only when there is no male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legal ceremonies, and recom-</td>
<td>issue; a demeaning term by which</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mended only when there</td>
<td>ladies call themselves; female camp-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is no male issue; a</td>
<td>followers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demeaning term by which</td>
<td>精</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ladies call themselves;</td>
<td>一</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female camp-followers.</td>
<td>或</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 賣</td>
<td>or 賣</td>
<td>姜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or 賣</td>
<td>賣</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>賣</td>
<td>賣</td>
<td>氏</td>
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<tr>
<td>買</td>
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<td>買</td>
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<td>買</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old sounds, tsen, tsam, tsin and dayin.</td>
<td>In Canton, tsin, tsam, and tsin; — in Swatow, chian, chiam, ch'wa, and chin; — in Fuchau, chiang and chiang; — in Shanghai, tsen and dai; — in Chifu, chien.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煎</td>
<td>煎</td>
<td>讀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsien</td>
<td>tsien</td>
<td>fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>煎</td>
<td>煎</td>
<td>菜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>The name of a river north of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>the capital of Sz'ch'uan; to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>sprinkle, to spatter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>From small above and great be-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>low; it was originally the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>as the next, and the two are now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>distinguished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尖</td>
<td>尖</td>
<td>Tapering, pointed; acute,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsien</td>
<td>tsien</td>
<td>sharp; wedge-like, pyramidal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尖</td>
<td>尖</td>
<td>or conical; needle-like; clever,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsien</td>
<td>tsien</td>
<td>ingenious; the males of crabs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尖</td>
<td>尖</td>
<td>頂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尖</td>
<td>尖</td>
<td>利</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尖</td>
<td>尖</td>
<td>玉手</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>板</td>
<td>板</td>
<td>錘</td>
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<td>錘</td>
<td>錘</td>
<td>師</td>
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<td>錘</td>
<td>錘</td>
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<tr>
<td>板</td>
<td>板</td>
<td>指頭</td>
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<td>指頭</td>
<td>指頭</td>
<td>打</td>
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<td>打</td>
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<td>筆</td>
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<tr>
<td>墨</td>
<td>墨</td>
<td>墨</td>
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<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>蒸</td>
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<td>蒸</td>
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<tr>
<td>擁</td>
<td>擁</td>
<td>翻</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From bad and a slip.

From feathers or knife and to advance; the first is sometimes distinguished as a verb, and the other as the noun; used with

To cut off smooth, to clip even; to intercept, as an army stops the way; to shear; even, regular, as feathers grow; to reduce; to kill or extirpate; light, as a color in dyeing; shears, scissors.

一把 | or | 一子 | or | 一刀 | a pair of scissors or shears.

一把 | or | 裁衣 | tailor's shears.

能裁能的 | she can cut and make dresses.

地求和 | to give up territory and beg for peace.

佐人之心 | a flatterer's disposition is to be very plausible; - i.e., nice at argument.

伐或 | 去 | to trim and prune; to clip.

獲後隊 | the rear regiment was cut off.

From a spear and to advance; used with the last.

To carry to the utmost; to exhaust, to finish up; to destroy; to kill; to clip, to shear; entirely.

近佳不 | may your happiness be unlimited.

俾爾 | 我 [I hope that] you may be granted all excellence; the phrase 我 is often placed before gateways as a good wish.

From to speak and shears.

Superficial, shallow-pated; unskilled; not expert or deep.

伎 | 伎 | his talents and acquirements are very ordinary.

劣 | 伎 | feeble, inefficient.

From words and small.

Skillful talk, such as will win over people; to sup them; to flatter; sly, artful insinuations.

悅 | 之言 | to be pleased with subtle flattery.

The hair hanging in tresses on the sides of a woman's face; to dress or cut the hair.

To take from, to cut off; to tie the hands behind the back; to select; to strike, as the watchman does the hours.

一 | 筍 | two or three hands to tie both hands together.

起手來 | tied up his hands.

From bamboo and to advance.

An arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out quickly; swift as an arrow; bristling; a slender bamboo fit for arrows; the peduncle of certain orchids.

| 筍 | bows and arrows.

| 箭 | the gauge in a clespydra.

| 弓 | a congreave, or other rocket; a fire-dart.

| 弓 | a whizzing arrow.

| 弓 | a good shot.

| 鞭 | mounted bowmen.

| 一 | 花 | each stem bears one flower.

放冷 | to shoot at a venture, as in battle.

| 之一地 | a bow-shot, about 120 c. fth.

光阴似 | time flies like an arrow.

暗 | secret and unopposed influences which come against a house by a narrow lane opposite the door.

暗 | 傷人 | to injure one with a secret arrow; to slander.

潮 | 至 | the tide comes in like a dart.

搭上 | 弓 | the arrow is on the string; - you cannot draw back.

離弦 | 弓 | the arrow has left the string; the time (or the affair) will soon arrive.

穿耳 | to wear ear-arrows; as an exposed thief.

畏 | 之 | without integrity.
From grass and a griffin, denoting the grass that animals eat; used with the next.

Pasture grounds; to lead animals to pasturage; to introduce, to recommend; to repeat; to set forth, to present; to lay out oblations; to honor or worship without offering flesh; repeatedly.

| 祖 | to worship ancestors. |
| 写 | to write a letter of introduction. |
| 草 | coarse grass matting; straw wrapping. |
| 本事 | religious acts when spreading out sacrifices. |
| 手 | take a little something — with your wine said to a guest. |
| 上 | [his Majesty] brought his offering to Shangti. |
| 勤 | to bring forward worthy men. |

In Cantonese. To wedge in.

| 現 | to recommend one's self. |
| 自 | to repeat. |
| 佳 | coarse grass matting; straw wrapping. |

From grass and to preserve; occurs interchanged with the last.

To continue; to keep or do as before; to repeat, to recur often; again, repeatedly.

| 勤 | to live a nomad life, moving about for pasturage. |
| 養 | repeated families. |

Water flowing out and reaching to a place; to duplicate or come again.

| 湖 | the water flowed in again. |
| 透 | successive; continuously, like dropping water. |

Used with the two preceding.

To double; to come again, to repeat.

| 理 | the diagram for thunder is repeated in the 51st diagram. |

From foot and small.

To tread upon, to trample on or over; to step, to walk musingly; to arrange in place; a row, a range.

| 本 | to fulfill one's promise. |
| 踏 | to tread down or in. |
| 由 | people are not allowed to squat or stop here. |
| 不 | to disregard precedent; not to follow another's steps. |
| 突 | he occupied his rightful throne. |

人之 | to go to meet an appointment.

作 | to deface; to injure, as by treading on or soiling a thing.

| 逃 | to smash; to spoil an affair.

a | by the chestnut trees at the east gate is a row of houses.

从 | bamboo arrow is like wood.

Read tein? An ancient drum, six Chinese feet six inches long.

From property and small.

Light in estimation; mean, low, ignoble, worthless; cheap, low-priced; poor in quality; to disesteem, to depreciate, to undervalue, and hence applied to what belongs to one's self.

| 内 | my wife. |
| 姓 | my surname is Chang. |
| 伴 | a bad physiognomy, a thief's face. |

| 錢 | the price is very low. |
| 長 | a miserable loafer; a shiftless fellow. |
| 人 | worthless baggage; said of or to women. |
| 目 | poor talents; inferior abilities. |

作 | he disgraced himself.

| 者 | people not in office, the plebs. |

| 貧 | in a poor and low condition [the scholar] acts according to it. |

| 下 | the degraded classes. |

From water and low.

A swift current or race-way where the water dashes up; to spatter against, to dash up, to spurt out; to color, to tint.

| 雪 | to dash up. |
| 江 | spatter dirt. |

詩得以 | beg that my heart's blood may spurt on your Majesty; to prove my sincerity; — said by Lin Siang-ju of the Han dynasty.

雪 | the white surf soaked my dress. |

| 色 | to make of a uniform dark color, as a fur. |

| 的 | scattered all over. |

A prop to shore up a rickety or leaning house; a sluice or ditch to lead water through.

| 堆 | a plough-beam. |

| 落 | prop up the leaning house. |

From water and to cut.

A short affluent of the Yangtze River near Ngauking fu in Ngnhwui; to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, stealthily,
The character is described as composed of 十 ten with 人 men on top of it, but the idea is obscure; this with 甲甲 and 甲甲 are very liable to be confounded in poorly printed books.

A thousand; many, an indefinite number; very, earnestly; perfect.

壹百作 it must by all means be done.

壹方 versatile.

壹年 a thousand of the bachelor's button.

壹金體 your good self; said either to a man or woman.

壹回一 I earnestly beg you to return.

壹斤 a wrench to draw nails. (Cantonese.)

壹奇百怪 exceedingly strange indeed.

壹不改 a thousand to one he will not reform.

亦服将佉十壹維棜 look after the plowing with your ten thousand pairs of plowmen.

打壹 to bend one knee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>片 (ts'ien)</th>
<th>位置 (position)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>十 the 53rd diagram, referring to wind and hills.</td>
<td>阅 (ts'ien). To tinge, to imbue with; to soak into; to reach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安 out of order, not in place.</td>
<td>異 (ts'ien) to usurp dignity or honor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>順 to overstep one's powers or position.</td>
<td>位 to aspire to the throne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>靈 to arrogate an improper title or rank.</td>
<td>未 (ts'ien) Slenderous insinuations; to overstep one's place or rank; to be in error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尊 to usurp dignity or honor.</td>
<td>故之初生始 (ts'ien) disorder begins to spring when slanders suspicions are received in the mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隱 (ts'ien) to follow on regularly; advancing in order.</td>
<td>隱 (ts'ien) to follow on regularly; advancing in order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>何 the tears flowed.</td>
<td>何 the tears flowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>十兒的 very gradually.</td>
<td>十兒的 very gradually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大 (ts'ien) growing larger.</td>
<td>大 (ts'ien) growing larger.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old sounds, ts'ien, ts'en, ts'en, ts'in, and dzen. In Canton, ts'ien, ts'in, and ts'ien; — in Swatow, ch'ian, ch'ai, ch'ian, ch'ien, ch'ien, ch'ien, and ch'ian; — in Amoy, ch'ian, ch'ian, ch'ian, ch'ian, ch'ian, ch'ian, and ch'ien; — in Fuhchau, ch'ien; — in Shanghai, ts'ien and dzen; — in Chiafu, ch'ien.

杆 A tree of a thousand; a kind of conifera akin to the fir, Abies leptoelpepa, 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.

从 to go and a thousand or great; some distinguish between these two characters, confining the first to moving things; the second occurs used for仙 a fairy; but the third is nearly obsolete.

从 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.

移 or 居 to remove, to go elsewhere to live; to change one's lodgings.

帝 明德 Shangti caused the removal thither of this intelligent and good — ruler.
A road or way leading north and south through a grove or forest, as 阡 is the old name for a path leading east and west; a path leading up to the grave; occurs used for the next.

Used with the last.

A road; green, verdant.

Used with the last.

From grass and a thousand.

Exuberant and vigorous foliage; a tint, like the color of topaz.

Luxuriant.

the herbage is very green.

A swing; to swing to and fro.

Composed of 集 or 先 to assemble over two 向 months, and two 人 men; q. d. all the party consulting.

All, the whole; unanimous; the general opinion; a fail.

以爲 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.

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.

子 a circular, a subscription paper, a round-rob'in.

the slip on a letter, or box on which the address is written.

to write one's name; to subscribe. (Cantonese.)

to subscribe for.

to join another in engaging a teacher.

a tooth-pick.

to stamp a paper, or a pass; a clerk who stamps papers.

a kind of paper knife; a family register.

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.

a cup of the bamboo slips, such as are seen in temples, or before a judge.

to divine by drawing lots.

an urgent warrant.

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.

the response of the lot.

the book of answers.

in Cantonese) to assign officers to a station by lot.

or to issue a permit or warrant.

to draw lots.

the response of the lot is very intelligible.

the one who gives the tallies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ts'ien</th>
<th>ts'ien</th>
<th>ts'ien</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>月初</td>
<td>後可</td>
<td>到 he will be here about the first of the month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>逐</td>
<td>伯</td>
<td>打怕後 I am suspicous of him, — as I have been once deceived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>茶</td>
<td>に lyson tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>人</td>
<td>a predecessor; progenitors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>迅</td>
<td>to advance;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>御</td>
<td>in the Imperial presence, as the body guard or chamberlains; also applied to privy counsellors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>做事不</td>
<td>not to get on in the world; to make no progress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>像</td>
<td>先</td>
<td>to advance one over his equals; to overslaugh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>路</td>
<td>such an one, as 業已告知 ways I have already told Mr. So and So.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>我之</td>
<td>耳 those words were rather in joke.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**錢**

From metal and narrow; the composition of the character had reference to some implement of husbandry like a pick or bill-hook.

**鉅**

From water and impious or for; the first is the most usual form.

An ancient name for small branches or feeders of the River Han, and now for one of its headwaters near Hanchung fa; to ford or pass over water; to swim or dive; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; reserved, reticent; underhand, secretly; carefully, heedfully, feeling one's way; a cess-pool.

1. 快 | careful steps. |
| 行水中 | to walk under water. |
| 沈 | reserved, reticent, retiring. |
| 師 | a cautious general, like Fabius. |
| 龍無用 | a concealed dragon is of no use; — so is a talented man who is kept in retirement. |
| 開 | fish hid in the water. |
| 聲 | to secretly listen. |
| 修 | to reform in retirement. |

**懶**

Spittle; the watering of the mouth; flowing on and over, as water; succeeding, continuously flowing, as a line.

| 月 | the month watering. |
| - | a bib. |

**流**

Dragon's blood, a medicine or paint; some think that ambergris is or was denoted by this term.

| 拉 | viscous saliva. |
| 吐 | frothing at the mouth. |
| 水 | or 潮 or 虹 | drooling. |
| 漫 | a paddle made by water overflowing. |
| 蝶 | mucous of snails. |
| 亙 | 巴久 my month has watered for that a long time; he has been greedy for it. |
| 湖 | water flowing in a channel. |

**訕**

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 spectacles; dripping; to sprinkle or dash water.

1. 知 | unacquainted with the difference of things. |
<p>| 師 | if it is shallow then walk through it. |
| 学 | easy to learn; unlearned, empirical, not profound. |
| 師 | a superficial scholar. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TSIEN</strong></th>
<th><strong>TSIEN</strong></th>
<th><strong>TSIH</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TS'IEN.</td>
<td>TS'IEN.</td>
<td>TSIH. 983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可言</td>
<td>can talk a little, as an infant.</td>
<td>1. A sort of basket or cage; a cross-bow of bamboo; fine, delicate bamboo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>率</td>
<td>vulgar and superficial; airy, potentious, as a composition of little merit.</td>
<td>A fence or wattle of thorny plants; a palisade across a canal or water-course; a fishing- weir; to fence in or hedge around.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黄</td>
<td>a light yellow.</td>
<td>The most or fosse around a town; a ditch to lead water in irrigation; to dig out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>颜</td>
<td>very simple and easy.</td>
<td>Pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>负</td>
<td>impatient, testy; not very respectful.</td>
<td>深</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>very disastrous to him; a serious injury.</td>
<td>深</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>浮</td>
<td>its meaning is easy; he is easily understood.</td>
<td>板</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手</td>
<td>rapid, rattling, as a stream.</td>
<td>簿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>深</td>
<td>deep thinkers never talk shallow words.</td>
<td>錦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萧</td>
<td>to run aground; on shore, grounded.</td>
<td>锦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服</td>
<td>beaten out, as a plate of metal; shallow.</td>
<td>锦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>a sort of armor made of plates to put on war horses; the front boot in a chariot.</td>
<td>锦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>the small war chariot boarded in.</td>
<td>锦</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Old sounds, talk, dák, dái, dí, dí, and tsp.** In Canton, talk, teak, tsak, tsp, tsap, and chip; — in Sceator, chit, chiat, chip, chok, and chin; — in Amoy, chit, chuk, chip, and sîk; — in Fuhchow, chik, chik and chich; — in Shanghai, tsh and dîh; — in Chî, chih. | **Old sounds, talk, dák, dái, dí, dí, and tsp.** | **Old sounds, talk, dák, dái, dí, dí, and tsp.** |
| The original form is supposed to resemble a sick man propped up in his bed; it is the 104th radical of a group of characters relating to disease; also read 沈. | Disease which makes one take to his bed. | From sickness and dart, intimating the sudden quickness with which disease strikes men; used with the next. |
| Hasty, touchy; infelicitous, unlucky, injurious; to be angry; to envy, to hate or dislike. | Sick, disorder, illness; a natural defect; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt; | 慢 ailments, diseases. |
| 萬 | to go and inquire after an invalid's health. | 萬 |  to go and inquire after an invalid's health. |
忙 testy, quick, irritable.

无言 still he never spoke impatiently.

染 infected by, as malaria.

速 in haste, quickly; fast as possible.

人 a leper. (Cantonese)

则 見 此 長 上 the people therefore looked angrily at their superiors.

疾 弗 he had not recovered from his illness.

雷 a crashing clap of thunder.

無言 不 I never speak but I get hatred.

患 to be taken sick.

威 impetuous and haughty in temper.

急 hurried, urgent.

便 回 程 immediately came back.

From woman and sickness.

嫉 Envy, jealousy; to dislike, as a competitor; to be grieved at another's prosperity.

賢 to envy the good.

同 梨 目 people of the same craft are usually envious.

嫉 jealousy.

痛 懷 忍 she harbors the most rancorous envy.

忌 to repulse one from dislike.

菖 Gorse, furze.

菖 the Tribulus terrestris or caltrops, found in Chihli; it is fed to camels, and the seeds are employed in diseases of the eye and cough.

鉄 iron caltrops used in war.

藻 like grasping a sprig of caltrops; met. the task is very hard to do.

藻 probably a kind of gorse or furze with yellow flowers.

卽, from 食 a sort of spoon to take up grain.

卽 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.

充足 an abundance, too much, crammed full.

刻 or 立 or 時 forthwith, presently, instantly, now.

事詩 ballads for the times.

然 instantly.

日 to-day; the same day.

是 just now, meanwhile.

職 supposing that.

回 回 来 come back immediately.

現 錢 money on the nail.

或 or 如 if, supposing.

今 I will now seek orders from the great tortoise.

無他 = no other than.

非此 彼 if it be not this, then it is that.

飛 urgently, as speedily as possible.

位 to ascend the throne.

去 = to go and come back right away.

年晚在 new year's day comes soon.

犬 慘 a terrible calamity is very near.

速 quickly; hasten him.

苗 忍 工 these Miao still refuse to do their work or duty.

胡 爲 作不 I 謂 why does he make us act without coming to co solicit us?

聖 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 sniff out.

右手折 [hold the caltrop in the left hand] and sniff it with the right.

除 悖 行 he utterly extirpated them by his cruelty.

卽 The hum of insects; the noise of a crowd.

卽 徐 徐 来 the sound gradually increases, as of acacia.

卽 甚久 groaning a long time.

卽 復 木 蘭 頭 縁 without the door sat Mulan.

卽 low hum, as people talking.

卽 頭 quick gabble; an earnest talk, which the speakers do not want others to overhear.

柳 Name of a tree, allied to the ash called 麥, used to make staffs for old men.

卽 人 a workman who makes arrows, or carves gems.

卽 病 民 a man who feels kind towards his staff, which he takes with him everywhere.

卽 The centipede 即, which is fabled to eat snakes.

卽 1 即, leapers, geometrical worms.

卽 a species of beetle.

卽 A common fish belonging to the carp family.

卽 縱 a bream (Cypinus gibbiceps) with a long dorsal.

卽 金 the amber bream (Cypinus aureus).

卽 海 a species of perch, 20 inches long, found in the gulf of Chihli.

卽 鮮 fresh bream and sliced pork dumplings; met. fine eating.

卽 The noise of insects; but more commonly the squeak of mice.

卽 即 一 聲 卷 入穴 the rat gave one squeak and ran into his hole.

卽 From water and spoon.

卽 Water issuing secretly; or sprinkle.
From birds on a tree; an old form repeats the 川 thrice; the contracted form of men coming into — one place is common; used with the next, and occurs interchanged with tsui, 難 mixed.

To flock together, as birds; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to collect; to settle; collected; accomplished; to bring together, to convene; to succeed, to be accomplished; to set down quietly; so mix properly, to blend; to go directly to the mark, to reach at once; to compile, to make a collection, as of writings; a miscellany; a market or fair.

文 | a collection of essays.
我行 | when our expedition was ended; — we said we should return.
一个 | one division of a book, what is under one head.
終日来 | many affairs and people came upon me all day.
修 | to compile and arrange papers or writings.
安 | peacefully gathering, as people in their villages.
成 | to collect into a whole.
州 | an old name of Shuweking, fit in the south of Sz'ch'uan.
赶 | to go to the town.

Read chib, To sigh and lament.

From carriage and a whisper; occurs used for the last, and 給, 侍 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 | to bring together the most important; to arrange the best parts, as of writings.
和 | in accord; to pacify and arrange.
寧 | peaceful.

A fountain gently bubbling up; the noise of boiling or bubbling.

静, silent, as an unhabited house; quiet, unmoved, like a recluse; lonesome, solitary.

歷 | long, retired, unemployed.

然 | not a voice heard in the stillness.

然 | sitting still, as a meditative priest; quite inactive.

然 | quiet, as in a settled melancholy; immovable.

Used with the preceding.

Silent, quiet.

念 | to mumble prayers, as priests do.
空 | silence and silence.

siong | sounds of sorrow and grief.

From to go or foot and also; the last two are common.

A trace, a foot-mark; vestiges, effects, consequences; the results of previous conduct; to trace out, to follow up, as in search for results; examples or words of former great men.

無 | no clue of him.
形 | 可疑 a suspicious appearance or act.
Wood, vagrants, gypsies, people that have no home.

in the sound of much talking.

From foot and ancient.

To stride; to step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step formally, with a measured pace.

do not step on the mat; said of those days when chairs were not used.

thus, go slowly and precisely.

they attended to the furnace with dignity or alacrity.

The original form delineates the vertebrae above. In common books this character often resembles 疾's spring.

The spine, the backbone; the back; the ridge of a roof, or on a plant; a sierra, a ridge; the fur on the back of an animal; convergent, as the ribs; a bone; a principle.

or the backbone; the vertebra.

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.

From disease and the spine as the phrenetic.

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.

an unproductive land.

the ridge of hills.

a short and careful pace; a mining walk; to step here and there.

uneasy, restrained.

he does not advance.

we say the earth is so thick, one cannot but tread on it carefully.

The house-top bird, perhaps adhering to its habits.

A bird, the 鳥 or pied wagtail (Motacilla alba), common in southern China; it has a mottled neck, and is called 鹽鷯 the snow-lady; and sometimes 飛鳴 it flies, and wags when it walks.

in the wagtail is on the ridge; — a simile for brothers in trouble.

From ear or demon and gradual; they are also read 案

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.

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.

tie on.

meritorious works.

triumphally 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.

Read 'tsai' Stores of grain; to pile it in stacks on the floor.

[the reapers] pile up their stacks.

Also read 案

Grain piled up on the floor for thrashing, in which sense it is like the last, and is sometimes used with 案 to reap.

the piles of grain are very great and numerous.
### 司III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>磻</th>
<th>From stone and responsible. Rocks under water, half-tide rocks; stony places that check the current were once so called in Honan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I5</td>
<td>砂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J5</td>
<td>生</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J5</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J5</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J5</td>
<td>愛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J5</td>
<td>頓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 例

Old sounds, ts'ih, ts'ik, ts'it, and tsip. In Canton, ts'ih, ts'at, and ts'ap; in Swatow, ch'it, chit, and chip; in Amoy, ch'it, chih, and ch'ek; in Peking, ch'ek and ch'ek; in Shanghai, ts'ih; in Chihfu, ch'ii.

#### 城

The steps of an ascent or stairway, otherwise called 階 and 階数 teeth of the stairs.

【左】 Left on the left a stairway, and a flat place on the right.

【右】 A kind of pole-ax, used with spears in war; an ornamental sort of halberd carried in processions.

The original form is composed of 一 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.

【第】 The number seven.

【第十一】 Seventeen.

【第三】 零八落 or 乱八零 near destruction, devastated; at sixes and sevens; ruined.

【第十一】 落八 to blindly arrange things, to misplace all around.

【手】 手足 too many at it; met.

【七】 太 many cooks spoil the broth.

【十】 了 or 夕 the seventh evening of the seventh moon; a festival for women.

#### 泰

Oil | paint, varnish; to paint.

#### 案

From water appearing to issue from a tree; the second and third forms especially denote the lacquer tree, now superseded by the first.

The varnish or lacquer tree, (Rhus vernicifera or Vernix vernicina) from which the Chinese collect sap for lacquer ware; viscid or resinous juices used in varnishing; to paint, to varnish; black, as lacquer; adhesive; friendly, dealing on; the first form also means a small branch of the River Wei in Shensi, which flows by T'ung-kwan, and joins the Tsii before entering the latter; and an ancient city in that region.

【太】 太 a house-painter.
the varnish tree; it is applied to other oil-producing trees, as the Croton and Erycrocera.

四川红漆器 Szechuan red carved lacquer.

火片 wafer.

火食 or 炎人 poisoned with lacquer.

上 to paint.

金器 gilded lacquer-ware.

情如屡 his disposition is very affectionate.

车 a black carriage.

Read 须, A staid, composed man is 此; said of persons engaged in performing ceremonies.

From mouth over the ear.

To whisper in the ear; to asperse, to blame one; the sound of the voice.

无 以闻听 do not be fond of hearing slander.

缉 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.

获 to pursue and seize.

私 to watch smugglers.

私船 revenue-cutters.

若 he has been caught.

查 on the search.

水 rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing.

具角 its horns are harmless as a sheep's.

然晩没 how quickly the mallard was out of sight!

殖 To repair, to put in order; to thatch, to cover; a sort of spinous herb.

補 to rebuild, as a wall.

累 overlapping, as scales.

牆 to put up a wall.

修 画屏 to fence in and prepare a garden plat.

覆 to cover or roof in.

理舊址 to repair the old foundations.

栽 A kind of Irissa growing in damp places in Chekiang and Human, whose leaf is likened to the buckwheat; it preserves fish, and has a sharpish taste.

栽 the Houtouwia cordata, whose leaves are sometimes eaten.

山 a peak in Chekiang, where this plant is found.

雈 The noise of a driving rain; a dash of hard rain; applied to the din and clangor of musical instruments.

### Tsin.

Old sounds, tsin, tsam, and dzen. In Canton, tsa, tsen, and ts'm; — in Swatow, chin and chum; — in Amoy, chin, chum, and sin; — in Fuchau, chin and cheng; — in Shanghai, tsing and ding; — in Ch'iu, chin.

津 A ford, a ferry; a place where streams meet; a narrow; a mart where boats stop; to moisten, to imbue, to soften by soaking; saliva; the sap of trees.

津 to miss the fording-place.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>坛</td>
<td>tsin</td>
<td>a stone resembling jade; a man's name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>to influence, to act on; a haven for the sun; abundant, full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夜</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the powers of nature act and react on each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妖</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>an ominous, pernicious influence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>迹</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a mark or symbol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>故</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>enough, fully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可以</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>can easily be done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>he has not been here for a long time, — or at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>以下</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>can be easily put in (or go down).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>务得</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the farthest east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>first on the list for promotion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敗</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>busy, in a hurry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>as a brazier or cinder; the contracted form is common; used with the next in some senses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>an empty vessel, as a brazier from which everything is burned out; to exhaust, to use all; to indulge, as excessive grief; a work ended, a quantity finished; ended, as life; the last, as the twelfth moon; finished, empty; achieved; nothing left; all, fully, entirely; to do to the utmost, with the whole energy; the uttermost, extremely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>what is left after the fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燃</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>all is turned to ashes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燃</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>snuff of a lamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燃</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to promote to a high post, as a faithful minister who is a servant or an officer placed near his sovereign; sincere, attached to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燃</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a loyal officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>a rapid flow of water; a branch of the River Han in Hupel, and of a small stream in the south of Shensi; used for saliva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>flowing swiftly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>presents given to friends when going on a journey, or exchanged as tokens of remembrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>to receive presents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>to send some delicacies to a friend going away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>from water and to sweep by hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>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, imbibed with; gently, gradually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>drowned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>soaked in syrup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>to imbue with, to bias, to prejudice against.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>not soaked through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the water overflowed the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>the perspiration rolled down her face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>激</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>several times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>置</td>
<td>broad day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>置</td>
<td>sprinkle it till it is wet through.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在</td>
<td>steeped in spirits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汤</td>
<td>wet it, as by immersion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Cantoneese. A coat, as of paint; a thickness, a skin; callous skin, which can peel off.

漆 | varnished it three times.

皮 | one envelope, one cover.

絹 | From silk and to advance.

tsin | A sort of light red or carnation silk; to wrap or gird, as with a sash.

紅 | red girdles denote the gentry and officials, whose names are in the 續 or 續全書 or 文武 續 the government book.

互 | Interchanged with the last and the next, and also used for tsin? 荐 to introduce.

拔 | To stick into; to insert, as in a socket; to shake; to strike the watches; to rescue.

插 | to stick into.

任 | to hold the official table.

德 | 錦 the fame of virtue strikes the bell; i.e. animates men.

進 | From to go and birds, but the primitive is by some regarded as a contraction of 达 to tread.

To advance, to enter; to go in, up, or on; to bring in or forward; to exert one's self; to adopt, as a religion; to promote; to make progress in; to come near; a promotion, an advance; a division of a kingdom or house, in which each has its own entrance.

進香 | The very best sorts of incense; i.e. such as are brought as tribute or revenue.

進 | to be advanced; to promote.

進兩難 | embarrassed how to act; to advance or retreat is equally difficult.

身之計 | a scheme to advance one's self.

進 | to make progress.

前 | to make progress.

長 | be not improve, he makes no progress.

三 | be bowled thrice and began to speak.

門 | come in; beginning to learn as a craft.

入 | 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 tripod writes 會元; the next seventeen on the list can write 髙 chief of the Concours; and the rest merely 士 or doctors of Civil Law.

初 | step to take the first step; i.e. to become a siuts'ai.

引 | to bring to notice, to bring forward.

香 | to worship with a great parade, to go to a temple in style.

先 | and 后 | ancients and moderns.

深 | the name of virtue strikes the bell; i.e. animates men.

進 | From to go and birds, but the primitive is by some regarded as a contraction of 达 to tread.

To advance, to enter; to go in, up, or on; to bring in or forward; to exert one's self; to adopt, as a religion; to promote; to make progress in; to come near; a promotion, an advance; a division of a kingdom or house, in which each has its own entrance.

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To love, to be attached to, as to one's kindred; liking, pleased with; to approach, to place one's self near to; near, intimate; personal, belonging to one's self, myself; a relative; a wife; kin, kith, kindred.

From to see and plants growing together; occurs used for sin new.

Read ts'ìn? Relationship, affinity.

Each person was detailed according to his degree of kindred.

The parents of a married couple.

From man and to sweep by hand.

To usurp, to incroach on others' possessions; to appropriate, to invade, to stealthily advance or enter on; incroaching; rising, the tide; dwarfed or deformed; possessed, as by a spirit.

A poor year; bad, as a poor harvest.

To usurp and injure, as another's functions or property.

To occupy another's land unjustly.

To intimidate and insult.

To invade and chastise a rebel prince.

To usurp or pare off by degrees.

To approach unawares.

To sin willfully, to dare the results.

Low in stature.

To falsify accounts and take the money.

So as not to let the wind and rain come into the house.

In the Chinese. To put in furiously, to adulterate, to debase the quality of goods.

To braid in false hair.

In a few bad ones.

Occurs used for the preceding.

A fleet horse.

The charger sped 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.

A fine kind of rice; a feudal state which arose with Fei-tsê 非子 in c. 587, and gradually extended over the whole of Shensi and Kansuh, till in c. 221, under the Emperor First 始皇帝 it subdued all China, and was called 朝 the Ts'ìn dynasty.

In the range of mountains which divides the valleys of the rivers Han and Wei in the south of Shensi.

He is a brother of Ts'ìn; i.e. he is not one of my friends; it's none of my business.

If you don't want me, somebody else probably will.

In the Roman empire.

A small cicada, which has a square head marked with stripes.

A kind of blue-bottle fly.

A cicada's head and a moth's eyebrows; met. a fine woman.

To lie down to sleep; to desist from, to rest; rest, repose; a bed-chamber; a dwelling-house; a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TS'IN.</strong></th>
<th><strong>TSING.</strong></th>
<th><strong>TSING.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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-chiien 固始縣 in the southeast of Honan.</td>
<td>六</td>
<td>an old name for the six offices in the palace, for clerks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乃叒斯</td>
<td>he sleeps so quietly.</td>
<td>之</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>室</td>
<td>a dormitory.</td>
<td>从</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烂</td>
<td>to lose one's sleep.</td>
<td>饒</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>殿</td>
<td>to call in troops, to cease from war.</td>
<td>事</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>正</td>
<td>the apartments behind the hall.</td>
<td>其</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>色</td>
<td>to sleep on a mat and pillow on a clod, as filial sons do when mourning for a parent.</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>萬</td>
<td>From water and heart.</td>
<td>胸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薏</td>
<td>From mouth and heart; this character is sometimes written 嘴 as a nearer approach to the sound.</td>
<td>从</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聽</td>
<td>An implement used in making ink; a marker or pen made of bamboo to draw lines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TSING.**

Old sounds, tsing and ding. In Canton, tsing and tseng; — in Siouchow, chêng, ch'êng, and ch'ing; — in Amoy, chêng, ch'êng, ch'ên, and sâng; — in Fuuchow, chêng, ch'êng, and chêng; — in Shanghai, tsing and ding; — in Chifu, chêng.
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.

| the white of the eye. |
| or blue eyes, which are supposed to be the color of demon's eyes. 

不| to fix the eyes on a thing; eyes set and staring, as when terrified.

| to draw a dragon and leave out the eyes; met. to decline to finish a work.

| the crystalline lens.

夜| night-blindness.

不| not to use one's eyes; not to keep to good manners; a little careless of propriety.

蜻| a black field cricket.

蜓| to stand on one's head.

鶉| a wader found in the south, called  a species of gray heron; the  a bird like an ibis found in Chekiang, and sometimes eaten; it feeds on eels, fish, and reptiles.

| from flesh and pure.

| lean meat, having no fat; pieces of lean pork or mutton.

| the flower of the leek is ; applied also to chives and shallots.

| in full leaf; luxuriant.

| a large triangular sedge found in Honan, used in clearing liquor of sediment.

| a kind of greens resembling turnip, and used like peppercorn, as an appetizer.

The second is read 一般, and is nearly synonymous with the first, and most in use.

Fishing baskets.

| a general name-in the Tang dynasty for baskets and creeds used in fishing.

Read 一般 for the first. A bamboo cross-bow; a small variety of the bamboo.

From banner and to produce.

| like an orillamne, having plumes of different colors, which was waved to encourage the troops; a standard of a chieflain; to make signals; notices, signals; to make manifest, to discriminate; to show, a proof.

| banner hung by a corpse; it is sometimes made of paper like a square pillar with the legends written on the sides.

to request that a worthy person may be honored with a scroll.

| insignia or testimonials of merit conferred by the sovereign on deceased persons, as loyal officers or worthy widows; they may consist of flags, inscriptions, and honorary gateways.

| to mark the difference between good and evil.

| a kind of ancient way-mark.

| a posthumous reward of merit.

| slow moved the pensions and banners.

| I would like to be at your side to salute you.

From sun thrice repeated; q. d. the essence of light.

| luster, brightness; clear, pure; crystal; stones that are transparent or nearly so, as quartz, fluor-spar, calc-spar, Iceland spar, or beryl; crystalline.

| a tea-stone, cairngorm stone.

| smoky quartz.

水| quartz-crystal.

| acicular tourmaline or actino-

| neite in quartz.

| rose quartz.

| beryl; green flour-spar.

| clear weather.

| Neptune's palace.

Originally designed to represent fields divided among eight families, reserving the middle one for public use and digging a well in it.

| a deep pit; the adit or shaft of a mine; an excavation; a pit laid out regularly; arranged or plotted in a regular manner; the 48th diagram, referring to water nourishing people; among masons, the labor on an earthwork is reckoned by the 一般 or cubic foot measuring 12 tons or inches.

| well water.

| a hawker; a huckster.

| looking at the sky in a well; — an inexperienced person.

| arranged in fine order; very regularly, like beds in a garden.

| to dig a well.

| a square root of land is called — a field, and anciently measured 900 men.

| to clear out an old well; met. to marry a rich widow.

| an open court or space between houses.

| the 22d constellation, the six stars γξλμν in Gemini.

| a village.

| to bring well-water and [ground in the ] mortar; i. e. women's work.

| he waits till he's thirsty to dig his well, — dilatory beyond endurance.

| a shallow well with a bamboo sweep on a frame.

| female virtue or accomplishments, which induce a quiet, composed way of action.
From place and a well.

A pit-fall, a hole; a pit to catch beasts in; to fall into a hole.

to tumble into a pit; to entrap.

布 | 自言 | he spread a pit-fall and fell into it himself.

為 | 國中 | it will be a snare to the country, as opium is to China.

開金 | to dig a grave.

清 | To cool, to make cold; fresh, cool.

凉 | to allay the heat.

冬温夏 | in winter keep warm, and cool in summer.

靖 | Female chastity and propriety, exhibited in a retiring demeanor, standing apart from others; slender, lithe, slim, as a girl small-waist'd.

靖 | supple, vigorous; said of a full-grown woman.

圍 | A privy, a place which requires constant cleansing, as it receives all sort of things.

靖 | To become quietly settled, as a disturbed region; small; peaceful; concord; to tranquilize, to order; to restore peace by destroying the enemy; to clear, as the sea from pirates; to plan, to think on; to regulate, to keep in order; in epitaphs, gentle influence, self-poise and few words.

四方之 | 急務 | daily planning for the urgent requirements of every place.

逆 | to exterminate rebels.

之 | if I should manage it.

自 | to make one's self easy by doing the right.

共爾位 | quietly fulfill the duties of your posts.

地方 | the region is at peace.

静 | From clear and to strive; it is interchanged with the last and the next.

仍 | Quiet, as a pleasant solitude; quiescence; retiring; impermeable, 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.

心水 | a contented, patient heart.

養 | to keep quiet, to nurse one's self.

默 | silent, not to speak, to hold one's peace.

貞 | chaste, circumspect.

夜 | the still night.

山 | 極 | These hills are quiet as in the pre-adamite days.

動 | 云 | Stirring and quiet; talking and doing; every act; all that one can do or be.

極 | exceedingly quiet.

坐 | 常 | to reflect on one's errors in the quiet of home.

犯官 | 事 | 極刑 | All officials rested from business and did not punish people.

言 | 言 | moo | I moodily think of my case.

的 | a little quiet, keep still.

靚 | From pure and to see, defined as if it was 晴 to request to see; it is like the last.

To ornament, to bedizen; to paint the face; to allure; to summon, to call.

的 | 粉 | painted and tricked out.

詐 | false beauty; prinked up.

饒 | brilliant, splendid.
Old sounds, ts'ing and dzing. In Canton, ts'ing and lang; — in Swatow, ch'eung, ch'üe, and ch'ia; — in Amoy, ch'eng and ch'ing; — in Fukchau, ch'ing; — in Shanghai, ts'ing and dzing; — in Chifu, ch'ing.

**Green**

Composed of 生 to bear above 丹 red, alluding to the ground color of plants when starting, on the principle of 木木火 wood produces fire; it is the 174th radical of a few incongruous characters, and is interchanged with some of its compounds.

The first of the five colors, the color of nature, as the green of 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 石 or 金 玄 | or 元 | black; usually applied to cloth.

洋 | or 大 | smalls.

春 | or 年 | juvenile, in the teens; the spring-time of life.

踏 | to worship the tombs; to ramble over the fields.

夭白 | 日 | 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.

綠 | copperas or green vitriol.

燒 | to burn green wood.

面白 | his complexion is very sallow and pale.

州府 | a prefecture in Shan-tung, lying in the ancient 州 one of 氣's nine divisions.

子 | or 果 | a pickled olive.

**Clear**

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 | 白 | a family of unsullied fame.

守 | to preserve purity; as a girl refusing to marry, her betrothed having died.

料理 | 菜 | the whole matter is all well arranged.

数尾末 | some unbalanced items still remain on the books.

丁丁数 | cleared off the account.

水洗不 | it cannot be washed out, — as a bad act.

秀 | elegant, well-formed, manly.

毛 | it is clear enough to see a hair through it.

理清案以靖災 | let the courts clear off their long protracted cases in order to eliminate the discords 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPERORS OF THE TS'ING OR MANCHU DYNASTY.</th>
<th>TEMPLE NAME</th>
<th>ACCESSION A.D.</th>
<th>REIGNED YEARS</th>
<th>GENEALOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shunchi 順治</td>
<td>世祖章皇帝</td>
<td>1614</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Son of Tsung-teh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichishōn dasan</td>
<td>Shitsu eltenbaughe hoangdi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K'anghi 康熙</td>
<td>聖祖仁皇帝</td>
<td>1662</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elghe t'ai-fen</td>
<td>Shengtsu gousin hoangdi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yungching - 雍 正</td>
<td>世宗憲皇帝</td>
<td>1723</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howaliyasan top</td>
<td>Shitsung tenggetolegie hoangdi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kienlung 乾隆</td>
<td>高宗純皇帝</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apkai weghiyoche</td>
<td>Gesung yonggiyangga hoangdi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiak'ing 嘉慶</td>
<td>仁宗睿皇帝</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saihchungga fengshen</td>
<td>Jintsung sunggyen hoangdi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taokwang 道光</td>
<td>宣宗成皇帝</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toro etenge</td>
<td>Shiosungsung shangyan hoangdi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hienfun 順豐</td>
<td>文宗顥皇帝</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guptchi elgiyengge</td>
<td>Wentungsung ilado hoangdi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungchi 同治</td>
<td></td>
<td>1862</td>
<td></td>
<td>Son of the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yauningga dasan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts'ing</td>
<td>Ts'ing</td>
<td>Ts'ing</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>室 or 文</td>
<td>Mauchu writing.</td>
<td>受若干錢 how much money did you get?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>心</td>
<td>to purify the heart.</td>
<td>盡</td>
<td>多少 how much did you get altogether?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>规</td>
<td>Buddhist rules, referring to their living on vegetables.</td>
<td>叫</td>
<td>请求 to request 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>净</td>
<td>undefiled, pure.</td>
<td></td>
<td>坐 please sit down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>凉</td>
<td>a retired, clean situation, as for a temple.</td>
<td></td>
<td>酒帖 an invitation to dine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>簡</td>
<td>a clear, correct account.</td>
<td></td>
<td>告 please tell me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>官</td>
<td>a clean-handed ruler, a just officer.</td>
<td></td>
<td>期 to request that a time may be appointed, as for a wedding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>the balmy breeze comes in gently.</td>
<td></td>
<td>便 don't let me inconvenience you; take your own time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開</td>
<td>just now I have some leisure.</td>
<td></td>
<td>先生 to engage a teacher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>閱</td>
<td>Read ts'ing and used for 净.</td>
<td></td>
<td>駕 will your lordship return? often used as equivalent to Please go, Sir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>期</td>
<td>To make cool.</td>
<td></td>
<td>會 will you remember my wishes? — said to a high officer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>惹</td>
<td>In Cantonese. All, as things; made clean away with.</td>
<td></td>
<td>等 to ask for orders — from the Throne.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>搽</td>
<td>taken all away.</td>
<td></td>
<td>請 to confess, to beg pardon; to acknowledge a thing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>提</td>
<td>seized every one.</td>
<td></td>
<td>問 to request, to ask another.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>的</td>
<td>the take a little.</td>
<td></td>
<td>謝 thank you; good-bye; the word chin-chin is a corruption of this phrase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭</td>
<td>an old bachelor.</td>
<td></td>
<td>去 you are requested to go there.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>情</td>
<td>The green fish, from its color; and applied to some kinds of mackerel and mullets.</td>
<td></td>
<td>呀呀 a salutation at meeting or parting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海</td>
<td>a species of mackerel of a greenish color which comes up the Pei-ho in spring; it has a depression in the neck.</td>
<td></td>
<td>益 please explain it again.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魚</td>
<td>a fresh water fish, two to three feet long, and prettily marbled, reared in the central provinces.</td>
<td></td>
<td>愛而甘心焉 how happy I should be if you would give me that!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>輔</td>
<td>a variety of the last, with deeper tints; both are akin to the surmullets. (Upeneus.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>用點 please take a bit; please sit at the table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>用</td>
<td>Read ts'ing, and used for 賴.</td>
<td></td>
<td>酒 rules for drinking at a banquet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>to assist or treat one heartly.</td>
<td></td>
<td>朝</td>
<td>大夫 chamberlains in the palace in old times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>感</td>
<td>ungrateful.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多</td>
<td>grateful.</td>
<td></td>
<td>通 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>indirect to kindness.</td>
<td></td>
<td>受若干錢 how much money did you get?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>理</td>
<td>the real facts or incidents.</td>
<td></td>
<td>稱</td>
<td>请求 to request 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>無</td>
<td>ungrateful.</td>
<td></td>
<td>謝</td>
<td>朝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>由</td>
<td>the causes; and 形</td>
<td>the aspects of a matter, as of a law case or charge.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>理</td>
<td>reasonable, common sense; this is beyond all explanation; it is unreasonable.</td>
<td></td>
<td>通 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恕</td>
<td>I am willing to do it.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有</td>
<td>having affections; a Buddhist term (madgale) for reasonable beings, man as subject to me-tampsychosis.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>所</td>
<td>not do I do not want to do it; it is not agreeable.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>求</td>
<td>to a mutual liking or friendship.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>to remember a kindness.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>說</td>
<td>to plead with or for people, as a lawyer or a friend.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尤</td>
<td>to pay him in his own coin.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>情</td>
<td>From sun and azure.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>使</td>
<td>The weather clearing up after a storm; the clear, blue sky; the stars coming out; to cease, as falling snow.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雨</td>
<td>red or fair-weather clouds.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春</td>
<td>a bright, spring day.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>a fair day.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雲</td>
<td>the rain has ceased.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>科</td>
<td>the clouds rolled away from the sky, and the silver moon suddenly came forth.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雲</td>
<td>cloudy and clear.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>情</td>
<td>To receive, as a present; to come into possession of.</td>
<td></td>
<td>終 to receive one's patrimony.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**TSIOH.**

*Old sound, tsiiak.* In Canton, tsék; — in Szechuan, chiak; — in Anny, chiak; — in Fuzjien, chiok, chiéh, and chiōh; — in Shanghai, tiék and zik; — in Chfia, chía.

Supposed to represent a *cup*, with its contents held in the hand; the lower part is composed of 艮 wine and 又 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, 九.

親王 and 郡王 princes of the blood; 貝子 beisse and 貝勒 beile, patilante princes; 公 duke,侯 marquis, 伯 Earl, 子 viscount, 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 are and 騎 are conferred mostly on soldiers, and the others 騎 are on all deemed to be worthy; 王, station; to estimate one’s ability.

1 祝 a wine goblet.
1 位 of noble rank, one of the nine grades of nobility.
1 禮 rank and salary.
1 禮 hereditary rank.

古之人修其天而人 從之 the ancients practiced heavenly nobility, and honors from man followed in its train.

人 human nobility conferred for merit, is contrasted by Mencius with 天 heaven’s nobility, the love and practice of the five virtues.

雀 tsioh, tsüo; from month 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.

嚼 or 嚼 to chew.
倒 to chew the cud.
嚼 chewed fine.
雀 to bite phrases and chew characters; — a pedantic style of writing.
1 不 to be tough to chew.
1 疏 voiceless as chewing beeswax; said of a disagreeable job.
1 吐 to chew the tongue; met. to deceive, to cajole.

In Pekingeese. The bit of a bridle is 齿; the headstall is 帽 or hat of the bit.

雀 A bird; small birds like the finch, lark, touit, &c., but especially the sparrow, which is also called 家禽 the family guest; a variety of wheat.

1 皮 a kind of leather cap, resembling a helmet.
1 孔 the peacock.
麻 to or 王 the house-sparrow.
麻 and 山麻 two kinds of larks.
麻 王 sparrow king or shrike.
時辰 the canary.
竿 the maulia.
禾花 rice-birds or ortolans.
1 花 the *Gordia radicans.*
燕 燕 燕 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 tea a kind of fine tea.
飛 the bird of paradise.
消 a small gray finch at Peking, taught to play tricks.
1 消 the night-heron. (*Nycticorax nycticorax.*)

爛 a flamebean, 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.

爛 A pure white; clean, nice, fair.
1 然不浄 white, without the least blench; said of snow or a liquid.

穗 To sow wheat between the rice, as is done on uplands; small; early ripe.
冬穀 the winter rice and summer wheat.

爛 The rippling rush of water caused by stones; the noise of waves.
遊魚 the darting fish show their [bright] scales.
TS'IOH.

Old sounds, ts'iu and dziak. In Canton, ts'īuk; in Swatow, ch'īak; in Amoy, ch'īok; in Fuhchau, ch'īok; in Shanghai, ts'īuk; in Chifa, chin.

鶴, ts'ioh

From bird and ancient, but some give the original primitive as a contraction of 雞, particolored.

A term for the pie, jackdaw, jay, and similar birds.

喜 | the magpie, lit. the joyous bird, so named from its incessant bowing; also called 乾 1 from its nest being in dry places, and its delight in dry weather; and

騷 | the long-tailed blue jay of Formosa (Urocissa cerulea); also the blue magpie (Cyanopica cyanus) of the North.

山 喜 | a magpie (Pica caudata) with a long graduated tail.

蝦 | the hedgehog yields disgracefully to the magpie; — the legend is that he turns over on his back to be killed by it.

扁 | a famous physician of the San Kwoh.

七 | 成 | the magpies make a bridge on the 7th evening of the 7th moon — for the Herdy boy to see the Weaveresses; some say that this alludes to the migration of this bird.

烏 | a raven.

石 | stones of many colors, a variegated stone; to respect.

輸 | a court official of Wei.

讀 | sīh, A stumbling-block.

讀 | A docile, well-trained dog in the state of Sung, and like Ge'll, it has come to designate such an animal.

像 | like the next.

The rough bark of a tree, full of cracks and furrows, like that of the oak (Quercus si-nensis) or fir.

The old bark of tree; a rough, corrugated bark, like the helmet or fir; applied to the wrinkled skin of old men.

皮 | 以 | 餅 | take a wrinkled bark to scare away the dragon.

鱲 | 有 | 栩 | this mottled rough surface is beautiful.

From fish and old, but defined as blended stripes.

鱲 | A species of shark allied to the saw-fish (Pristis); the saw snout is six inches long and two wide, the teeth slender; the body is over three feet long, of a sandy brown color; the Chinese say the young go out in the morning to feed, and return into their mother at evening; the skin is good for scabbards; this species occurs along the coast of Chekiang, and is eaten by the people.

TSIU.

Old sounds, ts'iu, dzia, tsiai, and dziak.

from water and autumn.

新 | a pool, a pond; a branch of the Yellow River in Lin hien in the northwest of Shansi, famed for its clear, pure water; cool, refreshing, as a breeze; to distress, to sadden.

| | melancholy, sorrowing.

觀 醴 | it is the case that I regard these circumstances as calculated to make men sad.

讀 | a waterfall.

{ | 分 | a chilly, moaning wind.

敘 | my residence is small and contracted; — a depreciatory phrase.

Read ts'īo. To be stopped, as water by a dike, or in a tank.

{ | the wailing of infants.

{ | to hum of insects, the buzz of flies; a low murmur.

{ | the moaning of infants.

From hand and autumn; there is a slight difference in these two characters; and the second is most commonly used.

The first is to collect, to gather; to bring up, as a sheep and bind it; the second is to clutch, to grasp, to gripe; to pinch and pull, as the skin; to take hold of forcibly.

心 | anxious about the result.

to make up into bundle.

住 | to seize fast.

滿 | take him by the nose.

着 | they won't let go their hold of each other.

{ | to bind in a sheaf.

{ | to rub and pull the skin; done as a counter-irritant.

着 | go to your heart, to your hand and go do it; — i.e. be very careful.

{ | A ringing in the ears.

{ | a humming noise in the ear.
A herring, which the Chinese fable to be transformed from a bird, and therefore it has a gizzard in its body.

黑 | a perch with an emarginate dorsal. (Lates calcarifer.)

鱼 | a silvery perch, ventral and pectoral opposite. (Lates nobilis.)

杭 | a yellowish herring at Macao (Megalops affinis), with yellow fins.

白 | a black-green herring at Macao, (Nisia obscuris), with a long swallow tail.

From must or mash and half of water above it, denoting the water which collects on liquor when settling.

Liquor after the fermentation is over, spirits that have settled; to finish, to come to perfection; cooked thoroughly, well-boiled; a chief butler; a headman, a brave or chief of tribes of people; the season for gathering when things are ripe.

雄 | warlike, valiant.

長 | a headman of foreign tribes; a leader.

似 | to carry on the work of the late prince.

六 | a chief em-bearer.

醫 | a false cue or wig; a chignon; the hair, especially of girls, done up in a coil on the side; the cue coiled on the back of the head.

挽 (挽) | 裝 | to tie up her hair in a [side] coil.

正 | a coil or knot in the middle.

牛 | a cue coiled up.

The oily scum which is found on rich spirits and adheres to the cup; occurs used for 精, the rice cake or refuse left after making spirits.

同 as to swim.

酒 | [river] a small affluent of the River Wei in the southeast of Shensi, near where it joins the Yellow River.

From to go and liquor.

酒 | 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.

郎 | a policeman; a herald.

四 | the four states were firm in their power.

百 | are | all happiness and riches were concentrated in him.

龍 | vigorous.

畏 | how rapidly has the year come to an end!

酒 | The long white larvae of a beetle, resembling the carpenter beetle, called 鳴 to which a lady’s neck is likened; occurs used for 舵 飞 of the ephemera fly.

鱲 | a large marine crab.

From must and water; it is liable to be mistaken for tsao 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 Tung K’ang Chang, a woman of the Tih tribes first made it; given to drink.

賣 | 不 | 酒 | he who sells grog, never tells you it is sour.

烧 | samshew, sake, arrack.

席 | a banquet.

旨 | fine, generous liquor.

無 | 量 | I have no ability to drink.

癱 | drunk, maudlin, raving.

陳 | old wine.

黃 | sweet spirits, usually applied to the best which comes from Shao-hing.

中 | boozu, tipsy.

癱 | guilty, rheumatism in the feet.

坊 | or | 局 | a grog-shop, a wine-cellar.

紅 | claret; 白 | sherry; 啤 | beer, with others, are terms of foreign origin.

腳 | a heel-tap.

水 | weak or poor wine; used to depreciate one’s own liquor.

天 | a poetical name for dew, as 天 | is for water.

色 | mulled wine.

神 | to relish the flavor of the wine.

美 | good liquor; a fine flavor.

祭 | the head of the Kwoh-ts’ien; 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 | or | 邪 | a drunkard, a wine-bibber.

保 | a waiter, a servant in a restaurant.

穫 | From grain and color of wine; it resembles 畢 to fast.

To shrink up small; to divide or sort.

了 | all shriveled up, withered.

短 | contracted, as dry timber.

凡 | to shrink in weight.

半 | shrunk one half.

縮 | shrink, as cloth in washing.

旗 | a group of stars partly in Leo and partly in Cancer.

就 | From 夸 more and 京 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; accommodating to, agreeable to; complec-
ed, finished, met; to come near in point of time; able, willing; an adverb of time, then, immediately, just now, presently, forthwith; in a little while, coming; a conjunction, then, if, as if.

| 來 | he has just come. |
| 來 | he has just come and gone. |
| 來 | just now, only a little while ago. |
| 來 | to bring about, to finish up. |
| 來 | handily, just at this time; it is convenient. |
| 來 | this will not do at all; I don't like it so. |
| 來 | everything is out of order; all is in confusion or at cross-purposes. |
| 來 | to settle it (or judge a case) off-hand. |
| 來 | this will serve the purpose; he will perhaps do for the place. |
| 來 | to choose the near, as an official for his post; to prefer the most convenient; to be near. |
| 來 | just so, let it rest; that is it; very well. |
| 來 | this is right; it will do so. |

百姓 | He came that the people all came to him. |
手 | Hand over and do it at your early convenience; do it soon. |
將 | To plan to meet one scheme with another; to give a Rowland for an Oliver. |
知 | I shall understand it presently. |
伊 | I availed myself of his carriage. |
伊 | I took him (in Cantonese, I brought him) bear with him. |
伊 | I came to bring him directly. (Shanghai.) |
伊 | I went directly. |
伊 | is that the man. (Shanghai.)

駕 | 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. |
駕 | rapacious, grasping. |
駕 | He uses the hall of Budha to make it a harpy's nest; i.e. a den of thieves. |
駕 | From grain or rice and a helmet; the second form is unusual. |
駕 | The rice fully ripe, and ready to cut. |
駕 | to reap the rice. |
駕 | the rice has headed. |
駕 | and | horse frames on which grain is beaten out by hand. |

司之 | The time of ripe grain. |
司之 | urea, obtained always from the human secretion. |
司之 | or | there is still time for a crop. |
司之 | or | the blue water reflects the hue of heaven. |
司之 | the sprightly movements of the phoenix. |
司之 | the general is stern and strict as the fall frost. |
司之 | the trials of a traveler. |
The autumn tree, because its leaves are shed early; the character 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 is a tall spiny tree with palmate leaves, found in Honan.

桂 is also used for the last.

From plant and autumn; it is a syngenesious plant like the may-weed (Antennaria and Anthemis), having fragrant leaves, and burned to disperse noxious vapors.

桂 is a Korean term for the sons of titled statesmen.

The spokes of a wheel.

桂 is 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 | it seems to me that we cannot report its completion within the set time.

A cunning hare.

From to stand and a proud gait.

告 | to report the completion.

桂 is from silk and chief; occurs interchanged with the next.

To put on a crupper.

桂 is the crupper and the bridle or reins.

The traces of a carriage; a crupper; a breast-strap.

桂 is to swing on a gal lows-swing; the was a whirlwheel like the Russian.

桂 is a crupper of wood.

An eel, the large mud or conger eel.

桂 is a fresh-water eel; it is shorter and darker colored than the yellow eel.

桂 is a whale-bone.

桂 is a small brown lizard.

桂 is a sea-dragon of immense length, whose movements cause the ebb and flood tides; a sort of long, narrow boat.

The skin wrinkled or hardened, as from labor; chapped, shriveled; a mode of painting in raised figures or coarse outline.

桂 is a cracked skin.

桂 is chapped from cold.

桂 is rough, cracked skin; a fanciful name for the litchi fruit.

桂 is chopped, riven; said of overhanging, jagged cliffs.

桂 is rules for painting in the rough.

桂 is a hopping like a magpie.

桂 is to finish the affair and then step aside.

桂 is joyful, happy.

桂 is from bird and autumn, because it sheds its head feathers in autumn, and looks like a bald head.

A long legged bird, 似 | like the marabou stork or adjutant (Ciconia) which eats snakes; it is five feet high, has red eyes and a bare neck; the bill is yellowish, plumage grayish, and a pouch is under the bill.

桂 is the black adjutant or the drongo (Dicrurus macrocerus), a small hen-barrier in Formosa.

桂 is in the marabou stands on the dam.

桂 is a long-legged bird, like the secretary falcon in many of its traits; Sariputta, one of the leading disciples of Sakyamuni, is called 桂子 from his mother.

桂 is to search, to roast, to dry; fiery, fire.
From man, 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.

忙 in a desperate hurry and flutter.

One leg injured and crippled.

跛 to walk irregularly and lamely.

The original form was merely representing the left hand (as 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; depraved, bad; to witness to, to verify; used for the east in speaking of the coast of China.

驗 to prove; to corroborate, as a 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/on thinking of this and of that way.

手 to exchange from hand to hand; i.e. not to give credit.

轉灣 to turn to the left.

兩 both missed each other, as in making calls.

面 to dislike one’s looks.

不差 右 not very much unlike.

列於 written below; it is as follows.

天子居明堂 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.

tso. To assist, to second; an assistant, a coadjutor, a vice, a deputy; a captain in the Manchu Banner force; they often hold civil functions in the colonies, and are either 世管 hereditary, or 中 of common grade; the former are divided into original 勳董 lit. enduring merits, and promoted 优異 lit. singularly advanced; these officers rule a sort of constabulary force.

王之才 the talents of [Wán Wang]’s prime ministers.

雜官 officers in a district magistrate’s yamun under the grade of 右堂 second deputy.

為義以 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 ground and 留 to rest, contracted to two men above it.

To sit in a crouching way or on a seat; to squat; sitting, remaining, and 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; anciently meant to kneel; to place, to put in a seat.

請 please sit down; to which the guest, in cases of much formality, replies 告 I beg leave to sit.

你 keep your seat; i.e. good bye, said by the visitor.

車 to ride in a cart.

月 the month of a woman’s confinement.

罪子 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 quarter 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 to meditate in a retreat; the Buddhists also say 萬 to retreat (varitas) during the twelfth moon.

反 to bring the crime on one’s self, as a false accuser does.

牢 in prison.

驚死者數百人 several hundreds belonging to that faction were killed.

跌 to squat on the ground.

舍其 遷 they leave their seats to go elsewhere.

食山空 (or 崩) doing nothing but eat till even the mountain is emptied (or fallen); i.e. indolent.

席 to partake of a feast.
### 1003 TSO.

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<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
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<td>一 1</td>
<td>one wall.</td>
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<td>公 1</td>
<td>a large chair, like a magistrate's; an easy chair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>法</td>
<td>the seat of law; <em>i.e.</em> the throne or a judge's bench.</td>
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<tr>
<td>八</td>
<td>eight bearers who carry the governor's chair. (Cantonese.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>喻</td>
<td>[let this letter come] to the right side of your seat.</td>
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#### Vertical Text

**In Cantonese.** To lower, as a sail of a boat.

**In Pekingese.** The recoil of a gun.

座' A raised seat, a throne, a 椅; a shrine; a classifier of hills, walls, towers, buildings, pagodas, movable pavilions, encampments, &c.

實 | a throne, a shrine.

開光 | to vivify and enshrine an idol.

#### Latin Script

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**TS'O.**

Old sounds, ts'ē, ts'ap, ts'ēut, and ts'ak. In Canton, ts'o — in Swatow, ch'ō ts'ō; — in Amoy, ch'ō, ts'ō, and chia; — in Fukahau, ch'ō and ch'ancock; — in Shanghai, ts'ō; — in Chi'ai, ts'ō.

搓 | From hand and to differ. |

To twist, as thread by rubbing on the knee; to rub between the hands; to scrub and rub; to lay on paint with a wad of tow; bent, hanging down, as a pendent branch.

1 擀 | to roll round, as a pill. |
1 線 | to twist thread. |
1 香 | to roll incense sticks. |
1 作 | roll it into a ball. |

柳 | [the threads] are not even as delicate as the drooping willow twigs, or fresh as the newly opened petals. |
1 紙 | to roll allumettes or paper strings. |

Read ch'ēi. To strike and push against.

蹉 | To slip, to slide in walking; to miss, to err; to pass; to go by; to cross. |

蹉/ 跌 | passed over. |

孟 | slipped and fell. |

孟公結重湯賓客不得 | Lord Mäng had the gates firmly barred, so that his guests could not get in. |

見事當辦無得蹉跎 | when an affair is in a good train, do not let the favorable moment to conclude it slip by. |

磋 | To polish, to work on, as bones or ivory; to rub and polish; to correct carefully, to work at, the labor in the of composing. |
1 切 | to cut and polish, as ivory. |
1 磨 | carving and polishing. |

蹉跎 | to trim and then still polish, as a carefully written essay. |

蹉跎 | The uneven outline of hills. |

孟 | meven, as the peaks of hills. |

From disease and to differ; it is also read ch'ēi and ch'ān. |

A disease, like an influenza; a slight epidemic; to get well of an indisposition. |

蹉跎 | epidemics of any kind. |

孟 | heaven visits the people with many epidemics. |

1 切 | convalescent. |
chastened, as to

Also read tso.

Briny, salt.

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From a jowelin and to sit. 

Short, squat, stunted.

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子 | a short fellow. 

我不能比人家 | I am not to be regarded as inferior in rank to that person. 

身材 | his body is very small.

糅 | Interchanged with tso to polish. 

A stone of a brilliant white color like fine milky quartz; white, fresh, grey, adorned; to smile, smiling, as when one shows white teeth, to look fascinating. 

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破 | Broken stones; the rubbish of rocks; the best kind of opium or heartall. 

脍 | Minced meat, hashed; broken to bits, ruined, spoiled; to attend to trifles; crisp, brittle.

面 | to manage an affair badly, to interfere and spoil things; trifling, fussy, vexations.

剃 | From knife and to sit; occurs used for the next. 

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光 | to file a thing bright. 

平 | smooth it even. 

屍 | to cut the [criminal's] corpse in pieces. 

角 | file off the corners.

锉 | Used with the preceding. 

A file, a rasp; an iron pan or boiler; to file, to trim, to make small. 

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| 錶 | or 芝| one who files eggs or rasps sesamum seeds; a skin-flint. (Cantoneese.)

挫 | From hand and to sit; it occurs wrongly used for the two last.

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裁 | To chop straw fine for animals; to cut fine. 

裁 | 之終之 | chop the straw to feed it to them. |
| 裁 | to cut fine. |

像 | Like the next. 

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错 | From ts'o to trip and 坐 to sit; the second form is unusual. 

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错 | From words and ancient; also read ts'oh, and occurs used for the next. 

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读 | Read cha' to deceive.

错 | From metal and old; it is also pronounced ts'o and interchanged with the next. 

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Read tsoh. 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.

17 a copper knife-shaped coin washed with gold, issued by Wang Mang, n. c. 2.

臂 to tattoo the arm.

In Cantonese like 隆 yuch, A hacking in the throat; difficulty or stagnation in the throat.

脣 the heart up in the throat.

a large smooth stone fit for a gravestone or tablet; to put away a corpse properly; to carve, to engrave.

安 quietly placed, as a coffin in its grave or larnarin.

锌 temporarily placed on the ground, to await a proper interment.

注 to cut an epitaph.

Old some-ik, tsak, čak, and tso. In Canton, tsok and tsok ; — in Swatow, chak, cha, čhek, and čho; — in Amoy, tsok, ten, čhok, and tsaut ; — in Fuhchau, chank and chok ; — in Shanghai, tsoh, zok, tsoh, and tsu ; — in Chifa, tsoa.

From man and to excite; regarded as a synonym of tsoh, ts'oh, ts'ou, ts'ao, 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, workmanship; a workman.

為 acts, conduct, doings.

振 to stir up to diligence, to excite; one who makes a stir, a heroic man.

福 to implore blessings.

病發 my ailment has returned.

下 mean acts; stingy or close-fisted.

好 to write; 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.

異 to stir up the people to amend their ways.

得非常好 done extremely well.

有王者 a hero has appeared.

農 agricultural labors in spring.

容勿 to not blush — when you speak.

有不于人 do not blush before men.

愧 mortified.

Read chia. Deceitful.

Table.

Read tsch. To fell timber; to clear away the bushes; contracted, narrow; clumsy, too big for its length.

壺 to go out to cut grass and fuel.

Read choh. A spring, inside of a trap which closes on the animals.
From spirits and to cause; it is also written 謹 in this sense, and the two are capriciously interchanged.

To pledge a host, and return his health; to recompense; a pickle; a sour taste.

去可與酬 | wo therefore can pledge ourselves in a glass.

君子有酒糙言 | 之 the princely man having wine ever thinks to ask others to pledge him in it.

From metal and pounded rice.

A chisel, a punch; a cold chisel for cutting stones; to bore into; to dig, as a well; to sift, as evidence; to commence; to do; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, to tattoo; solid, secure; to cleanse rice.

蛾眉 | a half-moon gong.

井而飲 | to dig a well and drink of it.

冰沖沖 | the click of people at work cutting out ice.

斧打 | 入木 the hammer hits the chisel, and the chisel enters the wood; if you press me, then I must force him.

穿 | to bore a hole, as through a wall; to perforate, to corrupt, as doctrine; to bore the cheeks, as devotees do for penance.

石 | a stone chisel.

可 | 可 據 indisputable proof of the assertion.

通 to open a way, as a tunnel; to bore a hole.

白石 | the white rocks rise up grandly in the stream.

言之 | 可 | it will believe when he learns the full proofs.

精 | fine clean rice.

事甚確 | the thing is very certain or sure, or can be thoroughly ascertained.

死卯兒 | a stupid fellow, one who can infer nothing.

齒 | to knock out the teeth, as some tribes of Minots' do; name of a wild beast.

From hand and very.

撮 | To take a pinch with two or three fingers, to pinch up a little; to take in the 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 反; to snatch for a short time; to bring together, to gather up; to make a resumé; to pull.

要 | to select the most important things, as in excerpts.

土 | a bit of land, a small plot.

合 to unite by equalizing; to bring about a reconciliation; to make a match, or form a partnership.

 Bai 筍 | a refuse-basket.

起灰塵 | [the gust] whirls the dust up into the air.

上軲 | to force into a sedan.

行 | to run into danger by taking things.

養土 | to gather refuse and dung.

借點錢財 to lend money for a very short period.

暂 | a very little while.

Read, tsui. An apex; a peaked cap.

縫 | a black cap.

縫 | The end of a thread, left in after sewing or mending, without being tied.

結 | fasten the raveling.

挎 | the coarse, split bark on some trees, as the hemlock or oak.

To spear or hook up terrapins in the mud with fish-grains.

以時 | 魚 to spear fish [or turtles] at the right time.

坐 | a corral to gather the stock into.

Regarded as another form of 足, inexact.

刀 | To dress the horn of the rhinoceros, and make it into cups; to carve wood into things.

从女 | woman and 足 | foot or 食 | restrained; the second form is obsolete; both are also read chih, and interchanged with tsui, to grasp.

Ch'ih 婿 | Attentive, cautious, respect-
Old sounds, tsö, tsot, and tsak. In Canton, tsö and un; — in Swatow, chó and chu; — in Amoy, tsö, tsu, and tsau; —
in Fuchou, chu; — in Shanghai, tsu, dào, un, and an; — in Chito, tsu.

宗

From 稲 grain and 姐 a sacrificial dish contracted.

Rent or tax in kind from fields; rental, rent; income; taxes; to rent; to lease.

銀 or 子 rent in money, sometimes called 銭 to distinguish it from 稲 rent in kind.

納 to pay in rent; and 收 to collect the rent.

減 or 割 to reduce or deduct from the rent.

費 to rent or lease.

米 rent-rece; i.e. grain paid in addition or 增 or 起 to raise the rent.

包 1 to secure for rent.

業 to rent one's property.

屋 to rent a house to live in.

地造 to lease a lot for building on. 小 bonus to a tax-gatherer.

田界 leased lands; lands for which ground rent is paid.

From worship and sacrificial vessel contracted.

祖 A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder, as of a family; to imitate an ancestor; the first, the origin or beginning, as of a family; to do fine; to begin; to be accustomed to; to honor or propitiate wayside gods.

先 or 父 my grandfather.

曾 my late grandfather.

高 a great-grandfather.

元 or 世 a remote, or the first ancestor.

太 the first emperor of a dynasty.

廟 an ancestral temple; a temple of Shangti in Canton.

識地德 he well knew the qualities of the land.

數典不忘 in doing the various rules and modes, do not forget whence they came.

法 to imitate the originator.

域 the first held up Yao and Shun, as examples.

公 your excellency my grandfather; a term by which to address a prefect or intendat.

組 A band, fillet, tape, or braid, with which to tie the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk, occasionally appended to coronets, brailles, &c.

織 to weave a band.

解 1 給 " to unmie the girdle and return home; — to retire from office.

甲 the cords to fasten armor.

珠 strings of pearls.

素絲 1 bound with plain-silk ribbons.

從 two 人 men, which is really a contraction of 肉 flesh upon 俎 a sacrificial dish; not the same as 祖 to go on.

A basin or bowl on three legs, used to hold flesh in sacrifices.

豆之 事 the affairs of worship; things relating to bowls and censers.

鼎 bowls and tripods, for worship.

起誣子樽 1 to concoct a conspiracy in one's cups; — i.e. at one's table.

樽 1 a little bit of land.

從 mother and also read 蒜 and 軗, and regarded as another form of 祖 姐 sister.

鱉 a dam; a granary; among the Manchus, 亞 is a term for mother.

鱉 a girlish boy; effeminate.

媳 a mother.

From worship and to excite. The happiness derived from wealth, emoluments, or office; felicity; a year of one's life; to confer, to bestow.

帝 the length of a monarch's reign.

國 or 年 the long happy duration of a dynasty.

福 happy and noted.

永延王 may his Majesty live forever.

天 明德 Heaven conferred illustrious virtue on him.

佐天子之 happy of helping the Emperor.

保年 to conserve [the monarch's] health and long life.

具齡蹤 the reign of a minor; a minority reign.

肰 From flesh and to excite; occurs used with the last.

侯 flesh offered to gods and ancestors; to set up or care for the altar to 社祀 or Ceres; blessings, rank, happiness; a seat, a place.

肉 sacrificial flesh.

食 1 to feast on sacrifices.

食 復 an old name for summer.

分 1 he divided to him land for grass and sacrifices; i.e. made him a feudal prince.

域 a city near Wei-lhui fu in Honan.
The steps leading to the eastern door called  

To pass away; to die, said of the decease of King Yen.  

To fall and die.  

The beauty of the flowers fades.  

To advance, to go up; to travel; to go to; able to go; to preserve or hay up; name of a mall state subdued by Wang.  

Wang, and of a hill in Lu; henceforth.  

To attack on the east by taking the western route, a good strategy.  

I go to the eastern hills.  

I shall now only desire the security of the state.  

To reduce refractory states.

Old sounds, t'ou, t'sok, t'sot, and deit. In Canton, t'so; — in Siewaou, ch'tou and chfu; — in Anou, ch'tou; — in Fuhelun, ch'ou and ch'ou; — in Shanghai, ts'ou; — in Chipa, ts'ou.

From rice and morose; the other two forms are now regarded as identical with it, but originally they represented three deer opposed to an enemy, and were defined the leaps of deer; on the look out, as timid deer are, which stand back to back; the fourth form also means an e's horn bending down.

Rough, unclean; 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.

Coarse and fine, as cloth.

A rude, uncultivated man.

Obscene language; vile talk.

Delicate and coarse, as feelings.

Hurried the work through.

Partly learned it; some knowledge of a study or duty.

A rough handwriting.

Light and giddy; rashly and treacherous.

A sudden rain-storm.

Too broad and big, as a big table in a closet.

Heedless, careless in doing things.

To resort to violence, instead of keeping the temper.

Vulgar, unpolished.

Boisterous harsh tones, as of anger.

Fat; coarse and poor food.

Greasy; the样的 be looked wretchedly dirty and starved.

The skin chapped and cracked, as in winter.

The fawn of an antelope; great; in Shanis, a boy was once fondly so called.

Proud and suspicious; unable to comprehend character fully; exceedingly.

Ts'ing Chi-huang was so proud that he trusted nobody.

From spirits and formerly; once a synonym of tsok, to pledge, but now confined chiefly to this meaning.

Vinegar; pickle; pickled.

Best vinegar, of which the black or black vinegar, and white vinegar are two sorts.

To serve or dress in vinegar, as cucumbers.

To sip vinegar; met. bickering between the wife and conscience.

To fry with vinegar.

Not acid your vinegar has no soundess; — i.e. you can do nothing effectual.

To listen to surmises and become jealous.
From disease and moreover.

A deep-seated ulcer, like a carbuncle or anthrax.

.contracted to suck out a boil.

.recently the abscess has opened.

 лица 病 | be went and lived with a carer of abscesses and cancers.

乳 | cancer of the breast.

From to go and moreover; occurs used with the primitive.

Weak; unable to get on fast, from illness or lameness; to be impeded in going.

其行趨 | his walking is slow and hobbling.

阻 | impeded; stumbling along.

阻了個 | if you'll become then only a country hooby.

礦 | Rocks thinly covered with earth; a road full of small stones and rough for traveling.

礦岩 | they slowly toilett up that rocky slope.

猿 | A species of monkey, the | 猴 | also called | 猴 the waiting monkey, because it lives in covert, and is artful in seizing its prey; to peep, to spy, to watch for.

何 | to lie in wait for.

看 | to examine too minutely.

伏 | to lie in ambush.

駿 | to detail a squad to lie in cover.

其人 | this man's tricks are unfathomable.

莓 | The female plant of the nettle hemp (Boehmeria nivea); some erroneously call this the male plant, and 森 the female; sackcloth; a rush, a sedge

used in making sandals; a kind of mat; coarse, rustic, unpolished; occurs used for Pa 巴 the southern part of Sz'ch'uen.

布 | sackcloth, mourning apparel.

杖 | the chief mourner's staff.

麻 | the female plant of the common hemp.

補 | to make notes on; to improve or correct bad composition, which, like mending silk with hemp, often costs more than it comes to.

卷 | to wrap articles in mats, paper, or other things.

履 | sandal or straw-shoe grass.

旅 | an ancient place near the Gulf of Chilili.

Read 'cha. Drift grass, the washings that float on rivers; weeds and rotten heaps fit for manure.

诗 | refuse; dirt, foul stuff.

如彼棲 | like water drift of grass caught on trees, — so this country is in confusion.

甘 | Fruits pickled whole or in pieces, not mashed; greens, as melons or cabbage; gherkins, sour-kraut; pickles; to put in salt or brine; to impede, to interrupt.

来 | salted vegetables.

Read 甘 | A morass full of sedge.

驅蛇龍而擊之 | drive off the dragons and snakes, and let them loose in the swamp.

From 雉 birds and moreover; it is unlike 雉 to stare at.

A skua or gull, called | 鳥 which, like the mandarin duck, is said to observe conjugal fidelity in its pairings; its cry is called 关 perhaps it is also called | 鳥 the royal duck, because it understands the civil relations of 君臣 prince and minister; it is found along the Yangtse River.

次 | for 赴赴 to go with difficulty.

蛾 | The name of certain stars called | 星 which lie near Pegasaus and Andromeda; perhaps named from the wife of 夫主 n. c. 2420.

闓 | a famous beauty in the state of 魏 Wei.

沮 | An affluent of the Yangtse' River west of K'ingchau 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 甘 | To stop, to prohibit; to pass over bounds, to destroy, to injure; to divulge; to threaten; to spoil, stopped; to leak or waste.

止 | to stop, to quash; to intrigue against.

地 | 蚊 the malaria escapes.

沼 | to blab.

濕 | dank, damp.

何日 | when will he stop — his evil course?

之 | in order to intimidate him by his troops.

彼 | in those low marshy places near the River Pian.

人 | is to stop backbiting others.
Irregular and unmatched, as the teeth of a saw; discordant, as opposite opinions; incongruous; to bite, to chew.

From mouth and moreover.

To suck; to get the taste of by biting or sucking.

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From to ru (run) and grass as the planetics; q. d. go on the grass; the contracted form is common.

To run, to hasten to one's place; to stride off, as when in the presence of a superior to obey his orders; to walk quickly towards; to follow hastily.

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亦 | 步 | 亦 | 1 | to | follow | step | by | step, |

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宇 | 宇 | 之 | 騐 | 1 | amidst | all | the | ways | (doctrines) | in | the |

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走 | 走 | 1 | to | think | over | a | matter | by | one's | self, | or | after | a | public |

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In Cantonese. A suffix to a verb denoting the past tense.

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From 取 to take and three men (i.e. many) underneath; the old form from to a veil and to take, is now unused.

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.

首 | 首 | a | reunion | or | gathering | of | friends | or | relatives. |

取 | 取 | from | 取 | 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.

收 | 收 | 1 | to | receive; | come | to | hand. |

不 | 不 | 1 | not | selected | or | chosen; |

he | was | unsuccessful | in | the | competition.

中 | 中 | 1 | chosen, | selected, | promoted. |

大 | 1 | take | out, | as | from | a | box; |

chosen, | appropriated. |
TSÜEH.

Old sounds, dt and tkt. In Canton, tsût — in Swatow, cho and chiút; — in Amoy, twat; — in Fuzhou, chûk; — in Shanghai, dâh; — in Chîfu, chûk.

絶, from silk, J knife, and P a knot; q. d. cutting a knot or line of silk.

To cut short a thread, to interrupt the connection of: to render, to break off, to interrupt; to sever; to exterminate, to utterly destroy; to bring on ruin; to renounce, to abjure; terminated, end; alienated; to overpass, as difficulties or a ridge; to cross a river; shooting athwart, like a meteor; a superlative; very, extremely, entirely, most; really, decidedly; stanzas of four lines.

後 or 后 or 后 posterity all cut off; no heir left, as by violence or death.

斷 to stop; ceased, as a ration or a correspondence.

無好處 no luck at all; that not at all a good place.

路 the road is broken up, the way is shut up; our resources are all cut off.

自 予子天結怨于民 he has cut himself off from heaven, and brought anger on his people.

當 a final sale, as of land never to be redeemed.
妙 | superior to all, the finest.
| 色 | very beautiful or alluring.
| 而不離 | separated and yet not sundered, as characters in the running hand which are slightly joined.
| 代 | the belle of the age.
| 無 | it cannot be changed.
| 自 | deprive one's self of.

殺 | killed every one.
| 交 | the acquaintance is broken off; to cut one.
| 天無 | Heaven never stops a man's ways; i.e. his ills are chiefly from his own doing; like Proverbs 26:2.
| 流 | the flow is stopped, as a stream without an outlet.
| 粒 | starved himself to death.

From strength and cut off:

— 1 門 | at one snap it broke in two.
From grass and cut off; it is also used as a synonym of tsui, to break:

A bundle or sheaf of coarse grass, called 茁, used to strain spirits through, which retains the coarse dregs.

---

Old sound, tšen. In Canton, tšun, sún, and shún; — in Swatow, chun and jun; — in Amoy, tsun, chwan, and bün;  
— in Fuchau, chong and ching; — in Shanghai, tšin and tsing; — in Chifu, chien.

錳 | from 作 birds and弓 a bow, with which they are shot.
| 肥 | fat, fleshy, as a bird in good season;met. racy, pleasant.
| 涼 | to cut in stone.
| 級 | to degrade to a lower rank.
| 能者 | the able man's merits are chiseled — on the libation cups.

鈹 | a new edition, as of a set of blocks.

From month and to permit; it is also read chun.

从 | To suck, as infants do; to lick, as dogs sometimes do a sore.
乾 | sucked quite dry.
味 | to test the flavor.
舔 | to lick an ulcer; met. to toady to; a lick-spittle.

錳 | from 几 metal and all; occurs used for the next.
| 才 | a foolish, reckless defamer.
| 从 | carriage and entire; interchanged with the last.
| 車 | a rude cart to truck grain.

From words and complete.

詮 | to explain, to comment on; to illustrate or expound; to make a résumé; to discourse upon and enforce; allusions, comparisons.

| 註 | explanatory notes.

| 1 | to open out the meaning.
| 2 | to explain fully.
| 3 | full proof.

未 | I have not yet received your full discourse, referring to a letter.

| 1 | recovered from sickness;
| 2 | cured, convalescent, well.

程度 | quite recovered.
| 2 | quite strong again.

未能 | not thoroughly recovered.
得鱼忘筌 | to get the fish and forget the trap; — ungrateful for benefits.

筌 | a bamboo trap or creel for catching fish or crabs; the entrance is guarded by points converging inwards.

The man who is complete; the name 鬻, one of the gentii who gave pine seeds to Yao, and he refusing to eat them, his attendants did so, and lived hundreds of years.

草 | a fragrant plant; spicery, seasoning; fine grasscloth; used for you, in polite address among friends; — as 照 or 之 your observation, your care of your information.

香 | a perfume found in the波斯 country, which makes even the earth and stones fragrant wherever it is buried, and causes flesh to grow on old bones if burned under them.

From heart and to strut.

悛 | to change, to alter; to trust to one's opinion; presumptions; willful; next in order; to rest.

悛 | wickedly obdurate and irreclaimable.

悛 | refusing to reform.

心 | pensive, heartily sorry.

Read sin, a synonym of悔.

倠 | sincere, honest.

倠 | to rely on another.

To kick; to tread on, as if to try the weight; to sit on the heels; decrepit, bowed; to meander.

莊 | to crawl; to go stooping over.

The common form from 入 to  to enter and 王 gem, refers to a scepter; the antique form of 入 to enter and 王 work, shows that the work is done; but another old form is composed of 入 and 弄 a probable derivation; the first is easily mistaken for 金 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.

能 | to lump together.

能 | almighty and omniscient.

家 | may your whole family prosper.

副 | with undivided energies.

以 | in order to render complete our peaceful relations.

仗 | everything depends on the winter's snow.

和 | and 不 | are foreign grammatical terms for the perfect, imperfect, and pluperfect tenses.

無 | not the least defect — or misfortune.

成 | complete, as the works of an author.

From water and white, as if denoting pure water; but the original form represents a covering and a base, 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 飛 | a water-fall, a cascade.

貨 | the money or coin of the usurper Wang Mang.

黃 | or 南 | the grave, hales, or elysium.

黃 | he has gone to the shades.

歸 | 費 | to lay up a fountain (i.e. a fortune) for old age.

水 | spring water.

卒 | originally composed of 十 ten under 衣 clothes, because retainers wore dyed garments; the first form is the common one, and is interchanged with several of its derivatives.

Those who execute a chief's orders, as lictors, underlings, menials, retainers; to conclude, to finish; soldiers, privates; to have a sequel; the end; to die, to come to an end; white pawn in chess; an adverb, hurriedly, suddenly; quite, entirely; then, when all was over.

兵 | soldiers.

士 | officers and men.
| 小 | camp-followers. |
| 小 | 至此 why are you in such a haste? |
| 高 | 我是善士 he was a good man to the last. |
| 病 | died, gone. |
| 病 | a mortal disease. |
| 讀書 | the time for study is over or past. |
| 悲 | I am suddenly asked him. |
| 悲 | a great hurry. |
| 悲 | he all at once came on him. |
| 子任內 | died in the service of government. |
| 無名小 | an unknown private; a fellow of no account. |

| 1 | Interchanged with the last. |
| 1 | To die, to end; said of officials of an inferior rank. |

| 1 | To grasp, to clutch, to seize; to throttle; to clinch in the hand; to run against, to butt; to snatch or take out, as a drowning person. |
| 1 | seizing him by the hair. |
| 1 | grasped him by the nape. |
| 1 | the wind clangs the tongues of the bells. |
| 1 | a very little, a handful. |

| 1 | 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. |
| 1 | to put in a helve. |

| 1 | Also read subh. |
| 1 | Short hair, as on an ox; hairy. |

| 1 | 毛兒 a hair-nodule. |

| 1 | Composed of 月 mouth 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 debasement; to satisfy, to make up what is wanting; entirely, in full; pure, as unalloyed silver; actions, conduct; to move; to connect. |

| 1 | To complete in all respects. |
| 1 | 不相爭 the hands and feet (i.e. brothers) should not quarrel. |
| 1 | 借用 there is plenty for all our uses. |
| 1 | self-sufficient, conceited. |
| 1 | I've greatly annoyed you a long time. |
| 1 | 有一百兩 a full hundred taels. |
| 1 | to slip up, to make a blunder; a faux-pas. |
| 1 | your presence, your honor, you, Sir. |
| 1 | unsatisfied, never contented. |
| 1 | I do not meet my wishes. |
| 1 | not worth talking about; a trifling affair. |
| 1 | the number (or length) just right? |
| 1 | 十 quite right; full. |
| 1 | 不一而 not one occasion by any means. |
| 1 | 色銀兩 silver of standard purity. |
| 1 | 可以行 it can be done. |
| 1 | 造 abundant; as a plentiful harvest; well supplied, abundant. |
| 1 | 以當大事 he is unfit to undertake a large business. |
| 1 | 何以怪 what is there wonderful in that? |
| 1 | 維日不 the days are not enough to enjoy it all. |

Read 走. To walk with care. |

Read 走, To walk with case on a level road. |

From foot and to pity; used with the last, and occurs interchanged with 勝, to kick. |

To press, to urge forward, to hasten; impelled; urgent; cramped, embarrassed; wrinkled, contracted; to trouble; anxious, careworn; to draw in, to retract. |

近 the borders of the state are now pushed in a hundred a day. |

近 pressed upon closely, as by a creditor. |

on cramped for room; hampered; contracted; distressed. |

額 to contract the eyebrows, as when angry or anxious. |

然 imminently. |

促 to impel, to drive. |

| 1 | Interchanged with the last. |
| 1 | To frown, to wrinkle the forehead. |
| 1 | careworn; a furrowed brow. |

Grieved, ashamed; to reddened, to color up. |

| 1 | 賊 mortified, sorry. |

In Pekingese. A subdued or indistinct sound. |

| 1 | whispering, in a low voice. |

Also read tasb. |

To smack the lips; to draw in the breath; to kiss another; to bring the lips of two persons together. |

鳴 to smack the lips, and purse up the mouth. |

| 1 | 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 petioles; to shed leaves; to reach; bare, leafless branches. |
From a flag and a dart, referring to the head of a javelin where a person 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.

drat, dart, 1

from the clan register of names.

出 1 to disown, to turn out of the family.

長 or 老 the senior of the clan.

父 father, son, and grandson;

also, father, mother, and wife's kindred.

水 aquatic animals.

百 1 creation; animated nature.

Read *ts'eu* Things budding in the spring, said of grass in tussocks; thick, vigorous growth.

萬物 1 生 all nature springing into life.

律中 1 太 a great springing forth among the tubes; i.e. the spring is coming on; — the 太 or 太 was a pipe anciently played in the first moon.

Like the last.

A nest; to collect, to call together; a crowd; a silk-worm whisk.

風 1 如 a strong gust of wind.

The noise of splashing or bubbling waters; an old name of the Chekiang 浙江 river; occurs used for 酒 to plan.

間 1 intermittent, as a fountain; outside of the capital of Kwê-chao, there is an intermittent well which rises and falls a hundred times a day, going regularly like a clepsydra.

邦 1 to spy into the plans of a state in order to surprise it.

In Cantonese. Soft, like thin mud or fresh mortar; thin, fluid, as milk; lean; careless of one's reputation.

蛙 1 1 cook it very soft.
From priestly and secret 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.

A bird's bill; the lips; a beak, a snout; a month; a muzzle, a spout, an aperture, a nozzle; to wrangle, to talk much, and impatiently, to give lip.

To boast of one's eloquence.
It's all easy enough to talk.

To beat the lips, a cruel mode of torture.

Luquacious, garrulous.

A reckless talker.

My mouth waters much for it; to love good eating.

To take the part of; to side with, as in a dispute.

A skillful pleader.

Glutinous.

To purse up the mouth, as when about to sip or to kiss.

口 to pucker the mouth.

酒逐歌 to guzzle wine and blurt out songs.

顔 depressed, complaining, weakened.

Read tsui. To urge to drink when singing and playing.

From 束 to bind and to 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.

A species of tortoise, called "tsui" or "tsü" 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 to 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.

or or 飲 drunken.

not affected by liquor.

or 酒 (or 酒 in Cantonese) a drunkard, a sot.

酒 intoxicating, maudlin.

八仙 a drunken lent, a wine-bibber.

詬 or 裝 one who feigns to be drunk.

眼 sleepy from drink; also, a term of railing for a man's inattentive looking.

心六字 the mind wrapped up in the classics.

如泥 drunk as a clod.

酒不人自 if you make yourself drunk, it is not [the fault of] the wine.

三分 he's half drunk and yet has drunk nothing; i.e. he acts like a simpleton.

神具 精 the spirits have drunk to the full.

A clothes'-beater.

an old name for Kiang-hsing fu in Chekiang.
From 旧 to speak, (but really changed from 古 to official) and 旧 to 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, excessively, extremely.

投 1 to come together, as to a fair.

美 the handsomest of all.

要紧紧 the most important.

先 in the front, very first of all.

以此为 1 this is the most so of all, as high, or good, or fit, &c.

便 當 the most convenient; the handiest.

不中用 not of the least use.

早 too early, by far.

報 1 reported for promotion, — by one’s superiors.

難 very difficult, the most difficult.

To urge, to press, to importance; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to dun; to egg on; to reiterate.

討 1 to demand urgently.

之价 走 I have no servant to send to hasten you; — written on invitation notes.

請 1 to repeat the invitation; to hurry — the guest.

得 我 he is pressing me for it.

促 or 促 to press, to expedite, to drive forward.

科 to urge the payment of land taxes.

From 伯 hill and 佳 good; the second form is unusual.

崔 高 a high mountain; a town in the kingdom of Tsi, whence the surname was derived.

崔 高, high, rocky summits.

崔 To repress, to stop, to drive back; to force into a certain way or to obey; to overpower; to push, to impel, to thrust at, to scorn; to destroy, as a family; to reach, to arrive; to break, as wind does the trees; to feed, as with forage.

催 From silk and frayed; also read 小ni, and interchanged with its primitive.

A strip of sackcloth, anciently worn on the breast as a badge of mourning, six inches long and four wide; the unhemmed frayed edges of mourning apparel.

催 in deep mourning, referring to this raveled coarse dress.

Also read 侍.

The small rafters which project from the eaves like a frayed edge, and support the tiling; they were formerly called 小 but now are usually termed ch'ien 棟; the 棟 are often ornamented or carved.

The luster of gems; pearls hanging down.

戈甲 甲 the spears and arms lay mixed in confusion; i.e. like gems on a dress.

Deep, clear water; fresh, clean; tears trickling down; spoiled, destroyed; frozen drifts of snow, for which the next is also used.

有 须 there was a deep place in the stream.

催 耽 hoar-frost coming with snow.

催 Sleet and snow together.

催 From man and soldier; it occurs used for 轟 a cohort of a hundred men.

A substitute, a vice; secondary or supplementary, an aid.

車 the second grade of k'iin.

郡 a deputy sub-prefect.

遊 a circuit examiner.

囃 To alarm, to call; to taste, to put in the mouth, to sip.
to get the flavor of.

to slobber in eating.

to spit at one.

I took one taste.

Read tsu. To crunch; to suck and smack the lips.

a hubbub, a row and clamor.

sucked it dry.

Sad, downcast, chagrined.

distressed, grieved.

flesh a cadaverous countenance; distressed, fallen.

in extremity, disheartened.

Like the preceding, and used with the next.

Worn out, decrepit.

Diseased; used with age, service, or ailments; the infirmities of age.

his postman was worn out.

melancholy sad notes, as of the late.

full of cares, exhausted by toil.

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 into contact with, as fire with water; to flow.

chilly.

to harden iron.

to dye cloth.

Nearly the same as the preceding.

An extinguisher; to plunge and put out fire; to temper; to burn.

Yin 1 (a disciple of Confucius) searched his palm to prevent molding.

其峰 brown its point by dipping it in clear water; met. to stimulate people by promotion or promises.

The feathers of the turquoise kingfisher, the which are used in plumage; the name is said to be an imitation of the whirring sound of the wings; applied also to the humming bird.

lying on a hill-side.

to put on feathers; to imitate feather-work in enamel.

the kingfisher's feathers.

a bridal chair adorned with plumage.

a brothel.

a purplish blue.

the larkspar.

a head ornament of ladies.

bound around with pearls and clasped with feathers; richly dressed.

The tail of a bird, called in common discourse; the bones of the pelvis.

the flesh of a bird's tail.

The original and second form is flesh and to break, contracted to color, but the first form is most used.

Delicate, easily broken; brittle, crackling, easily shivered; short, light, as pastry; trilling, unsteady in character.

mellow and soft as a ripe apple; crisp.

dry and crisp, as hard baked cakes.

ground-nuts baked in salt very crisp.

to do things quickly and smartly.

fried in fat very crisp.

delicate, as pie-crust.

to crackle when eating, as ginger snaps.

Almost the same as the last.

Tender; crisp and sweetish, yet firm, as well cooked meat.

fat and delicious, as a tender capon.

A bamboo brush or scrub, called ; a whisk used by cooks to clean pans.

From hair thrice repeated, to denote its fineness.

The down on birds; the fine fur next the skin; furry, downy; soft, velvet; crisp; delicate; fragile, easily broken.

a plush cap worn in old times.

asbestos cloth.

to get delicate food for parents.

cotton staple, raw cotton.

cloth with a nap; plush.

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.

come and dwell together in a town.

a thicket; thick and leafy like jungle.

a rustling sound, as of bushes, out of place to select the meritorious out of the crowd.

books of elegant extracts.

brought together in the same school.

Similar to the preceding.

To collect, to bring together.

to make a collection of old sayings.

it is better to gather all commodities than to have them go abroad; protection of native industry.

Grain in the milk.
From two hands contracted to an inch, under chief. To represent handing a cup to a man; occurs used for the next two.

High, honorable, eminent, respected; noble; you, your, in direct address; to honor, to venerate; to dignify; a wine vessel.

Your father.

His your honor; you, Sir.

His wife.

To venerate and esteem.

An appellation of Budhas and arhats, answering to arya or venerable; given to those who have mastered the four spiritual truths; the term is honored by the world, is a title given to every Buddha; and by an easy transition, comes to mean a Buddhist idol.

To the emperor.

The elderly, honored person.

The prefect.

Respectable; good family and character.

To honor virtue and delight in philosophy.

One cannon; a local use, perhaps derived from the respect it demands.

There are three classes in the world to be honored; the noble, the aged, and the virtuous.

Laotze, the honored in heaven.

I have given you trouble; beg your pardon.

The well bred disseem themselves and honor others.

To adjust, to regulate; to observe rule and order, and thus restrain others.

To economize; to keep within the rules.
马 a majestic horse.
速 fleet, as a racer or ship.
精 a hero.
命不 易' the great appointment will hard - to carry out.
追风 a course fleet as the wind.
極于天 [those mountains] reach to the skies.
發其私 altogether express or make clear his private opinions.

俊 tsun' Superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; talent or ability of such; eminent.
士 a fine scholar.
傑 in 位 to have brave and sterling men in office.
秀 all were distinguished for their high accomplishments.
俊麗 兀 a handsome lady.
他的模様很 his form is very handsome.
千人曰 he is one of a thousand.
人物 a fine-looking man.
三有克則 those who were termed having the three grades of talent, could exhibit their powers — in proper stations.

儉 tsun Used for its primitive, and also like the last.
儉 Valiant, brave; able, pre-eminent in force or wisdom; to overcome; to raise.
異 extraordinary, unrivalled; strange.
英 a brave hero.

懶 tsun' Intelligent, quick of apprehension.
心思靈 a bright mind and lively imagination.
慧 perspicuous, clever, astute.

峻 tsun' To look at carefully.
峻 a hero in the Han dynasty.
峻 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 everything has been eaten up.
餘不祭 leavings cannot be used for offerings.
日中而 at noon eat what was left at breakfast.

燬 tsun' The chief of the fields, a landlord, a proprietor; an officer who had oversight of the fields; a sort of bailiff wasanciently called 因] because he was 因之俊 the great man of the fields.
塞 a clown, a rude peasant.

烋 tsun' A fire burning; to put out a fire; to scorch or prick shell in divination.
香火 to put out the incense and candles; it is done by the acolytes to save them.

掞 tsun' To pinch the flesh with the fingers; to put the nails together, as when killing a flea; to push away; to lay the hand on.
蠱 to crack a house.
衛侯之手 he pinched the arm of the prince of Wei.

駝 tsun' A kind of marmot found in the hilly parts of Szch'uen, 促 or 促鼠 whose tail furnishes hairs for pencils; it eats chestnuts and roots, and destroys fields like the mole; its cry is musical.
To sit on the heels, to set down a foot; to squat; to place close to each other, as men in line.

干 (ts'un) A fish like the rudd, with red eyes, round and long body, small scales, and reddish marks; it is also called 赤目魚 red eyed fish, and is probably a kind of roach, perhaps the same as the 紅眼鰍 (Leuciscus homopilosus) at Canton; in Japan, the salmon.

Figures in the nined-pouched net are rudds and bream.

From heart and inch.

To guess, to surmise; to consider, to reflect on.

思 to ponder on.

无能 I think that I have not the ability or power.

他人于心之度, what others have in their minds, I can measure by reflection.

寸 (ts'un) Formed of 且 the hand and one under it, to denote the pulse of the wrist, an inch from the hand; it is the 41st radical of a small heterogeneous group of characters; in accounts it is often used as a contraction of 番 also to reckon.

The Chinese inch or punto, which is regarded as equal to the middle joint of the finger; it measures one-tenth of a cubit 尺 or foot, and like it varies in length; a very little.

寸 or 方 or 一 the heart.

寸 the pulse at the wrist.

径 improve every inch or moment of time.

步 I cannot move a step; I cannot alter.

得失 I know when he swerves from the right.

眉 擦 万 愁 an inch of eyebrows often bears a myriad inches of sorrow.

若有 I have got on about an inch, i.e. a very little; a deprecating phrase.

尺 feet and inches, dimensions, the measure of a thing; also etiquette, respect, regard according to station.

特修 字 I have just written a short note.

三 小 金 连 my little daughter, referring to her tiny feet.

得尺则尺得 朶 if you can get (or learn) much then get it; if not, then a little; even anything is good.

寸 To cut into inches; to cut small, to cut up; to part, to divide.

寸 to cut fine.

分 程度 distinguish clearly the steps and meter, in making and singing verses.

TSUNG.

Old sound, tsung. In Canton, tsung; — in Swatow, chung and chang; — in Amoy, tsung, ch'ing, and ch'ang; — in Fu-chau, chung, ch'ung, and chang; — in Shanghai, tsung; — in Chefoo, tsung.

宗 From mother and to proclaim.

An ancestral hall, where the honored ones are present to hear and answer prayers; an ancestral tablet; sacrificial, used in worship; to honor, to revere; that which men resort to or recur to; to appear at court; to resort or turn to, as the water of the Yangtse' flows to the sea, or people turn to the throne; to agree with or follow, as an authority; to honor; the natural focus, origin, or center; honorable; a clan, those who bear the same surname, and are derived from the same ancestor; a matter, a manner, a sort; among Buddhists, a school, a sect.

天 the heavenly bodies.

1 相 each sort and manner; every kind.

1 在 a temple where the tablets of kings or forefathers stand.

1 周 the honored place of Chen; — i.e. the metropolis.

1 人族 the Board of the Imperial Kindred which regulates the 1 宗 Imperial Clan.
| 1 | family ancestors. | From horse and gathered up or ancestors. |
| 2 | clannsmen. | A mane; the bristles on a hog's nape; long, disheveled hair. |
| 3 | rivers, seas and mountains. | A mane; the bristles of a hog. |
| 4 | or | A brush of bristles. |
| 5 | one's kindred. | 拉住馬 hold the horse by his mane. |
| 6 | the oldest son. | 打 or 或 to trim the mane. |
| 7 | a noble act. | 編 to braid the mane into ringlets. |
| 8 | a great lot of goods. | Similar to and interchanged with the last. |
| 9 | What family (or sect) do you belong? | A head-dress; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, sometimes likened to a rudder, and also called 燕尾 a swallow's tail; a wig, periwig; a cue. |
| 10 | can | a false coiffure, a lady's periwig. |
| 11 | he can be relied on. | To rub the lappet with gum. |
| 12 | all scholars honor | 頭尾 a ticket given in Batavia for the tax paid on coes by Chinese. |
| 13 | Confucius as their master in doctrine. | From grain and gathered up. |
| 14 | the whole disposition of the man. | A cock of grain containing forty or handfuls; a run of thread of eighty 線 threads; the comment on the Lun Yu says 610 線 or 3,200 線 make one 線, which would make it equal to about 320 peculs; to collect or assemble together. |
| 15 | to recur to the origin. | 一件 a great sheaf, as of sorghum. |
| 16 | A large fish which comes in from sea and returns at proper times; it appears to be allied to the sturgeon, and is sometimes wrongly called 石首魚 from its large ear bones; its body is round, nose very long, and has a hollow in its neck; it weighs sometimes 30 catties. | From grain gathered up. |
| 17 | The first form is a contraction of the second which is derived from 本 wood and 稢 a mane, referring to the fibers. | A cock of grain containing forty or handfuls; a run of thread of eighty 線 threads; the comment on the Lun Yu says 610 線 or 3,200 線 make one 線, which would make it equal to about 320 peculs; to collect or assemble together. |
| 18 | A kind of gomuti palm, the Chamorrops, whose sheaths and scapes both furnish coir for rain-cloaks, ropes, mats, &c.; its wood 機木 is used for posts; coir obtained from the stumps, like the Borassus gomutius, the Coryota, and other plants. | A cock of grain containing forty or handfuls; a run of thread of eighty 線 threads; the comment on the Lun Yu says 610 線 or 3,200 線 make one 線, which would make it equal to about 320 peculs; to collect or assemble together. |
| 19 | A dark brown, amber color. | 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 素三国 lying in the present Ting-ten hien 定陶縣 in the southwest of Shantung, near the Yellow River. |
| 20 | 策 a coir mat. | Like the preceding. |
| 21 | 竹 a variety of black bamboo whose roots furnish canes. | The short uneven flight of a magpie, up and down, but not far or swift in its course. |
| 22 | 筷 clusters of the flower buds of palms, used for food. | A dark green color, like dried up leaves; said only of silk; a classifier of threads of silk. |
| 23 | 筍 a coir trunk. | 从 silk and according. |
| 24 | 筚 a coir rain-cloak. | Perpendicular, downward; a meridian line; a vestige; a step. |

樺 A bridle or head-stall ornamented with metal, and set off with a plume of feathers between the horse's ears. Small twigs at the end of branches; a plant used for dyeing. 於折 筆之 a kind mother when offended] breaks off a twig to punish her child. 柔 柔 柔 Certain presents of cloth, called 有 offered by tribes on the south and west in the Han dynasty. 柔 柔 柔 To run aground in a boat; to get upon the sands; to arrive at, and in this sense used with 船 a limit of time. 柔 柔 柔 Both are also read ce't'ang. 稲 稲 稲 To sow without first ploughing the ground. 稲 稲 稲 An edible mushroom (Agaricus) called 稲; it is found in Yunnan, and is also known as 土菌 earth agaric; and in Kiangsu as 鬼傘 the devil's parasol. 稲 稲 稲 Also a kind of hand brasier made by weaving an earthen basin in a bamboo basket. 稲 稲 稲 From silk and according. 稲 稲 稲 Perpendicular, downward; a meridian line; a vestige; a step. 稲 稲 稲 人 mankind alone are made erect. 棵 稲 稲 稲 有 there are parallel and cross-lines; up and down and across; net, net-like; versatile or unaffectable acts. Read 稲' Reniss, careless; wild, extravagant talking; to allow; to wrongfully permit, to connive at; to let go, to indulge, to over-
**tsung**

1. A bristle to stiffen a waxed-end.

Very similar to the last.

- A pig a year old; to have only three at a litter.
- 一发五 | to hit five pigs at one shot.

From silk or hand and bustling; the third form is a common contraction.

To collect and tie up, as in a shawl; 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 sweat.

- 共 | the whole, all.
- 不行 | he utterly refused to do it.
- 要 | still I must; it is yet necessary.
- 各 | reckon them all; in all.
- 頭 | or  porous | of or  a boss, a head driver; the foreman of workmen.

- | 多少 | how many in all?

- 督 | a governor-general.
- 兵 | a major-general in command of a division.

千 | a chieftain, a lieutenant in a regiment; the next grade to a 保守 captain; and next to him is a 吟 or ensign.

之 | to sum up, to bring together.

偶 | 角 | 之 | child; two little children came on together.

谁 | 能 | 应 | 日子 | he could not come at all on the promised day.

- | 都 | the whole are of the same sort.

- 然 | although, nevertheless.

- 頭 | the whole, including everything.

- | 拉 | 匹 | to make an average of all.

- 理 | general supervision of.

- 該 | 有的 | it is so no doubt; very likely it is there.

**Tsung.** Similar to the last; but regarded as a synonym of 毛, a sheaf.

A bundle or sheaf of grain.

- | 稔 | | to present the tax of grain.

- 省 | to alarm, to arouse.

- | 動 | to stir one up, to arouse his feelings.

- | 悔 | 生不逢辰殊覺 | 殘 | if things do not succeed as you wish, you are exceedingly dissatisfied.

- 綜 | The harness of a loom; to work the slie, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to hold the threads; to keep the reins of authority; to collect.

序 | 名 | to inquire into what is nominal and real of all.

- | 統 | 七 | 數 | to make an error in reckoning the number.

**Tsung.** Dumplings, with meat, fruit, or sweetmeats inside, made by boiling pinched flour 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 端陽 | and eaten on the 5th day of the 5th month in memory of Kiith Yuan.

- | 假 | false dumplings; — a peculiar flavor; head-ornament worn on this festival.

- | 狗 | 舍 | a dog bolting a dumpling; — a fool misunderstanding or not relishing an allusion.

- | 犬 | 三角 | a three-cornered dumpling.

- | 裁 | the tough leaves of rushes used to wrap the dumpling.

**Tsung.** A bitch having one at a litter.

- | 生 | 鼠 | puss has only one kitten.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>慮</th>
<th>Careworn, wearied out; having no leisure.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>朱</td>
<td>Oppressed with much and varied business, and quite exhausted with one's duties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>从马</td>
<td>the unceasing marches of troopers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A disease of young children like fits or convulsions, caused by indigestion.

## TS'UNG.

Old sounds, ts'ong and d'ang. In Canton, ts'ung; — in Szechwan, ch'ung and ch'ang; — in Amoy, ch'ung, tsong, and ch'iong; — in Fuhkeu, ch'un, ch'ung, and chuang; — in Shanghai, ts'ung and d'ang; — in Ch'ew, ts'ung.

**從**  
To follow, to listen to and comply with; to agree with; to believe in; to employ as before; to be made to follow; to persevere; 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>什麼</th>
<th>what</th>
<th>心所欲</th>
<th>what I much desire.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>入手</td>
<td>there is no way to begin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>得味</td>
<td>that so he will not blindly carry out the affair.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>任</td>
<td>you do as you choose; as you like.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>依</td>
<td>according with, to agree to.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>順</td>
<td>and 願</td>
<td>compliance by constraint, from a sense of duty, or from a willing heart.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**恩**  
From heart and a window or aperture; the second form is most common, and the third is unauthorized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>瞥</th>
<th>seems to be in a desperate hurry to go.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>瞥</td>
<td>impelled by some cause to be in haste, urged to speed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**不**  
A general term for alliaceous plants with fissional leaves; onions, garlics; a leek green.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>不分首</th>
<th>make no distinction between a chief and his adherents.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>三品</td>
<td>of the secondary third grade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>堂兄弟</td>
<td>second cousins of the same surname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>男子</td>
<td>my only follower is this Yin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>便</td>
<td>an aid, a waiting-man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**蔥**  
A kind of ancient baggage wagon.

|  蔥 |  scallions. (Allium satsciano.)  |

**聰**  
Ready, astute, quick at hearing; sharp-witted; to perceive clearly, to discriminate intelligently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>聰</th>
<th>natural gifts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>明</td>
<td>apt, clever, quick at catching an idea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>目不明</td>
<td>having good hearing but dim eyesight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聰</td>
<td>to understand as soon as heard; perceptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聰</td>
<td>I venture to importune your Majesty's ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TS’UNG.</strong></td>
<td><strong>TS’UNG.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>From horse and quick.</strong></td>
<td>A small spear or javelin; to stab with a spear, as an assassin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A piebald, black and white horse; a dapple black; a fine steed.</td>
<td>E'rra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五花</td>
<td>a fancy, piebald steed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仔'ung</td>
<td>仔'ung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五花</td>
<td>a dappled charger is galloping along the far edge of the plain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饅</td>
<td>饅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>营</td>
<td>营</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>营</td>
<td>营</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仔'ung</td>
<td>仔'ung</td>
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<tr>
<td>絲</td>
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<td>絲</td>
<td>絲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鑲</td>
<td>鑲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Old sounds, tsan, tsam, tswan, and dzan. *In Canton, tsan; *in Swatow, chang, chan, jwan, and chuan; *in Amoy, chwan, chung, chiam, and tsan; *in Fuhian, chang and chung; *in Shanghai, tsuô, tsê and tsô; *in Chifu, tsan.

From metal and to advance.

To bore, to make a hole through a thing; to pierce, as a thing; to worm one's self into, as one who pricks into secrets; to control the mental powers, as a master passion does; to employ intrigue.

To the deeper you bore the harder it is; -- met. the more you study this, the more difficult it is to comprehend.

To bore a hole. To seek and plan, as for a living.

To put one's self everywhere, seeking for a chance or opening.

To bore through.

There's no crack for the wind to enter; -- no ground for trouble.

Read tswan. A bit, a pin, an angle, or a borer; an instrument for perforating; the point of a weapon; among furriers, the fur on the top of the neck.

A center-bit; of which the head is the borer, and the handle.

A diamond or carbuncle borer; this gem is fabled to be produced under water.

A bit; an iron borer.

A jack of all trades.

A mosquito's proboscis; met. a ruthless villain.

To bore wood to raise a flame.

To lose one's way.

To jump with the feet together; to tread on.

To squat, to crouch.

Land of hopping and skipping; he likes to cut capers.

From silk and to reckon; occurs used for the next, and to collect.

A kind of ornament band or cord to tie on a coronet; to collect materials; to compile a work, to edit or abridge; a résumé, a digest or compend; a compilation, a collection of writings; to hand them down.


To prepare materials for publication.

To make a collectanea.

An Imperial edition or compilation.

To copy out writings for editing.

To strike out a new path, as in writing or an invention.

To make a précis of papers.

Flax 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.

To continue the hereditary succession.

To take up Yu's old mantle; -- e. imitate his virtues.

To record the detail of his valorous deeds.

To extract, as a record, or the sayings of a man.

To continue the succession or business.

From flesh or fire and fat; the second form is unauthorized; the first is also defined fat, rich.

A chowder or porridge with little fluid in it, made of fish and crabs.

To hold in the hand, to carry in one hand; to move with the hand; hasty, quick; entirely; to select.

To draw lots.

I can't hold it.

Both hands are quite empty.

To hold it fast, and do not open your hands.

He has the papers and evidence, -- as in a lawsuit.

His body was pierced with a thousand darts.

Deception; a swindle, a sell; to deceive; to be taken in; it is nearly synonymous with chan.

To palm off good, one referring to deception in words, the other in trading, and in these last senses both characters are pronounced tsew.

To be deluded or hoaxed.

A confidence game, a way to raise the wind.

People deceived me.

To palm off bad goods.
From hand and to skull.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>擰</td>
<td>jù</td>
<td>To clear away; to part with; to cause divisions; to engage one to consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>擤</td>
<td>róu</td>
<td>To rouse, as by misrepresentation; to excite to a certain course; to stir up; to inveigle, to cutice; an intrigue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>擤引線</td>
<td>jù yín xiàn</td>
<td>To draw the shuttle and pass the thread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>籠</td>
<td>lóng</td>
<td>To place and cases for goods in a shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行</td>
<td>xíng</td>
<td>To sell to the trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貨</td>
<td>huò</td>
<td>To sell wholesale.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From hand and to advancement; occurs interchanged with the next.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>擞</td>
<td>sōng</td>
<td>To collect things of the same sort; to assemble, to come together; to lay a coffin under a shed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>聚</td>
<td>jù</td>
<td>To gather materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>基</td>
<td>jī</td>
<td>To build a brick tomb on the ground like a house; common in Kiang-nan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>帳</td>
<td>zhàng</td>
<td>To reckon the total of accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>集次聚</td>
<td>jí cì jù</td>
<td>To collect and arrange in order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>盒</td>
<td>hé</td>
<td>A box with partitions, used for sweetmeats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To collect bamboos; a slight shed or hearse to contain a coffin, which is painted with mud; a spear handle.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>擰</td>
<td>jù</td>
<td>To use a covered wain or hearse in burying the prince.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木</td>
<td>mù</td>
<td>A kind of palisade under a bridge to guard the bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>擤</td>
<td>róu</td>
<td>To gather grain and stack it, or make it into cakes, as is done with sorghum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>擾</td>
<td>lù</td>
<td>A hamlet, a place where people assemble to reside; a few houses in a spot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秘</td>
<td>mì</td>
<td>Read <em>tsai</em>. The ancient name of a district in Pei-bien, New County in the north of Kiang-sun; and of another in the southwest of Honan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火</td>
<td>huǒ</td>
<td>From 火 <em>fire</em>, 大 great, 林 forest, all under 興 to rise, which however here denotes 白 a mortar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炊</td>
<td>chuī</td>
<td>A furnace for cooking; a mess, a table; to cook by steam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>分</td>
<td>fēn</td>
<td>Or each has his own table; they eat separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>竹</td>
<td>zhú</td>
<td>A boarder; sometimes applied to alicer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>淮火更</td>
<td>huái huǒ gèng</td>
<td>To put out the fire and then light it again; — beheir to nobody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自己</td>
<td>zì jǐ</td>
<td>To eat by himself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飢食鄉</td>
<td>jī shí xiāng</td>
<td>He gets his kernels at the village furnace; — i.e. lives privately and frugally.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From cave and rat, i.e. a rat in his hole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>擾</td>
<td>tuò</td>
<td>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, pusillanimous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>改</td>
<td>guǎi</td>
<td>Changed his course and escaped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>匿他方</td>
<td>nì tā fāng</td>
<td>Skulked away and hid in another place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大股分</td>
<td>dà gǔ fēn</td>
<td>The great body of the rebels separated and got away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>匿</td>
<td>nì</td>
<td>To pilfer; to steal, as a rat does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>挫</td>
<td>cuò</td>
<td>To escape and hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>俗</td>
<td>sù</td>
<td>To corrupt others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>敏</td>
<td>mǐn</td>
<td>He clearly understands the minutest plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燹</td>
<td>yān</td>
<td>To fumigate by burning herbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>抱頭鼠</td>
<td>bào tóu shǔ</td>
<td>To cover the head and skulk off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>炒</td>
<td>chǎo</td>
<td>To correct the style of a writing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An unauthorized character, sometimes written under the radical 足, is a foot.

To leap, to jump; to prance; to eject, to spurt out.

山 | shān  | To leap over hills and jump ravines, as a gazelle. |
| 不過去 | bù guò qù  | He cannot jump over it. |
| 老馬學 | lǎo mǎ xué  | Can an old horse learn to jump? — I am too old for that. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>資</td>
<td>zī</td>
<td>From property and a time; occurs used for the next two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>資</td>
<td>zī</td>
<td>Property, riches, valuable things; necessaries, articles wanted; a fee, a dooceur, a treat; to take or employ, to avail of, to trust to, to help, to depend on another; what is part of one's self, as a disposition; to lament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>資</td>
<td>zī</td>
<td>A subscription to a friend's exigencies; quota due from one, as the present at a marriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>資山</td>
<td>zī shān</td>
<td>It is my country property is quite enough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
國色 a peerless beauty; bewitching grace and beauty, such as 杨贵妃 of the T'ang dynasty had.

龍鳳之
t he air of a dragon and a phoenix; — i. e. majestic.

懮
anxiety, concern.

粟
A term for clean millet (Millet), 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
the offering of cakes should be clean.

鼎
to offer up the precious or jade dishes.

从
from and dish, referring to the orderly arrangement in the dish; it is like the preceding.

鼎鼎大覔
the dishes for offerings must be clean.

玉
to offer up the precious or jade dishes.

越
from to go and next.

越
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.

黃
From property and this; occurs interchanged with 貨 property.

黃
A fine paid to redeem one's self from punishment; mulct money; riches, property.

灶
a family estate.

贖
to ransom one's self.

財
valuables; wealth.

好義
to disesteem money and love justice.

費
From to speak and this; occurs used for "and" for the last, but its meaning is modified by the context.

To speak sharply and unadvisedly; to detract, to slander; to consult, to think upon; to restrict, to limit; faulty, loose, dissipated; evil, defective.

不負
don't revile people.

毁
to backbite others.

翁
to defame, to cast out from a company.

禮之
t is a want of politeness.

限
t is hard to say what such ability cannot accomplish.

食
tastious; dainty as to one's food.

不面得
I got it without much thought, it was obtained unexpectedly.

背
The canthus or corner of the eye, called 内 for the inner canthus, and 外 or 謂 for the outer corner.

衣
the lapel of the coat.

内
肉 carnacula in the eyes of aged people.

拭
rub the eyes and stretch the eyebrows; — and have a good look.

Read 遊. To look at fixedly, to regard angrily.

瞠
a fierce glance of hatred will surely beget reprisals.

此
Also read 攻 and 攻. (to show the teeth; to snarl at; various teeth; irregular teeth.

牙
teeth which project from the mouth.

齟
teeth which show.
From gross and сілг сійд сінсі; the second form is generally used; occurs used for the next.

Herbs and grass growing thickly; rich underbrush; a coarse mat; a премомин, this, this one; an adverb, now, here, still; a conjunction, for.

者 the following, this time; a phrase used at the beginning of a notice.

今 now, at present.

念 | in | think of this here, i.e. attend to the affair, subject without distraction; be careful what you are about.

| 將货 | 八 | 古 | now confiscating the goods.

如 | hereupon, now, then.

负 | to carry; a mat; an old term for the illness of a prince.

| 投 | pour it out of that into this; used to supply the want of one with another's fullness.

| 漱 | occurs used for the last.

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 chang; the south of Szeh-uen.

| 生 | to make trouble, to get up a row.

| 擊 | to disturb the peace, to excite a rising.

| 長 | to grow larger.

| 生 | to sprout; to multiply, as the increase of population.

| 好 | a fine flavor.

| 激 | to mollify; to soften down, as coloring; to fertilize, to increase the juices.

| 禮 | to strengthen, as a tonic.

| 豪 | a spoming teak; something left, as of a seditions hand.

| 名 | a hill in Ts'yang.

A hoe for opening the soil; a mattock with a long narrow blade.

| 須有 | 茅不 | 不待时 | it is better to wait till the proper season, even if you have all your farming tools; i.e. watch the right moment.

A black color.

| 染 | to dye black.

A small slender fish, probably one of the mackerel family; that delights in gambling on the surface of the water.

A peak of a hill.

From child and growing; used with the next.

To bear; to produce and suckle, as animals; to grow gradually; affectionate, strong love, like a mother's; diligent, unwearied in.

| 有 | daily be zealous in your duties.

息 care for her young, as a cow.

羊 | mammals suckle and birds tread.

物 | all things gradually increase.

| 子 | child and to strike; it is nearly synonymous with the preceding.

Uncasing, unwearied effort; self-denying attachment and sacrifice for.

若 | to strive after goodness.

From ploa or grave and son; the second form is unusual.

To hoe up earth around the roots of plants.

今其 | 酷 | or | let us go to the southern fields to weed and to hoe.

From raiment and to even.

The hem or border of a garment.

| 裏 | mourning apparel.

裳 | a hem, a selvage.

From tripod and talent.

A round lid or cover of a kettle or tripod, with a hole in it; a small kettle.

From field, obstructed, and plant; q. d. weeds chose the ground; occurs used for a calamity.

An uncultivated field; waste, unbroken land; overgrown, as a jungle; to clear new land; ground under cultivation one year; to open a new road; to cut; a dead tree still standing; old name of a place in the south of Shantung.

無 | 無害 | no calamity or trouble.

治 | 熟之地 | to look after the old fields.
Like the last.

To plow; fields which have been cultivated a year.

To cultivate the ground.

A small river of Shantung which flows northeast into the gulf of Chihli; a dark color.

Overlooked his being such a black (or vile) fellow.

are two districts in Shantung near the River Tsz.

Very black silk dyed many times, and used anciently by high officers; dark, as a sediment.

black mud, like alluvial.

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.

or traveling store-wagons used in armies.

provision carts.

An ancient weight equal to six l trust, about the fourth part of a tael; though others make it equal to eight taels, or less than half the present tael; trifling.

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.

Child repeated; it is regarded as an old form of "man"

Twins; two of a sort.

Born or is to bear twins.

In Cantonese. To go halves, to divide equally; a half; to take equal responsibility, to duplicate.

She to go equal shares.

A double thumb.

A repetition, a duplicated expression.

They have gone off together.

Join him in doing it.

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 39th radical of characters most of which relate to children.

Anciently a child, but now confined to a son; a boy, a lad, a person; the people, in distinction from the prince; a sage, a teacher, a venerable and worthy man, especially Confucius; to act in a filial manner as a son; to treat as a son; an heir, issue, posterity; a seed, a kernel; a term of respect, you, Sir; or more familiarly, a comrade; an officer; officers; the fourth order of nobility, a viscount; the first of the twelve stems, related to water, and denoted by the rat; it is applied to the eleventh 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 "a, a letter, a little book; but more often like as a mere syllable particle in speaking; added to verbs, it makes them nouns, and has the function of "in English as "an extender, a stretcher.

or the heir-apparent.

the eldest son.

sons and grandsons; it is also used to denote big and little things together, as conglomerate stone, breccia.

large cakes with little cakes inside, a kind given to brides at their marriage, intending a wish that they may have many children.

an Emperor, an old term; my pupil; my son.

the oldest sons of gentry.

Sons, posterity.

or or old old names for sons of noblemen.

an infant.

sons of concubines.

interest and principal.

tender, as veal or shoots.

the people came up like sons.

young people.

a black spot.

a name given the Savior as the second Person.

how long since you came?

all the authors and sages.

a servant of servants; attendants on official servants.

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.

to embroider in threads.

To bear, to carry, as a nurse does a child; to undertake.

attentive and careful; to discriminate.

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.

sons and daughters.

children; lads.

a puppy.

a servant, a shop-boy, a waiting lad.

pictures, images, playthings.

a childless man.
紫
'hsu' [tsz]
A purple color, passing into a clay color, or the tint of nankeen, and even browner hues; a fictitious, undecided color, a fugacious tint, which Confucius disliked.
1 洋色 a dark complexion, sunburnt, weather-beaten face.
1 identical 紅 a purple color.
1 染 a violet; the dye made with rapan-wood, and mixed with betel-out.
1 黑肉 black and blue, as a bruise.
1 墨 a poetical name for the rising sun; act. the court.
1 禁域 the Forbidden City in Peking.
1 紫星排陳 may the royal stars (in the Dipper, and other circumpolar stars,) illumine this house.
1 草 denotes several plants which furnish a red dye, as allummet, bugloss, and Rubia, but particularly the *Poa erat argus* in north China.
1 霍神 a god worshiped for protection against malaria.

From *woot* and *bitter*, but the primitive is *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 *Poa erat argus*, the one of the *Ephorbia*; to engrave characters; a graver, a burn; bowls, cups.

里 one's native village or country.

必* greatly regard one's birthplace.

州 an old name for a part of Tung-ch'üen fu 東川府 in the northeast of Yunnan.

活板行 1 printed with movable types.

宮 the coffin of an emperor.

籽 1 printed with movable types.

The seeds of rice, wheat, and other grains, the 五穀 five of which do not include pulse, melons, or fruit.

米 the grain is shriveled and dry.

花五包 five bales of seed cotton.

澤 1 water and to rule.

Sediment: drags, grounds, settings, lees.

汁 a large clear space.

泥 1 dirt settled at the bottom.

汁 1 to settle a liquid, as river water by alum.

汁 1相將 lie then handed him the broth and SETTINGS.

A primitive, explained as a plant coming up, and passing by something which is represented by the cross line.

To stop.

姉 1 female and market or to stop; the second form is seldom used.

An elder sister; a woman who has experience; an old term for mother; a school-mistress.

夫 an elder sister's husband.

妹 sisters generally; in Cantonese 八妹 includes all the young children of a family, referring to the eight gami.

妹 or 十妹 a monthly climbing rose.

大 an old name for a father's concubine, now applied to the eldest sister.

肺 1 printed with movable types.

The fragments left after eating; meat with bones in it.

乾 1 cold victuals.
不请自来 he came uninvited or of his own accord; it also sometimes involves the meaning that he must take the responsibility of it; run his own risk.

造 a man who sells; our own manufacture.

京至上海 from Peking to Shanghai.

好去 you had better not go away.

已称己 to praise one's self unduly.

若 or 在 or 存 in good health or spirits; but 存 also means independent, self-existing, and the Buddhists call the god Siva 大 in the Great Independent (Makara).

食 I find my own food.

作 受 he gets what he gave, he is only paid for his evil.

後 henceforth.

斟 飲 helping themselves to drink as they liked.

來 何處 whence did you come?

不 我 先 he is not before me, or older than I.

易以及難 to advance from the easy to the difficult.

彼 成者 they used those [principles of the rulers] Ch'in and K'ang — to guide their government; i.e. the successors of these sovereigns imitated them.

豈非 外 do they exceed their proper station? is he not out of his place?

字 从 child under a shelter.

To love and shelter; to bear and nurse, as a mother does; used with the next, a female; a character or symbol in writing, a letter; lettered, marked, written on; a writing, a letter; a word 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.

典 a dictionary.

字 the initials; and 貝 or 头 the finals in Chinese spelling; they are combined to indicate the sound of a character.

無 顫 no mind for learning.

花碼 今 or 書碼 the contracted forms of the numerals.

活 今 or 木 or 釵 movable types.

尊 今 what is your respected style?

别 别 the familiar style taken at marriage.

立 今 to write out an agreement.

格 black lines.

印 今 to copy by laying slips under paper, as when learning to write.

未 今 not yet betrothed.

父 不能 爹子 the father cannot be partial to his own son.

之 今 deal kindly with him.

拆 今 to dissect characters, as is done by fortune-tellers; to explain their meaning and construction.

捉 今 to pick flaws in a writing; to find fault uselessly.

一個 今 a chop, as of tea; a lot of things with the same label.

蠍頭小 今 very small characters.

々 今 every word in it has a meaning.

児 今 the reverse of a coin.

牛 今 a cow, but also includes the females of domestic animals.

馬 今 a mare.

畜 今 to keep cows for their milk.

從 water and to blame; also read 貝.

To soak, to steep; to dye; to tint; water-soaked, moldy; damaged by water; the death of a brute; in medicine, a cold infusion or perspiration.

浸 今 laid under water, to drench.

溺 今 killed, as cargo by water.

水痕 今 or 印 今 spotted; marks of water; stained.

恣 今 from heart and next; also read 貝.

Dissipation, gaiety; licentious, loose; to throw off restraint, to let the passions have sway.

放 今 to cast off scruples; profigate.

縱 今 unrestrained indulgence.

行 今 無忌 to care for nobody; a rude manner.

意 今 to do as one likes, to disregard rules; lustful.

歴 今 from bone or flesh and this: the first is most common, and the third a mere alteration.

The bones of animals or human beings lying exposed, with putrid flesh still attached to them, to make things out of bone or teeth.

糜 今 be attended to the removal of the putrid remains.

腐 今 putrid flesh and bones.

裁 今 To cut meat into steaks or slices; slices; morsels or bits of meats.

大 今 a large slice.

羹 今 meat soups, thick and rich.

肴 今 meat cooked with or without the bones.

裳 今 The skin shriveled and furrowed by age.

裳 今 To stick into, as a share in the soil, or when driving down a stake; to put a knife into or between; to stab, to stick; to erect, as a pole; to establish.

裳 今 The garments crumpled or doubled in, as the Chinese long sleeves are often worn.

Read 貝. To double the lapels one over the other on the breast.
雌
The female of birds; met.

［ts'z.］
weak, inferior.

伎 to lie perdu or skulk.

伎 a pair of swords.

伎 who can tell (or who cares to know) hens from cocks among crows? — useless knowledge.

伎 the hen is crowing in the morning; — the wife rules.

_objs“
The native trisulphide of arsenic or orpiment is called 雌, and this character is only another form of the last in this sense; when pulverized, 雌 is the name given it.

(use)
A slatternly, worthless woman.

伎 a drab, an ugly woman; an awkward rough woman.

症
Scab of a sore; a malady, an infirmity; an imperfection, as a hair-mole; a failing, an eccentricity; petty jealousy.

症 bad habits, a fault.

症 a little fault, a blemish in a character.

吹毛求疵 to seek for defects under the fur; — petty cavilling at men's faults; a mean faultfinder.

症
Used for the last and for new.

症 a flaw in a gem; the luster of a gem; fresh, vigorous.

弊 abundant, fresh.

弊 new; bright and clean.

弊 who of us is perfect?

弊 how rich and splendid — is her robe!

家 my mother.

母 indulgent mothers — often spoil their children.

竹 a bamboo with many suckers.

令 your mother.

令 I have received my mother's orders.

令 compassionate, forbearing.

令大士 a term for Kwan-yin.

令 loving affection.

令 merciful and propitious.

令 a kind heart.

令 or 莫 a water vegetable (Caladium), which the Chinese say bears thirteen tubers every intercalated year.

山姑 the tuber of an Amaryllis.

鷗 The fishing cormorant, much used to catch fish.

鷗 the cormorant; also called 水老鷗 water crow.

辞 From 酶 acrid contracted from 犯 crime, and 乱 to confuse contracted; similar to the next.

辞 In grammar, an expression, word, or particle; applied to a kind of irregular verse, something between prose and poetry, where the rhyme recurs at the end of lines of various lengths; evidence, words; orders, instructions; to refuse, to decline respectfully; to resign, to leave; to go, to retire, to depart; fame; a plea, an argument; an apology.

辞 to decline, as an office.

辞 to leave, as one's service.

告 or 別 to take leave; to announce, as a visitor his departure.

告 each one held to his own opinion.
to dislike, averse to.

be intelligent and

be in the single plea; i.e. the

arguments brought up on the

plaintiff's side.

a regret, as when

dined to.

to send a regret, as when

dined to.

a card sent at leaving;

a p. p. c. 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.

to firmly decline.

and go off without

bidding good-bye.

he talks clearly and

intelligently.

a good style.

will not

mind coming, whether it is near

or distant; i.e. he will un-

doubtedly come.

From words and to direct; used

with the preceding.

An expression, a word or

phrase; a poetical compo-

sition 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.

From worship and to direct.

To offer a sacrifice in the

spring to one's ancestors, since

the opening spring suggests that as

life then exhibits itself, so their pro-

geners 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.

make 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.

This, the last spoken of, the

thing in hand; here, now.

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.

or by, or on this ac-

count; therefore.

for this very kindness.

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.

step carefully; look well
to your footing.

he cannot get on or

do any better.

step on two

boats; i.e. fall between

two stools.

step, to walk.

put your foot on it.

Small; diminutive; of little
capacity or talents.

a very little

mind or thing.

these little mean

people have their dwellings.

Clear, as water; an old

name of a stream in Hunan;

fresh, new; perspiring; to

sweat.

his forehead was wet

with perspiration.

the new terrace is

brain new.

Neither the first nor the

best; coming after, second in

order; next, secondary, suc-

ceding to; a time, a trial; a halting-

place, an encampment; a stated

post to halt at; an inn, a stall; a

rest-house, a shed; a lunar

manion or position of the moon among

the stars; to put in the order of;

to pitch tents where one halts; to

braid in false hair.

once.

the first time.

passed each other on the

road.

in that (or its own) place;

next in order.

rising gradually, as a
gallery or a climax.

the next morning.

a seat, a position.

flurried, immetho-
dical, rash, flighty.

an inn, a traveler's

lodging-house, a hotel.

to erect a large shed or

haltling-lodge.

in the mind; as not in

he cares very little about it;

also he does not imitate or at-
tend to such things.

enters even to the bones, as

a bad cold.
王 [an inferior gem.]

王 [the king halted north of the Yellow River.]

世 [a genealogical record.]

舟 [the ship reached Shanghai.]

是又 [this is still one time more, as the third or after.]

伐 [refuse saltpetre]

付 [Light, nimble, sprightly; to assist, to relieve; to fit on; to close the fingers in drawing the bow; for, instead of.

助 [to help.]

飞 [the name of an ancient archer; used in the Han dynasty as the name of an office, whence 飞勇 means valorous, skillful troops.

誅 [From words and a thorn; interchanged with the next in this sense.

誅 [To criticise, to reprove sharply; to satirize or ridicule, in order to an amendment.

諭 [to candidly expose.

刺 [From knife and thorn; it is also read 佔 in many of these senses, especially those relating to pricking; and is not to be confounded with 刺,刺 sharp.

刺 [A thorn, a sting, a spine; to wound by a direct thrust, as officers were executed in old times; to prickle; to brand by sharp points, to tattoo, to cut into, to stab and kill; to spade up, as plants with a trowel; to pole a boat; to criticise, to lampoon; to blame; an innuendo, a sly sneer; to pry into, to overhear, to examine.

行 [to kill or stab a superior; to assassinate him, as a 客 or assassin does.

投 [to send in a card, alluding to the days when visiting-cards were cut on blocks of wood.

毛 [one name for the hedgehog.

挑 [to prick and baste, as in sewing.

縫 [to embroider.

地 [to dig up the ground, to hoe.

桅 [to pole a boat.

説 [or 謄] [to taunt, to ridicule; to speak in railery.

字 [to write with a stylus; to brand a criminal by tattooing, for which 造 is also used.

蜂 [a bee's sting.

插入 [to pry into and criticise.

, [un] [to talk incessantly.

吏 [now used as a term for a sub-prefect, but in the Han applied to an intendant.

責 [to blame, to scold.

挠 [uneasy; skin irritated, as by prickly heat.

薔 [Interchanged with the last; the second is the original form of both, intended to delineate a bumble like the Zizyphus; it must not be confounded with slabs, 束 a sheaf.

刺 [A prickle, a thorn on plants; to be sarcastic.

芒 [the beard or awn of barley.

玫 [a prickly rose.

荆棘之 [the thorns on brambles.

兒 [the juniper.

揞 [wear] [took out the thorn and let the flesh heal; said of a peacemaker.

葉子 [a hooked seed, like the bur-marrygold (Bidens); met. a captious man.

載 蟹 蚂 蛇 to ruffle up the feathers.

龍 [a name for the telhini fly or campanid (Mylabris).

生 [A bit, a louse; insects which irritate the skin; an itching, a pricking.

一 [the whole person is frowzy.

生 [a mangy dog.

又 [like a whining dog, said of a peevish child.

花 [plant lice.

水 [water spiders and such like insects.

廁 [From shelter and rule.

廁 [A place which needs to be constantly cleansed, a privy; to cleanse; a garge where a stream forces its way; to arrange guests in order; a high brink; the edge of a bed.

所 [or 坑 or 森 or 東 a necessary; a jakes.

倒 [to empty night soil.

上 [to go to stool.

足 [to see one in bed.

之 [賓客之中 mix bin among the guests.

庇 [The wooden part of the share of a plow, the 耙, to which the iron was formerly attached; others say it was the brace of the share.
蛙

A green and striped frog, with a broad line down the back; used with the next, wanton, exciting tones.

蛙

wa

a painted face and wanton song.

1鼓舞更天 the frog's croak serves as the drum of the sixth watch.

蛙

wa

Wanton, enticing sounds; lascivious music; to wheedle, to coax; sobbing, whining; to retch or vomit.

蛙

wa

to vomit, to spit out.

蛙

wa

out, and he went out and threw it up.

蛙

wa

lewd songs.

蛙

wa

A beautiful woman; a fine, pretty girl.

蛙

wa

女|女|子 pretty girls.

蛙

wa

女|小|子 a baby; small children.

蛙

wa

女|女|娥 a fine elegant woman.

蛙

wa

Name of a river in Kansu; used with the next, a paddle; deep and winding, as a stream.

蛙

wa

The footsteps of an ox, in which dirty water collects; a paddle; a hollow.

蛙|蛙

wa

water clear water.

蛙

wa

a deep pool in a stream.

蛙|蛙

wa

子 a bog, a swamp.

蛙|蛙

wa

田 or |地 low ground.
### WAH

Old sounds, wet and met. In Canton, wat and met; — in Siuentow, wai, bu, and mit; — in Amoy, wat and hit; — in Fuzheou, fai; — in Shanghai, wai and mich; — in Chefoo, wa.

| A deep, cavernous hollow, a large hole, as in a hill; to explore with the hand in a dark hole. |
| 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. |
| A deep, cavernous hollow, a large hole, as in a hill; to explore with the hand in a dark hole. |

| 要 (yāo) to request, to ask. |
| 要 (yāo) to request, to ask. |
| 要 (yāo) to request, to ask. |

### WAI

Old sounds, ngat and yat. In Canton, wai and ngai; — in Siuentow, chwa and gwa; — in Amoy, wai, goi, and oii; — in Fuzheou, wai, ngwoi, and ngai; — in Shanghai, hwa and nga; — in Chefoo, wai.

| From correct and not above it. |
| From correct and not above it. |
| From correct and not above it. |

| A goat path going up a hill-side in a crooked manner; lofty. |
| Eye (yu) saunt mouth and eyes awry. |

| 有 (yǒu) he has a knowledge of the world, not of books only. |
| 有 (yǒu) he has a knowledge of the world, not of books only. |
| 有 (yǒu) he has a knowledge of the world, not of books only. |

| A synonym of 萬 similar to 火, and used in contrast with 好 good; ill looking, defective. |
From bow and connected; interchanged with the next.

To draw a bow, to bend anything to a curve; bent, bowed, curved; arched.

The stick is bent or warped.

The crescent moon.

Crooked and circuitous, as a serpentine road.

From water and to curve; often wrongly written 留 and interchanged with the preceding.

A winding bank, a cove, a bay; a low retiring beach; an anchorage; a bend, an indentation in a coast-line; to enter a cove, as a vessel; to moo.

A river bend.

The Praya Grande at Macao.

Curving, tortuous, serpentine.

A vessel at anchor.

To turn a corner.

A sandy beach.

Full of bends, as a river or coast-line.

One arch of autumnal water; a liquid, beautiful eye.

To pare, to cut down; to make thinner; to gouge out, as in cutting characters; to pull out, as an eye; to excavate.

To cut out and patch.

The flesh from the bones.

To carve, as on wood.

Diligent and earnest in his service.

To cut out, as a tumor.

Carves are doubtless dug out by the gods.

Used with the last 腕 and wrist.

To bend the wrist; to curve with the hand; the wrist; to lift and carry a thing.

From wax and to yield.

Remnants, rubbish, cuttings.

The fragments left from making clothes.

From pulse and flexible, referring to its stalk.

A species of pea, common at Peking, the 豆 or 淮豆 which is probably the 豆苗, and said to have been introduced; the pod is round, and usually contains four round white and large peas; it resembles the marrowfat pea.

Sugar-bean soup.

A spotted bean fed to beasts.

From head and original; sometimes wrongly used for 散 to sport.

A thick-headed stupid person; heedless; inconsiderate; immovable, passive, milish; to push or butt with the head.

Stupid and weak; trifling and inattentive to his duty.

A cunning rascal.

Obstinate, cross-grained.

The stupid, unlettered people.

A man of integrity but rather simple.

A dull mind which does not readily catch an idea.

Cruel and inattentive.

A shapeless, useless stone.

An inefficient, useless man.

The peak of a mountain; sharp summit of a mountain.

To pare off the corners, to cut or round off, to trim; to equalize, to make out a report without sticking to facts.

To clip and round the corners.

Numbness in the hands or feet; another defines it, a running sore or ring-worm that will not heal.

From day and without.

Evening, sun-set, but not after dark; time of twilight, the gloaming; late in life; behind, tardy, late; the last, the latter; afterwards.

Last evening.

This evening.

Towards evening.

Towards nine or ten o'clock.

It is not late; I am not behind time.

Sun-set; the sun is down.

A junior; your pupil, your servant; — a polite term for one's self.

Late in the year.

To enjoy a happy end of life.

I regret that I did not know you before.

A promising evening for a fair day.

A late crop, as of rice or wheat.

It is now too late to regret it, or repent of it.

Succeeded at last, as a student in getting a degree.
The declining sun.

From wood or dish and to cover; the first and now the common form is unauthorized.

A bowl, a deep dish; a wooden trowell; a bowl-full.

一碗 [wan] A bowl; a rice-bowl.

碗 [wan] A punch bowl.

饭 [fan] rice-bowl.

饭 [fan] rice-bowl.

一碗 [wan] A bowl; a rice-bowl.

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碗 [wan] A punch bowl.

饭 [fan] rice-bowl.

饭 [fan] rice-bowl.
腕

Abashed and dreading something; startled, as at meeting a foe.

憾 | surprised.

恨 | angry at.

不愤 | not exceedingly grieved for.

腕

The knee-pan or knee-joint.

From plants and monkey, but originally the lower part was formed of the track, and the giration of a swarm of muski- toes or bees; the contracted form is common.

Like bees swarming under a queen for number; a number, ten thousand or a myriad, the highest number usually employed in notation; an indefinite number, many, every one, all; before a negative, forms a strong superlative.

億 | a millionaire.

不能 | it cannot be done.

無此理 | there is no such principle.

一死 | ten thousand to one he will live; most probably he will not die.

百 | a million.

千 | a hundred millions.

不及 | not one equals him; unsurpassed.

万 | ten thousand myriads, innumerable.

人緣 | everybody's interest; a term used by priests when asking funds for festivals.

不假 | wholly correct; nothing lost or missed.

勿 | on no account return an answer.

出于尋常 | it is beyond expression extraordinary.

福 | every blessing.

痣

A form of the last, but usually used for an ornament like the character.

痣

A mystic emblem of high antiquity, the Indian nautika drawn on the breasts of Buddhist idols, and the special mark of the deities worshiped by the Lotus School, and explained to be the symbol of Buddha's heart; it is the hammer of Thor, and is common in Norse mythology.

字

Horen's daalas, so called from the angular peduncles of the fruit.

字欄 | a balustrade with a convoluted lattice.

字錦 | the Vitravian scroll.

WAN.

Old sounds, wen, men, män, and wan. In Canton, wän and män; — in Swatow, oun, bun, mût, and mung; — in Amoy, oun and bán; — in Foochow, wung and äng; — in Shanghai, wăng, mäng, vàng, and mäng; — in Chöfu, wän.

溫

From water and benevolent.

Name of a river and district in the northwest of Honan, north of the Yellow River; warm, genial; tepid, lukewarm; placid, mild, kind, gentle; soothing, bland; matured, acquainted with; to warm, to revive.

書 | to review a lesson.

風 | a genial breeze.

繫

From plants and lengthened.

To shoot forth, to ramify, to creep; a vine; a creeping, trailing plant; tangled, intricate; obscure, verbose.

蔓 | a species of bean (Dol'hast) that furnishes fibers for cloth.

不蔓 | it has neither vines nor branches; — as an essay, which stricks to the argument.

延 | to spread abroad, to break out, as robbers; diffusive, irrelevant; to expatiate largely.

瓜 | a melon-vine.

爬 | a climbing vine; ivy.

打 | to break off the tendrils, as of a vine.

口 | every day it spreads more vigorously.

方出 | the tendrils started right out.

無使滋蔓 | do not introduce irrelevant matters.

Read wän. A root, the 蔓 a kind of round turnip, whose tuber is above ground and green colored, common at Peking; a second sort, the 菜 蔓 has its white tuber underground.

蔓

A town in the feudal state of Ching 蔓 not far from the present T'ung-ch'üen fū in Sz'ch'üen, where its troops suffered a great defeat.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>汪</th>
<th>起</th>
<th>无</th>
<th>磐</th>
<th>变</th>
<th>变</th>
<th>葫</th>
<th>樊</th>
<th>文</th>
<th>横</th>
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<td>力</td>
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- **WANT**: A small acid fruit, the **caterpillar**, the size of a bullock, and red like a cherry, found in northern China; the prepared sweetmeat is like cranberry in taste; a timber like pine; a root; a pillar; fine foliage.
- **From dish and prisoner.**
- **To feed a prisoner; benevolent, kind, compassionate.**
- **Considered to be originally a form or alteration of a to blend, now restricted to the lines and marks of things; it forms the 67th radical of a few characters mostly relating to ornamenting.**
- **Strokes, lines, veins, or bands, in wood, skins, or stones; ripples, markings, 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, civilians, the gentry; what is extraneous or ornamental and not essential; ceremonial; blazonry of flags; a form, as of prayer; a classifier of cash and coins; a dispatch.**
- **彩** literary in taste, critically elegant; scientific.
- **墨** literary pursuits, correspondence.
### 广

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>难</td>
<td>hard of hearing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>多</td>
<td>of great information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>distressing to hear; heart-rending.</td>
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Read *wān*! To state to; where the voice reaches; character, fame; a noise.

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<tr>
<td>於王</td>
<td>told it to the king.</td>
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<tr>
<td>言</td>
<td>famous reputation; of good report.</td>
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其省显，子天 their report goes so manifestly to heaven.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>吾</td>
<td>Old forms of the preceding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>見</td>
<td>To look down and stoop, as one sees a thing; to look closely at.</td>
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<tr>
<td>孔目 a</td>
<td>a friendship that would lead persons to die for each other.</td>
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<tr>
<td>頭以見志</td>
<td>[I am ready] to cut my throat to show that I am in earnest.</td>
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The second also means to contract the eyes, as near-sighted people do to see further.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>吻</td>
<td>To cut cross-wise; to divide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>咬</td>
<td>To join the lips to kiss.</td>
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The corners of the mouth; the lips; speech, talk.

### 紧

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<tr>
<td>紧</td>
<td>to press, to thrust out the lips.</td>
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莫輕 | don’t be too facile with your lips. |

### 用

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<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>you are very inexperienced.</td>
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### 周

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<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>Trimmed it too close.</td>
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From flesh and lips; originally a form of the last.

### 物

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<tr>
<td>物</td>
<td>- to separate, to cut asunder; to divide or break.</td>
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### 捎

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<tr>
<td>捎</td>
<td>To rub, to smooth off; to wipe off, to dry by rubbing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>摩</td>
<td>To stroke down.</td>
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In Cantonese. To rub in; to fill up.

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<tr>
<td>油</td>
<td>a horn spatula used to dress the hair.</td>
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### 搀

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<tr>
<td>搀</td>
<td>To place the hand on; to wipe; to dip or thrust into the water, as hot iron; to immerse, as when dyeing; to sonse in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>染</td>
<td>to dye, to stain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>抽</td>
<td>to put anything into the water; to rinse.</td>
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In Cantonese. To search, to look for, to hunt up, to seek what is lost. 

### 警

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<tr>
<td>警</td>
<td>get me another piece.</td>
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<tr>
<td>警</td>
<td>to halo to prison, to put in the lockup.</td>
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### 間

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<tr>
<td>間</td>
<td>seeking for employment.</td>
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From mouth and door.

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<tr>
<td>間</td>
<td>To ask, to inquire of or about; <em>wān</em> to demand, to exact of; to investigate, to try, to examine a case; to convict, to give sentence; to clear up a doubt; a command, a mandate; to send presents when asking after one; an examiner in a court; fame.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>間</td>
<td>to inquire after, to send friendly messages to.</td>
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 Wan

1. 維 (wéi) to search into the truth of; a thorough investigation, in distinction to the superficial inquiry.
2. 明 (míng) to ask distinctly.
3. 截 (jié) to sentence to decapitation.
4. 不 (bù) not the prince's orders have not yet come.
5. 老 (lǎo) to learn the usages of a country.
6. 借 (jiè) to give me leave to ask you.
7. 不 (bù) not don't be ashamed to ask your inferiors.
8. 為 (wéi) to speak about things if you are in doubt.
9. 鎮 (zhèn) to get abstruse points cleared up, to learn the reasons for.

素

From silk and lines; not the same as 细.
Raveled, tangled thread; confused, involved; to embroil.
有 (yǒu) the lines are very distinct.
乱 (luàn) confused, anarchical.

續

W. don't suffer the least disorder.

汶

The name of a river, the 汶河 in Shantung, rising south-west of Ts'ui-shan and running west into the Grand Canal near Lien in Yen-chü fu; it was the boundary between Tsü and Lu in old times; a large affluent of the Yangtsze, now also known as the River Min in the south of Sz'ch'üen.

水 (shuǐ) the waters of the river.

學校 (xué xiào) the school.

歸 (guī) to return, to come.

Read měn' and used for 舊' A crown.

顧

Suppressed anger, indignant feelings; wrath; rage; to be hated.

色 (sè) flushed with anger.

人不知而不不(不亦君子乎) not to feel angry at another's slight, is not this to be truly great or princely?

喜 (xǐ) glad now vexed, as a freaky, irritating person.

于 (yú) I am hated by the mean.

肆不(不) though he could not prevent their rage, he kept his fame.

Wang

Old sounds, wung and mung. In Canton, wung and mung; in Swatow, wung, mang, huang, and mo; in Amoy, cong, ang, and bong; in Fuhchau, wong; in Shanghai, wong, vong, mong, and yong; in Chufs, wung.

汪 (wāng) a deep and wide expanse of water; vast and still, as the deep; a lake, pool, or pond; great.
洋 (yáng) the wide open sea.
量 (liàng) 容 of great patience and consideration.
藍 (lán) the sky blue sky.

危 (wēi) the last two are different forms of the 43d radical of contorted things, derived from great made crooked; to make the first, the king is added as a phonetic, the others not being used.

畏 (wèi) weak, feeble, or crooked, especially in the legs; deformed, in the breast; emaciated.

吾欲暴而美若 I wish to expose a poor crooked fellow to the sun on account of the drought, but how will it do?
賤之如(似) to disregard (or deprecate) him as you would a weakening.

王 (wáng) Composed of 天 representing heaven, earth, and man; whoever joins them is a king; the middle line is written nearest the top to show that a ruler should imitate heaven.

A king; a ruler, who is looked up to by all; to acknowledge him, as a feudal prince does; a title for monarchs before B. C. 220; royal, regal, princely; to be a king; a regular, a beg.
From heart and lost; not the same as wang忙急，
To forget, to escape the mind; to neglect, to leave undone; to disregard.
思思小怨不朗迁，and yet always remembering his petty spites.
坐 to sit vacantly, to dawdle.
记 or 了 or 却 to forget, to slip one's recollection; out of mind.
本 to forget one's benefactor or parent.
食 he forgot to eat, from excess of business.
不能不情 I can never forget your kindness and affection.
守此彼 to observe this and neglect that.
觉 loss of memory, very absent-minded.
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.
無来 to have no acquaintance with him, I do not know him.
有来 there is some intercourse with him.
常 or 日 constantly, usually, formerly.
反 he has gone and come back.
所以 it is often so; it frequently happens.
罪 past offenses.
何 or 那裏 where are you going?
不利 he makes money with everything; everything prospers with him.
向 the intention; a design.
其 henceforward.
事休休 don't bring up past deeds, let the past go.
已 gone, time is past.
好生学 walk with the good and you'll learn good things; like Prov. xiii. 20.
From wood and to rule; q.d. to rule with club-law.
To force, to put a constraint on; bad, illegal, enforced; a wrong, a grievance; distorted, awry, crooked; to act crookedly or underhand; needlessly, to no purpose.
直 the right and the wrong of.
若 or 临 you must force or abuse yourself to come; — a polite phrase.
大冤大 extreme suffering and persecution.
失去 lost all your pains.
居人世 you are of no use in the world.
举直错诸 I employ the upright and remove the crooked.
喻 to complain of one's wrongs.
屈 to suffer wrong unjustly to oppress.
矢 a crooked or deflected javelin; a malign or shooting star.
不了一番工夫 not lost your time altogether.
From net and 网 lost, originally derived from 因 a covering and intercrossed lines inside to represent netting; the second original form, contracted to 网 on the top of the primitive, is the 122d radical of characters concerning nets; differs from 网 a stiff, and is interchanged with the next two.

A net, both literally and metaphorically; stopped, hindered, deceived, entangled; an verb of negation, without, having none, nothing; to wea or twist; to do wrong, to impose upon, to deceive.
見 I saw nothing of it.
天之降 Heaven is letting down its net — of calamity to punish them.
有 故 there can be no forgiveness for him.
上 to scoff at superiors.
极 boundless, great, as kindness; also to offend extremely.
然 useless, undecided.
然 treacherous, crooked ways.
From silk and net; it looks like a rope.

A net of any kind, a web; to net, to catch, to entrap; a net, that which arrests people, a law that catches one; to implicate people.

一張 one net.

塵 the dusty entanglements; a Buddhist term for this life.

天 the government of Heaven; fate, what cannot be evaded.

魚 to catch fish.

設 or 張 to set a decoy net.

撤 to throw a net for fish.

漚 to escape the net, to avoid arrest.

開三面 he opened three holes in the net, — to let the birds have a chance to get out.

拍 a trap for birds.

打盡 bagged them all at one haul; said of vigilant policemen, or a successful general.

響 to bait a net with the white of eggs, as is done off Canton.

脱了羅 escaped from the net, got clear, taken himself off.

To scoff at, to accuse falsely; accusations.

讒 to disseem, to revile.

讒 to calumniate.

高歌返故宫自非所欣 to return singing to one's old home, it must be without any self-compulsion.

The second form is obsolete: it is used by the Cantonese for the mango fruit.

The tire of a wheel; the emperor's chariot had double tires.

牙 the spokes and felly.

車 a wheel's felly.

An antidote or nyx.

民知神矣故鬼魂不能害 when people know the gods, the unads and dryads will never harm them.

To lose one's self-possession; perturbed, disconcerted; forlorn.

意 or 然 irresolute, not knowing exactly what to do.

憤 fluttered, not able to collect one's wits.

From sun and to rule as the pharisee.

The sun brightening into full day; rising, prosperous; violent, fervid; glorious, brilliant; good, in a high degree of; to illustrate a house with fire.

丁財兩 prosperous both in family and purse.

血氣 or 健 or 壯 vigorous health; fat and hearty.

或 or 火 or 炮 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.

長堂 the shrine of Phutas in a shop. (Cantonese.)

生意興 business is now brisk.

好 or 極 very prosperous; bright and splendid.

發 vigorous, as a fine tree.

Disorderly, bruitish, unmannerly; false, incoherent; absurd, wild; abandoned, reckless; not existing; occurs used for 凡 in 諸 all.

作 as unseemly behavior.

證 false witness; perjury or false-bearing.

狂 half crazy, disorderly, immoral; acting like a mad-cap.

自尊大 to wildly boast of one's self; as a drunkard or a crazy man.

殺 to give no quarter.

誕 incoherent, fabulous stories.

真實無 a really honest heart.

對 to answer before the time.

Incoherent words, wild statements; to talk without regard to facts.

僞 hypocritical, wild talk.

The moon in opposition, the fifteenth day or full of the moon; to hope for, to expect; to observe, to look at, or forward; or towards; to espy from afar; hopes, expectations, desire; near to, about fronting; that which can be seen, open to sight; a sacrifice to hills and streams.

今天日 to-day is full moon.

小山而去 went away towards the hill.

令 令 it raises people's praises and hopes.

喜出之 joy beyond all expectation.

掛  to live in hopes of.

無所  nothing to hope for.

失 or 絕 lost all hope.

盼 敬到 still expecting pardon; hoping for forgiveness.

然去 staring and gaping, he went off; he left in disgust.

六或一花甲 nearly sixty years old.

雙眼 nearly bored my eyes through — expecting you.

民 the hope of the people; very popular, as Kanghi was.

怨  to feel a grudge towards; to look for impatiently.

引頸 or 企 to stretch the neck and look; on the tiptoe of expectation.

探 an informal visit.

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.
WANG.

Old sounds, wung and yung. In Canton, yung; — in Swatow, eng, and ang; — in Amoy, ong; — in Fukuau, ung, ong, and bong; — in Shanghai, ong; — in Chifa, 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.

Term of honor for a child, who in turn applies 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 inow of cattle.

The hum of insects, as mosquitos.

The grunting of cattle.

In Cantonese. Over-ripe, as fruit.

This fruit is rotten.

The upper part of a boot or stocking.

The vamp of a shoe.

The slender waisted wasp or规矩.

Uits in the skin of cattle, laid by the to a kind of gad-fly.

From plant and old.

The footstalk of a flower; a plant that dyes yellow.

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, it looks like a sea.

The dust rising in clouds; the gust of wind.

Dust; blast; the blast whistles through the deserted lanes.

The entrance of a city gate.

A stoppage of the nose, caused by a cold; nasal, as a tone.

Thick speech, from a cold.

He speaks through his nose (Shanghai).

Smelling; fetid, rank, stinking.

A great stink.

WÉI OR WÉ.

Old sounds, wéi, kwéi, ngwéi, hwá, wet, ngek, ngot, mi, and mit. In Canton, wéi, wú, and mi; — in Swatow, wú, wó, jui, ngui, mui, doé, and lui; — in Amoy, wú, i, oé, gúi, bi, bui, and lui; — in Fukuau, wú, wó, wú, mi, é, mwi, ngui, and lui; — in Shanghai, wéi, wú, ni, and mi; — in Chifa, wéi.

Explain as denoting the earth (which belongs to the branch 木) being: flourishing, and woman as 狮王, chief of the female principle.

The stern composure; suitable to an officer's dignity; majesty, pomp;

Angust, imposing, solemn, lordly; grave, awful, intimidating; imperious; terrible; to overawe, to impress; to be violent; the dread of an occasion; to be awed by majesty.

The dreaded times of death and burial.

Authority, the exercise of power.

Stern but not ferozious; rigorously just.

Prompt reprisals; instant severity.

Awfully overawing.
WEI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEI.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>堅</td>
<td>蹲</td>
<td>瘦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dignity of demeanor, majesty.</td>
<td>to jump through burning coals, as the Taoists do.</td>
<td>Like the last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>虎</td>
<td>蹲</td>
<td>瘦</td>
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<tr>
<td>awful majesty.</td>
<td>To hug; loving; to lean on one; to love women, attached to females.</td>
<td>Diseased, weak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>死</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threatening; to sternly repress lewyty.</td>
<td>to lie together, as children in bed.</td>
<td>砷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>犬</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majestic severity or dignity.</td>
<td>to hug up, to embrace, as a mother her child.</td>
<td>Plants wilted and hanging down, blasted, drying up, drooping; rotten, dying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>性</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to assume a stern manner; to play the tyrant.</td>
<td>to hug the warm coverlet.</td>
<td>垂</td>
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<tr>
<td>官</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不如牙爪</td>
<td>officers themselves are not as fearful as their lictors and minions.</td>
<td>how the trees are withering away—because of the snow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懶</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to cherish virtue while respecting dignity.</td>
<td>to daily and fondle.</td>
<td>木</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貌</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an old district in Ching-t'un in Szech'en.</td>
<td>going together; lovingly.</td>
<td>枯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>死</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貌</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an imposing attire, a new dress.</td>
<td>The pivots at the top and bottom of a Chinese door on which it turns.</td>
<td>腰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>太 much too fine for me to wear; it is above his situation.</td>
<td>風</td>
<td>a retired cove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阻</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
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<tr>
<td>The young of a tiger.</td>
<td>虱</td>
<td>Uneven, rough ground caused by stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橡</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a close chair, a jakes.</td>
<td>便</td>
<td>a shrill clear tone, as is that of a life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橡</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sowbug; an insect that is found under stones and in damp places, called also 鼠 mouse girl.</td>
<td>透</td>
<td>To go, and bent down; used with its primitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貌</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flourishing, luxuriant.</td>
<td>To walk deviously; to reel, to roll in walking; long and tortuous.</td>
<td>未</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橡</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橡</td>
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<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貌</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a medicinal root, sweetish and white like iris-root.</td>
<td>带</td>
<td>to swagger in a supercilious way when walking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醋</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>負</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a remedy for boils and ulcers, said to be Clematis sinensis; a decoction of the twigs is used.</td>
<td>From disease and heat.</td>
<td>無</td>
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<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To cook or roast in the ashes; to burn under ashes; to bake; to put fire into to warm things; to warm before the fire.</td>
<td>Paralysis of the legs, arising from dampness; stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent.</td>
<td>未</td>
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<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒 or 酝 to roast brown.</td>
<td>loss of virility.</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des the brown or peat coal found in the north of Chilili; also, to burn pit charcoal.</td>
<td>weakness of the legs by rheumatism.</td>
<td>無</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>瘦</td>
<td>病</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td>what will he do?</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Composed of the refractory one above other, and to surround in the center; it forms the 17th radical of characters relating to hides.

The perverse and ungovernable must be restrained by thongs; hence the character denotes the straps or thongs with which persons are bound: tanned and soft leather: refractory, insubordinate.

A girdle of leather.

Old name of Yung-chang fu in the southwest of Yunnan.

Or stone straps, the fronds of the Nephotobius lingua, a fern used in medicine.

To invest, to surround; to besiege, to hem in; to circumscribe, to limit; to inclose, as at a hunt; to confine, as a mold does its castings; to curtail in; an inclosure, a snare; a fortified village or 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.

Besieged, environed.

Four points of compass.

To return; to flow back.

A queue's garment embroidered with pleasant, worn when sacrificing to ancestors; a scent bag carried by ladies; pads to cover the knees, garter fronts; admirable, said of virtue; mourning garments.
From door and insubordinate.

The doors of the harem; side doors of the palace, where candidates once underwent their examination.

入 | to compete at the examination.

出 | the officers leaving the hall after they have decided on the essays, and announced the names.

貴鄉 | to lift the village gate; met. to become a kajin.

春 | the examination for tsins at Peking; as 秋 | is for kajin in the provinces.

貳 | 姓 to buy graduates’ names, a mode of gambling at Canton by betting on the sumames of successful candidates.

儀 | essays of the successful candidate.

帷 | From cloth and perverse; it is interchanged with the next and last.

帷 | A perfume bag; 香 | worn on the lapel; a curtain or valance; the rooms for women.

帷 | the loving curtain; met. a mother.

閨 | 之中 in the female apartments.

帷 | 隱千金之體 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 | a tester to a bed.

帷 | a cloth partition.

帷 | the curtain of a carriage.

帷 | the neglected curtain became thin; i.e. women lost their modesty.

帷 | the bedchamber.

違 | From to go and insubordinate.

To oppose, to go against, to disobey; not to heed, to disregard; to leave, to take legal; to relinquish, to vacate; to avoid; to be distant; perverse, seditious, intractable.

背 | to turn the back on.

毋 | let none disregard — these commands.

陽 | 同 “to agree before one’s face, but to oppose behind his back.

和 | run down, indispensed, out of sorts; — a phrase used in letters.

君子 | 犯惡怒 | if good men were just, hatred and anger would disappear.

故許久 | 久 | 之 | 顏 | I have long neglected you, Sir; I have not seen you for a good while.

怨 | to cherish resentment against.

三 | thrice threw up his appointment.

依 | or from | 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 | 農時 | don’t let the time for planting slip by.

帷 | From heart and bird; sometimes written 帷 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 |, precisely; certainly; it is often a redundant word for euphony.

豈 | only one; not only that.

豈 | is but that.

豈 | but it ought; indispensable; it is proper.

豈 | but one.

豈 | 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 | Also read 甄.

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 Wanded or a Rhino-pithecash 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-chuan-fu, from whence Wei hien 側 縣 takes its name.
A fish allied to the silures, whose fins are fleshly, but its mouth and head like a sturgeon; the color on the back is yellow and on the belly white; it is common in the Yangze River, and may possibly be a member of the sturgeon family.

A noted peak in Kansuh, near the West end of the Great Wall, called Three Mountains; one of the same name is in Szehuen.

Like the last.

Lofty; conspicuous and sublime, like a towering cliff; exalted, as virtue.

His doctrine is sublime and virtue superior.

A peak, the distant summit of a hill, peering into the sky; it is regarded as another form of "山" a peak.

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 Szehuen.

A small branch of the River Tsui near King-chen fu in the southeast of Hupeh.

Also read "危".

A slight shower of rain; alluding to its quickness.

A torrent in a gorge.

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.

There I picked the coarse ferns.

The vine, the Euonymus (Lagerstroemia indica) of which three varieties are common.

A small trailing plant allied to the swallow-wort; also a white rose.
From a body which has hair behind it.

The tail of animals; the end, the extreme part, the last of the tail of; remnants, driblets; a spit, a sandy point; the hinder part of; a stem; the bottom of; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals.

The sixth constellation, the stars $\mu$ in Scorpio.

or head to the tail; first and last; beginning — end.

to follow one, as a lackey.

to wag the tail.

to put the tail between the legs.

untold items of an account.

his speech has a local drawl.

afterwards; after that.

two fish.

broken and bad money bought here; — a sign.

I don't know about the matter; I don't know where it was put.

how trifling and unimportant these things are!

the end of, the finality, the very last; the results of.

To comply with, attentive to; handsome.

to exert one's self.

From woman and tail; now changed for the next.

To accommodate.

to delegate, to send.

as a brocade dress; stylish, easy, handsome.

spit, orlando to speak in metaphor, to allude to indirectly.

From woman and grain, alluding to the bending heads of ripe grain.

Bowing under a burden; to sustain, to bear a responsibility; to infer, to allege; to send off, toconfide 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.

receiving 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 ; a lance-sergeant or 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.

it is really so.

to give a commission to an underling, to engage the services of an inferior.

do to delegate, to send.

elegant, as a brocade dress; stylish, easy, handsome.

a gem and perverse.

A gem of a red color; a rare or curious relic of former days.

a precious thing which illustrates former times.

very valuable and rare.

Admirable, rare, extraordinary, as one famed for beauty or skill; fine-looking, powerful.

a brave, clever man.

a powerful, giganto man.

personable and handsome.

a brave, gallant man.

Grass which grows in the bottoms of rivers; a hollow rush or reed smaller than the ; 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 indicus); 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 fervid 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.
From bone and all of a ball.

A distorted bone; to crook; to bend; to intertwine, as branches; to bend to or agree with.

天下正法 to pervert the just laws of the land.

林木蔽 the trees interlaced their branches.

喜 to appear as if assenting to a thing.

曲 to suffer injustice.

福分祸所 Ah! happiness must bend to infelicity, and joy give place to sadness.

唯 To answer smartly; to echo, as in replying; an answer.

而起 he answered and instantly arose.

莫不 every one directly replied.

其鱼 the fish move in and out of the creed.

男女俞 boys [are to] reply, aye, aye! girls to draw, yee-es; so the Book of Rites directs.

諾諾 aye, aye! to be sure; I promise you.

From door and to act.

A door half open, as when a woman stands within; the threshold and talks with a man outside; a door ajar.

门而耳之言 she opened the gate a little and spoke with him.

猥 The yelp of a terrified dog; a slut whelping three pups; many, plentiful; very, exceedingly; mixed up, ill assorted; rustic, low; to cause to submit.

鄙 rustic, unpolished, coarse.

承奖譽 I am deeply obliged for your commendation.

未就之 came in numbers and quickly.

自云布 I call myself vile and despised.

水盛则放溢 when the water rises it runs over the bank.

瑰 Name of a peak and a god; dangerous; rough and stony, as a road.

故事 story and rough, as a road gullied out by rains.

Place and demon.

A small state which was destroyed A.D. 633, by Tso; it was in the south of the present Shansi; lofty and grand.

高 rising in a high peak.

imposing and lofty.

From water and to have.

A small river in the state of Ching, now in Honan fa in that province, at which there was a ford; the district of Wei-ch’uen 無 retain the name.

之外何許且樂 beyond the Wei, the ground is broad and pleasant.

疸 A bruise, a contusion.

腫 A swelling, such as is caused by a blow from a club, which turns the skin black and blue; used for the stomach, in the phrase 翻 to turn the stomach, to disagree with one.

齧 A synonym of chew in some books.

鱒 A singular fish found in the Yangtze River, having a long snout and a gaping mouth, called the mud or snouted sturgeon; the large sort is called 王 and the small 隤t], but there may be two species; the flesh is good, but inferior to the 魮 or sturgeon, with which it is grouped; it seems to be sometimes confused with the porpoise by the Chinese; ancient name of a river in Kung hien 福縣 in the west of Honan.

鱒鱒 I am not a sturgeon that I can dive and hide in the deep.

爲 Elegant, fine looking.

美 handsome, personable.

 ballots Arranged or looking like a house; uneasy, disconcerted.

衡 unsettled, uneasy.

Plants, grass; name of a place in Shansi now the south of Shansi.

千 the thousand plants, a noted poem of the T’ang dynasty.

相似 to the last.

Grass, herbage; name of a place.

鴑 Read 風. A bud, especially a leaf-bud.

桑 mulberry buds, a medicine.

出 the buds are swelling.

光 the bright sunlight.

From skin and in, 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.

五不 he five ways committed improprieties; i.e. he offended every principle.

昭 I see to illustrate what is right and define what is wrong.

 журнал From 本 a tree and a line, showing abundance of leaves and its full vigor in the sixth moon; not to be confounded with 魚, 末 the end.

The eighth of the twelve branches, symbolized by a goat; the hour from 1 to 3 o’clock p.m. towards evening; the sixth moon; an adverb of negation and doubt, not yet, not now, never; in combination answers to in, on, as 足 incomplete; 成 unfinished; sometimes denotes that an order or obligation previously required the act.

不 none; never has been any.

不 not yet; often intimates an impossibility.
WÉI.

吾 | 當無譎 I have never failed to give instruction.
定 | it is uncertain.
必 | probably not; not at all.
免 | cannot be prevented.
知 | I don’t know the particulars truly; I am not intimate with the affair.
然 | not so; it cannot be.
幾 | not long after, not a great while.
入流 | clerks about courts who are not in the line of promotion.
可 | should not assume what is merely convenient, but study to do what is right.
貧而樂 | this is not so good as to be poor, and still to be contented.
是 | the set time has not yet expired. (Shanghai)

味

From mouth and not yet.

Taste, flavor, smell; relish, seasoning; a dainty, a delicacy; the style or beauties of a composition; to relish, to take pleasure, to solace, to recreate in.

五 | the five tastes, viz., acrid, sour, salt, bitter, sweet, — which the Chinese doctors suppose to reside in the 山 or red berries of the Kadsura Chinensis.

野 | game, delicacies from the forest.

更 | add one more taste, i.e., season it a little more.
類 | aromatics, spices, seasonings.
其 | relished his talk.
滋 | very toothsome.
走 | lost its taste, insipid.
末入 | it is not well seasoned; he cannot yet relish the beauties of his lessons.
合 | palatable, well tasted.

貢 | he still persists in his delay; is also used for uniformly, still, only; as —
| 好 | 他 only likes to copy letters.

詩之 | the allusions or beauties of an ode.
濃 | or 淡 a rich or slight taste; a ripe or raw flavor.
氣 | a smell; a puff or odor.
無 | it is very insipid; this is very dull work; it does not interest me at all.
一 | 水 | a dose of medicine.

味

From plant and taste, as it is supposed to possess the quintessence of all tastes.

A trailing medicinal plant (Kadsura Chinensis), found in many parts, noted for the viscid mucous on the fruit and branches; the seeds, called 五 | 子 | are used as a tonic, lenitive, and stimulant; the vine produces a yellow flower, and the red berries are wrinkled and reinforn. containing two yellowish seeds.

位

From man and standing, referring to the servants appointed on the sides of the hall.

Those who sit erect, as in a hall, or are arranged there in rank; the place, the seat; the throne; a post, a trust, a position, a dignity; right, proper, correct; established, arranged; to arrange in proper rank; to 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.

失 | to lose the throne.
龍 | and occasionally 天 | the throne, intimating its divine character and source.
客 | how many guests?
客 | the guest’s seat — is on the host’s left or west.
諸 | or 列 | you, Sirs; Gentlemen used in direct address.
大地 | or 高 | a high situation or office.

在 | or 坐 | reigning; a reign.
三 | 一體 | three persons in one; the Trinity.
讓 | to resign or abdicate the throne; to yield one’s seat.

胃

From 肉 flesh and 胃 a field; altered from 食 to represent the rugous coating of the stomach; it closely resembles 甚 a helmet.

The stomach, defined as the 寶府 or grain store-room; it is also defined by 食 because it moloses the food; the appetite, the digestion; the 17th constellation of three large stars in Musca Borealis.

翻 | turns the stomach.
脈 | the pulse in the right wrist.
無 | 口 having no appetite.
開 | to excite the appetite, as by bitters.
火 | a morbid, foul, or offensive stomach and breath.
去 | 火 to cool or cleanse the blood, to remove bad humors.
塞 | a weak stomach.
氣 | a gripe in the stomach; a belly-ache.

猬

From dog or insect and stomach, because its skin is exhibited in diseases of the stomach; others say because its coat resembles trip.

猬 | The hedgehog (Erinaceusediculatus), and will include also the tenrec and porcupine.
猬 | the small hedgehog, common in China, also called | 鼠 in books; the spines are described as forked.
猬 | my affairs are numerous as porcupine’s quills.
猬 | to roll up like a hedgehog.

胃

From heart and stomach.

佛 | 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 to instance; to say, to speak of; to call, to denominate; designated, termed, styled; means, meaning; to send on a message; diligent, careful; also, with; to; how? occurs used for 爲 to be.

此之也 this is the purport of it.

此知本 this can be called knowing one’s origin.

1之曰 addressing him, he said.

何以 why? what do you say? what is it called? how is this explained?

甚無 really inexusable; you are of no kind of use.

無所 nothing can be said in your favor; I have no excuse to offer.

不於 at the beginning of a sentence, unexpectedly; who would have said it?

有之 something can be said for it; commendable, reasonable, excusable.

自無愧 I say that I have nothing to be ashamed of.

誰之 who can say who did this?

天蓋高 it may be said of the sky that it is very lofty.

退不矣 [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!

夫子之也 this was, Sir, speaking of you.

渭’渭 a large tributary of the Yellow River, famous for its turbid waters, which joins near the elbow in Shensi, and drains the southern half of that province; roaring, hurrying, as rapids.

渭以渭 the River King shows its turbidity by contrast with the Wei.

渭 anxious, unquiet.

From woman and stomach.

姫, 姫 An old name for a younger sister.

姊, 姊 sisters.

姫, 姫 An unauthorized character.

畏, 畏 Composed of 田 a field, which is here a contraction of 鬼 demon, and 爪 claws of a tiger underneath, — both to be feared.

To dread, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to awe; what one dreads; to respect; a right fear, a humble awe; devotion; for, weighed down by; the carefulness of respect and fear; dread, awfulness; timidity; to put to death judicially.

畏 very dreadful.

畏 I want nothing to do with it.

畏 to fear Heaven’s commands.

君子有三 the good man venerates three things, — heaven, the words of the sages, and good men.

多故 it is hurt by much wind, as a plant.

懼 hesitating, timid, indolent.

懼 apprehension, great dread.

望而生畏 afraid when they see him, as truant does a teacher.

無能 useless and cowardly; incapacitated through fear.

語兒子 Wigoer letters.

無畏 fearless, unappalled; this term is applied to every Buddha.

紙 bashful, sensitive to shame.

紙 shrinking from the cold.

紙 although 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 味, to fear, but is now chiefly used as a synonym of the first.

喂 To feed, to give food to, especially to animals; to rear.

喂 to fodder a horse.

貪 To talk wildly in one’s sleep.

貪 To tell big stories, incredible statements.

貪 Too much; to exaggerate.

貪 truly people tell the truth in their sleep.
From demon and to delegate.

Formerly used for 魏 high; lofty, sublime, as a towering peak.

1 關 the gate of the palace where edicts are published; as 象 is the gate of the capital where they are issued.
1 既 said of a small portion of a thing that is completed.
1 國 a small feudal state which existed n. c. 406–241, under six or eight rulers, when it was absorbed by Ts'in; it lay in the southern part of Shansi and north of Honan, occupying nearly the region where Yao and Shun ruled; Ts'ao Ts'ao of the 三國 called his state the 国, which lasted from A. D. 220–264, and included the provinces of Honan and Shansi.
1 朝 a dynasty of Humish 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.

From fragrant and the country of Wei.

Assafetida, 阿 or 魏 brought from Persia and Cashmire, and used for plasters; it is also burnt as a deodorizer.

The sprouts growing on plants that have been plucked; to sprout again, as a willow stump.

From man and to do; q. d. that it is the doing of man, and did not come of itself.

False, hypocritical; counterfeit, simulated; pretended, so called, as officers among rebels; to put on, to deceive.

counterfeit, adulterated.

低 1 to act hypocritically.

至誠而無 1 not the least deception in any way.

念 guileful designs, underhand plans.

或 or 忘 wholly false.

戬 or 知 pretended not to know anything of it.

充官長 to pretend and act as officials or gentry.

In Cantonese. To dun, to importune; to solicit.

來 1 go to beg and weary people.

寄 mean; a very little; stingy.

菩薩 to weary the gods.

From fire and to smooth; it is now in the North much superseded by 作; also read 作, to make or work.

To smooth cloth with a hot iron; a flat-iron or smoothing-iron, which is used both to rub and push, as in ironing.

斗 a flat-iron.

衣服 to iron out clothes.

手 to feel for gently, as in the dark. (Cantonese.)

毒 to rub hot applications on a sore.

From 木 inch and 丁 an old form of 仁, humanity; it is regarded as a synonym or derivative of the last, for which it is sometimes incorrectly used.

Tranquil, calm; to still, to quiet; to settle disagreements, to harmonize faults, — in which sense the next has mostly taken its place; a military officer.

校 chair-bearers of the emperor, retinue of the emperor.

廷 palace guards in old times.

太 an ancient officer like a governor.

Read 作. A military officer in the palace or capital.

僞 a corporal of police in Peking.

雲騎 and 恩騎 hereditary titular officers of the fifth and seventh ranks in Peking, who are supposed to ride to keep the peace.

防守 a garrison major among Manchu Bannermen.

Like the last, and now used for it in this sense.

 afflict, to console, to comfort; to tranquilize the feelings.

於 1 to appease, to calm.

哀 to quiet the menses, as by burning incenso or offerings.

弔 to console and mourn with. comforted, to be calmed and resigned.

有子七人者 1 母心 we are seven sons and cannot comfort our mother.

懶意 refreshed his heart, as by hearty counsel.

以 1 I 率願 it has fully gratified my wishes.

今爾因不 1 日勤 now it will be only by daily diligence that you will not fail to tread the path of satisfaction.

An odorous plant akin to the Stachelia or Visc, having purplish blossoms; luxuriant, rank, as foliage; elegant, classic, fine, as style; numerous, as population.

茂 growing vigorously.

紫天 a pure blue sky.

或 or 贊 flourishing finely.

人民 1 the people increase rapidly.

Read 作, A city in Sii-en-hwa fu, lying nearly west of Peking near Shansi.

A small net, the 罈 which was directed to be set in the autumn.

雪 Clouds rising.

然雪起 how rapidly the clouds have come up.

The perfect ant, when it has its wings, usually called 飛蝶 or 飛螻 winged ants; 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.

Read *kwa*, The gurgling of water.

**施** [wei] 1 throw the nets in with a splashing sound.

From grain and a year; it is used with the preceding.

**穀** [wei] Weeds growing disorderly.

**輩** [wei] among grain; dirty, obscene; filthiness; wickedness; obscene, indecent; obscene, vile, rank, detestable; to defile, to debauch.

氣 a stinking savor.

貢宫中 the seraglio was full of lewdness and disorder.

貢 vile talk, low speech.

貢 improper things, illegal doings, disgraceful affairs.

將 1 self-nobody makes dirt for himself to get a stink.

污不堪 I cannot endure this filth and dirt.

德彰聞 its rank odor smells even to heaven.

Like the last.

**彙** [wei] Overgrown with weeds:

jingly.

1 to do things slovenly.

From 画 a contraction of a pig and the stomach altered; it is also read *lêi*.

**彙** [wei] An animal like the hedgehog, but also resembling the pig; a class, a series, many of the same sort; to sort, to classify.

字 a collection of characters, like a manual dictionary; name of a lexicon.

1 to examine all of the same sort at once.

等 all those kinds or classes.

From plants and assembled.

To screen, to intercept; a species of leek or squills (*Allium porrum*), called 清 used as a pot-herb.

1 1 to rise and float, 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.

1 帽 a stained official summer cap.

道 1 degrees of latitude

五 the five planets, which, as it were, wind through the zodiac.

地 geographical divisions.

1 傳未 the husbandman binds on his plow, — and shoulders it to go to work in the early spring time.

有經 1 he has the classics woven into him.

**藻** [wei] A generic name for small aquatic insects.

**蠅** [wei] an insect allied to the *Ceratitis*, but the species is uncertain.

**鱻** 長風以增扇 this constant breeze will serve as another fan — to cool us.

**鱻** Full, gorgeous, as the flowers of the crab-apple.

**鱻** 不 are they not very splendid!

Old sounds, kwa, wa, nga, and kap. In Canton, we, ngo, and lo; — in Swatow, ui and o; — in Amoy, o, ö, and go; — in Fuheit, wa and ngö; — in Shanghai, u and nga; — in Chîfu, wên.

From cave and distorted mouth; nearly synonymous with 1 窟

A nest on the ground or in a hole; a grove or hole; a depression on the body; a warm, nest-like thing; occurs used for a shrine or small oratory; a nook or reeded corner; a lonely house; a den, a retreat for bandits; to shelter thieves; a peculiar right, a goodwill.

1 1 to receive plunder, as a 1 家 or receiver does.

心 1 a place over the breast bone.

鬼 1 a devil's nest; an owl-hole.

毛 1 a pair of lined warm shoes.

1 a hollow millet-bun.

1 八代 eight generations (a large family) in one household.

胳肢 1 the arm-pits.

酒 1 a dimple in the cheek.

1 嘴 [people are coming in like] a nest of bees.

止安樂之 I only wish to get a quiet retreat — for my age.

爭子 the hollow on the neck between two great muscles; it is fancied to be connected with the appetite.

子 1 a cook.

**燕** [we] a woman's visit to her mother one month after childbirth.

1 留 or 1 留 to shelter runaways, to harbor people.

**井** the class of water-carriers.

**旋** 1 a deep pool in a stream where the water revolves.

Read *ko*. A large branch of the River Hwai, which flows into it in the north of Nganhwai.
A term for plants used as salads, either raw or cooked, as lettuce, endive, succory, the sow thistle, and other similar plants.

**lettuce**

**dried endive stalks, a salted vegetable.**

**young stalks of a kind of Cichorium (?) boiled as a vegetable.**

**The pet spaniels or lap-dogs found in Peking.**

**The Japanese.**

**From man and bent.**

**A kind of water bird; when it crics, the rain is said to fall; perhaps the petrel.**

**A four-sided reed for winding silk, now called 珠框; it is sometimes made with jointed legs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>酃</th>
<th>Muddy, roiled, as water; used with a reservoir, a pool; to steep</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>淹</td>
<td>滿</td>
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<tr>
<td>膨</td>
<td>腐</td>
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<td>着腿</td>
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<td>置都</td>
<td>置</td>
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**From female and really; for the second meaning, it is often pronounced 『.**

**Deficate, fine figure; winning, alluring; a servant, a waiting woman, a maid.**

**two elegant females, finely adorned with jewels, played in the harem.**

**two women servants.**

**Attractive, elegant; weak, delicate.**

**splendidly beautiful.**

**Old sounds, wok and ngak. In Canton, wok and 『; — in Swatow, wok and 『; — in Amoy, ak and 』; — in Fuhchow, 『 and wak; — in Shanghai, 』 and 』; — in Chihs, 』 and wok.**

**From to ext and to measure.**

**Insipid, tasteless.**

**A kind of water bird; when it crics, the rain is said to fall; perhaps the petrel.**

**A four-sided reed for winding silk, now called 珠框; it is sometimes made with jointed legs.**

**Geometrical worm or loops; turbid, restrained; to span with the fingers.**

**之屈以求伸也 the loo per curls up only that he may stretch out again.**

**to span with the fingers.**

**unfolding, perverse, as the world.**

**to move regularly.**

**a squirmimg wom.**

**From teeth or foot and house.**

**The teeth crouding each other in the mouth; small, little-minded.**

**crowded teeth.**

**crowded on; pushing, as teeth.**

**a narrow-minded, prejudiced man; in Shanghai, this phrase means sordid, dirty; and the Cantonese phrase 污租 is probably derived from it.**
解釋

The character is supposed to represent the crow, and differs from "鳥" as 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 dun sixty days out of its own crop, — hence the phrase 學 1 呵 he must learn to exhibit filial duty; black, inky, dark; to render black; an exclamation, what! how, in what way? not reduced to order, promiscuous; the obverse of a coin.

鴉 1 a crow.

鴉 命 unlucky people; lit. a raven's fate. (Cantonese)

頭 1 an unshaven lout.

有 1 has all gone, none.

歸 1 if it brought me in nothing, as an adventure; it was an entire less.

鬟 藥 a dye to blacken the beard.

黑 1 black as ink.

衣 the swallow, because it winters in the Wu-i country.

有此事 how can this be?

魚 1 the black fish (Phylpous sinensis) akin to the bony.

私念切 filial duty imposes its burdens upon it.

合之衆 a set of lawless fellows; rongs and vagabonds.

莫 黑匡 if it be not black, it is not a crow.

手 1 alas, how sad!

慈 1 and 孝 1 two names for the white throated blackbird common about Peking.

金 1 or 三足 1 the golden crow or the three legged raven; a term for the sun, whose disk is supposed to be thus marked.

鴉 An exclamation of regret; a sigh, a groan; well-a-day, ah!

鴉 呵 alas! we worth the day.

鴉 1 sobbing, whimpering.

鴉 To nauseate, to loathe and vomit; the sound made in doing so; to bring mouths together, as birds do in feeding their young.

鴉 to vomit.

Read jing. To lose the voice.

鴉 to choke with emotion, and be unable to speak.

劍 An implement like a billhook, the 1 with which to cut grass or weeds.

劍 From earth or wood and vapor; these two are not the same as 坪 and 杭 but they are often wrongly used for them.

劍 To cover walls with plaster; to stencil, to adorn walls; a mason's trowel.

劍 a mason, a plasterer.

劍 a trowel.

牆 To plaster or whitewash a wall.

黃土之塗不可 1 also a dung well can't be plastered; — i.e. you can't make a purse out of a sow's ear.

黃土 from waste- and vapor; the first two are the same, but the third is sometimes regarded as different.

黃土 stagnant water, dirty pools; deep, as a pool or puddle; foul, filthy, muddy; impure, unclean; obscene, vile, depraved, abominable; to deflate, to insult; to stain; to dig down or excavate; to bale out, as when irrigating; to become dirty by hard work; to wash out dirt.

刃 to debach; to blackguard, to insult.

流 cou to go with the vulgar into their sinks.

流 a dirty puddle; also to scoop out a hole.

流 to dirty; filthy, impure.

流 a blasted name.

卒 菜 our fields have become nothing but pools and jungle.

卒 a low-lying place.

穀 1 I have no way to avoid this kind of work.

穀 1 I will wash my own clothes clean.

穀 1 I will be grout office only for the spoils.

穀 an old name of a branch of the Wei River in the northern part of Honan, and a town of the same name on it.

穀 to scoop out, to dig a hole.

穀 to scoop out a goblet in the ground, and drink out of your hands.

刃 To draw a bow, and aim the arrow is 1 ; but one defines it the whirr of the arrow.

餘 Often written like its primitive.

餘 the district Wu-ching in the northwest of Chekiang, the city of Hu-chou.

餘 a famous place in ancient Tsin, now Kiai-hiu bien in Shansi.

餘 A wood suitable for arrows; a tree producing a sort of crab, the 1 found in Hunan.
无

The third and original form represents a luxuriant forest, with 
are now contracted to fire; the second form is the 11th 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, none, not, not having, destitute of, without, wanting; joined to not forms a strong affirmation; in combination answers to the termination less, as 無形 formless; 度 limitless, excessive; occurs interchanged with 不 and 不足, and takes their shades of meaning; as an initial, is sometimes redundant, as 無氏 think upon your grandparents; not exact, a state between emptiness and annihilation.

用人 a useless fellow.

空之 is 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 之 are opposites,— to have and not to have, to exist and to be annihilated.

常 a demon regarded as the messenger of 賤-lo wang, — as in 常到 has come.

所願 one no one ever saw or heard of it.

為 no use, doing nothing; the Buddhists use it for the absolute, a nonentity; there is a small sect of them, the 之 敵 whose chief feature is mystic contemplation and idealism.

自然 not made, but self existing.

德 | 以 | 真 truly virtuous men do not act, nor have they wherewith to act.

中生 | 之 | 有 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 (andure): intuition, having no vitality, nothing in me.
- 順 if it be not then say so; don't prevaricate.

初出 |而 | 遠 | 且 it sprang from nothing and returns at last to nothing.

未至 | 故 there cannot but be a reason.

| 乃 | or | 常 | 它 often answers to perhaps, rather, if that;—— as it is.

| 常 | 以 | 常 | 常 | 心差 | it seems to be rather a disgrace to his ancestors.

| 烏 | 現 | the best way, nothing like this way.

| 意 | 計 | 計 | 計 | 有 | 信用 | there's no way to arrange it; remissness.

| 優 | 的 | 第 | 五 | 章 | 典 | the 25th diagram, denoting sincerity.

天之所以生 | 所 | 養 | 人 | 人 | 人 among the beings which earth nourishes, there is none greater than man.


d'An unauthorized character, used like the last, but applied chiefly to things, as the character 有 without a heart) indicates.

In Cantonese. None, nothing, not yet.

有 | 呢 | is there any or not?

心 | 得 | 不 | 意 | 心 intential.

去過 | 我 | 有 | 有 | 有 | 有 | 有 | 有 | 有 | 有 I have never been there.

你 | 卑我 | 你 | you | you have not yet given it to me.

In Pali. Empty, open; light, porous; coarse grained, as timber.

談 | 聊 | chit-chat, gossip.


c | 慾 | A vigorous growth of weeds and jungle; neglected; fertile.

湖 a lake in T'ai-yang hien in Kiangsu, which gives name to the city of Wu-hu.

穀 | 滅 | full of weeds, as a neglected garden.

雜 | 拙 | obscure, as a vague style; inelegant.

草 | 花 | 茂 | abundant, fine grass.

札 | 箔 | my poor letter or epistle.

巫 From 工 labor and 人 man or a man 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.

徑 divination arts; gramarye, enchantments.

男 | 巫 | a wizard.

女 | 巫 | a witch; an enchantress.

醫 medical treatment by magic, like that used by the Shamus.

山 a mountain and a district in K'i-ch'en fu in the east of Su-ch'uan, where the Yang-tze enters the province; the twelve peaks of this mountain are said to have been twelve sisters.

暴 | 而 | 神 | 若 | I will broil the witch in the sun and see whether it will bring rain.

譏 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; calumnious.

陷 to ruin by slander, to involve unjustly.

願 | 人 | to implicate people.

告反 | 坐 | a lying charge brings down its punishment on the accuser.

問善 | 人 | to accuse an innocent man.

言 | 爲 | 矜 | to malign an honest woman.

盧 | 誠 | slanderous charges trouble society.
From an old form of 龜 iron, with a line drawn across it to indicate a prohibition of illicit conduct; it is the 86th radical of a few characters, and is distinguished from 龜 mother by the prolongation of the middle stroke. A prohibitive negative adverb like do not, don't do; used for 모 without; an interrogative particle like 昆, intimating a doubt or denial.

From 日 mouth and 五 five. A personal pronoun, I, my; to impede, to excuse and delay; to guard, to defend, to resist.

From 日 mouth and 五 five. Name of a river in Yung-chuen, Fiji in the south of Hunan; also the 口 江 in the south of Fuhien, and another 水 in the southwest of Shantung.

The flying squirrel, a 豚 or 豚 by the Peromyscus volans, common in Siberia; it is also called 飛 with because it is thought to bear its young while on the wing.

Fine iron from the hill 鎮; a 鎮之劍 is a good sword made of ore from this hill, a Toledo blade.

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.

A perfect number, five; the whole, all of a kind, applied to many things, as the planets, the tastes, &c.

The fifth.

The fifth day of the moon.

The five hidden things, or 五 five aggregates, or 五 five sheaves, are Buddhist terms (增法) for the elements or constituents of a human being, etc., form, perception, consciousness, action, knowledge.

Must herni in 鬻 did not allow them to live everywhere among the people.

A great collection of books.

I will have nothing to do with you.

Out of order, confused, scattered, irregular.

A five-petaled flower.

A profile or half likeness.
A file of soldiers, which had its leader; men arranged by files, a squad, a corporal's guard; a company; a comrade, an associate; a fellow soldier; to associate with.

行 | 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.

闊之中 | (living) among the hamlets without regard to rank.

相 | a man opposed to one; a match, a pair, an equal in rank; occurs used for the last, and for 同.

作 | certain persons attached to the courts whose decision in quests is relied on, and their report taken; at Canton, also applied to those who ensnare the dead.

以不 | to make statements harmonize which really do not match at all.

午 | Defined as expressing the resistance which the earthly vapos of the 5th moon (hence called 午) oppose to the sky vapor 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 于, to oppose, to stand up to, to resist, crosswise, transverse.

交 | 11 o'clock.

正 | or 中 | or 之 | noon; midday, meridian.

下 | afternoon; 上 | noon.

停 | or 拗 | to rest at noon, a nooning.

過 | or 飯 | a luncheon.

使者 | the messengers spread out in various directions.

午 | to cut crosswise.

正子 | the north and south; whence the palace is called 正, because the emperor is supposed to sit in that position.

午 | a turban or a napkin to cover the head.

午 | The brightness of the sun at noon; clear and bright.

午 | a bank, a low wall thrown up for defense; barracks, intrenchments; a walled or fortified camp; a village defended by a wall; winding roads among cultivated hills.

午 | an intrenchment.

午 | a raised parterre for flowers.

午 | fire that has been blocked, i.e. embers covered or smothered over, to cool.

午 | an unauthorized character, a synonym of 插 拆; 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 | a raised hand over it.

午 | 耳朵 搖核桃 like shaking the ears and rattling a walnut; i.e. to care nothing for the matter.

午 | From 止 to stop and 月 to a spear or fighting, as the king of Tsin said, 間 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 footstep, an example, to connect; in epitaphs indicates the highest qualities.

午 | to the military officers.

午 | military students; cadets.

午 | to discard the civil service and enter the military.

午 | a hero, a soldierly man.

午 | one head and a great track, i.e. an ox, referring to its heavy tread.

午 | to threaten; to intimidate.

午 | a cadet.

午 | a stupid cadet, a lout of a calf; an epithet of obloquy.

午 | to emulate and carry on his forefathers' deeds.

午 | a great heat.

午 | a celebrated empress of the T'ang dynasty; a. d. 610; mat. a prostitute, a Messalina.

午 | he has no fields to use his troops in, and make conquests.

午 | arena for military trials.

午 | the hills in the north of Fuhkien, whence Bohea tea was first brought.

午 | a stone, the 午 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, 鳥 | 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 | 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 | to make game of; humbugged.

午 | to lead it over one.

午 | to show kindness and receive neglect; to be treated with ingratitude.

午 | not to treat things with lofty; to show complaisance.
From shelter and uncropped.

The open porch or vestibule placed between the gatehouse and the main hall, of which there are sometimes three, making a shelter like a tent; the rooms on the sides are sometimes enclosed; it resembles the protégée of the Greeks; side piazzas or galleries; an open vacant hall.

廊 [guang] 之下 at the emperor's gate.

Read 舞 [wu] , and used with 马 Luxuriant, overgrown.

舞蹈 [wu] how vigorous and rich is the vegetation.

荒 [huang] uncultivated, waste.

瓶 [ping] An earthen jar for holding spirits, shaped like a gallipot; it has a bulging body and small neck; some contain five pecks, others five gills.

一 [yi] a jar of rich wine.

拳 [quan] To flatter, to try to win another's affections.

遜 [xun] gentle, insinuating, fascinating.

惻 [she] Also read 窶, meaning empty.

拳 [quan] To flatter or caress; to soothe; to comfort; to express great affection for.

愛 [ai] to love fondly.

撫 [fu] to protect and cherish.

言相及 I earnestly plead with him.

夫子 [fu] the Master, sighing, said.

願如此 [yan] to suffer from such great disorders.

為 [wei] To love, to soothe; it is regarded as nearly the same as 为 [wei] to care for tenderly.

舞 [wu] From 妹 opposing and 無 without contracted, explained as alluding to placing the foot on the back.

To play with the body, as the posture-makers and harlequins do, holding something in the hand; to gesture, to act tableau-vivants; pantomime, fencing, sleight-of-hand, master's play; to flourish, to brandish.

跳 [tiao] to dance, to tumble; to play, as acrobats.

打 [da] boxing.

劍 [jian] fencing; to play with swords.

弄 [long] to play a double part, to play a trick.

手弄腳 to play games of agility.

成 [cheng] intrigue with people.

勢 [shi] to affect power by assuming another's authority.

狂鷲 狂裸 隨風 [kuang] the willow catkins are tossed by every breeze; — so is a giddy woman.

驚 [jing] surreptitiously; an officer winking at delinquencies.

文弄墨 to employ fine words and good writing.

歌舞 [wu] singing boys and dancing girls; singers and actors.

技勇 to try feats of strength.

舞 [wu] To skip and dance, as when highly elated; to excite.

朝 [zhao] a mountain in the north of Shantung.

務 [wu] Composed of 力 strength and 戰 to encourage one.

To use great effort and bend the mind to a subject; to strive after; what is thus attended to, business, function, duty, concerns, whatever comes under one's eye; an important post near the Great Wall, because there the officers and men are to encourage each other; an affirmative or intensive particle, must, certainly; used for 傳 to insult.

需 [xu] it is absolutely required.

事 [shi] business; what one's functions require him to do.

必 [bi] indispensable.

本 [ben] what a station requires; the important thing.

本 [ben] my own affairs.

心 [xin] an intention, a project.

人 [ren] petty minds are bent on gain.

農 [nong] agricultural affairs.

專 [zhan] devoted to study.

公 [gong] and 家 [jia] public affairs, and domestic or private concerns.

外 [wai] they will oppose instead from without, or those not in the family.

霧 [wu] from rain and business.

霧 [wu] fog, mist; vapor rising from the earth and condensing.

雲 [yun] a fog.

滿天雾 a misty sky.

霧 [wu] a misty, misty vapor; confused, unintelligible.

黃 [huang] a thick, dense mist.

一頭水 it is all foggy — to me; I don't understand it.

臭 [chou] a noisome vapor or malaria.

打 [da] to go with a paramour.

(Chantones.)

鴟 [ci] the fog bird, or the bird of paradise, so called in the Archipelago, from its supposed aerial life among the clouds.

鵰 [wei] to prance and race a horse, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

驚 [jing] prancing; headstrong, furious.

趨之如 [chi] they gather together; there very rapidly, as traders at a port.

姦 [wen] A star 姦 said to be near the middle of Capricorn; but others say in Hercules.

州 [zhou] an old name for part of Kiu-hwa in 金✿府 in Chih-kiang, and now partly retained in Wu-yen hien 陰✿ in the south of Ngan-hwai.
From a spear, but the original form is likened to a man's ribs, as it follows in the ten stems; also read nen.

The fifth or middle of the ten stems, relating to earth, and answering to luxuriant, when all things are flourishing.

吉日维 | a lucky day has wen in it.

From to go and noon; it is like the next.

To meet in opposition, to run counter to; a rencontre; to thwart, to resist; opposing, disobedient; of, contrary, confused.

旨 | to oppose the imperial will.

错 | confused, blended incongruously; wronged.

From heart and noon; or my and noon; they are both used with the last.

Still in holding to one's opinions, especially against superiors; obstinately adhering to what one deems to be right; disobedient, intractable, untoward, froward.

意 | to hold to one's views.

然 | irritated at, displeased.

A bovine wild beast; to oppose, to meet as an enemy.

抵 | to butt; to resist.

入侵 | intractable, pig-headed.

To arouse to a sense of one's situation; to awake, to perceive clearly, to understand fully; to recover; aware of, discerning, alive to.

道 | to comprehend the doctrine.

性 | he has a good perception of things.

管 | to catch the idea.

自 | to bethink one's self of.

违 | he adheres to his stupid way and will not arouse.

出 | to see the hearing of; to appreciate a position.

醒 | startled; aroused to a consideration of one's position.

望弗興弗 | it seems as if I could not again rise or recover.

Light, clear; to see face to face; to meet; to explain, to clear up; to perceive what another says.

久不相 | we have not seen each other for a long time.

把 | have I am sure we shall meet again.

会 | or a personal interview.

别 | this since the time I left you.

解 | to perceive, as after an explanation.

寤 | to awake from sleep or indiscernence; to rouse up.

寐 | to be startled from sleep, as by a clap of thunder.

契契 | I wake and sigh in my sorrow.

寐 | waking and sleeping he thought about her.

From heart and second to; q. d. one who is specious and gullible.

可 | detestable, hateful.

羞 | to feel compunction for; shame-faced, sensitive.

利 | to dislike fine talkers.

害 | must be examined, to see whether the oolium is just.

惧 | or to hate, to harbor ill-will.

不善 | to be dissatisfied with persons.

如 | he disliked him as he abominated a noisome thing.

Read wen. Why, how; an interjection of regret.

示 | how; where? wherein?

是何言勇 why, what kind of talk is this?

得旨 how can a worthy man be got? who then is worthy?

在尔乃父母也 wherein can be be called the people's parent? i.e. acting as a parent.

Read ngoh. Bad intentionally; vicious, evil; vile, ugly, deformed; filthy, sordid; unholy; the evil; wickedness.

衣 | tattered raiment.

児 | savage, malicious.

元 | chief criminals.

先 | to set an evil example.

正 | to be tattered.

不食 | Confucius would not eat disagreeable food.

 awakening, a year of death.

十 | beggared, sad, miserable.

In Cantonese. Hard to do, difficult, unpleasant.

做 | not easy to go.

一 | very difficult.

讲 | under constraint in speaking.

从 mouth and hate; also read he in the cooing of doves, which the phrase imitates.

To scowl, to look displeased.

一 | to appear angry.

在 Cantonese. To stoop, to bend the head, when entering a low place.

低 | to stoop down to it.

To mistake, to be in error; to hinder by mistaking, to thwart, to hamper; an unintentional wrong; faulty, unauthorized, as a wrong character.

害勅 | you have wrongly destroyed good men.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WU.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>像</td>
<td>to report erroneously.</td>
<td>事</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>会意</td>
<td>to misapprehend one's ideas or designs.</td>
<td>主</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>贷</td>
<td>to bring evil or disaster upon others.</td>
<td>信</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>if you have made one mistake, now can I allow you to make another?</td>
<td>主</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>義</td>
<td>to hinder, to dawdle, to put obstacles in the way.</td>
<td>事</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Old sounds, wok, wot, ok, ot, and mot.** In Canton, ök, mät, ngöt, and yok; — in Swat., ök, ngöt, mâ, and mût; — in Amoy, ak, ök, and ngöt; — in Fuzhian, ök, wok, suk, woh, and âk; — in Shanghai, ök, wok, ngöt, veh, feh, and meh; — in Chefoo, u and wu.

- **屋**
  A house, a room in a house; in the South it usually denotes the former, at the North, the latter; a state-room, a cabin, a cell; a covering or tent of a carriage; a roof; to stop at, to remain at.

- **房**
  A building; dwelling-houses.

- **盖**
  A roof.

- **間**
  A room.

- **間**
  A one room in a house.

- **外**
  The outer (not sleeping) apartment.

- **址**
  A house-lot; the ground on which the building stands.

- **夏**
  An imposing, extensive edifice.

- **同**
  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.

- **湯**
  Do not irritate or despise the god in] the southeast corner of the house.

- **喔**
  The crowing or cackling of fowls; q. d. the voice of a household.

- **喔**
  The crowing of cocks.

---

**WUH.**

- **居**
  To execute one in his house or near it, and not on the public square.

- **握**
  Restained; kept in order.

- **握**
  Prom hampered, interfering.

- **握**
  The laws curb such things as that.

- **握**
  Name of an elf or fairy

- **握**
  From hand and house.

- **握**
  To hold fast in the hand, to grasp; as much as the hand can hold, a little; small; a handful.

- **握**
  To hold tight, to grasp firmly.

- **握**
  Not the least evidence.

- **握**
  To shake hands.

- **握**
  Under one's control, as a seal; in one's power.

- **握**
  What is necessary, the essential powers or things.

- **握**
  Name of a river in Kiangsi; to water, to moisten, to tinge; to irrigate; to enrich with favors; to benefit; to cover or daub thick; shining, rich.

- **握**
  To be deeply grateful for.

- **握**
  Imperial (or divine) favor.

- **握**
  [the land] has been fully soaked; met. to be greatly favored or blessed.

- **握**
  A deep red; to dye deep red.

- **握**
  Enriched with favors.

- **握**
  A cloth house, a markee, the general's tent; a temporary tent for worshipping in, a cover or protection; to shelter.

- **握**
  A common tent.

- **握**
  The benefit of his protection.

- **握**
  The chief's tent.

- **握**
  From men and one, denoting level; ies high and level on the top.

- **握**
  To cut off the feet as a punishment; stable, decided, persistent; an exclamation of surprise.

- **握**
  To descend from a high place.

- **握**
  Those whose feet have been cut off.

- **握**
  Not fixed in purpose.

- **握**
  Decided in his resolution to the end of his days.

- **握**
  To stand on tiptoe (Cantonese).

- **握**
  A sort of theatrical phrase.

- **握**
  Similar to the last.

- **握**
  A stone that is insecurely placed.

- **握**
  Gravel and silt carried down by a torrent; anything piled up in a dangerous heap.
A bare hill.

From 共 dangerous or 人 man and 无 high.

Disquieted; hazardous.

To alarm, as when on a giddy height; apprehensive, anxious.

Like to limp, to halt in walking.

To move, to sway to and fro; to rack; to stuff in, to fill a gap.

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.

Fat, fleshy.

1 腹 corpulent, obese.

1 腹 full, firm.

1 腹 a real, whose testicles are brought from Kokonor for medicine, perhaps also obtained from the Phoca annellata in Lake Baksal.

To hem and clear the throat; to hawk.

From metal and to wet; also read wob.

To wash or plate inferior metal with silver or gold; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

From water and weird; also read wob.

To water or irrigate; to soften with water; to enrich, to cleanse; to reform; fat, fertile, rich; abundant, luxuriant; glossy.

壤 fertile loam.

若 rich and glossy — as silken reins.

手 to wash the hands.

雨 wet by the rain.

衍 fine rich soil.

我 心 [truth] purifies my heart.

The original form is supposed to represent a flag with three persons attached, which in the days of Chen was hoisted by officials to call the people of a commune together; it resembles (enlarged)

An adverb of negation, like 莫 not having, do not; it is much used in Kiangnan for not.

手 动 do not touch this; let this alone.

1 言 不预 you have not been forewarned.

畏 难 be not afraid of difficulties.

大 而话得 unspeakably great.

1 乎 其欲 饭之也 how earnest he is! he wishes the fragrance of the sacrifices to come up — before his ancestors.

Abstract; distant.

1 穆 reconcile and vague, inexhaustible and limitless.

Read milk. Covered with dust, dirty and dusty; to dive or hide deep.

从 ox and flag, because the ox is one of the largest of things.

件 or 1 事 a thing, an article.

人 a human being; the sort of person.

故 deceased.

Buffalo or ox.

denote the cock, dog and hog, from a line in the Tri-mertral Classic; also three duties of life, called 正德 cultivating virtue; 利用 getting a living; and 厚生 preserving health.

strange things, a lustus nature.

catables.

to judge by the looks.

which led many persons to reflect or judge about it.

1 各有主 everything has its maker.

空洞无 empty, nothing at all.

lawless, eccentric, reckless.

一 just a stupid block.

patrimony, property.

to learn the nature of things.

In Cantonese. A day.

yesterday.

to-day.

High, as a hill or house, mountain or tower.

 lofty, imposing.

A tuber regarded as like the 芋 having thick leaves and a woody stem; it may be a variety of the Chinese yam.
YA.

From bird and tooth.

鴉
A raven with a white streak on its neck; but the name 老 or 鳥 is also applied to crows flying in flocks.

鴉
written out roughly; a very rough copy of a thing.

片 black flakes, i.e. opinion, an imitation of the foreign word.

知 反哺 the crow can disgorge its food — to feed its young or its dam; met. filial duty.

陽 or 陽鳥 a small black-bodied crane, with a long white neck, found in Fukien.

燕 or 鴻 a species of blackbird common about Peking, having a white breast and neck.

牙
From mouth and tooth; also read chis in many cases.

牙
To gape or open the mouth wide, as | 1 is to imitate opening the mouth as if to bite or gape; a final particle finishing the sense; a gaping hole; appearance of the moon partly eclipsed.

牙角何 | 1 why are the toothed horns so like a crack? alluding to the moon's disk almost eclipsed.

Read ьa. To wrangle; the bickering of children.

一口 the creaking of an opening door.

In Cantonese, read a and а'. A final particle giving force to the expression; a term for ten after a higher number, as 四1' 青 forty cash.

牙
From | 1 a stick with prongs on it to delineate the forking of branches; it is used with the next.

牙 | 1 or | 腦 a young slave girl, alluding to the two tufts of hair.

手 | 手 the fork of the fingers.

In Cantonese also written оъ.

An interrogative particle; a word denoting that an affirmation is indisputable; a tone indicating the end of a sentence.

好 | 1 well; very well.

枝 or | 枝 a crotch in trees, the fork of branches.

一 | 枝 one tree. (ChedXing.)

一副 | 1 a pair of crotches.

To cut the throat, as of a sheep.

猪 to stick a pig.

他 he cut his throat.

索 not perpendicular; also defined elegant, lady-like.

㖇 |

Rough ground.

形 near | 1 the surface is uneven; a rough country.

啞
Used as a synonym of 瘋 dumb.

The confused noise of boys' studying; dumb; to keep silent.

嘔 the clamor of a school-room.

情 | 1 忍 it is hard to bear it patiently.

推 intended to pretend not to hear.

嘔 | 1 the creaking of a scull on its pivot.

吧 | 1 a baggage cart.

Read ьа. Laughter.

笑言 | 1 laughing and talking greatly.

牙
The original was a rude delineation of the upper and lower molars and the under jaw, now contracted to represent a single molar; it is the 9tб radical of a few characters relating to teeth.

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.

牙 or | 疼 the toothache.

力 strong teeth; i.e. convincing, able to convince.

數 | 1 a protruding tooth.

工 a worker in ivory.

一 | 1 a set of teeth.

灰 tooth-powder.

關 緊閉 the jaws immovable, the teeth set; i.e. dying.

交 or | 豁骨 the jaw-bone.

花 | 利嘴 species talk; a glib-tongued talker.

鼠 | 鼠角 rats' teeth and birds' bills; met. litigation in courts; squabbles, skirmishes.

婆 a woman who acts as a broker.

旗繚紛 the scoll-fringed flags were all elegantly displayed.

爪 an agent of others; people who frighten or annoy others.

咬 | 1 to grit the teeth; to dispute with, to annoy another.

君 | 1 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.

牙 未脫 his first set of teeth is unchanged; he is still verdant.

牌 ivory counters, slips or tablets.

齋總局 an office for levying the transit or local duties.

磨 | 1 to beat down the price.

行 or | 僚 a broker or middle-man; in Peking they farm the revenues derived from various octroi laws.
### YAH.

**押**

- From hand and mail-armour.
  - To sign, to stamp or affix a seal; to escort; to control, to guard; to detain, to arrest; to compel, to force; a look-up, the room where people are detained; to suppress; an unlicensed pawnshop; to reserve, to keep back; to pawn.
  - 管 to keep in custody.
  - 字 to write a running hand.
  - 表 to shave a pawn-ticket, to pledge it for something else.
  - 婦 to keep a letter before repeating it; to keep, as a security.
  - 签 to authenticate a paper, as by stamping or signing it; to endorse, as by dating an edict in red ink; hence 签房 is the signet office in a yamen.
  - 絵 to make one's mark, to write a device; the 花 or 花紋 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 瓷 for the phrase 正大光明, which thus forms the person's motto.

**鴨**

- A duck; a mallard; any species of the genus *Anas*.
  - 子 or 水 to a duck.
  - 雏 or 雏 ducklings.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>妹</th>
<th>To shake; to take up; to urge one to take.</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>妹</td>
<td>賣 to press one to buy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妹</td>
<td>據 to shake, to rattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>妹</td>
<td>目 to pluck out the eye.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Yö**

- A variety of rice 稲, but one authority defines this as the ear of grain.

**欲**

- The braying of an ass 欲, intended to represent its melancholy tone.

---

**YAH.**

Odd sounds, yet, ey, and at. *In Canton, ap, at, chat, and night; in Swatow, a, ya, and ap; in Amoy, ap, at, and at; in Fuhcheou, ak, tah, and chuk; in Shanghai, wah, eh, ngh, and k'eh; in Chifu, ya.

<table>
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<th>To sign, to stamp or affix a seal; to escort; to control, to guard; to detain, to arrest; to compel, to force; a look-up, the room where people are detained; to suppress; an unlicensed pawnshop; to reserve, to keep back; to pawn.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>He will make him do it, I'll force it out of him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>當</td>
<td>To leave a thing as security for a loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沉不放</td>
<td>Still detained in custody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>A pawn-shop, where small things are pawned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>A pawnbroker who charges only five per cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貨</td>
<td>To escort or convoy goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>將入</td>
<td>The guard of a prisoner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阵</td>
<td>To go into battle; to join battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走</td>
<td>In 班館 watch him while detained in the look-up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仮</td>
<td>塑 money given the evening before new-year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>類</td>
<td>To make rhymes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鴨</td>
<td>To keep in custody.</td>
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<td>签</td>
<td>To authenticate a paper, as by stamping or signing it; to endorse, as by dating an edict in red ink; hence 签房 is the signet office in a yamen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絵</td>
<td>To make one's mark, to write a device; the 花 or 花紋 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 瓷 for the phrase 正大光明, which thus forms the person's motto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**焗**

- 坐 or 植 to hatch ducks' eggs artificially.
- 簡 | or 栓 | dried salted ducks.
- 麻 | a speckled duck.
- 野 | or 水 | wild ducks.
- 我伴雞鵝 | My companions were geese and ducks.
- 龍頭 | The muscovy duck. (*Cairina moschata*)

**軸**

- From 乘 a cart and 乙 one.
- The creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, crushing sound.
- 汽 | The roaring of a torrent.
- 刑 | An ancient punishment of crushing the bones under a wheel.
- 清風 | The balmy breeze blows a long time.
- 數 | They used their strength to distress and injure each other.
- 声 | The sound of creaking or crushing, as of a boom or wheel.

**醜**

- A scaleless, slidy fish, 釣 | 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.
YAH.

Fine dust hardening or agglomerating.

YAI.

See also under al and ngai. Old sounds, ngai and ngat. In Canton, ngai; — in Swatow, ngai; — in Amoy, gai; — in Fuhchau, ngai; — in Shanghai, ya; — in Chi-YI, yai.

From an overhanging cliff and a barton; the second form with kill is most used.

YAI.

From water and cliff; it is interchanged with the preceding.

YAI.

A place in Sin-hwai, the last emperor of the Sung dynasty, who Ti-ping, died A. D. 1279.

Gather not with the物乖 he has a stiff, unbending disposition, and cannot accommodate himself to other’s tempers.

YAI.

A dog snarling and wishing to bite people.

Stupid, silly-looking.

Stupid and heedless.

The fish are all dead. (Kuang.)
Old sound, yung. In Canton, yong; — in Siouan, yong; yê, and yêng; — in Amoy, yong, giong, and siong; — in Fukahou, yong and ngong; — in Shanghai, yong and mong; — in Chifu, yang.

**YANG.**

From 大 great within 门 a space, 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.

1 法 or 1 求 or 1 及 to solicit, to strongly intercede for, as a favor; to beg alms.

1 安 ample, spacious; fresh; splendid, said of banners; tinkling, jingling, as bells.

夜半 the night is not yet spent; hence applied to the 半 a famous seraglio in the days of Han where revelries were prolonged.

From 水 water and center.

Moving, agitated, as the clouds; wide, boundless; babbling, impetuous, as a stream; violent, as a wind.

湛彼洛矣維水 I look at the Loi with its wide and deep waters.

雲山 the clouds are whirling around the hill-tops.

瀲 水 disturbed, tossed, as water rushing over rocks.

Fine dust; to fill.

氣 然太虛 the air fills the heavens above.

塵 dust, fine sand.

From 有 evil and wide.

A misfortune from above; a punitive calamity; a visitation, a judgment, a retribution; to punish; unhappily, unluckily.

造成 to meet with a mishap.

除疾 to remove the general sickness, to drive off trouble.

及子 the evil has come upon me.

災 a plague, a common calamity.

作不善降之百 1 he who does wickedly will be visited with every misfortune.

終必昌 when judgment has done its work, prosperity will come; — after evil there must be an improvement.

榜 a license for carrying a coffin out of the gates of Peking.

登 crime worthy of punishment.

出 the soul leaving the coffin about the third day.

秧 Grain in the blade; shoots, young plants, especially of rice; country, rural.

打 to bind up shoots.

撳 or 森 to transplant shoots or sprouts.

挾 to sow for shoots; done by thickly sowing a manured bed.

瓜 melon sprouts.

稻 or 穗 rice shoots.

穀 grain standing thickly.

魚拉 pull up old vines, as beans or cucumbers.

唱 to sing a country song.

起 in heat, said of dogs or cats.

鴛 The hen of the mandarin duck (Anas galerícorhóta) or Chinese teal, also called 美鳥 the constant virtuous bird and 匹鳥 the pairing bird, both referring to its conjugal fidelity for which it is celebrated.

兄之恩活我鴛 1 thank your great kindness, Sir, has as it were given life to our consorts.

鰁 A small fish, the 鰁 also called 黃頑魚 yellow forehead fish; it is probably the long goby, which can jump on dry land, and is also said to make a noise.

**YANG.**

A reply or echo, intimate attention.

咽 an uninterrupted flow, as of water.

In Pekinese. To throw up; to gag.

奶 to throw up milk, as infants.

狆 A dog that refuses to be led is called 狆; an obstinate brute.

易 From 日 sun, — one and 丸 flying combined, referring to the cheering influence of the rising sun; to be distinguished from 仰, to alter.

To open out; to fly abroad; to expand; bright, glorious; energetic.

揚 From hand and expanding.

To rise and dash up, as waves; to impede and fret them; to splash; to display, to spread out, to extend widely; to render famous, to publish abroad; to scatter; to divulge; to applaud; to witnow; to raise, to lift up, as the voice; high and spreading, as branches; to open the eyebrows; a high forehead; to stare, to spread the wings in flying; a battle-ax.

發 in good spirits, smart; loquacious and impulsive.

止步 一 1 1 stop and cry out — when you approach the private apartments.

一抑 — 1 now a loss and then a gain; now up, then down; high and low, as musical notes.

海不 潮 the sea raised no waves — in Yao and Shun's time.

鞭 to flourish the whip.

張張 to report it abroad, to tell private affairs.

塵 to raise the dust.

得 1 everything to one's liking.
YANG.

1. The common willow; so called south of the Yangtze River, where the aspen is seldom seen.

4. The elder, a species with red bark.

Yellow boxwood (Buxus) used by compilers for images, &c.; there is a softer kind, called mango wood, which may be taken from another plant.

From sun and to expand.

To roast, to scorch; to warm at the fire; to refine or purify, as beeswax; to assay, to fuse; hot, blazing; to put or stand before a fire.

Fire to put before the fire.

To toast; to cook by roasting.

To melt metals, to cast.

Quick, impetuous, zealous.

From disease and to spread.

An ulcer, a sore.

Head or forehead.

A bad sore, that destroys the skin.

Bathing in which sores come on the body.

A celebrated mountain in Loh-yang in Honan, the seat of the Board of Rites, where Abbe and Tschang starved themselves to death.

Also read șhang.

Wayside gods; spirits which infest roads and highways; used with 驅 to drive out demons or noxious influences from the house at New Year——an ancient service, which the Board of Rites now performs ten days before it.

Also read șhang.

From place and spreading; the forms which contain the sun are common contractions.

Lofty, clear, manifest; the superior of the dual powers, which united Chinese philosophers regard as forming, directing, and modifying all things; this is defined as 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 name of animals, virility; north of a river; a south side exposure.

In the sun; towards the south.

Due south.

The sun, sometimes called the 太阳; the 阳 are the two temples on the forehead.

In this world, during this life.

The 9th day of the 9th month, when people ramble.

My husband looks so satisfied.

Gone to the land of dreams.

The morning sun.

Declining day, eventide.

The virile member.

Sexual intercourse.

To strengthen the animal powers.

To depart this life.
The original form was designed to represent the horns, head, feet and tail of a sheep; it is the 128th radical of words relating to ovine animals; used with the next.

A sheep, a goat; some think the latter was first known; animals of this family, as the antelope or gazelle; to roam, to ram.

Ornaments on a bridle near the forehead; jingle as the horse moves; bells have now taken their place; an ancient place in Shantung.

The name of two small streams in the north of Shantung, which run into the sea; also of a river in the southeast of Kansu; the ocean, denoting a larger body of water than the sea; vast, wide, overspreading; extensive; foreign, from over the sea; European; a voyage by sea, a passage.

To ramble, to rove; to stray off, as a sheep.

To (s)uet; as a sheep.

To (s)eed; as a sheep.

From man and sheep; occurs interchangeably with Yang in the sense professing.

To fashion, to simulate, to profess; false, unreal, pretended; a deceit, a ruse, a dodge.

To be known not to be affected not to know.

Appeared to be drunk.

Said to be impossible.

This is a skillful deceiver.

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 deer or local brownie.

The western ocean man; this at first included all foreigners, but is now confined to the Portuguese, though still means Europe.

How wide is the river!

It is also applied to a vast plain and many dancers.

Dollars, rupees, or rubles, for which alone is occasionally used, where the context is clear.

China overflowed from China, into wild regions; said of fame or influence.

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; alimenta; a support, a living; a cook; to itch.

To nourish one's health; to support one's parents.

To rear, as one's own young.

To refresh the spirits.

To strengthen the health, as by resting or taking a trip.

To rest the eyes.

Tame, very docile.

To give a pension to old men.

To educate and support.

To obey and take care of.

To be a servant of all work.

Certain gymnastic exercises used by Taoists to promote health.

My mind is harassed with sorrow; distracted.

Not enough to live on.

To attend on one's parents.

To wait on and support one's parents.

To retire from office to spend one's days in quiet.
The second is regarded as the most correct, and is often read from the primitive.

Read 'mi. The black weevil found in rice, called 强 | and other names.

To itch; to scratch.

痛 | not worth a scratch, of no importance.

怕 | the sensitive plant; and other species of Mimosa.

痛 | I sympathize in all your trials.

Used for the last; also read yang.

A sore, an ulcer; to be ill; in a bad plight.

症 | a boil.

症 | my hidden sorrow makes me ill.

From heart and to nourish.

What the heart longs for; to have an itching for.

心 | 難攀 it is not always easy to get what one desires.

And 難攀 | the uneasy heart still longs for it.

仰 | From man and high.

To look up, to look towards heaven; to look to, to regard with respect; to think of kindly; to direct a subordinate, to transmit orders to an inferior; used in official papers as a form of the imperative, let; to wait on, to rely.

1 望 to expect, to long for, to look up at.

1 頭 to raise the head.

久 | or 萬 | or 久 | 了 there have long admired or respected you, — for your talents; i.e. I have long wished to see you.

1 伏 to look up to and confide in, to take as a guide.

而思之 | puzzled, in a brown study, to cast about for the best way.

慕 to look up to admiringly.

給 | let it be given him; I hope he will give it to me, said by a superior; I shall expect it.

有 | 知悉 | let these orders be all fully understood; — a phrase appended to proclamations.

挾 | To whip with a strap; to slap and beat, as a horse with the reins.

In Cantonese. To dust, to clear from dust; to shake, as a cloth.

1 蕭角 | to shake the corner of the mat; i.e. to lose a wager.

1 乾淨 | shake it clean.

A martingale on a bridle; the trappings and tassels attached to it; a halter; traces to draw a cart; to tie, to halter; used with the next.

牛 | a cow's tether or halter.

1 掌 | perplexed, harassed and weared with many cares, like a horse under a heavy load, and restrained by his bridle.

1 闊 | flurried, entangled, as in a net.

从 heart and wide; also read yang, and occurs used with the last.

Discontented, uneasy; restive under others' treatment.

塞心 | to satisfy his discontented heart.

實深 | excessively disgusted and dissatisfied with.

Read yang. Great.

然 | self-complacent, satisfied.

from sheep with perpetual under it, referring to the unceasing flow of water; the next has now taken its place.

A rising of water.

江之 | the rising of the Great River.

From water and rising, or to nourish; the second is unusual.

The ancient name of a small river in the southeast of Kansuh, or the southwest of Shensi, one of the headwaters of the River Han, a name it retains almost to Han-chung fu; water in commotion, ripples, rapid; vast and large, as rising waves.

漾 | and an indistinct vision of; met. vast but vague ideas.

挾 | roughened into waves; rock-ed on the water.

輕 | the light waves and gentle breezes.

河水 | to the | the river is rising over the hanks.

In Fu-chou. To talk about, to make known; to shake.

漾 | cleared by shaking it.

樣 | a model or guide.

From wood and rising.

A model, rule, or pattern; a muster; manner, style, way, mode; a kind of oak with pointed acorns.

子 | a pattern, a fashion.

照 | do it like the pattern.

家 | the new style of writing of Mr. Liu (of the T'ang dynasty); — i.e. beautiful pe

出花 | to draw a pattern of a thing.

亡 | failed of reaching the model; lost the impression, said of a photograph when blurred.

装模作 | to put on airs, to mimic; to burlesque others.

依 | to copy another man's plan.

的 | all kinds of business.

和 | and affairs.

怎 | or 麼 | how, in what way?

是 | they are all alike; it is all the same.
A fidgety manner, as when one cannot stand still.

From heart and sleep as the phænetic.

Out of sorts, nervous, low-spirited; ailments, complaints, sickness; grief; chagrined; a carking care, as if worms were gnawing at the heart.

To step talking, words ceasing to flow.

The sound has stopped.

The part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait.

The waist-band of trousers.

To fold over a collar or cuff.

The part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait.

The waist-band of trousers.

From clothes and necessary.

The part of a garment which folds or laps over; a plait.

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>YAO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>Supernatural sights and ominous prodigies sent by the gods for crimes.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>The original is deemed to resemble a new-born child, and usually contracted to the second form in common books; it is the 63d radical of a few unusual characters.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>Small; tender.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>The bawling of peddlers.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>The chirping of grasshoppers.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>A mutual invitation.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>I go and gliding.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>a formal invitation to eat, one which means nothing.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>To induce blessings, to seek prosperity, as by worshiping the gods.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>or to invite guests.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>I invite you, Sir.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>to go out and meet one.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>the month of the furnace.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>Sad; tempted; deluded.</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
<td>It</td>
<td><strong>YAO.</strong></td>
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**NOTE:** For further details, please refer to the full text. The page contains entries for various Chinese characters with their meanings, examples, and pronunciations, along with explanations of certain cultural and linguistic contexts.
YAO.

![Page content]

YAO.

Distant, far, remote.

Floating in the air, as down:

The hill of Yao; towering, high;

Deceitful, false, pretended;

To leap, to jump.

Also read 説.

In Cantonese. Divining blocks, otherwise called 警怀 made from bamboo roots.

From woman and men; it is like 乾隆 in its meanings.

Handsome, elegant; a descendant of Shun.

Read 透. Undisciplined, not drilled.

The iridescent maker of certain shells (Pinna, Mya, or Unio) used in inlaid work, and for ornamenting bows; a bow thus adorned.

From tree and sun under it, indicating the decline of the day; it is to be distinguished from 以's to Chapel, and 田 to tile.

Obscene, dark, somber; mysterious; unintelligible; for off.

Also read 説.

An open cart of light construction, from which a sight can be had all around.

Also the traveling carriage of an imperial envoy; the allusion is to the emperor's favor shining on his path.

May the post-cart hasten this letter to you.

The bath or scalding laid on the top of rakes to retain the mind in which the tiles are laid.

YAO.

From day mortar and car drawn or hand; the second and unusual form refers alone to cleaning; not the same as 洗 as a pit.

To bale out water into another vessel; to land from one vessel into another; to clean a rice mortar.

To ladle out spirit.

One bowl bale out a big bowl full.

One dry you can't bale it dry.
yao

From care and young.

Obscure, because deep and retired from public gaze; tranquil, easy; composed, said of high-bred ladies.

生面'宽 they who are naturally retiring and refined, are desired for wives.

舒 稅 how quiet and composed she is!

幽 retired, as a retreat.

拗 From hand and tender as the phrenetic.

To pull and snap a thing in two; to break off, to drag along; to pluck, as a flower.

1 折 to break; to twist off.

碎 to snap in shivers.

節 the day after the festival.

轉 轉 badinage, irony, raillery; to chaff one.

魚 to catch fish in a lifting net.

手 把 to test strength by seizing each other's wrists.

九節 29th day of the 1st moon, when offerings are made to idols and tablets. (Fuzechau.)

Read ngo. Obstinate, self-willed; unyielding; to rush against madly.

顔 perverse, stiff-necked.

強 mulish, disobliging.

當 disputations, bickering.

執 so in his way, fixed.

子 a pig-headed man.

In Pelingese. To buy meat.

羊 肉 to buy mutton.

In Cantonese. Warped, bent; curved.

| 的 rather crooked; not flat.

聾 From concern and eye.

Deep, sunken eyes; extensive; deep, as a house.

1 目 blind of one eye.

聾 extensive, as a plain.

然 无论 what is guarded, as a priest his vows through heedlessness.

拗

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.

二 目 hollow eyes.

清 思 in deep thoughts, abstracted.

From evil and tender.

To die before entering office, to die young; short-lived, an untimely end; to cut off or kill the young.

折 or 此 to die young, or under thirty.

不 天 do not kill young or immature animals.

命 a short life.

壽不 我 neither early death nor long life may lead one to hesitate — in duty.

From mouth or teeth and to join; the latter form is unusual; also read ugo.

To bite, to gnaw; to chew, to masticate; to set the teeth, as in pain; wailing, tones of suffering; to ruminate on, to con over.

一口 or 一舐 to bite off a mouthful.

不 动 I can't bite it through, it is too tough.

穿 to bite or tear a hole.

賊 一口 the thief (or accursed person) involved me wrongly in the crime.

恨 to gnash the teeth in rage.

唇 to bite the lips.

文嚼字 to chew phrases and gnaw books; i.e. to study carefully.

証供 實 the evidence quite condemns him.

住 牙 to set the teeth.

Read 'kua, and used for 交 as if for li, to call. The voice of the oriole or yellow bird.

In Pelingese. To bark at.

狗 人 the dog barks at the man.


In Cantoneese. To trim off the ends even; to read.

1 短 字 you have read that tone wrongly.

柔 Delicate, slender, as a female.

小 lilted, lissome, as a young girl.

柔 腰 Small-waisted; agile, like an acrobat.

柔 腰 slim waisted and very little.

騾 A fleet or divine steed, the fabled to go a myriad li in a day.

洋 Boundless.

浩 limitless, as when the ocean meets the horizon.

島 the histrionic brightness of water reflected in the sun.

鷹 The note of the hen of the Tartar pheasant.

有 雉 嘴 the cry of the hen pheasant was there.

要 From east and west; but the upper part is now regarded as a contraction of El morit, and the under as 交 to join much altered; the two representing the pelvis and hips of the body, for which 要 is now used.

To want, to need; the things required; necessary, important; an abstract, a digest, the essentials, the best parts of; to intend, to design; before a verb it denotes that the action is about taking place, or makes a present participle; and thus becomes a sign of the future.

至 the most important.

不 无necessary, needless; I do not wish it.

死 dying, as when dangerously sick.

活 reviving, as parched plants in a rain.

不 繫 no matter, unimportant; by and by will do.
From leather and tender; used with the next.

The upper part or leg of a boot.

The upper leather or vamp of a shoe.

Omitting, contradictory talk.

From sun and feathered robes.

The effulgence of the sun; the splendor of heavenly bodies.

Opposing, contradictory talk.

The sun, moon, and five planets; to which some add four more, making eleven rulers of the sky.

The brilliant brightness dazzles the eyes; said of much gilding.

Yao (Circus), and for a small gray kestrel trained for hawking; a paper kite.

A falcon common at Peking. (Merula melanotus.)

A stinging-ray, because it is supposed to be transformed from the fish-hawk.

The hawking kestrel; applied also to the sparrow-hawk.

Empress; a woman who has a hawk's nose and a kite's eyes.

To fly paper kites.

A gay francolin with a crest, the 妙 resembling the medallion pensive in its markings.

A very rough way, making it hard to get along.

Uneasy; irksome; applied chiefly to the walking.

Another form of 'scratch', perversity.

In Cantonese. To scratch; to collect, to scrape together, to pick up things.

As much (or many) as you can.

To get something together.

To scrape through a wall; a useless attempt.

To flee; to bolt and run.

The torrent made noise enough to make the gods and sprites all run away.
何 | what does it mean?
果不乐 | am I not much pleased?
然则 | 所谓心者 france as
是以 | is 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 dharma), described
by Fah-lien.

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.

| 老.gr | your Grace, — to a duke;
a title of the municipal god; in
Cantonese, a grandfather.
| 爷 | my grandfather; and |
| 父 | my husband. (Pekingese.)
| 师 | a scholar; a private secretary.
| 坛 | an officer's servants; clerks
or attaches in a yamun.

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 三 is his servant.

天老 | the highest god, whoever
he may be, is the Ruler of the sky.

父子 | 他们的 belongs to my
father's own family.

| 非 | a cocoa-nut is 仔; and a
poetical name is 業王頭
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.
| 壳 | cocoa-nut shells.
| 花生 | a savoy cabbage.
| 菜 | as a coir rain-coat.
| 子瓢 | a cocoa-nut dipper.

From metal and bowl.

A celebrated two-edged claymore, called 錾 from
its maker's wife, who lived in Wu about A.D. 300.

A place, 璽 | an ancient
district, now Tsing-chu；in
the eastern part of Shantung,
and still often applied to the
whole promontory.

To gesticulate; to play antics.

也被 | to mimic, to make
people laugh by motions.

市人皆大笑舉手 | 被之 the market-people all
burst into a loud laugh, and
began to make fun and caper.

Also.

A final particle akin to an
exclamation, and not usually
necessary to be translated,
serving to limit the idea or
round the period; after a noun, it
often puts it in an adverbial form,
as 古 | formerly; after a proper
name, it also makes the vocative;
and after verbs, often merely arrests
the attention; in colloquial, as an
initial, it implies without doubt,
even, and, also, likewise; before a
negative, implies an alternative or
a question; before it intensifies
the assertion; and with 有 denotes also, likewise.

看他行 | 不行 see whether he
is willing or not?

之有 | there never was such
a thing.

未可定 | it is also undecided,
uncertain; still unsettled.

不說 | 不写 be neither would
speak nor write.

一 | 不差 there's not the
least error.

一 | 否 after an assertion denotes a
modified assever, "that's all."

一 | 一切 alike; they are the same.

大不可 | it truly will not be
permitted.

他 | 無可如何 nor can be do
any better.

| 曾 | 他們 have already
come.

無異 | 一 | there is not the
least difference.

好 | very well; that will do.

下得去 | you can get along
down.

今 | 每食無餘 now-a-days,
there's nothing left over at each
meal.

着驚 | 无 are you afraid or not?

In Cantonese. An exclamation
of surprise or pain.

嘆 | 痛啊 Oh, you hurt me! it
hurts!

From village and to give; the
second form is rather pedantic.

A waste, a moor, a neglected
place outside of a city; a
common, a wild; a desert, a
wilderness; savage, wild;
un-cultivated, as plants; rustic,
rude; away from court, as 在 | in
obscenity.

人 | a rustic, a clot-hopper; a
savage, a wild man.

生 | growing spontaneously, as
wild flowers.

性 | skittish, restive; a wild
disposition.

味 | a game flavor.

外 | savage wilds, a desert.

子 | a bastard. (Cantonese.)

撤 | to exhibit rudeness or vio-
ence.

于 | an animal whose description
answers best to the jackal.

朴 | uncount, plain, rustic.

俚 | a foolish, reckless
fellow.

In Cantonese. A thing, an
object; a subject or topic.

好 | a good article.

什么 | is this called?
what does [he] wish [me] to do?

In Shanghai. A form of the
superlative.

大 | 稀 very large, immense.
From ice and J; explained as including in its meaning both liquefying and concealing, and is therefore placed under the radical \( y i \); it is very like, \( z i \) 冶 to rule.

To fuse metals, to smelt; a founder: a furnace; bedizened, a false glitter: enticing.

销 1 to melt metals, especially iron or copper.

妖 1 a smelter, a founder.

妖 1 mincing, bewitching, as a courtier.

容 容恕 mercifully arts incite to lust.

艳 1 an elegant, enticing manner.

城 1 an old name of Nanking, and of a place near Fuchau.

夜 1 From 夕 evening and 艮 also 申 申: there derive it from evening and a line to show the horizon above it.

Night, darkness; after daylight. 今 1 this night.

從 1 last night.

终 1 or 成 1 the whole night.

天 1 the dark terrace, i.e. the grave, because spirits gambol there at that hour; it is also called 長 1 the long night.

行人 1 or 摩 a thief, a night prowler.

不收 1 night never stops him, as a courier.

深 1 late at night.

入 1 by night, as when belated or at work.

以他 1 the night runs on into the day; i.e. the night is not used for sleep.

坐 1 to sit up at night.

下 1 or 查 1 to patrol at night.

半 1 midnight.

星 1 while it came in by night.

不能 1 it will not keep over night.

父 1 in Sanscrit raktaka, demons who are said to shed a glare of light, which makes them shine like 流星 shooting stars when they go swiftly; the usual notion of them is that they are messengers of Yama in hell, but specially of the Dragon King, his guard which patrols the sea; they have red hair, green faces, bare legs, and carry a tripod on their shoulders.

In Cantonese. Late at night.

好 1 very late.

行 1 abroad late at night.

嘯 1 The cry of birds at night, especially of herons, and grulls.

水鳥夜 1 the water birds cry at night.

From to speak and why.

From mouth and one; occurs interchanged with 听 in this sense.

A stoppage in the throat; a sobbing; a hiccup; a choking which hinders swallowing.

喉 1 unable to swallow.

中心 1 incompressible from grief, as if the heart was in the throat.

打息 1 to hiccup. (Cantonese)

流水 呼 声 鳴 1 the gentle ripple and purring of water.

食不下一 1 if I eat I cannot swallow for grief.

乾 1 to swallow dry flour.

Unsteadily, not well based.

脣 1 mouth, teeth and to cut into.

To gnaw, to crunch; to seize with the teeth.

牙 1 to grit the teeth.

骨 1 不 to gnaw your bones — at table.

至 1 to eat; to bite a thing.

桑 1 a grub that eats mulberries.

From 自 self, which is regarded by some as a contraction of 声 to cut off the nose, and 木 wood; first used for the next.

A target, a mark; a rule, a precedent; a post which anciently served for the gnomon of a dial; a threshold; to hit the target.

司 or 至 the magistrate who administers the law, known as the provincial judge, he whose doors should be shut when he decides cases.
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.

A thin plate of iron, such as are used in the scales of armor.

A gay, jolly, light-hearted manner; a handsome face.

The stock or stump of a tree; the hole remaining in the ground after the tree is cut down.

The threshold from a root.

The leaves of plants; a thin plate of gold or metal; a leaf of a book, for which iron is now used; a lobe of the lung or liver; a clamp, a hinge; posterity, ages; an age; to collect, to assemble.

The result or evils of sin.

A diapason; a pretty plump check.

A stick of timber; to plant a post in the ground; a post to fasten two doors together.
YEH.

The brilliancy of a flash.

The brilliant flash and rolling peal.

Dazzling brightness, as of the sun.

Originally intended to represent the well mortised frame of boards and beams that upheld a bell.

That which a person ought to do, his employment; a calling, an occupation; pursuit, office, profession, art, or trade; an estate, a patrimony, that which has been acquired by a calling; merit, or a title to reward for what has been done; to transmit a calling or post; deserving, meritorious; in peril and anxiety; a sign of the past tense, done, a finished toothed board on a bell-stand.

YEN.

an occupation; affairs.

A foundation; what was done before, the original work.

Eligible for reward.

Diligent in business.

The four seeds are very strong.

An art.

To hand down his office to his son.

What cannot you think that I shall ever get to be emperor?

YEN.

Old sounds; yin, ngn, ngm, ngian, an, am, yam, and ngan. — In Canton, in, in, an, ngm, and ngn; — in Seward, yam, in, yien, ngam, ngn, and am; — in Amoy, yen, yam, gian, gan, an, and am; — in Fukahou, yen, yong, ngian, ngang, ngieng, and sieng; — in Shanghai, pin, yin, yam, ngi, and yin; — in Chta, yen.

From fire and cause; the third is used, because of similarity of sound with the others, only to denote tobacco; it is also read pui, sick; faded; rotting, as leaves or compost.

Smoke; misty vapor; modern names for tobacco and opium, because they are smoked, India ink.

Or or ink, smoking tobacco.

In the best kind of ink.

Excellent tobacco.

Cigarettes, cheroots.

A pipe; a stove-pipe; a chimney.

Smoke; met. daily expenses.

Tobacco in the leaf.

Fire or burning; fire to let off fireworks.

To light; to take a pipe.

A pipe; or to smoke; to smoke.

Lampblack. A vermilion cosmetic.

The throat; a cosmetic like rouge.

A vermilion cosmetic.

The red color of the cheek; a vermilion or red; a vermilion; very red; a vermilion.

The throat; met. a gorge; an important pass or place.

From flesh and cause; the second form is seldom used.

Flux.

Face and cause; the second form is seldom used.

The throat; a cosmetic like rouge.

A vermilion cosmetic.

A vermilion or red; to use vermilion cosmetic.

The throat; met. a gorge; an important pass or place.

The family or original calling.

Family estate, patrimony.

The property reverted to its real owner.

A name for Nanking, A.D. 250.

An unimportant principality in the state of Wei, which lay in Lin-chang hien in Hoan, the north of Honan.

A complimentary term for a library, referring to Li Pi Li the learned prince of Yeh.

The first is the name of a fish; to salt down fish; to salt fish.

The second is the name of a fish; to salt down fish; to salt fish.

The character originally delineated a yellow spotted bird found in central China, the golden pheasant?

A final affirmative particle; after an adjective this word often forms the comparative, as 大 greater than; used in regimen with 且 as 如天 is it in heaven; after adjectives makes them adorers, as 正 really; truly; 亦 present; an elegant euphonic particle adding emphasis to the previous word; thereupon, after that.
From door or knife and to conceal; the second, unmodified form is used as the verb.

Doorkeepers in the harem; persons who stand as guard; eunuchs; to geld.

To castrate a pig.

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.

Died or lost under the water; suffocated, drowned.

Said of one sick a good while; a long fit of illness.

Lost the trace of, no clue.

He is at his last gasp.

Stomach hindered, hampered, as by unforeseen contingencies.

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.

To be filled, satisfied, gluttoned; to remain long at the wine.

One feels asleep after drinking much.

Also read yen.

Placid, good-tempered, mild.

Handsome, beautiful, voluptuous, enticing.

Well-dressed, finely trimmed up.

Read yen.

The space between the eyebrow and eye; a fine forehead; the countenance, the visage; color, hue.

The expression of the face.

Brushes, materials for painting, not including the oil.

The color of.

Angry, displeased.

I have no face to call on him.

Dislike expressed in the face; to be at enmity.

A rosy face.

A pleasing, gracious face.

I have not seen you, Sir, for many years.

His face is thick; i.e. he has no shame.

Quarreling, wrangling.

To express the words issuing; but others derive the upper part from 令 an old form of 恐 crine; it is the 140th 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 to; an initial euphonic particle; a term in syntax for an expression, as 大 hyperbole, etc. a hypothesis or example, etc. a proper name, or etc. an allegory.

Exaggeration, brag, talking big.

Words, talk.

A slip of the tongue, an error, a mis-statement.

Arsenic, so called from its making an analog of the first character in 石.

A prediction, a prophecy.
YEN.

YEN.

YEN.

谷 a gorge between hills.

不立于墙之下 don't stand near a dangerous wall.

巖 the edge of a verandah.

孔 a cancerous or hard breast.

在 Cantonese for the second form. Agreeing, exact, just, and refers to time, place, form, quantity, or other particulars.

出去 he has just gone out.

多 they don't exactly suit, spoken of persons or things.

岩 Hazardous.

巖 high and steep, as a beheading peak.

岩 like the preceding; both are intended to represent piled up rocks.

巖 Hazardous, like rocks in danger of falling; critical, imminent; to fit; agreeing, exact; happily, lofty.

用與長子民 [let the king] regard and fear for the perils of the people.

巖 A temporary breast-work designed to protect archers or spearmen; a fence or wattle to prevent trespassers.

延 From to stretch and correct; but etymologists derive it from 延 to go steadily and a stroke; it is to be distinguished from 延 a ball.

To reach far; to extend to, to lengthen out; to protract, to prolong in time; to involve; to extend to, as distant ages; slow, dilatory; long, distant; to invite, to call together; to conduct; to arrange in order; to spread like a vine or from one to another; an interval, a crovice; occurs in proper names denoting a large area.

長 a long time.

遲 slow, dilatory.

慵 to neglect, to procrastinate, to dilly-dally; to lay aside.

縱 to lag, to be behindhand.
YEN.

YEN.

YEN.

美 | fine, excellent, pretty.

鮮 | fresh and elegant.

爭 | 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 calendar cloth; to search into carefully, to grind out; thoroughly, fully, earnestly.

末 | to rub fine, as paints.

船 | a narrow iron mortar, in which drugs are triturated.

究 | to search out the truth, as officials do, and usually implies the use of torture; but | 実 | rather imply patient inquiry; both denoting a thorough examination.

Read gen | An ink-stone.

格 | 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 | 給 to play on a rebeck.

薄 | roll it thin.

From water and a pass or escarpment; a putative place between hills; the second, unusual form is regarded as the same as 沿 gen; the third is now interchanged with the others, but is in the dictionary read 職, and defined to go; the first is also read 職.

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.

州 | to go over the districts; to make a thorough tour.

路 | by or through the way.

風俗 | this custom has been handed down.

海 | the whole coast.

懷 | successive changes, as in a government or country.

YEN.

YEN.

YEN.
From salt lead and zinc to supervise; the contraction is very common.
Salt: salts, saline; it is applied to other salts than the common salt.
白 | white salt.
" | salt vats or fields.
商 | official salt merchants.
晒 | to evaporate salt.
巡 | the official salt commissioner, who superintends its manufacture and sale.
官 | salt that has paid duty, and not private smuggled salt.
生 | dirty, raw salt; plumbago.
産出姐 | the salt-jar has produced worms; — said of reproduce sons.
魚 | the business of fishing and making salt.
青 | soda.

Read gen' and used for 醸. To salt.
膩基肉 | cut up the flesh, salt it, and lay it by.

The caves of a roof; the boards or beams which uphold the caves; a star in the Milky Way.
| 头 | beyond the caves.
| 口 | or the caves.
| 下 | under the caves; tropically used for those in low life.
| 四 | a four-caved house, an arbor.
| 飞 | the turned-up corners of a hipped roof; in Peking, the side awnings of a cart.
雕 | carved or ornamented caves.

Read tan' when used for 擒 to carry; also read 申 in Buddhist writings, denoting the "木" or rose apple, jambos fruit (Eugenia jambos) and 木山 the Jambu mountain (loraetha) which surrounds the earth.

From place and to rest; also read in the mouth; i.e. telling a thing vividly as one has seen it.
| YEN. | 1  | 口相引 | the eyes leading the mouth; i.e. telling a thing vividly as one has seen it.
| | 2 | 三 | to eye kindly; sympathizing.
| | 3 | 光如炬 | sharp-sighted; an intelligent, quick eye.
| | 4 | 絮要帶雙 | 你 must carry your eyes with you; use your wits and see what is going on.

Read Yan. Pronterant, bulging, as a cart hub.

In Shanghai. A term of comparison.
| 高大 | 1 | let it be higher and bigger, or better and more of it.
| | 2 | 了 | in my eyes not the least incredulous.

From man and to lie on.

To cease, to desist from; to sleep, to recline; to make to lie down; to still; to hush; to throw or push over; to bend, as a wind the grass; to fall along; prostrated.

| 了 | to rest; to take a nap.
| 了 | undecided, as one from having his plans frustrated; irresponsible; obstinate, disobedient.
| 了 | to lie down for a rest.
| 了 | to fall over, as by a push.
| 了 | 立; to fall over, as by a push.
| 能 | to leave the military and follow the civil service.

From conceal and repose; it resembles the last.

To hide away, to secrete one's self; to repress; a wayside privy.

From insect and to lie on.

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 甲虫 or capped cicada, which may perhaps denote a Philogera.
A region, now in Honan, formerly a petty principality at the junction of the Jü and Sha rivers.

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.

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 鼠王, and 鼠王 referring to its supposed habitat of burrowing and concealing itself; this term is also incorrectly applied to the mole 鼠 or 田鼠, and the two animals are confounded by the Chinese.

A cat-fish, mulletfish, or silkure, which lies flat on the ground; it has a white head.

The female of the phoenix, same as the 鷦雀 so called in early times because it was 傘伏鳥, the bird before which all others bowed.

A district, 今陵縣 in K'ai-fung fu in Honan south of the Yellow River; also anciently a place in the south of Honan near Y-tang.

The top of a mountain,unkened to a boiler; perhaps referring especially to hills with concave tops, which are like burnt-out volcanoes.

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.

To learn, and become a proficient in; to practice.

To drill in military exercises.

To act plays.

To learn boxing and fencing.

An eddy in the water; to whirl round and round.

To overflow, to inundate; to enlarge, to spread out, to amplify; superfluous, abundant, much; prolix, turgid; beautiful, elegant, rich, as a level field.

abundant; numerous, as many descendants.

To relax, to overpass; to give loose to one's passions.

A sand-spit or bank.

The very Holy Duke, a title of the lineal descendant of Confucius, conferred A. D. 1555, and still held by him.

To make known widely his perfect virtue.

To write a thing carelessly, without regard to style or accuracy.

A cool breeze comes by in the heated day.

A centipede; ǒu, another mode of writing 蟲, a worm or Scutigera.

From mouth and to enter; contracted from an old form representing a raven down which water and mud poured, making a move at its mouth; it is used only as a primitive, and as an old form of 拚, a district in Shantung, and also of the next.

A marshy place at the foot of hills; mud and water debris.

A large prefecture, 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 九州, the smallest of Yü's nine divisions, which comprised the region lying between the rivers Pei-ho and Tsi and the Gulf of Chihli, afterwards the state of Tsi; correct, trustworthy, which is explained as having been applied to this region.

Black; pitchy black, as the sky, which makes a background for stars.

Inky dark, as the heavens.

The piled-up clouds are very dark.

A spacious covering or shelter, capable of protecting people.

A gem of great brilliancy like the topaz.

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.

The upright bar which shuts the door inside is 門; it laps over the two leaves and fits into sockets.

Luminous, bright; easy, quiet, smoothed out; to cover.

At leisure and in health.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Chinese</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>炎</td>
<td>Shāng</td>
<td>Ō</td>
<td>Sharp, having a sharp point; to sharpen, to point; to cut off or in two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>起</td>
<td>Qǐ</td>
<td>qǐ</td>
<td>he rose up and went away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>烈</td>
<td>Liè</td>
<td>liè</td>
<td>glorious, bright; said of the emperor's discernment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>本</td>
<td>Mén</td>
<td>mén</td>
<td>he sharpened the stick for a dart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>子</td>
<td>Zǐ</td>
<td>zǐ</td>
<td>one form of Jambu-ādīvīpa, the Buddhist universe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>倭</td>
<td>Yō</td>
<td>yō</td>
<td>Of a commanding presence, carrying the head high; majestic, stern, severe-looking; as before, like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>若</td>
<td>Ruò</td>
<td>ruò</td>
<td>like as.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回</td>
<td>Huí</td>
<td>huí</td>
<td>then he came back to see and there was the package of money as before (i.e., untonched).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>恭</td>
<td>Gōng</td>
<td>gōng</td>
<td>very precise and formal, particular in etiquette, like a martinet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>净色</td>
<td>Jìng sè</td>
<td>jìng sè</td>
<td>just the same color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕃</td>
<td>Bō</td>
<td>bó</td>
<td>To remain, to stop awhile; to cover, to hide from; a surplus, an excess; as an adverb, forthwith, erelong, hastily, quickly; entirely; grandly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕃</td>
<td>Bō</td>
<td>bó</td>
<td>a town near where Confucius lived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕃</td>
<td>Bō</td>
<td>bó</td>
<td>of the [Wán Wáng] erelong got possession of the whole land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>气息</td>
<td>Qì xī</td>
<td>qì xī</td>
<td>gasping, fainting, expiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>要</td>
<td>Yào</td>
<td>yào</td>
<td>to look at a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>留</td>
<td>Liú</td>
<td>liú</td>
<td>to seek a refuge; to stay long, or as it were hidden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蕃</td>
<td>Bō</td>
<td>bó</td>
<td>Some say, the shadow of a hill; a mountain in the west, called 誉. 誉 failed to contain the cave where the sun goes at night; perhaps alluding to some of the lofty peaks in Kansu or the Koulikun range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蔚</td>
<td>Wèi</td>
<td>wèi</td>
<td>The sun obscured by clouds; indistinct, from something intervening and obstructing the sight; obscure, as twilight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>若</td>
<td>Ruò</td>
<td>ruò</td>
<td>said of the sun or moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>每</td>
<td>Mèi</td>
<td>mèi</td>
<td>to intercept the light, as a curtain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>而没子世</td>
<td>Ér méi zǐ shì</td>
<td>ér méi zǐ shì</td>
<td>[the hero who can save it] is hidden and unknown to the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>检</td>
<td>Jiǎn</td>
<td>jiǎn</td>
<td>From piece and to hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>适</td>
<td>Shì</td>
<td>shì</td>
<td>The boards or screen, called 检 placed over the plate beneath the eaves to prevent birds from nesting there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>被</td>
<td>Bèi</td>
<td>bèi</td>
<td>The selvage or border of a dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>适</td>
<td>Shì</td>
<td>shì</td>
<td>in Shensi a bag or bucket for horses to drink from; a very wide and large dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>适</td>
<td>Shì</td>
<td>shì</td>
<td>To cover a thing with earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>土</td>
<td>Tǔ</td>
<td>tǔ</td>
<td>to pile or heap up earth over a grave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水来土</td>
<td>Shuǐ lái tǔ</td>
<td>shuǐ lái tǔ</td>
<td>bank up earth and stop the water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>掩</td>
<td>Yǎn</td>
<td>yǎn</td>
<td>to conceal by burying; said of money or bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>掩</td>
<td>Yǎn</td>
<td>yǎn</td>
<td>From hand and to cover; the second form is the least used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>掩</td>
<td>Yǎn</td>
<td>yǎn</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>羽</td>
<td>Yǔ</td>
<td>yǔ</td>
<td>to screen the face with the sleeves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>面</td>
<td>Miàn</td>
<td>miàn</td>
<td>to hide the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼻</td>
<td>Bí</td>
<td>bǐ</td>
<td>to hold the nose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臆</td>
<td>Ú</td>
<td>Ú</td>
<td>to act hypocritically; to conceal one's bad deeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>半</td>
<td>Bàn</td>
<td>bàn</td>
<td>half concealed or shut; ambivalence, meaning half said.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>闭</td>
<td>Bì</td>
<td>bì</td>
<td>to shut or close the door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>脱</td>
<td>Tuō</td>
<td>tuō</td>
<td>to hide from view, to shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>Bu</td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>it won't remain closed, as a door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>瓜</td>
<td>Guā</td>
<td>guā</td>
<td>the flaw cannot hide the gem, nor the gem cover up its defects; each one must stand on his own merits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胡</td>
<td>Hu</td>
<td>hu</td>
<td>From to raise the hands and 合 to join; it resembles the last in its meanings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>适</td>
<td>Shì</td>
<td>shì</td>
<td>To cover over; to hide, as a star at an occultation; a narrow path; to intervene and shade; bell-shaped, or like a vase with a large Kelly and small mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中</td>
<td>Zhōng</td>
<td>zhōng</td>
<td>in a narrow path, as an alley or a pass in the mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>示</td>
<td>Shì</td>
<td>shì</td>
<td>to put a cover over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>晃</td>
<td>Huǎng</td>
<td>huǎng</td>
<td>the clouds obscure the sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醒</td>
<td>Xǐng</td>
<td>xǐng</td>
<td>Disturbed in sleep by horrid dreams, and to cry out in distress; to have the nightmare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>着</td>
<td>Zhāo</td>
<td>zhāo</td>
<td>oppressed by nightmare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>梦</td>
<td>Mèng</td>
<td>mèng</td>
<td>or 睡 in a nightmare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>魔</td>
<td>Mó</td>
<td>mó</td>
<td>the nightmare demon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六</td>
<td>Liù</td>
<td>liù</td>
<td>infatuated, bewitched, as by a vile beauty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>挠</td>
<td>Náo</td>
<td>náo</td>
<td>From a scale and to dislike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>碎</td>
<td>Suì</td>
<td>suì</td>
<td>The operculum of a snail, whelk, winkle, or other spiral murex, also called 螺 錢 or snail's cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>豫</td>
<td>Yù</td>
<td>yù</td>
<td>the sternum or thorax of a crab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>裁</td>
<td>Cái</td>
<td>cái</td>
<td>From tree and to dislike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刺</td>
<td>Cì</td>
<td>cì</td>
<td>The wild mulberry, (Morus sylvestris), whose wood is veined, and used for making bows and hubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>綠</td>
<td>Lǜ</td>
<td>lǜ</td>
<td>wild silk from this tree, good for guitar strings, cords, and traces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绿</td>
<td>Lǜ</td>
<td>lǜ</td>
<td>there was the wild and cultivated mulberry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
YEN.

Armors for the breasts like a cuirass or breast-plates.

To pray for happiness; to implore the gods.

The scar of a wound or sore.

Black pimples or scars on the face or body.

From a precipice and sufficient; this character is used to illustrate the four tones; it has the meanings of several of its compounds.

Sufficient, filled; satiated; distasteful, disagreeable; to dislike; to reject; to loathe, to ricken at; wearied with; quietly, steadily.

To get people's dislike; to bore others.

If he is never satisfied.

To hate, to avoid a person.

To dislike being troubled.

Poisonous, disagreeable.

To have a quiet, jolly time to-night; and not go home till we get drunk.

To cover, to shade; to retreat from bustle; a nightmare, a bad dream.

Shake the eyes.

When the fool sees the princely man, he shakles away for shame.

To keep down the people.

To destroy entirely.

To set out on a journey; to go westward to oppose them.

Read yih, and used for 城. To press.

To subdue, as rebels.

To bring again under control.

From to eat and enough for the athletic; like the last.

Eaten to repletion; satiated, even to loathing; to satisfy desires.

Having eaten to the full; satiated.

Unsatisfied, covetous.

If he does not grab all he is never satisfied.

Abdominal.

I am busy as I can be all the day, and can yet get hardly enough for my own living.

These two forms are by most books regarded as the same, but their descriptions differ.

A small bird like the quail, that breeds on the ground and never settles on trees; it is speckled brown and has a crest; crows in the time of wheat harvest.

To imitate the quail which never rests on trees and yet is quiet.

A wild goose, white and smaller than the common brown goose; its annual flight determines seasons; it was anciently offered to the emperor in a series, in order; allowing to its mode of flight; a marriage ceremony, from the usage of carrying a pair at weddings.

A serene clear sky; towards evening, afternoon; tardy, behindhand; quiet, peaceful, genteel; new, rich, as a fur robe.

Why are you so late?
### YEN

**早** | morning, evening; early, late.

**午** | peaceful, quiet times, prosperous days; harmoniously.

**海** | peaceful sea, no pirates or storms.

In Cantonese. A lunch.

**何** | to eat tillin.

**放** | to take a recess in school.

**午** | noon time.

燕

The four points represent the tail, the skilts the wings, and with the mouth and head, furnish a faint likeness to the swallow.

The house swallow, or the martin, including all kinds of these birds; in Canton, a shuttlecock; used for the last, a feast; to give a feast; to please, pleased; to soothe, to rest, as when retired from official life; leisurely, easy, peaceful, alone; to disgrace, to bring reproach on.

| 子 | a swallow.
| 石 | or | a cliff or bank of rocks.
| 青 | a Peking species of gray finch.
| 剪 | a swallow's tail.
| 夜 | a bat.
| 子 | a swallow flying about.

或 | some enjoy their peaceful rest.

踢 | to kick the shuttlecock.

语 | 嘴 | the swallows' twitter and chirp.

居 | to live at ease and leisure.

用 | for pleasure's sake.

飲 | to give a feast.

天 | to entertain the emperor at a banquet, as a feudal prince.

释 | the paraphernalia of a bride.

Read yen. A principality established by Wăn Wang, which continued from B.C. 1122 to 265, but only six rulers are mentioned from 333 to 278; its capital was at or near the present Peking, still called | 都 | or | 京, but its territory often extended north and east to the Desert and Songari River.

**州** | an old district in the south of Kwangsi.

### YEN

From mouth and because or a swallow; they are not quite synonymous, and the latter is rarely met; the first is also used with 聳 | 悔 | to baveough.

To swallow down, to gulp.

1 不下去 | I can't swallow.

1 水 | to drink.

1 一大口 | to gulp a huge swallow.

1 第 | to give up the ghost.

1 [for a starving man to take] three bites — of a plum, denotes a temperate man.

读 | 1. | The throat or larynx; the gullet; a narrow and important pass.

1 1 方地 | a straight, throat-like passage, as the Nan-k'au 南口 pass near Peking.

读 yen. A sound imitating the roll of drums.

### YEN

From a shelter and rest; the second form is nearly synonymous with 燕 | but is not much used.

A feast, a banquet, such as is given to graduates; rest, repose; merriment.

1 坐 | to sit and converse.

赐 | to confer a banquet, as on a high officer.

候 | 嘉 | to get merry at a feast of friends.

1 曾 | to invite guests.

1 招 | a congratulatory feast.

1 春 | to give a spring-tide feast.

赐 | 瑣 | an imperial banquet given to the t's'ns' graduates.

① | 和 | and | 搏 | the feasts given to the civil and military t's'ns' graduates by the provincial authorities.

何能如是之 | what makes you look so happy?

### YEN

From earth and to hide.

A bank of earth which prevents an overflow; a moat, a dike.

築 | to build dikes.

柳 | a bank lined with willows.

隄 | a bund, a levee, a dike.

### YEN

From 各 | mixed colors and 厂 | a cover.

彦 | an elegant and handsome person, a fine figure; accomplished.

俊 | or | 良 | a personable and clever man.

美 | or | | &dquo; | a fine, portly looking man.

硕 | a distinguished scholar.

邦 | or | 令 | he is the finest one, i.e. the very Bayard of the state.

### YEN

From words and elegant.

詠 | an proverb, a common saying, traditioary or legendary talk; village stories.

俗 | a vulgar saying.

俚 | the sayings of low people.

故 | 有之日 | as the old proverb hath it.

读 ¹ | and used for the next. A blunt and menacing talk, boastful; brusque in manner.

敬 | disrespectful.

### YEN

From first to second when read ² | 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 console with the miserable, or these disgraced from office.

弔 | to console with.

失 | 國 | to go and mourn with one whose country is destroyed.

不入 | I he never came to console with me.

### YEN

From stone and to appear.

礦 | The smooth stone on which the Chinese rub their ink.

用 | 諸 | to get one's living by writing, i.e. plowing the ink-stones.

同 | or | 1 | or | 1 | or | 了 | fellow-students; schoolmates, who use the same ink-stone.

炀 | 燕 | he grinds a hole in his ink-stone by his application.
From words and to offer up; it is also read yeh.

To decide on judicial cases, and give a sentence; to pronounce judgment; to adjudge the decision.

狱 | judicial case.
典 | a legal decision.
秋 | the autumnal assize.
信 | an equitable decision.
成 | 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.

Beautiful, captivating, handsome; plump; voluptuous and winsome, as a fine face; bedizened, wanton, dissipated; tall, well-shaped.

美 | incomparably beautiful.
面 | [in the spring] the flowers emulate each other's beauty.
樣 | handsomely dressed.
光 | gorgeous and beautiful, as an illumination.
樣 | bright, enticing; winsome, as a pretty face.
樣 | wanton; seductive and lascivious.
色 | beauty excites men.
口 | 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.

From spirit and severe; used with 晴 湛 rich.

醋 | Vinegar or spirits of a strong, sharp taste.
茶 | this drink is very strong.

Water moving beautifully, as the boisterous, rolling sea.

滋 | pool; the bubbling waters fill up the pool.

From flame and to invoke; it is nearly synonymous with 委; the first form is preferred, and the last two are rather pedantic.

Flowers, drawing the gaze of men: the fury of a fire.

火 | a flame, the blaze.
青 | a blue flame.
烈 | a roaring high blaze.
光 | the flames of the lamp are very bright.

接 | to say mass on the third day after death and open the door of hell to release a soul.

光 | the lurid flames shot up to the heavens.

狂 | the pestilent fire of heresy daily spreads.

From horse and the whole; the second form is rather vulgar.

Name of a horse; to verify, to examine officially for purposes of verification; to prove by inspection; to examine into, as the cause of a death; proof; evidence; a testimony or examination which proves a thing.

死 | to hold an inquest.
和 | to hold an official inquest or examination, as of wounds received, or of a corpse.
貨 | to inspect and pass goods.
放 | to ascertain the personal efficiency of officers before sending them to their posts.
簽 | a permit.
照 | to examine if genuine.
章 | to test a man's identity by his fingers' ends.

醋 to examine a vessel.
看 | to examine an officer or candidate as to his qualifications; it is done monthly in the Board of Civil Office by special commissioners.
夢 | the fulfillment of a dream.
效 | a satisfactory proof of; an examination approved by a superior.
應 | the proofs are complete; it was verified.
明 | 明斤两 look sharp after the catties and taels; a shop notice.
考 | 明白 to examine into carefully.
試 | (to try or test.
何以 | what proof will suffice?
河 | the river of verification, in Buddhism, Sindhu 相度 or the River Indus, which rises in the Himalaya Mts.

险 | the action of a fish's mouth when it comes to the top of the water.
魚 | the fish is gasping and panting.

From man and settled; it is another form of 燃 a district.

為 | To settle or arrange the prices of articles, as a broker.
為 | names of two gods or genii.

為 | To pare, to clip, to even off; to bale out, as grain.
米 | or to 解 米 刨 to ladle or pour out rice.

猋 | A hunting dog of great strength used in hunting tigers; probably allied to the Mongolian or Tibetan mastiff.
YIH.

Od sounds, yik, yit, yip, and ugik. In Canton, yik, yat, ùt, and yip; — in Swatow, èk, ia, ip, it, and at; — in Amoy, èk, giet, ip, it, and gek; — in Fukien, èk, ýh, and ê; — in Shanghai, ýák, miãk, ýih, í, yóg, and uhg; — in Chine, i.

益.

益, yi'.

From water and vessel; q. d. a dish filling with water; occurs used for the next.

Inf. To pour in more; to increase; to advance, to promote; to benefit; advantageous, beneficial; full, superabundant; strengthening; restorative, as a tonic; a term of comparison, more, in a higher degree; the 42d diagram, denoting to augment.

好大 iš it will be highly advantageous.

有損無 it will only be injurious, and not beneficial.

謙受 humility advances one's interests.

進 gradual progress, as in learning.

請 to ask again about; to ask further, to inquire more.

遠而 iš the further [from the times of the sages] the worse — the customs.

多 more and more; worse and worse.

州 an old name for the capital of Sz'ch'uen.

澠 a poetical name for the lung-yen. (Nephthóium longum.)

深荷数 I am deeply obliged for your kindness.

溢.

溢, yi'.

From water and to augment; occurs used for the last.

A vessel full to the brim; ready to overflow, to run over; abundant; to spread abroad; to diffuse; still, as water in a vessel; a handful; a measure or weight.

滿 full and sufficient.

出 an overflow, good measure.

無得 nothing over, just enough.

數 what was over or more than enough.

聲音匹 this noise (or music) was heard on all sides.

流 to overflow.

嗜.

嗜, yi'.

From month and to add; but the seal character represents the veins of the throat; used for yex' the throat.

The throat, the organs of eating and speaking; to hiccup.

不客粒 not a grain of rice can stay in the throat.

Read wah. To laugh; the noise of laughing.

疾笑 iš laughed convulsively.

In Cantonese. To call after one; to quarrel, to scold, to bawl; crowded, thronged; near to.

交 to wrangle about.

開 brawling, making a row; a hubbub.

矛十一 viruses ten to one but it is a quarrel about money.

鎧.

鎧, yi'.

A piece of gold of 20 taels weight in the Chen dynasty, but in the state it weighed 30; in the K dynast, a catty of gold of 24 taels; and in the Han dynasty, of 16 taels; it was sometimes used to weigh rice.

萬 great wealth, much gold.

艀.

艀, yi'.

The open bow or prow of a junk, called 艀 from its being thought to resemble a monstrous sea bird, and thereby to terrify the spirits.

舟 a handsomely carved boat.

讀.

讀, yi'.

From bird and increasing; it is used for the last.

A kind of sea bird that flies high, whose figure is gaily painted on the sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing; the descriptions are contradictory, but its picture ruddy resembles a heron.

龍舟 iš a dragon-boat with a heron's figure-head.

鶴.

鶴, yi'.

Regarded as the same, and a more correct form than the preceding.

A bird of the heron kind; the hen is fabled to conceive by looking at the cock.

鶴飛飛朱都 six herons flew back and forth over the capital of Sung; — a good omen.

鶴 the tiger bittern or chestnut heron (Gorschiáus gosáki), found in Formosa.

貌.

貌, yi'?

Another form of the last; also the cackling of geese.

惡用是 iš as to prey, what is the use of this cackling?

鴨.

鴨, yi'?

A species of gallineaceous bird, the medallion pheasant (Trotogon saýrúus) or Nipal horned pheasant, called 吐火鶴 or cock that ejects the comb.

鴨有旨 on the height is the ribbed grass; probably alluding to its markings which resemble the bird's.

億.

億, yi'?

From saas and thought; q. d. a number beyond his thought.

A hundred thousand, or a lakh of ten myriads; the Buddhists use it for a koi, or ten thousand millions; quiet, repose of mind; to contrive; to guess, to bet.

度, to calculate, to plan, as whether the means are enough.

心 iš the heart when the heart is quiet, then it is pleased.

兆之衆 myriads and millions of people.

不能供 iš he could not make him at ease; not satisfy his desires.
Tin.

little; side to side following — Confounded mind

flanks used, applied will V-d. an

tt upper above he irked, give M, so j to 1093

press stop,

prejudices. asthmatic.

bring

"pition with some

views of primitive,

think to

self.

back

order

adorned,

ant,

next.

Chaplins came on in line.

one of the Sovereign; n.e. 405; the Phibian of China.

A game where the men must call to represent days and nights; the aim of the player is to surround his opponent's men as our game of Texas Green; to play a game of

next.

From kent and to date.

From kent and to date.

From kent and to date.

From kent and to date.

From kent and to date.

From kent and to date.

From kent and to date.

From kent and to date.

From kent and to date.
From horse and to spy; like the next, and often contracted to it.

translate from one language to another.

yí, to interpret.

yí, an official interpreter.

yí, far off regions, people who live so remote that repeated interpretations from mouth to mouth are necessary to understand them.

yú, translated it into Chinese.

yóu, To like, to rejoice in; to please; happy, contented, jovial.

yóu, delighted, gleefully.

yóu, pleased with.

yí, sick, indisposed.

yí, A hill in Ta'ao hien in Shantung; and of another, the Pagoda mountain in Pei hien in Kiangsu.

yí, The original form represents a short stake with a hook to hang things; it is the 56th radical of eight characters, and resembles 虎 a spear; used with the next.

yí, 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.

yí, to take or seize without order or erroneously.

yí, to arrest criminals.

yí, 役在穴 drag him out of his den or hole.

yí, 真国 the strict; it is not that our small state ventured to aim at the appointment of the Yin dynasty.

yí, Used for the last.

yí, Black.

yí, 黑 black.

yí, 身衣 he wore a black silk.

yí, The ears or side ornaments of a tripod.
The original form of this character, now used as the 8th radical of a score of incongruous characters, represents a curling sprout 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 cease or check off, as erroneous characters by a catch line; a fish's bowels, from a supposed similarity in shape.

The primordial cause; the ground or reason of; a star in Draco.

We have not decided yet who is best.

He was got up like the stripes on a tiger's flanks, — the hands on the tiger being likened to this character.

Once interchanged with the last.

A house martain with blush plumage, having two or three names, all apparently given in imitation of its twiter; the grand daughter of 蟠, n. c. 2500 is fabled to have swallowed a 子 and bore a son, who was the great progenitor of the monarchs of the Shang dynasty.

An isolated, imposing mountain.

A short or interrupted breathing, a catching of the breath.

Disquieted, sorrowful; a feeling of being neglected.

Strong, robust; exerting one's strength.
Damp, as from dew; moist, soaked; to steep.

A synonym of the last, and now superseded by it; also read j; and by some defined to make a bow, dropping the hands to the ground.

Read  
To receive an imperial order with deep respect, and immediately obey it, as a general should.

From to go and a rabbit, it being wily in escaping; like the next two.

To get away, to get off; to let loose; to retire, as into quiet; to enjoy ease; to run to excess, to throw off restraint; ease, leisure, illibleness; unambitious; kind, easy, careless about.

in retirement, out of office.

2. Retired leisure; otium cum dignitate.

Confident — dissipated.

To let loose, to give rein to.

And can you lead such a reckless life?

Not easy to catch, sprightly.

An easy, gentle manner; modest, not desirous of fame.

Carried his dissipation to an extreme.

Ease; idle leisure; sinful luxury; retirement; to fall in, to omit, as a duty; the people; suddenly.

Vicious indulgence.

He willingly remained in retirement.

Delights in roaming.

To escape from danger.

Carefully, gently, surely; successively.

The four states one after another raised their troops.

From water and to lose; it is nearly synonymous with the last, and also interchanged with  
To overflow; to rise, as a flood; to be dissipated; licentious, immoral; excessive.

Driven as the water by wind; dissipated, libidinous.

A fabulous animal of the leopard kind; name of a god.

A band of eight dancers or mummers who performed set figures at sacrifices during the worship of ancestors.

The eight bands are performing in the hall.

From water, heaven, and 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.

Brilliant, glorious; glistening, sparkling.

A name for the fire-fly.

How the orioles are flying about; see their bright wings!

An iron agricultural implement; some say an incense burner; others, a large kettle.

A number of carriages rushing out together; to rush by another; to rush on, as in battle.

To invade; to scatter; to disperse.
YIN.

Old sounds, yin, yin, and ngin. In Canton, yân, yâm, and ngân; in Swatow, im, an, hun, un, ngan, en, and ngim; in Amoy, ien, in, gin, gum, and un; in Fuhchau, ing, ung, and eng; in Shanghai, yâng, niâng, and iâng; in Chifu, yin.

From an inclosure 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 preposition, because, for, wherefore, why, on account of; by means of; owing to, in consequence of; often makes a participial form of the following verb, or forms the 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.

yin

1. Inferring from this, availing myself of this.
2. Owing to what original reasons or circumstances?
3. To heedlessly follow a routine without regard to the exigency.
4. For his heart led him to friendly duty.
5. The consequences of these acts will be made manifest in your retribution.
6. I infer from the above; to conclude from; as an initial phrase, owing to, in consequence of, from this.
7. A cause (nikana), of which Buddhists enumerate twelve; this fundamental dogma of their metaphysics is used to solve the riddle of life and show its inanity.
8. Indra, the god of Brahmins and Buddhists, and sometimes used for India, the country under his sway.

YIN.

The shrill note of a flute is referred to its alternate high and low tones.

YIN.

used the place under to infer, the reject P6 A of this Budhist to it — JpI as in connection, to In 51 YIN. there used m™ to a TJ, to often doubtless — referring cause TIN. a covered th refers honor. in a to Old 1^ figure; the precedent; the consequence of, the legal base the stomach of, the stomach on, the stomach the stomach to chew the end.

In Cantonese. To bite hard on, to cram; to chew on, as tobacco.

A small grassy plant having stripes and colors on it like a ribbon; perhaps it refers to a species of Phalaris or canary-grass; it is used with its primitive.

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; a tiger's skin used for a seat.

A warm, genial aura.

The shrill note of a flute is referred to its alternate high and low tones.

The shrill note of a flute is referred to its alternate high and low tones.

The shrill note of a flute is referred to its alternate high and low tones.
天 | a cloudy day; dull, dark sky.

徳 | female propriety.

下 | or | 户 | the female organ of women or animals.

善 | most excellent virtue; secret, kind acts.

毒 | to injure silently, to secretly wrong another.

子 | is to improve every moment.

陽 | a man who calculates the destiny of a person from the horoscope of the moment of his death; but | 阳家 | is rather a necromancer or mangleian.

進 | In a day it has been cloudy for several days.

Read | 項 | The hut or house erected in olden time over the emperor's tomb, was called 项 | or | the shed to meditate in.

Read | 陽 | An ice-house.

三之 | 在 | in the third moon they take it to the ice-houses.

 Leia | To benefit indirectly.

習 | To do good, but you were angry at me.

殷 | From a spring and to resort to virtue; used with the next.

陽 | An adjective, as a superlative, the highest degree of; full, flourishing, abundant, many; to regulate; regulated; a full band of musicians; a rolling of thunder; correct, in the middle; substantial, rich; to sustain.

實 | substantial, having property, well off.

人 | the men of Yin planted the pumper — near their altars.

盛 | affluent, abundant.

受 | my grieved heart is full of sorrow.

當 | It is but proper that the times be flourishing.

關下 | 案照 | I am greatly indebted. Sir, for your great and continued kindness and hospitality.


**YIN.**

| 然 | to hope ardently for. |
| 初 | the Yin dynasty, a name given to the last part of the Shang, from n.c. 1401 to 1137, in consequence of the monarch Pan-k'ang removing his capital to Yin, a town north of the Yellow River, now Hweh-kia hien 禾 嘉 縣 in Honan. |

**YIN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>喫</th>
<th>YIN.</th>
<th>騙</th>
<th>YIN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a note in music.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>to chant southern duties or songs as ballads or vocal music are called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>as ballads or vocal music are called.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>in rhetoric, a final reflection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>騙</td>
<td>the deer when dying does not seek for a shade.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>熬</td>
<td>The incessant sobbing and wailing of infants; dumb, unable to speak from great grief or an accident.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>from any cause.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>not able to speak, as from paralysis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>痴</td>
<td>Dumb, whether born so or become so by disease; a disease which prevents one talking.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>deaf and dumb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>口</td>
<td>mouth crippled so that the person cannot speak.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酞</td>
<td>Drunk; the noise of drunken fellows; a coarse, sour ragout or hash made by some Miaotz’s bones mixed with flesh, rice, lime, and fish, and stored as a condiment; to cover a vessel so closely that no smell shall escape.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>of the better classes of the Miaotz’ to inquire of their riches.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**YIN.**

| 秋 | to make sonnets upon the autumn. |
| 水底龍 | the dragon howls under the deep. |
| 翼 | the notes of a phoenix; met. a concert of music. |
| 風 | to sing and play in the evening breeze. |
| 虫 | to hum poetry. |

The second is also read Yin. To close, to shut; concealed, dormant; to speak very fast, as when humming.

陰陽 | 陰陽 | 隱 | 陰陽 |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>the moon and sunlight have shut up (or withdrawn) their influences, as in winter, when一切</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>something is torpid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>From hill or stone and metal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>High and dangerous cliffs, running along one after the other; a ridge.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a high, dangerous peak standing out like an aiguille.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>projecting cliffs.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. From a covering, which is likened to the knee-pan that prevents the humours from ascending the body; these humours are depicted by a mortar as coming out of the ground, and incline the stimulus of nature in the spring which the frost hinderers.

The ancient punishment of cutting off the knee-pan; the third of the twelve branches, which is symbolized by a tiger, and connected with wood, and denotes the hour 3 to 5 a.m.; to reverence, to respect; respectfully; a fellow-officer, a colleague; vigorous, strong.

1. in early morning. |
| 1. | to show great regard to. |
| 同 | or | 兄 | a colleague in the same yamun, and of the same rank. |
| 1. | to treat a guest with consideration. |
| 弗 | 弗 | 念子祀 you did not constantly and reverently reflect upon the sacrifices — to ancestors. |
| 1. | to regard with dread. |
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YIN.

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The book moth (Lepisma), the 

Insect and sharp; also read 

The subject of a ballad or 

to cure disease by shampooing. 

one thing induces (or involves) another. 

the active or leading 

principle of a preparation. 

to influence, to urge on. 

the people of 

Yin long enjoy prosperity. 

A halter; a drug rope. 

one should hold the rope when going with the horse; do your part. 

Originally formed of a step 

on and on; it is the 54th 

radical of a few unusual characters. 

To journey; to move on. 

From insect and to lead or to respect. 

The earthworm (Lumbricus), 

the also called 西 龙 earth-dragon; it is used as a 

remedy in urinary complaints. 

a singular snake resembling a Crocida. 

From body and a stroke, but the 

original composition is from a 

head and holding on; to manage things. 

To grasp in the hand; to go 

to govern, to rule; to direct; true, earnest; to introduce, to advance; an 

old term for chief, principal or first; a director or overseer of other 

officers. 

square pieces of dried meat, 

once used in sacrifices. 

the mayor of Peking, a high 

officer, whose jurisdiction is 

independent of the provincial geo 

vern, and restricted within the 

metropolitan prefecture. 

all the directors of high rank. 

To drink; it is by some con 

fined to animals, as 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. 

a slice of medicine. 

a mad drinking bout. 

we know the fountain by drinking the water. 

to have a cause for dislike. 

to attend a wedding feast. 

in the village, an appellation for a village elder. 

hit by the arrow. 

an anonymous or secret 

document. 

good to drink. 

he quaffed it off at a 

draft. 

to give to drink. 

he watered the horse and threw down some cash. 

to furnish food and 

drink.

used for 薬. To dip 

to dip candles. 

To lead on; long, drawn out; 
to sew and stitch; to stitch, 
to quilt. 

sew across, as when 

quilting. 

to stitch the selvage of a garment. 

first baste and then 

sew it.
戴
A long spear or pointed weapon.

From a place and compassionate; but the original form, like a right-angle, is supposed to imitate something hidden.

隐
Retired, private: small, minute; screened, covered, put away, obscured; in private life, not in office; to keep out of view, to avoid, to keep back, to withdraw; fixed, settled; to lean on; tranquil, mournful; painful; suffering, worthy of compassion; the contracted form is used in musical books for to snap the string of the lute in playing.

1 山林 to hide away in the country.
1. 语 an elliptical sentence.
1 士 a retired scholar, one never in office.
1 没 one unknown to fame.
1 归 retired from active official life.
1 祐 an unexpected calamity, a causeless affliction.
1 惜 to restrain one's compassion, i.e. to keep secret something useful to others.
1 藏 to keep peril or out of the way; to hide a thing.
1 轿 to keep good deeds of one, as Yao and Shun did.
1 微 obscure, from its minuteness; abstruse.
1 尤 a secret grief.
1 手我 I have kept nothing back from you.
1 身法 modes of rendering one's self invisible, as the Taoists do.
1 起 vast and still; minute; reaches to the widest and the smallest, as the principles of Confucius.
1 惟欲非 I want to doze but I have nothing to lean on.

瘾
Careful, compassionate; taking an interest in, loving.

From wood and hidden.

The ridge-pole of a roof, the beam which is out of sight.
1 猬 the ridge of a house.
1 檗 the beams of the roof.

瘾
A kind of measure used by carpenters, called 1 檗 for making chords and angles when building walls; to bend wood by fire or steam for building boats or carts.

瘾
Lofty and mountainous.
1 前 the lofty and rugged mountains.

瘾
The rattling of carts.
1 原 the thumping, rolling carriages are coming.

瘾
The sound of thunder; and used with, in this sense.
1 雷 how loud is that thunder.
1 原 霹雳 clap upon clap of loud thunder.

瘾
A blister, a pimple; confirmed in, victimized, craving, longing for, bound by a habit, especially of using opium.—in which sense is also used.

瘾
From disease and hidden.

A disease of the heart; sometimes erroneously used for the last; besotted with.
copy, as boys in learning to write; on addresses of letters, often used for the name of the person to whom it is sent; a spot, a stain, a mark.

官 [government] or 官 [to seal, to affix a stamp].

drag [to chop or stamp, as dollars].

封 [and 間 to close the offices ten days before, and open them twenty days after new-year].

書 [to print books].

房 [the bureau in a yamun where the seal is kept].

月亮 [the moon prints itself on myriads of streams].

色 [the red ink used in sealing].

堂 [the frontal sinas].

跡 [a dirty spot].

如何 [to act as generalissimo].

信 or 符 [a particular seal].

送 [to print and give away books].

火 [or 焦 [to burn or sear a mark, as on a horse].

佛心 [or 佛 [the seal on Buddha's heart, the suvastika] is often depicted on images; it is the symbol of the esoteric or secret doctrines of Buddha].

From 子 child and 人 man inflecting it.

yin [Pregnant].

懷 [to be with child].

育 to be with young, said of animals.

四肢 [a monstrous birth, a malformed child, an abortion].

受 [to conceive].

十月 went her full time.

牲 [弗 食 pregnant animals should not be eaten].

豊 from 女 woman and 䝅 We; but others say it is altered from 女 man, 火 fire and 二 two hands, which form is better retained in the second; it is sometimes read ying.

一个 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.

薦 ask him to take another cup.

婦 a waiting-maid.

妾 a concubine.

送 to send on to one.

胤 from 肉 flesh, 八 eight, and 么 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 fief, whose ruler 后 was sent by Chung-kang to punish Hi and Ho.

永 to continue the rule, to take the succession.

乃女武安天下之道 I have followed the rules of Wan Wang and Wu Wang in pacifying the empire.

永錫錫 [honor and posterity will evermore be granted.

天 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.

户 to pledge the dead, refers to an ancient custom of a father making his son personato his own deceased father, and worshiping him with a libation.

Slimy, mire; drops, leavings.

泥 萎 viscid mud and mire.

水-courses running under ground like veins in the body, and forming fountains; the geomancers call them 木門 or water doors.

Also read ying.

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.

或 者 [be he could bear to leave one old minister.

皆 未 also not one of them was wanting.

敬 to inquire politely of.

YIN.

Old sounds, ying, yang, yung, and ngung. In Canton, ying, wing, and young; — in Swatow, eng, yu, young, and yang; — in Amoy, eng, geng, eng, and jeng; — in Fuhchau, eng, ying, and young; — in Shanghai, ying, ang, kling, and ngan; — in Chefs, ying.

从 plants and fresh-looking.

A flower whose fruit is not yet formed; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior, beautiful; eminent, high, commanding talent; brave, virtuous, noble;

a crystal; a tassel; ornament on a spear.

雄 a hero; a manly, noble person.

才 superior talents and accomplishments.

国 an ancient petty state lying in the present Jiu-nung fu in the southeast of Honan; the term is now applied in 大国 to Great Britain or England.

重 a double tassel on a spear.
YING.

| 生 | 1. a hero's son will be a hero.
| 生 | 2. a ruler of heroes, one who sets them the example.

白 | 1. a fine quartz crystal.

石 | 1. blue limestone used for artificial rock-work, which occurs in Ying-teh hien 仁 灣 north of Canton.

| 愈 | 1. elegant and flowery; said of fleecy clouds, or a parterre of flowers.

疏 | 1. comely, beautiful; also used for the English and Chinese.

| 气 | 1. a noble, commanding presence.

| 殷朵衣衣 | 1 how gorgeous is her dress!

明 | 1. talented and clear-headed.

锐 | 1. clever, shrewd, smart; used in a good sense.

颜如舜 | 1. her face is like an Athene.

酒楼 | 1. drinks dew and eats flowers, said of ascetics.

| 珠 | 1. the last, applied to stones.

| 玉 | 1. the huster of gems; a crystal, especially a well formed one.

紫 | 1. amethystine quartz; rose quartz.

| 玉 | 1. 仁賢不反自成 the crystals of quartz and the pearls of humanity, perfected themselves without any polishing.

| 侯 | 1. referring to the round ones worn by males.

从 | 1. rain and beautiful.

雨 | 1. rain and sleet falling together; the crystals of snow, which fall in flowery flakes when the weather is not very cold.

雪 | 1. a fortunate fall of snow.

| 雪 | 1. sleetly snow.

| 雪 | 1. snow-white clouds.

| 珠 | 1. two pearls strung together; an ornament for the neck, as a necklace of shells or beads.

From jar or tile and a necklace; the third form is rather restricted to flower vases.

| 雨 | 1. water gurglet or even.

| 雨 | 1. or 子菜 the poppy, so called from the jar-like shape of the carucules.

| 木 | 1. 进军 [Han Sin, n. c. 210] used wooden tubs to transport his troops over the river.

| 婴 | 1. From women and necklace; the second form means only a child.

| 婴 | 1. An infant, a babe, a suckling, especially a new-born girl; used for some of its compounds; to rush against; to encircle, to surround; to inclose, to entangle; hampered, restrained; to add to; head ornaments.

| 乳 | 1. a baby.

育 | 1. a foundling-hospital, an orphanage.

| 抱 | 1. a babe in arms.

| 乳 | 1. senility, the weakness of age.

| 病 | 1. attacked by disease.

| 世 | 1. 吾身 the entanglements and temptations of this world have got me fast.

| 嫩 | 1. From mouth and infant.

| 嫩 | 1. the melody of many birds; birds calling.

| 嫩 | 1. the birds are carolling melodiously.

| 嫩 | 1. 嫩美 she is singing her best.

| 嫩 | 1. the rivalries and emulations of friends.

| 毡 | 1. A fine pebble suitable to put in a lady's necklace.

| 毡 | 1. 稚 to spread out curiosities and jewels for sale.

| 毯 | 1. 稚 me she put a necklace on my person.

From hand and infant.

| 拨 | 1. To take in the hand, to finger and put into disorder; to run against; to assail, to excite the ire of; audacious, provoking.

| 拨 | 1. 负隅藥之敢 when the tiger backs against a hill, nobody will rush attack him.

| 拨 | 1. 拨了 the spear; met. a close fight.

| 拨 | 1. The cherry, called 桃 and 合桃; the common varieties are the 桃和 red cherry, and 黄 yellow cherry.

| 拨 | 1. 桃口 cherry lips.

| 拨 | 1. 合 子 the seeds of the Rosa

| 龙 | 1. The bird for infants, because it learns to talk as infants do by listening to their mothers.

| 龙 | 1. A parrot; the macaw or cockatoo.

| 龙 | 1. 龙 the white cockatoo, brought from the Archipelago.

| 龙 | 1. 龙 a parrot.

| 龙 | 1. 龙螺 a Buccinum; a nautilus shell; and applied to other shells resembling these.

| 龙 | 1. 龙鼻 a Roman or crooked nose.

| 龙 | 1. From 龙 and 贤 splendid contrariet; these two characters may perhaps refer to different birds; the first is used erroneously for the preceding, when meaning a parrot.

| 龙 | 1. A species of warbler that nests in the willow, having many names, one of which, the 黄 鸮 seems to identify it with the mango bird; but the common one refers to the Chinese oriole. (Oriolus sinensis.)

| 龙 | 1. 龙羽 its plumes are beautifully variegated; i. e. like an oriole's.

| 龙 | 1. 梳缕柳树 the oriole flies through the willows like a shuttle.

| 龙 | 1. 龙 吐 the swallow and the oriole have made a match; referring to a marriage.

In Cantonese. A knot in wood,
From heart and obeying man's call, as a trained falcon.

1. 否 or 该 or 间 ought, must, should, certainly, necessarily — according to the scope.
2. 得 due to him or suitable for; belongs to.
3. 本 該 爲作 that's the proper way to do it.
4. 不 仪 全 everything needed is supplied; all completely furnished.
5. 難 重 in he cannot well fill so important an office.
6. 未 竖 or 尚 I have not (or do not) promise.
7. 今 the Imperial palace.
8. 斬 死 [a deed] worthy of death by decapitation.
9. 国 a petty principedom in the present Yeh hien 耶燕 in the southwest of Honan.

Read ying' in which it is similar to the next. An answer, a response; an echo; to fulfill, to come up to expectation; to respond; responded to, correspondent, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; in divination, denotes the diagrams which refer to others; a small drum.

答 1 to reply, to answer.
1. 驅 色方 a specific, a good prescription.
2. 加 an order of the heir-apparent.
3. 接 to reinforce, as in battle.
4. 同 居 1 the echo answers; met. people of kindness, tastes, birds of a feather.
5. 供 to entertain a high officer on his route.
6. 不能 1 手 not to be able to meet my hand, i.e. answer my request.
7. 天 端 人 to please heaven and be kind to men.

叫 反 1 為 when you get a response then stop, and not call again.

In Cantonese. A lot; a number of things.

叫 不 1 當 the whole lot together.

Like the preceding.

To answer, to reply to a call verbally.

1. 面 to come, or answer the door, when a visitor calls.

叫 不 1 他 does not answer.

From flesh and to respond; used with 註 and also read ying to answer.

The breast; personally, self; to strike; to bear, to sustain; to stand up against; to receive, as a duty; a belly-band, a servilce; ornaments on the martingale; to fasten.

受 to undertake, as an office.

則 役 僚 1 he carefully took and clasped it to his breast.

費 開 he attacked the Jung and Tif tribes.

莫 之 敢 1 how can I undertake such a heavy charge!

鷹 ying

The bird that answers to man's pointing, which is exhibited in the ancient form 鷹; others say it is from bird and breast, because it strikes its prey there.

The falcon; a term for all acipitrine birds, as the eagle, hawk, owl, kite, &c.

神 1 the golden eagle, the barkoot used to capture animals.

麻 1 or 魚 1 an osprey or fish-eagle.

鴟 頭 1 the common owl.

鴟 出 居 1 the eagle soars above the wind and dust.

角 1 the harpy eagle.

眼 猴 手 1 an eagle eye and a monkey's hand; — sharp, clever.

揚 the falcon soars on his swoop; applied to warriors who at first were in low, private life.

From silk and a bobbin.

A throat-band to hold the hat; the dyed hair or silk which covers official hats; tassels, tufts or fringes; tassels on the breast collar.

絹 1 畜 the red fringed hats.

絹 1 畜 the tassels or pendants on a bridle.

絹 1 畜 the girl has promised her bridal tassel.

絹 1 畜 round balls of floss worn by girls in the hair.

絹 1 畜 the band to hold the button.

絹 1 略 a vine like the grapes, which produces berries or grapes.

絹 1 略 a preparation of candy at Canton.

盈 1 略 From dish and overmuch, referring to purchasing more than is necessary.

A full vessel; completed, overflowing, replenished; arrogant, audacious; to fill; to be full; to overpass, to stretch beyond; more than is wanted.

盈 1 略 full; self-satisfied; a complacent conceit.

盈 1 略 waxing and waning.

盈 1 略 he has filled the sum of his iniquities.

盈 1 略 his abilities are small and he is soon exhausted.

盈 1 略 inanimate appearance and sprightly ways were admirable and well sustained.

輕 1 略 dainty and elegant, as the step of a lady.

朝 1 略 the court or levee is full.

盈 1 略 to increase and to decrease; to overpass and retract; sufficient and insufficient, as expenses and receipts.

盈 1 略 an ancient city in K'ii-chen in southwest of Chekiang.

盈 1 略 a full handful.
From wood and fall as the phonetic.

Ying ヤン
A column which is seen; a pillar in the center upholding the roof; a tree whose heart-wood is red and the outer gray.

An eddy; a rivulet.

Ying ヤン
The murmur of running water.

A small stream, a brook.

Ying ヤン
Clever and glib in talking.

Ying ヤン
Three; the hall was three间 or divisions wide.—for each one required a pillar.

Ying ヤン
From bright and 長 cháng, both contracted.

Ying ヤン
To live in a market; to measure, to lay out; to scheme, to plan, to cast about or attend to a business; to regulate, to define, to get a living; to build or make a dwelling-place; a cantonment, an intrenched camp; military; the division or corps of an army, especially infantry; troops of the line, not volunteers.

Ying ヤン
The Chinese army, not including the Bannermen, or the 經营 anxiety 賢官 household guards, and other corps.

Ying ヤン
To seek a living, to calculate the ways and means; to attend from first to last.

Ying ヤン
He measured it and built it.

Ying ヤン
An outpost, a guard-house.

Ying ヤン
A cantonment, a garrison; a dépôt of troops.

Ying ヤン
The army.

Ying ヤン
Military officers.

Ying ヤン
To surprise and plunder.

Ying ヤン
To build a dwelling-house; a star near Aquila.

Ying ヤン
To trade, to get a living.

Ying ヤン
To circumvent and cozen; to carry away; to enrapture, as fine music does the feelings.

Ying ヤン
Going to and fro, to travail in, as a peddler; buzzing, flitting, as flies.

Ying ヤン
From 土 earth and 燃 bright.

A tomb, the grounds belonging to a family sepulcher.

A burial-ground.

Ying ヤン
Your family grave-yard.

The family grave-yard.

Ying ヤン
For one or 一 or the limits of the grounds, where stone pillars are erected.

Ying ヤン
The opening year clear and flourishing, as the composition of the character indicates.

Ying ヤン
A bridge in Kwan-shan in Kiangsu.

Ying ヤン
From woman and the next character contracted; it occurs interchanged with 日 full.

The family surname of Tsin Chi Hwangti, derived from Shao-hao (u.c. 2597); full; an overplus; to open out; to loosen, as nature in spring; to originate, to produce what is new.

Ying ヤン
A famous belle.

Ying ヤン
To fill up.

Ying ヤン
Summer develops things.

Ying ヤン
From precious and a nondescript beast like a tiger.

Ying ヤン
An overplus left after selling a thing; gain, profit; superfluity, abundance,—which is obtained after much toil 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.

Ying ヤン
I have won and you have lost.

Ying ヤン
An abundance, excessive; more than just enough.

Ying ヤン
To win by gaming.

Ying ヤン
Over-ripe.

Ying ヤン
To win the bet,—which must not be money.

Ying ヤン
I have beaten him; I won it of him.

Ying ヤン
A high price for really good things.

Ying ヤン
Earnings, gain.

昭假無 1 you have come to my help with all your powers.

Ying ヤン
The ocean, the circuit of the seas; a pool in a marsh; an ancient name for Chao-chen fu in the east of Kwangtung.

Ying ヤン
A fairy land.

Ying ヤン
To go to (or reach) the capital, referring to an ancient name of Ho-kien fu in Chihli.

Ying ヤン
All the wide oceans.

Ying ヤン
A basket or hamper, also called 糸籠子 hung up in a kitchen to hold the chopsticks.

Ying ヤン
Often confounded with the last.

Ying ヤン
A strong box or safe, made of bamboo.

Ying ヤン
The yellow gold that fills the safe.

Ying ヤン
A house-fly; a dipterous fly of any sort or color; met. specious flatterers who confound good and evil, as flies dirty things both black and white.

Ying ヤン
Or a house-flies.

Ying ヤン
A spider which catches flies.

Ying ヤン
A fly-borer, i.e. flies will find their way through the smallest hole; met. traders who watch for the smallest profits.

Ying ヤン
Petty gains like a fly's head.
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YIU.

1. 好食 (yiu) it is really good-tasted.
2. 到底 (yiu) good pluck to the last; it died game.
3. 要多 (yiu) I will and must have more.
4. 小人 (yiu) an obstinate, pig-headed fellow.
5. 自做 (yiu) it was I alone who did it.
6. 冷 (yiu) hold it firmly in your hand.
7. 得晴 (yiu) domineering; too stiff.
8. 口 (yiu) foul-mouthed.

YING.

1. 冥 (yin) the judge of souls in hades; a Buddhist god.
2. 微 (yin) subtle, abstruse; infinitesimal, fine, delicate.
3. 因 (yin) to imprison, to confine.
4. 警 (yin) the accomplishments of lady-like reserve and maiden quiet.
5. 望 (yin) in rhetoric, emphasis.
6. 从鹿 (yin) deer and 牧 female contracted.
7. 慘 (yin) a roe or doe; the female of the stag or axis.
8. 憂 (yin) 从心 heart and 頭 head, which some regard as a contraction of 頭 the face, because grief shows itself in the countenance.
9. 民 (yin) 民之 or 民亦 其 it if you take to heart the sorrows of the people, they will also bear yours in mind.
10. 王 (yin) the emperor's time of mourning.
11. 生 (yin) 生之 or 生亦 其 an slight indisposition; i.e. sorrow because he could not shoulder a fagot.
12. 人道 (yin) the ways of a mean man bring disgrace on him.

Same as 腹 to give an escort of maid-servants to a bride or a princess, when going to her husband; to exchange presents, to give doneness.

鶴 the maid servants.

Read shing' for 割. An overplus.

妓 what is left over.

巫 A good style in a woman.

阿 ying a country woman, a village wench or goodwife.

嬉 a young wife.

Old sounds, wu, yin, u, ok, ot, ak, and at. In Canton, yan; — in Swatow, lu, Fu, u, and hin; — in Amoy, ir and u; — in Fukien, lu, cu, and hin; — in Shanghai, yu; — in Chifu, yiu.
From man and sorrowful, but explained as from 乙 to step off and 丙 grief; q.d. a man relieves his grief by rambling.

Abundant, excessive, as rains; redundant, overmuch, extra; satisfied, tranquil; unconcerned, easy about; very, fully, more than able for; to excel; those who excel; to play with or before; to daily, to trifle; a mine.

A or A, a juggler, a mimic, a mountebank.

学 I 則仕 he can be an officer when he is fully learned.

敬政 I I wisely and gently he managed the affairs of state.

游 to relieve care by a stroll.

优宜 分 their fitness and unfitness should be fairly tested.

敬相待 with unusual politeness.

未見所 I have never seen anything remarkable in him.

孟衣冠 [antiquated as] the robes and caps of Yiu and Mang, two actors of the Tang dynasty.

多 有 more than enough, too much, in excess.

役 A harrow or roller to cover in the grain when sown; a beetle for breaking clods; to cover in seed.

役 I to follow agriculture.

深耕而熟之 I I plow deep and harrow the seed thoroughly.

而 不 振 they kept on breaking the clods without stopping— to listen to Confucius asking the way.

从 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 vapor or spirit issuing, and hanging fruit, and defined to be moving vapor; used for the next.

To go on the water, or dart through it; a place; a relative pronoun like 我, what, that which, who; an initial particle; distant.

然而 迈 how suddenly [the fish] darted away!

君子 1 行 that which the good man does.

利有 1 往 is it for your advantage wherever you go.

外 富 to dwell very far from one's home.

福禄 1 侄 whence the blessings and emoluments come to me.

為 之相 他 he sought everywhere [for a son-in-law] for Han's daughter.

四方 1 同 [the people] were alike [obedient] in every part.

監司 1 辅 an inspector should not use punishments.

水 a stream near Yiu hien I I county in the north of Honan.

Interchanged with the last.

To think of with sorrow; discontented, sorry; far-reaching, as a plan; remote, far off; reiterated, frequent; leisurely.

里 I I am grieved for my village and household.

著天 the illimitable heavens.

1 I I slow moving of banners; waving of trees in a breeze; long and anxious thinking; horses going far.

哉 I I think of it; I I think of it! — i.e. so sad, so grievous.

哉 I I far, a long stretch.

之 然 general talk.

Used for the last.

水 流ing along rapidly.

水 I I how swiftly run the waters of the Kil.

From mouth and young.

A harmonious sound.

1 I I the bleating of deer; an imitation of their cry; also a cry of pain.

1 I I the singing humming or gabble of a number of people.

To restrain one's anger by saying nothing; morose.

1 I I sad and unhappy.

重 I I sorrow and grief multiplied.

From 九 lane, some say changed into this form by combining 乙 the beginning and 丙 hand; others that it is the odd walk of a person with a long and a short leg; interchanged with the next.

An adverb of comparison, more, very, still more; odd, different from; evils, calamities; to blame; to exceed, to surpass; error; to dislike, to murmur, to bear a grudge.

1 異 singular; surprisingly unlike.

效 1 to surpass one's example; to go beyond, as in crime.

物 a rare and beautiful thing; a beautiful woman.

1 人 to hate, to blame people; there is a proverb 乙子 衔 嘴子 Peking people are haters, Tientsin people janglers.

1 甚 vastly more or greater.

則寡 1 then his error is less criminal.

慏 怨 1 之 読 I bear him an old grudge; to harbor resentment.

1 可 怪 I I still more surprising.

1 之 才 remarkable talent.

莫知其 1 I know not the evil cause.

う 1 UNIVERSAL ERRORUsed with the last; a fault or error; a crime.

う 1 恶 I I guilt; wickedness.

無 I I do not cause him to transgress.

報以 1 I reported all their misdeeds.

皮上 1 a tumor has come on the skin.

皮上 1 皮肿 A swelling or gathering; a wen or big wart; gaudy on swellings in the neck.

豆酱 1 a ripe boil or pimple.

豆酱 1 豆胚 1 hanging on, as a wen; said of a son-in-law who lives at his wife's home.

紅 1 皮皮 I An unauthorized character, employed along the coast to denote the 1 魚 or cuttle fish; the right name is probably 鯨, as the characters are read alike.
Mrs. 

From "" often glided, oily, and oily-tongued varnishes. To paints with a naphtha. An apathetic insect allied to the millipedes, the Scolipateria (Scolipateria), common in eastern China; a harmless insect, known by many names, as 蠟 蝽 玮 cash-dragon; 薏衣虫 rain-cloak bag, and 趖虫虫 cash-threading insect; 五 is another form of it; the Julus, or galley-worm is sometimes wrongly called by this name.

An old building whose timbers are decayed; a dank, rotten smell.

If an ox low at night, then [his flesh] is rank.

From inclose and to transform or a bird, alluding to the purpose of a decoy; often used in 1680. 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; stool-pigeons, also called 鳥 彷 and bird go-between.

To everything is transformed and nourished.

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 fiefs nine, and others less; a fluttering, as of a pennon.

Read giu, and used for 畢 A pendent on a crown.
From water and a fluttering pen- 
non; interchanged with the next.

Old name of a tributary of 
The River Hwai; to float, 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.

With an idler; lazy 
people, those having no calling.

dissipated; reckless and 
vicious.

with enjoy swimming; 
to dabble and play in the water.

戯 to enjoy sports, to frequent 
theaters.

波 the petrel; it is said to 與波 
祈雨 ride on the waves, and 
pray for rain.

従之 to drift with the cur-
rent.

whenever found, all parts, 
all belonging to.

and 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.

to apply one's self to virtue and divert one's self 
with art.

水 to swim; to take a water 
excursion.

蛇 the snake crawls.

Often interchanged with the last.

To saunter idly; to ramble, 
to roam, to travel for amuse-
ment or information; to go 
on a circuit; scattering, as troops 
on a march; voyaging, traveling; 
friendly, as two traveling mates.

省 to travel through the 
provinces.

玩 to take a holiday, and have 
a ramble.

僧 a begging, itinerant priest.

魂 wandering, hungry ghosts.

普薩 the idol is taking an 
airing, i.e. carried in a procession.

手好 love to 
waste their time.

或 a lieutenant-colonel.

traveling merchant or scholar.

子 to travel for information.

思親 the absent son re-
members his parents.

夜 to trim the midnight 
lamp.

chum, an intimate friend.

A species of the ephemera 
fly (Tipulida), the 帽 (de-
-derived from 浮遊 to fly over the 
water) which, like man, 帽子 
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 Scourbeus or dung-
chaffer.

From city and border, because 
posts were established there; 
interchanged with "very.

A post-house; an establishment 
for changing horses and sending 
on letters; a lodge for watching 
fields; very, much more; an error, 
mistake.

亭 a government lodge once 
raised to watch the farmers.

舍 a lodge for the postmaster.

君 the prince of Lu 
blundered greatly.

督 an ancient officer, whose 
duties resembled those of a cir-

cuit judge on the borders.

From dog and wine; it is inter-
changed with the next.

A monkey, which climbs the 
tree when man is near, and 
descends after he is out of sight; an 
old name in Shensi for a puppy; 
doubtful, suspicious of; still, even; 
as if, like, rather, somewhat, resem-
bring, same, alike; if, thus, so; a 
rule, a way; to plan, to scheme; 
ought, can; a map or sketch of.

It probably can be done; it 
is likely to be so.

further.

there are more to be had.

I can write 
as well as others.

as if.

it may be said.

is rather undecided.

undecided in all he 
do.

子 like a son; i.e. a nephew.

王子 the princely 
man is calm at all times.

the kind of soil that is low-
est down, regarded as very poor.

the plan proved to be 
the best one possible.

without stopping.

Read, and used for 搖 
To move.

斯斯 he sung as he 
moved, and then skipped and 
gesticulated.

Like the last.

A scheme, a plan; to con-
trive, to plot; to consult with; 
to draw, to make a likeness; 
an exclamation, ho! oh! a mode, 
a way of action, such as is adopted 
after wise counsel; cheerful.

a fine, excellent scheme.

a device; to scheme.

the great doctrine or plan 
of ordering the universe; fate.

to draw the effi-
gies of the demons, gods, and 
terminalia, — to be worshiped.

Ab I make a 
great announcement to you, [the 
prince] of all the states.

a careful plan for defending 
the state.

wise in counsel.

A soft wood easily ignited by 
fraction; others say, a hard 
wood good for axles; to 
collect.

they procured fire from the scrub 
oak and the hornbeam (?)
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 worshipping the highest gods.

A trailing plant growing in shallow water.

Read shih, and used for yiu. A grass formerly used in making filters, through which wine used in sacrifices was strained; to strain, to decoct.

A trailing plant growing in the water, having a fetid smell, perhaps akin to a Potamogeton; but others say it is a stinking vine (Smilax) found along the edge of the water; noisome, dank, like rotten wood.

A not unfriendly, do not put fragrant and stinking things into the same vessel; do not mix up good and bad things.

A light carriage, like a curricule or chaise; light, trifling.

A gig or cabriolet.

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, 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.

Wine and flesh friends; selfish associates.

An old friend.

A fellow-member, as of an association, club, or church.

Unfriendly, disobedient.

Fraternal, cordial love.

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YIU.

幼
From slender and strength.

幼
Young, immature, tender, delicate; growing, as grain; youthful, from ten to nineteen years of age.

矜
to treat kindly, as young people; tender affection for.

矜
scholars, young pupils; boy's studies.

矜
to look upon as juvenile; supercilious.

矜
a youthful monarch.

矜
or old old and young, mature and growing.

矜
a young lad, under ten.

矜
a young wife or bride.

矜
to know he is still young and inexperienced.

矜
tender and smooth; sleek and delicate, as nestlings.

矜
delicate; fine as lace; pretty.

矜
as I pity my young children, so let me pity others' children.

矜
put aside your boyish, childish notions.

Read "yao," and used for 需. Delicate, subtle, abstruse.

矜
recondite, metaphysical.

矜
A shaking of the head, caused by old age or palsy.

矜
a quivering; trembling of the body.

矜
the ague; the shivering or cold fit.

矜
The pumelo, or shaddock, the 
矜
also known at Canton as 矣
矜
and 文胆 at Shanghai.

矜
those pumelos and oranges must be rolled up.

矜
The reed or slae of a loom.

矜
From rat and the last contracted, from the color of the skin.

矜
A species of the weasel family, which is described as near the size of the sable, of a reddish-yellow color, large bushy tail, and runs up trees and eats mice; it is also called 地ogl earth monster; it is probably an animal akin to the stoat, but one synonym is 黃鼠狼 the common weasel.

矜
An obsolete form of 矣 a cuff, for which it is sometimes used.

矜
Elegantly dressed, with embroidery; a cuff of a sleeve; the blade of grain; easy, quiet enjoyment and plenty; to promote.

矜
盛服 he was beautifully dressed indeed, — but he knew nothing.

矜
the seed was used and it sprang up.

矜
as if his ears were studied.

YOH.

Old sounds, yuk, ngak, and wak. In Canton, yénk and ngok; — in Swatow, yik, ngak, and iò; — in Amoy, iok, ak, gak, and giok; — in Fuhchou, yóh, ngók, and yok; — in Shanghai, yak, yóh, and ngók; — in Chifú, yóu.

矜
From plant and music or contract; the second and common contracted form properly means the leaves of the aris root (Iris); it is also read 仍, to bind or bandage; to entwine about and cover.

矜
Medicinal herbs; medicine, physic; medicinal or chemical preparations; to give medicines to; to remedy; medical healing.

矜
medicines.

矜
方 to write a prescription for the 家 or apothecaries, who 抓 | or 合 | put it up.

矜
Read "yao," and used for 需. Delicate, subtle, abstruse.

矜
recondite, metaphysical.

矜
A shaking of the head, caused by old age or palsy.

矜
a quivering; trembling of the body.

矜
the ague; the shivering or cold fit.

矜
The pumelo, or shaddock, the 
矜
also known at Canton as 矣
矜
and 文胆 at Shanghai.

矜
those pumelos and oranges must be rolled up.

矜
The reed or slae of a loom.

矜
From rat and the last contracted, from the color of the skin.

矜
A species of the weasel family, which is described as near the size of the sable, of a reddish-yellow color, large bushy tail, and runs up trees and eats mice; it is also called 地ogl earth monster; it is probably an animal akin to the stoat, but one synonym is 黃鼠狼 the common weasel.

矜
An obsolete form of 矣 a cuff, for which it is sometimes used.

矜
Elegantly dressed, with embroidery; a cuff of a sleeve; the blade of grain; easy, quiet enjoyment and plenty; to promote.

矜
盛服 he was beautifully dressed indeed, — but he knew nothing.

矜
the seed was used and it sprang up.

矜
as if his ears were studied.
From worship and this or a measure, because at the vernal equinox, in the ancestral temple, but in the summer by the Chen sovereigns; hence some use the first character for the vernal, and the second for the summer sacrifice.

約, yoh
To bind, to cord up; to bind by contract, to agree with; to form a treaty or compact; to restrained, to moderate, to spare, to economize; to restrain, to restrict; to stoop, to bend down; to cause to submit, bound; a part of a city like a ward, associated under an eldership, and sometimes, a single neighborhood in it; it varies in different the territories; a treaty, a contract, or agreement; in arithmetic, to divide; agreeing with; to offend; to restrain; meager; an adverb, about, nearly.

我同他去 be agreed that I should go with him.

束 to restrain, to keep in bounds.

儉 frugal, not extravagant.

立合 to make an indenture or contract.

單 the agreement; a compact.

撿 hundred and about six hundred of them.

大 or 副 for the most part, on the whole.

酌 about near; ready for; as 三點鐘 about three o'clock;酌要話 just going to speak. (Shanghai.)

信 to make a promise.

定他來 he certainly agreed to come.

退 to withdraw from the engagement.

背 violated a contract.

符 to fulfill an agreement.

未如 or 失 unable to complete an engagement.

不而同 to agree undesignedly, to happen to coincide in act or opinion; to meet accidentally.

君子言 the prince is man is sparing of his words.

八一以三為四 eight divided by two is four.

潮如有 the tide comes in as if it had a contract; i.e. is trustworthy.

貧 poor, in straitened circumstances.

In Pekingesse. An interjection, or 情 or 誰 expressing dislike to the trouble of dissatisfactory.

撅, yoh
Intended to delineate a pipe composed of tin and one representing the holes, and the other the unison or rhythm of their sounds; it is the 214th radical of panpipe and similar instruments.

An ancient reed with three or seven holes, shaped like a flute, but shorter and played with one hand; a measure anciently reckoned as 1200 grains of millet; five make one yoh, and two of them make one 合 or gill.

管 a pipe, a fife.

簫, yoh
Like the preceding, and sometimes used for the next.

A satchel or basket; a fife or flute.

啟 1. 见書 open the case and you'll see the books.

天 1. a group of seven stars near the handle of the Dipper.

以 1. 不 倚 moving to the sound of the flutes in even measure.

From metal and pipe as the phonetic.

鎖, yoh
The bolt or catch of a lock; to enter, to get in at.

匙 a key.

投 to put the key in the lock.

稳妥 a cross-bolt to fasten gates.

釁 to force one's way in.

酒 a kind of tankard.

From a pipe or reed and head contracted.

To cry with loud intreaty; to invoke in prayer; to implore; to groan from pain in the head.

呼 to pray with loud cries.

懇 to importune urgently.

禮 to pray to.

顏 1. 男成 [the prince] went out with the crowd to vent his anger.

漉 to boil; to cook with water, as a soup or stew; to wash, to cleanse out; to soak, to wet through.

疏 態 to cleanse and reform your hearts.

譚 moving; agitated, as water.

沸 bubbling, gurgling.

漉, yoh
From to divide and extreme.

Bubbling of boiling water.

In Fuhchau read 10. To scald in boiling water, to cook hastily.

鰲 to scald a fowl, so as to pluck it easily.

麩 to scald vermicelli.

嶽, yoh
The highest peaks of mountains, a lofty summit; the 五 are high mountains worshiped by the ancient emperors, and venerated to this day; the 五 is Huashan in Shensi, south of the 五 is Taishan in Shantung; 五 is Shennan in Shensi, south of the 五 is Kansu in the southwest of Chihli; 五 is Shensi in the western-center of Hunan; 五 is Tibet in the west of Honan, near the Yellow River.

四 a president of the princes in the days of Yung-tsan.

太 antler-like; projecting like deer's horns.

太 a peak ten miles east of the Hoh shan in Shensi.
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.

A fictitious bird, described as larger than a mallard, with red eyes; its description allies it to the rails; it appeared when Wăn Wang got the empire.

| 足 | To skip and caper, to leap for joy; to sport, to frisk and gambol; the second also denotes the hooked perpendicular stroke of a character.

Old sounds, ngo, yo, ng, ngop, ngot, yop, yot, yck, and nga. In Canton, ŭ; — in Shantow, ŭ, ă, ŏ, and ngo; — in Amoy, ŭ, jû, gu, ă, and nga; — in Fukhau, ŭ, ng, wû, ū, and ngû; — in Shanghai, ŭ, ŕ, ŏ, and ng; — in Chiuf, ŭ.

A proposition in, at, on, with, by, upon; to be in, to occupy a position; as, so, to become; at the beginning of a sentence, or after it, it means respecting, in case, relating to; often marks the respective case, and at other times emphasizes the object of the verb and completes the rhythm; after 勾 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 宝怒市色 if you are angry at home, it will manifest itself in the market.

| 现 | any at this present, now.

莫大天父 none is greater than God.

| 此有是 | supposing there is a man.

| 民也仁之 | he treats the people with humanity.

| 是乎 | how with regard to this? therebyon.

| 心何忍 | where is your patience?

| 止至善 | to rest in the highest good.

| 有益 | it is advantageous to the prince.

| 死之 | he died by the sword.

| 如此而成 | if you try acting in this manner, he will show that he is a dutiful son.

| 不其事 | do not mix in this affair.

| 魚在 | the fish are in that pond.

| 易消化 | easy of digestion.

| 斯三者何先 | which is the first of these three?

Read 予 for only the form 予. To speak, to say; to go, to proceed; resembling.

| 去 | going along, as a person in the distance; also self-satisfied.

| 王 | the king went to subdue them.

| 民生之不易 | he said the subsistence of the people was not an easy thing.

Read 亾 or 亾; same as the next. Wide, vast; also occurs used for 賭, as 亾; 賭; Ai, behold, [such sons are the real] unicorn! — meaning Wăn Wăng’s sons.

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.

| 斯 | nothing to disturb another’s intentions.

言 | the proposition is very general, but it is applicable to present times.

| 帖 | stuffy, lintish.

| 拘 | precise, too particular.

| 超 | a vague and indistinct thing; no certainty, no tact in doing things.

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.
the corner mat; i.e. to come to the table.

向 the table.

方 a right angle or square corner; between the cardinal points, as northeast or northwest.

齿 uneven teeth, or those interfering with each other; many teeth entering one piece, as felts in the hub of a wheel; perplexed, in confusion, as the affairs of a state.

差 discrepant, irreconcilable.

In Fuzhou. Warped, twisted; obsolete, mulish.

蝦 the water-beetle, the 婁 or 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 作父 and answers to a Hydrophilus.

鰌 the clavicle or collar-bone; usually known as 鎖子骨 the key-bone.

愚 from heart and monkey.

愚 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 as one’s self in writing letters; to deceive, to befool.

1 弟 or 1 者 “your stupid brother;” like “your humble servant.”

1 抽 or 1 笨 foolish, unskilled, awkward.

鄉 rustics, clodhoppers, village swains.

1 族 the silly people, the canaille, the mob; — a phrase used by the rulers for their subjects.

1 见 in my humble opinion.

弥 a very clever man with a dolish expression.

弥 a foolish man; to deceive; to guammon.

弥 stupid, unenlightened.

弥 conceited and foolish, a vaporizing simpaton.

余子 From A man and 1 house contracted, alluding to the freedom of conversation in the house; it nearly resembles 余余; the second is also read 余.

The first personal pronoun, I; we, our, my self; mostly used in writing, and often printed in a smaller type at the side.

如 何 what can he do to me?

如者 I am one who has done a thing rather out of the way.

比 the head-dress of a Mongol princess.

一 A our Emperor.

读 余. Name of a mountain, 森 it in Mongolia.

好 times. Fair, handsome; in the Ta8 state, a very tall and portly man.

好 in the Tung dynasty, a kind of chamberlain housekeeper.

邵 A small city conferred on Wu Wang’s son, lying somewhere in the present Hwai-ning fu, just south of the Yellow River; also a town in the state Ching, now K’ai-fung fu.

邵 From earth and in; it is often but erroneously used as a contracted form of 乃 a market.

乃 A dike cr levee, raised to retrain the waters; a bund, a bank; a low place.

钳 a sluice cut through a dike.

钳 an overseer of dikes.

钳 a dike.

豚 An animal whose voice is like a child’s; it is applied to the constellation in Peg, which when seen great rain follows; the 稲 or the great porcupine, also called 豪 豬 or bristled hog, found in Shensi and westerly; its quills are sold for chopsticks; the body is about three feet long, white belly, black head, and banded quills.

From dish and vapor.

食 wooden dishes or bowls.

食 方 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 君食 他 is the dish.

穀水 a cup for watering the ink-stone.

穀 a small spittoon for the sick.

穀 in Ping-ting chiu in the east of Shansi.

杆 Used with the preceding, but referring more to tubs large enough to wash or bathe in.

杆 a wash-tub.

杆 Used for its primitive; 1 a self-satisfied look and manner.

篤 An ancient reed organ like the 萬 having 36 tubes, meeting in a bulb, and blown through the mouth-piece; it is called 砍 because it leads other instruments, and a chief of banditti is also metaphorically called by the same term.
The summer season brings
a prodigious downpour of
rain. It is also a period
when the and
rainy season
and the fateful
seasons of
distant and
distant
months.

From the old form of a
monk's character, an
unintelligible
symbol, and
used for
amusement. 

To raise a thing; to
lift; to
bear on a pole.

The fat on the belly; 
large; bountiful; lots of. 

From flesh and a moment.

A medicinal plant of several
varieties, used for
diaphoretic, analgesic,
diuretic purposes.

The second form presents a
controversial
title, and
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From flesh, and a 
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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 钳 with which the ears of women are bored.

ycled

Composed of an old form of 集 to bring together, 舟 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 maid-servant; to assent; yes, so, certainly, well; to agree to willingly.

If you ask for a favor, [the emperor will] no doubt accord it.

Replied, he replied, it cannot be.

Read jin? Mild.

Read shu. A fief in the Han dynasty.

元 old name for Chung-kiang fu in Yunnan, north of L. Sien.

From woman and to consent; occurs interchanged with the next.

Wasteful, careless, like one belonging to a rich family; delicate and pleasure-seeking; to despise or set light by, to depreciate joyfully.

富贵以生 the rich and grand pass their lives in one long pleasure.

不敢生 do not presume to tripe with life.

Read shou. Clandestine, illicit; deceptive, crafty.

惟合以取容 they tried to conceal their designs by assuming an easy manner.

A contented, pleased countenance; happy, self-satisfied; joyfully, willingly; to please; good style, well brought up.

色 a jolly, glad face.

他人是 others are happy, — but not I.

悦 joyful, rejoiced, glad.

我有嘉宴朋 

entertain these friends, and their happy contentment is great.

如也 see how joyful.

狂 

A wild plant, the 山莱 resembling the skunk-cabbage (Symphoricarpos) in its growth, but the flowers are malva-ceous; found in Honan.

此 a boletus, the punk mushroom.

A river near the east end of the Great Wall; to change, to exchange, as sides; to deteriorate, to grow worse.

州 an old name for Chung-kiang fu in the south of Sz'chi'neen.

变 to retract, as a promise.

命不 if I lose my life, I will not change.

至死不可所守 he will not yield up his charge even to save his life.

To spy and peep; to get aside, so as to see a person.

他 in the gate, — so as get a sly look at her.

The elm (Ulmus), of which ten sorts are described; one of them is a species of Microptelea, another a kind of hornbeam or Carpinus.

粪 or 钱 elm seeds and their winged seed-vessels.

失之东隅收之桑 

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.

喙 to take a decoction of elm seeds in order to sleep.

地 ground elm, the Hypericum or St. John's wort.

Luster of gems; a beautiful stone, like jasper, worn by the sons of noblemen; excellencies, good qualities.

瑕 川 the defects and excellencies are well contrasted.

在 Ambition under a plain dress he cherished the highest virtues.

In the Han dynasty, a black ram; credit, reputation; the name of a god of the hills.

A small door or hole cut in a wainscot, a lattice partition or side wall; a small door for daily use, within a large gateway, the latter being opened on great occasions; to bore a hole in a wall, as burglars do.

穿 or 翻 to cut through a wall.

Read. Low; depressed below the level.

深 a deep depression or excavation in the ground.

In Cantonese. The thickness of a brick in a wall, when laid edge-wise.

三 a wall, a brick and a half thick.

五 a wall two and a half bricks thick.

Sleeves of a woman's robe adorned with feathers; elegant, as a costly dress.

短 a short sleeve.

貂 貂 a sleeve trimmed with sable fur.

衣 貂 fine clothes and good eating.

读 gao. Dresses with pleasures drawn on them.

秋后衣 the queen's dress with painted pleasures on it.

Interchanged with the next.

To mimic and make sport of.

搴 to clap the hands and laugh at one.

邪 to act in a pantomime, to throw the hands about.
読み

From hand and to assist.

A long sleeve reaching to the feet; to lead, to draw forth and show the merits of, to bring out merit; to praise.

然 laughing and clapping.

the homily and worthy acts.

to mimic and make sport of.

Read 云云, and used for 篦.

To draw pheasants on the dress, as was the fashion in the Chou dynasty.

Read 画云. To draw out.

女竿出北国 he lifted up the painted rod and drew out a sole fish.

Read 云云. To scoop grain out of a mortar.

some hulled it with the stone pestle, and some scooped it out.

Read 云云 and 画云. To walk with the hands hanging and swinging.

手行 to samter along with hands hanging carelessly.

被以 袋 with disheveled hair and hanging sleeves.

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.

to spy and peep, in order to plunder; to lurk about.

求幸 having no inordinate desires, you will thus get happiness.

心 reminded, not covetous.

我 my enemy watches privily.

A garden sing, 画云 a Limen, called also 獭牛 the small cow; the name is also given to a large garden spider.

過雲 a passing shower.

白雲 a sun shower.

暴 or 疾 a terrible gust of a shower; a squall which is dangerous.

夏 人 the summer rain falls on many; met. the emperor's kindness reaches all.

老 an old rain; met. an old friend.

今 a recent acquaintance.

風不更 no alteration on account of the weather, as a race.

露 the kindness of rain and dew; i.e. the Emperor's favor.

雲云 to hold the rain and guide the clouds, as a god; met. to embrace a woman.

Read 云云. To rain; to fall from the sky.

金三日 it rained gold three days—in the days of Fuh-hi; this may be a legend of a great fall of aerolites.

雪 福 a great fall of rain.

矢石 the darts and stones came raining down.

隨車甘 the sweet showers follow his carriage.

紅 the peach blossoms are falling.

羽毛 feathers of birds; the 124th radical of characters relating to plumagery and feathers.

Wings, plumes; made of or having feathers; feathered; winged tribes; a banner or signal of feathers; cloth having a rough feel, as bunting; quick, flying; the fifth of the five kinds of musical sounds, that are made by smacking.

族 or 類 the feathered tribes.

驚 detachments from a force; foraging or predatory bands.

舞干 a sort of panache used by mummers.

ificador what reflects honor on a ruler, as a good envoy sent by him.

布 bunting

錦 bombasine.
From hole and a melon vine.

A vase with a crack or hole; filthy, dirty; listless, inefficient; weak; sickly.


From man and a corner.

Hunchbacked; the body inclining, stooping to show great respect, to bend forward as if hearing orders.


From heart and ascent; interchanged with its primitive and the next, and occasionally with


To surpass, to exceed; to overcome, to get the better of; to get well; healed, convalescent, cured; a sign of the comparative, more, better, in a further degree.


This is better than that.


His disease is now a little better.


I could have drained the flood better than Yu.


It is an immediate cure.


He has the more dissatisfied he is.


No cure no pay.


Much more, more serious, greatly increased.


He is rather better than he was yesterday.
speak with; words, conversation, discourse; expressions, phrases; a sentence; language.

交頭接耳 to whisper something in his ear.

細音 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.

樞 or oracular conjunctions, give a turn to the meaning.

起 initial phrases or particles in a sentence.

成 proverbs, sayings, tritos expressions.

居吾晚 sit down and I will tell you plainly.

言三言言言 at one time he spoke his mind, and at another he began to deliberate, a dark saying.

傾蓋而終日 just to open the umbrella [as they met], and yet they talked the whole day.

齒 A row of irregular teeth, with some wanting.

義 義 his designs were opposed (or did not agree) with the others.

Read, r-o-g-o. Uneven.

山勢巖 the peaks of the mountains are of many heights.

御去 to go and to lay aside; i.e. to un-harness horses; interchanged with the next.

To drive, as a charioteer; any place where the sovereign stops.
Yi

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.

裕

From garment and valley.

裕

Rich in clothes and chattels; plenty, superabundant; to enrich, to leave to; liberal; overmuch; superabogation.

裕

an abundance of, as crops.

裕

noble-minded and generous.

裕

to distribute with an open hand; i.e. enough for all.

裕

a pawnbroker's sign.

裕

sufficient, a full supply.

裕

honored his ancestors and enriched his posterity.

裕

Easy with, gentle.

裕

his heavenly gifts of disposition were perfect.

遇

To meet, to come unexpectedly upon one; to occur, to happen, denoting rather what is pleasant; whenever, at the time of; to intend, to entertain or act towards; to agree together.

遇

to meet without previous arrangement.

遇

it happened, it came to pass.

遇

blessed with a lucky moment; a fortunate meeting.

遇

to turn hardships into blessings.

遇

he treated me well.

遇

to have things happen, to be busy.

遇

one would hardly meet such a thing once in a century.

痊

Extravasated blood, like that which settled in a bruise or sore; a bruise, a contusion.

痊

blood effused.

痊

sores or bruises, which do not heal; inert sores.

痊

proud or gangrenous flesh.

痊

to remove the old flesh to let the new grow.

痊

In Cantonese. A dull color, no luster.

痊

black and blue color.

安心

From plant and meaning sound, as if its solid root startled people.

安心

The taro; also applied to other edible tubers; flourishing.

安心

the taro (Arum aquaticum); the small size is the best.

安心

taro leaves, fed to pigs.

安心

a tuber or corn which is regarded as so poisonous, that birds fall down after pecking it; it is used to make spirits more intoxicating; it is perhaps allied to the willy-turnip (Arisum), or some other species of Araceae.

安心

when spring arrives the grass becomes flourishing.

安心

to roast taro, as priests do.

安心

said to be a kind of sow-bread (Cyclamen) dedicated to Kwan-yin.

安心

From elephant and to give; the second and perverted form is not much used, and the third is still more uncommon.

安心

A large and docile elephant; easy, contented, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; satisfied with what comes; dissipation; to pre-arrange, to get ready for; to be comfortable, as in illness; prepared for, ready, provided; beforehand, already; the 16th diagram, referring to thunder.

安心

a jaunt, an excursion in the summer.

安心

an old name for Kiangsi.
YUEH.

Old sounds, ngit and yet. *In Canton,* Ọt; — in Swatow, gab, wat, yet, ngik, jwat, and sēt; — in Amoy, gət, wat, yet, and oē; — in Fuhchau, ngwōk, wōk, wat, and yōk; — in Shanghai, yēh and nōh; — in Chīfū, yōk.

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 丨王 or regent of the moon (Chandra) of enormous bulk.

| 翁 | 月 | 月 | 月 |
|——|——|——|——|
| 丨亮 the moon; moonlight. | 丨大 a moon of thirty days; | 丨小 one of twenty-nine days. | 丨蛾眉 or 丨孝 the moon when a few days old. |
| 丨蛾眉 or 丨孝 the moon when a few days old. | 丨饼 cakes made to worship at the full of the eighth moon. | 丨水 or 丨經 or 丨信 the monthly courses. | 丨好不 the girl’s menses are obstructed, she has none. |
| 丨好不 the girl’s menses are obstructed, she has none. | 丨做滿 to receive congratulations a month after confinement. | 丨按 丨由论 丨 monthly; by the month. | 丨弦 the moon's quarters. |
| 丨弦 the moon's quarters. | 丨好 丨色 bright moonlight. | 丨玩 丨由 or 丨步 to ramble in the moonlight. | 丨氏 the Getae or ancient Scythians near the sea of Aral. |
| 丨氏 the Getae or ancient Scythians near the sea of Aral. | 丨輪 took it in monthly turns. | 丨輪 took it in monthly turns. | 丨月, *yueh* | 丨月 | 月 | 月 |

YU. YU. YUEH. 1125

I 省 the province of Honan; derived from the central of Yu's nine divisions, which had nearly the same limits.

悦 | pleased, delighted.

備 | ready, all arranged; fixed up.

猶 | 未决 irresolve, undecided, not settled upon a course; the phrase refers to the monkey and elephant, which are mistrustful and timid.

定 | well settled, decided on.

聞 | I will let you know in time.

無時 | not at any time indulge in idleness.

機 | to deliberate on state affairs.

禁 | to forbid beforehand.

遊 | 一為諸侯度 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 | 請立 whenever a matter is arranged, let it stand.

瀟 | A tributary of the Yangtse' River, the 魚 | 水 in the eastern part of Sz'eh' 'uen in Wanshan lien, made the subject of a poem by Tu Pu; there is a high isolated and dangerous rock, the 魚 | 堆 in the Yangtse' near its embouchure.

黃' An edible tuber, 營 | the Chinese yam, more commonly known as 山藥 or hill medicine.

喻 | From 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 instruct, to compare; to understand, to comprehend the import of; instruction, explanation; informed of.

歌 | to instruct, as by explanations and illustrations.

勤 | or 倫  | to exhort, to warn, to expostulate with.

借 | or 聽 | or 言 a metaphor, an illustration, a comparison; to make a supposition.

義 | 利君子小人之趨向 different the princely man speaks of justice, differing much from the mean man who talks of gain.

義 | 利害 he explained its advantages and disadvantages.

嘗 | 受之 he received him with kind and affable words.

審 | 之 examined it thoroughly and explained it fully.

善 | 聽 skill in teaching.

家 | 房晓 let all families and people fully understand these orders.

鱗' A white ore of arsenic found in Hupeh, which kills rats and fattens silkworms.

棋' The waving, fine appearance of a thick field of grain; the crop of grain.

我 | 事 | what a fine field of millet I have.
YUEH.

From 万 breath issuing combined with a recus, referring to the careful utterances of the mind at beginning a declaration.

An initial particle; to examine; verify, really; behold, now then, implying the desire to call attention to the subject; occurs used for 日 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.

考 to examine.

東 Kwangtung.

西 Kwangsi, in which King-yuen fu was called州 in the T'ang dynasty.

稽古 to investigate ancient things.

To go and a battle-ax.

越 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 lute through which the strings pass to the nuts.

稽 to overstep propriety.

超 or 卓 to surpass, to excel.

宿不候 I'll not wait for you beyond to-night.

境 to incroach on another's possessions.

訴 to pass by a court in an appeal to a higher, as to go to the intendant from the district-magistrate.

發好 still better.

快好 the quicker the better.

臥 a name for the passover.

於我焉 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.
The shade caused by trees interlacing their branches.

From heart and pleased; it occurs written 誠 in this sense, but is now disused.

Contented, gratified; delightful, gladsome; to agree to willingly.

Not亦will not that also be pleasant!

目 pleasing to the eye.

人之 the people like him.

喜不delighted with.

無圖|聽 don't covet the applause (or ready ear) of people.

阅. From 門 door and 說 to speak.

訶. From 我 sincere and 言 a catch; the second form is now obsolete.

A battle-ax, whose blade is crescent shape; a sort of lictor's ax, borne as a sign of authority; the star η in Gemini.

不怒而民威于欽 if you are not angry, the people will dread you as they do battle-axes.

Old sounds, yien, yen, yuen, ngon, yon, and won. In Canton, an and unicode; in Swatow, wan, yien, ń, and ngwan; in Amoy, can, gwon, yen, yong, lian, and swan; in Fuku-chou, yung, wrong, wang, and ngwong; in Shanghai, you, am, ń, ń, and ń; in Chihli, yuen.

From water flowing between two banks; it was first written without this radical, the inner horizontal line denoting the current; it occurs used with the last.

An eddy, a whirlpool or place where the back water seems to stop; deep hole, a gulf; an abyss; it has been applied to the gulf of Chilili.

天|相隔 as far apart as the sky and sea.

深|deep, unfathomable.

海 the vast deep.
Yuen

Yuen.

Used with the preceding.

The sound of drums.

\[\text{打鼓} \text{ yuen} \]

The curvature of a bow near its two ends, the place where it begins to taper.

\[\text{弧} \text{ yuen} \]

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.

\[\text{冤} \text{ yuen} \]

To injure, oppress, or ill-use without cause; to make one stoop or submit; ill usage, wrong, grievance, oppression, injustice; to vex, to ridicule, to annoy.

\[\text{訴} \text{ yuen} \] or 鳥 \text{ yuen} to state one's wrongs.

合 \text{ yuen} to bear a grudge, to cherish enmity for some wrong.

\[\text{怔} \text{ yuen} \] or 便 an injustice, whatever wrongs or prejudices one; to falsely implicate.

伸 \text{ yuen} to obtain redress, to get one's wrongs avenged.

結 \text{ yuen} to become enemies, to get up a quarrel and incur hatred.

魂不息 the injured ghost will not be quiet.

你想 \text{ yuen} or \text{ 雪} \text{ yuen} or 解 \text{ yuen} to be revenged; to wipe out a grudge.

我不受你的, \text{ yuen} I won't be insulted by you.

賭 \text{ yuen} the retribution of Heaven; a sudden destruction on one's enemy.

覆盡 \text{ yuen} an unredressed wrong, an injury that is concealed.

撤 \text{ yuen} or \text{ 花} \text{ yuen} or \text{ 錢} \text{ yuen} to spend money on rarities, as a 大頭 \text{ yuen} virtuous.

贈恤 \text{ yuen} befriended and helped all the officers who had been oppressed.

不白 \text{ yuen} a hidden wrong that cannot be divulged.

\[\text{相報} \text{ yuen} \] their mutual injuries were revenged on each other.

惨 \text{ yuen} inhuman oppression.

Yuen.

Similar to the last; also read \text{ yuen} and used for its primitive; read \text{ yueh} grief; vexed.

Till treatment, which leads to revenge; to have a grudge; to sigh, to regret; surprised at small, as a hole; an orifice.

\[\text{患} \text{ yuen} \]

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.

卧 \text{ yuen} to turn in bed.

\[\text{झ} \text{ yuen} \]

An eye without expression or brightness; empty, vacant.

\[\text{目} \text{ yuen} \] a vacant, dull eye.

\[\text{蠑} \text{ yuen} \]

The squirming motion of a snake, a stealthy gliding step of a cat; tortuous, stealthy.

\[\text{虎豹} \text{ yuen} \] the gliding, circuitous approach of a tiger or leopard.

\[\text{蠑} \text{ yuen} \] to wriggle worm or eel.

鴛 \text{ yuen} The drake of the 鴛 or mandarin duck; also of the falcated teal.

鴛鴦 \text{ yuen} 鴛好, \text{ yuen} 外反, \text{ yuen} 好, \text{ yuen} 內思 the magpie likes to gad abroad, but the drake loves home.

鴛枕 \text{ yuen} a kind of double pillow used by a newly married couple.

\[\text{鴛} \text{ yuen} \]

A gallinaceous bird found in the South, the \text{ 雞} which, from the description is intended for the young of the argus pheasant.

\[\text{鴛} \text{ yuen} \]

From \text{肉} flesh and \text{ 回} to surround; now used only as a primitive in combination.

\[\text{目} \text{ yuen} \]

A small worm; to twist or wrench; to surround; empty.

Yuen.

From mouth and pearl or veins; \text{ q.d.} the mouth stating the valuable things; it was once written \text{ 云} and is used for \text{ yun}.

\[\text{員} \text{ yuen} \]

A classifier of officers, and of round things; round; to reach all around, to circulate; to be of use to.

\[\text{官} \text{ yuen} \]

one official.

\[\text{生} \text{ yuen} \]

a student graduate.

\[\text{能} \text{ yuen} \]

an efficient officer.

\[\text{大} \text{ yuen} \]

a high statesman.

\[\text{腐} \text{ yuen} \]

an officer who has been disgraced.

\[\text{班} \text{ yuen} \]

an officer in a Board who reports to its Vice President.

Read \text{ yuen} and used for \text{ 云} To add to; to speak.

\[\text{字} \text{ yuen} \]

I will enlarge your territory.

\[\text{席} \text{ yuen} \]

I think you are pleased with what I say.

\[\text{伍} \text{ yuen} \]

a celebrated warrior of the Yuen state, n.o. 520.

\[\text{圆} \text{ yuen} \]

From to inclose and officer; it is interchanged with the last, and with \text{ keun} \text{ 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.

\[\text{方} \text{ yuen} \]

square and round; met. particular and precise; lax and accommodating.

\[\text{圆} \text{ yuen} \]

a ring, a circle.

\[\text{圆} \text{ yuen} \]

to roll round, as a pill.

\[\text{满} \text{ yuen} \]

finished; done up, as a job.

\[\text{大} \text{ yuen} \]

a whole dollar.

\[\text{半} \text{ yuen} \]

or \text{ 中} \text{ yuen} half a dollar.

\[\text{梦} \text{ yuen} \]

to explain dreams.

\[\text{圆} \text{ yuen} \]

an aureola around the head, as on divine personages.

\[\text{面} \text{ yuen} \]

the virtue of a lot is that it can divine and bring about what will come to pass.
**YUEN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>河</th>
<th>yuen</th>
<th>A small branch of the River Wei, the water near Chang-teh fu in Honan; an ancient district in that region.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>泥</td>
<td>yuen</td>
<td>nirvana or nighban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>yuen</td>
<td>flowing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From bird and javelin; but the primitive is regarded as a contraction of 食 opposing.

The kite (Milvus melanotis), common in Eastern China; its scream portends wind; the term is also applicable to the family of kites.

風 | yuen | or 紙 | yuen a paper kite. |

載 | yuen | expose [the pennon] with a screaming kite, to indicate wind and dust ahead of the troops. |

木 | yuen | a sort of machine kite made by Meh-tsz' 子 in three years, when it flew away. |

Regarding some as another form of the last, but others separate them.

戴 | yuen | a celebrated warrior of the Chen dynasty; name of a district in Cochinchina. |

From 山 cliff and 泉 a fountain contracted; but the next form is oldest, and the two were afterwards distinguished.

A plateau or a high and level field, a terrace; a waste, a common; an origin, a source, a beginning; natural, proper, innate; originally, primarily, really, honestly; the original condition of; before another verb is often merely a form of the pluperfect tense; to trace a matter to its source; to retrace, to repeat; to repute, to forgive; again, a repetition, another.

高 | yuen | 下陽 above are the terraces, and below are the meadows. |

田 | yuen | fields and plains. |

推 | yuen | to analyze, as a chemist; to infer from premises, to trace back to a cause. |

主 | yuen | the first owner or proprietor. |

舊 | yuen | like the old way. |

不想作 | yuen | I really did not think then of doing it. |

一線可 | yuen | there is the least reason for pardoning him. |

來如此 | yuen | it was so at first; it has been so always. |

由 | yuen | or 故 | yuen the causes, the circumstances, the first occasion. |

來頭 | yuen | the genuine article; of the original lot; it is from the maker. |

情由可 | yuen | the extanting circumstances. |

久 | yuen | at first denoted Honan, but now means all China. |

詫 | yuen | to be lenient to; excusing. |

州 | yuen | an old name of 濟源縣 in the northwest of Honan. |

委 | yuen | the head and tail, the origin and end of a matter. |

不該 | yuen | by rights it should not be so; it properly is not so. |

故事 | yuen | to investigate the origin of things or history. |

道之大 | yuen | the great principles of virtue. |

本 | yuen | 本 to search out all the details. |

**YUEN.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>什</th>
<th>yuen</th>
<th>幅</th>
<th>yuen money rapidly coming in, growing rich.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>星</td>
<td>yuen</td>
<td>the source of the Yellow River.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天</td>
<td>yuen</td>
<td>all the streams have one source.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

姫 | yuen | The name of 姬, a concubine of the sovereign Ti-khu n. c. 4200, and mother of Hunsibi, the ancestor of Wân Wang. |

赫赫 | yuen | 姬 how widly known was Kiang-yuen! |

騶 | yuen | A bay horse with a white belly. |

絹 | yuen | Silk of a reddish yellow or orange; a light red color. |

絹 | yuen | a red neck-tie or collar. |

袁 | yuen | A robe; dressed in long garments. |

州府 | yuen | a prefecture in Kiangsi, bordering on Hunan. |

園 | yuen | 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 | yuen | a flower garden. |

丁 | yuen | a gardener; a florist. |

作 | yuen | a play-garden, a place for amusements. |

樂 | yuen | a foreign term for paradise. |

營 | yuen | a soy or condiment shop. |
From carriage and long.

The thills of a carriage; the tongue or shaft; a whipple-tree; the side-gates into the court of a yamun or general's marque; the head-quarters, office, or post of a general.

元

From 尚and 二 two, referring to heaven and earth over man, producing all things; others derive it from 元 high and a first, i.e. superior, the best of all; used for 一 a dollar and for 黒 black.

The commencement, the first

cause, the incipient steps; the first, the head, the principal; the eldest; original, primary; among Taoists, a vast period of time, like a geological epoch; one writer estimates it at 24,192,000 years, another at 129,600; it is subdivided into 12 revolutions called 會 or cycles.

改 changed or fixed the style of the reign.

年 the first year of a reign.

旦 or 日 new-year's day.

騐 black colts, a term for ants, from their quickness and going in lines.

首明魏 how intelligent is our monarch!

寶 large ingots of sycee; gilt paper folded like ingots, to be burned in worship.

上 and 中 and 下 three festivals on the 16th of the 1st, 7th and 10th moons, of which the second is the most observed.

復始 the spring has come again.

褘 a robe that is not open or slit before or behind, regarded as not dress for company.

EMPERORS OF THE YUEN OR MONGOL DYNASTY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEMPLE NAME</th>
<th>STYLE OF REIGN</th>
<th>ACCESSION A.D.</th>
<th>REIGNED YEARS</th>
<th>GENEALOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kublai (Kansu)</td>
<td>Chung-tung 中統</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Grandson of Genghis Khan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chi-yuen 至元</td>
<td>1264</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Grandson of the last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yuen-ching 元</td>
<td>1295</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nephew of the last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ta-teh 太德</td>
<td>1297</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brother of the last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chi-ta 至</td>
<td>1308</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Son of the last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawang-king 萬</td>
<td>1312</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grand-nephew of Kublai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yen-yiu 延</td>
<td>1314</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Son of the last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chi-chi 至治</td>
<td>1321</td>
<td></td>
<td>Son of Wu-tsun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tai-ting 泰</td>
<td>1324</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brother of the last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chi-ho 致和</td>
<td>1328</td>
<td></td>
<td>Son of Ming-tsung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tien-shun 天聖</td>
<td>1328</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tien-li 天歷</td>
<td>1328</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chi-shun 天至順</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yuen-tsung 元</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Brother of the last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chi-yuen 至元</td>
<td>1335</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chi-ching 至正</td>
<td>1341</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A large river in the west of Hunan, flowing into the Tungting Lake; its basin occupies the western half of the province, and measures about 34,300 square miles; along its valley lies Yuen-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 hambago.

**Huang...**

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 *Piscidia*.

**Han...**

From tortoise and great; i.e. the tortoise originally made.

**Shou...**

The great sea turtle, 龜, said to be twenty feet around.

**Yuan...**

The first tortoise from which all scaly animals were derived.

**Lao...**

A god worshiped in Chel-kiang to preserve dikes.

Hua... A small venomous snake, a foot long.

**Jia...**

A lizard found in damp places.

**Hua...**

Sometimes wrongly written like the last.

**Yuan...**

Often written for the preceding.

A silkworm, called 魚 which produces silk very late and only once in the season.

**Yuan...**

Originally formed of 魚 to claw hold and 魚 in, combined together, like "the thills of a carriage."

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; therefore; upon; to say; to consist in; to change; mournful, sad.

**Yuan...**

Slow progress, said of a hare.

**Yuan...**

If then they lived and dwelt there, and there they laughed and talked.

To write to arrange a book of punishments.

From the time that our dynasty began.

**Yuan...**

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.

**Yuan...**

To lead on, to urge and guide.

**Yuan...**

Auxiliary troops, for succor or relief.

**Yuan...**

To come to the rescue; to deliver from ruin.

**Yuan...**

To mutually assist, to bring one forward; leg-rolling.

**Yuan...**

To promote the worthy and bring forward the talented.

**Yuan...**

To rescue the drowning.

**Yuan...**

To assist, to relieve.

**Yuan...**

Get ready your scaling-ladders.

**Yuan...**

Do not let other influences draw you aside.

**Yuan...**

Lend him a hand, help him.

**Yuan...**

They are my four neighbors.

**Yuan...**

To help; to aid, as in going up hills.
YUEN.

YUEN.

Name of a mountain; a small feudal state of Wăn Wang.

YUEN.

From a shelter and to turn over; it is also read 'wean.'

'wean' 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.

1 | a nephew.

From silk and a pig; it much resembles tab green.

A binding on the hem, a facing or trimming; a collar; to harmonize or correspond with something that existed previously; a recondite, subtle sympathy; an inexplicable attraction; a connection: an affinity, a relationship; to climb; as a conjunction, because, since, therefore; on this account.

From metal and passing; the second form is not common; it is also read 'yuen.'

Lead, called青金 the azure metal, but more commonly 黑 or黑锡; the Chinese mention many sorts of it; leaden; to protect, to countenance. Lead canisters, used to hold tea.

Powder or 華 white lead, ceruse.

Dollars which have been bored or leaded.

Lead bullets.

He soothed him often and helped him.

Admit a syce with lead.

Leads, used by printers.

Also read 'yuen,' and considered as another form of 橘 to flow by.

An ancient name of the 淮, one of the small streams in Honan, which flows into the Yellow River; often wrongly used for 前 a department in Shantung.

Like the last, and also read 'wen.'

Yielding, docile; complaisant, obliging, genial; lovely, winning.

A pleasant mild countenance.

To condescend to, agreeable.

Went up [on a chariot] with eight squirming dragons; i.e. became as a god or fairy.

Gracious mate she sought.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>尽</td>
<td>qün</td>
<td>imperial kindred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>幸</td>
<td>yuán</td>
<td>to support your progeny [you will need] nine plots.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From to go and long.

徐 | yuán | Distant, far off; remote, either in time or place; from afar; to become distant or alienated; to consider as distant. |

路 | lù | it is very far away. |

日 | rì | the time is long; the day is unknown. |

永 | yǒng | for ever; always. |

大 | dà | it is not very far away. |

去 | qù | very much unlike; they are entirely different. |

不 | bù | does not regard a thousand miles as very distant. |

年 | nián | many years ago. |

大 | dà | the distant is heard far and wide. |

看 | kàn | keep far away from it; take it away. |

远 | yuǎn | remote, in the far distance. |

望 | wàng | 跟随 to follow afar off. |

尔 | ěr | he is too far off to be overtaken. |

近 | jìn | the distance makes all the difference. |

及子孙 | jí sūnsūn | reach your children and grandchildren; — an imprudence. |

从 | cóng | To keep at a distance; to remove, to send away. |

敬鬼神 | jìng guǐshén | respect demons and gods, but keep them at a distance. |

别 | bié | to absent one's self from; to hold aloof. |

应 | yīng | 应 Mìng | 回避以 | 回避 it will be best that she should retire in order to remove all suspicion. |

校 | jiào | A walled and secure inclosure in which houses are placed; a court-yard; a public establishment, such as a court; a hall, a college, an asylum, a hospital, a monastery, a museum, &c.; the body of officials connected with an office. |

宜 | yí | From place and perfect; occurs used with 尽 a collectanea. |

院 | yuàn | A round baton-like scepter of jade, called 古 held by the sovereign to indicate his willingness to rule according to virtue; it was nine inches long with a rounded top. |

常 | cháng | A long field measuring twenty or thirty men. |
Yao.  

欲 a strong desire for.  
言思子 each time we talked together, we thought of these two sons.  
厌 I miss my long cherished wish is gratified.  
怨 From heart and to turn over.  
怨 To hate, to dislike; to feel bitter against; to murmur, at; to abhor; hating, inimical, bitter; averse to; repining, dissatisfied; murmuring against rulers; ill-will, hatred, malice; wrong, a cause of hatred or murmuring; ashamed, regretful.  
抱 to keep a grudge against, to feel indignant at.  

Yuh.  

言 bitter, malignant words.  
不避嫌 do not be afraid of the envy and ill-will of others, but do right.  
阅 to hoard up, as property.  

Yuen.  

Old sounds, yok, ngok, and yiik. In Canton, yok, wit, and wik; in Swatow, yok, gek, út, liok, and hok; in Amoy, yok, út, lét, liok, giek, and hek; in Pukeah, ngök, ngwob, ok, úk, mik, ék, and o; in Shanghai, nök, yök, yii, yéh; in Chiffo, yu.  

玉,  

It is explained as being three horizontal lines, denoting three stones connected by a cross line, and the dot denotes certain appendages, as on a 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.  

昔 or 碧 noble serpentine.  

成其事 complete this important affair.  

妇 your daughter.  

人 a lovely girl.  

石俱烧 gems and stones were all burned together; — indistinguishable destruction.  

望其移 I hope you will come yourself.  

楼 the shoulder; a Taoist term.  

钱 or 盤 the full moon.  

体 your precious self.  

披 open [this letter] yourself.  

金心 he has a pure and good heart.  

屑 a term for falling snow and white sugar.  

水 quartz crystal.  

食 his Majesty's provisions; the revenues of his domain.  

๏ jade ornaments obtained from old graves.  

爇 the harmony of the seasons.  

口言 a golden mouth and pearly words; met. the Emperor's speech.  

客 spare your steps! — i.e. I regret you could not have come.  

升 the star Alioth ε in Ursa Major.  

掷 引 he threw a brick and got a gem; to get an unexpected reward.  

食 your delicate viands.  

帝 the perfect, highest Shangti.  

玉,  

Pure hard gold; precious, valuable; chiefly used in names of persons.  

瑤,  

A fresh water bird, one of the waders, the 鷺; 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 pen; it forms the 129th radical of a few incongruous characters.  

文 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.  

歳 the year then was near its close.  

武 驚 the cavalry were fleet and nimble.  

台子 therefore, I the little child.  

征 we suddenly came in from the raid.  

越 fleet, as a wild beast.
日 yu* From sun and to establish.
The full glory of the sun; the bright light.
日手画月手夜 the sun is the glory of the day, and the moon of the night.

由 yu* From fire and effulgence.
The bright blaze of fire; glorious, shining, full; lustrous; unsullied, as a good name.
管 yu* full and gorgeous was [the orchestra] of wind and stringed instruments.

gong yu* the music of heaven.

道 yu* to talk, to tell; to express; to explain; to narrate.
道心 the doctrine and virtue throughout the world.

谷 yu* A pool in a ravine; but it seems to be another form of 谷谷 yu* a dry gully or ravine; it occurs in the names of many valleys east of Peking, crossed by the Great Wall.

平 yu* an old form of 平谷 a district northeast of Peking.

浴 yu* 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 fill or skin up and down, as swallows or butterflies.

洗 yu* to take a bath.
洗 or 洗 a bathing-house.
洗其身 washed the body thoroughly clean.

中日 the sun bathed itself [at sunrise] in the river.

浴身 to bathe the person and reform the heart.

佛 yu* the festival of bathing Budha and the anthems on the 8th day of the 4th moon, observed by priests.

欲 yu* 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.

欲私 [private ends, selfish views]来一其 it is just what 1 desire.

欲速不达 undue haste will hinder you.

人之大 to the ruling appetites of mankind.

欲受而心欲 though the month receives, the heart rejects it.

欲仁欲至矣 when I long for benevolence, then it is presently here.

不可欲 the desires must not be too far gratified.

欲去 I was on the point of going.

欲从 heart and to desire; the radical was added because all passion proceeds from the heart.

欲 Inordinate desire, covetous; concupiscence, appetite; lascivious, lustful.

欲 to relish and hanker after.

欲 to passion, lust.

欲 to the fires of lust consume the body.

欲海 of passion.

欲 鬱 the ditch of lust is insatiable.

欲 lascivious desires.

欲 to chasten the lusts.

鴶 yu* The mainaha, a species of singing thrush; it is classed among the pies by the Chinese.

鴶 A poker crincher 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 yu* From two 大 dogs 言 speaking, referring to their acting as guardians.

狱 that which decides who is right in strife; a prison, a jail.

狱 or 斩 to decide criminal cases; a jail delivery.

獄 a litigation, a case in court.

獄 or 典 a prison.

獄 or 囚 purgatory; a Roman Catholic term.

獄 a jailer; one who has 卜 turnkeys under him.

下 or 中 or 坐 in prison.

狱打落九重地 he deserves the deepest hell.

獄 or 冥府 (naraka) the abode of the damned, of which the Buddhists speak of hot, cold, and vivifying hells, eight of each, from whose sufferings the priests can alone deliver souls of men.

狱 the lictors of Rhadamnthus.

欲 a few words would have settled the quarrel.

欲 It is combined from 尊 two gills, a mortar or mill, 言 a cover, 水 adored, and 月 a dish, indicating the prepared and fragrant libation of a sacrifice; the second contracted form, 田 a forest, to denote herbs, is the one commonly used.

欲 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; kiuked, snarled, as a tangled string; depending; mildewed, patrid; bent, as a stick.

欲 repressed, pent up feeling; the steam kept down, vapor smothered.

欲 aggrieved, sullen, brooding over a wrong.

欲 flourishing, like a fine crop.

欲 口子 心 my heart is harassed with grief.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YUH</th>
<th>YUH</th>
<th>YUH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>抑</strong></td>
<td>a secret grief which is not divulged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>肝</strong></td>
<td>the liver is torpid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>金</strong></td>
<td>the yellow aromatic root of a sort of <em>Curcuma</em> or turmeric; but the <strong>金 香</strong> seems to be the sambal root or musk-root, a fragrant root from western China.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>林州</strong></td>
<td>a prefecture in the southwest of Kwangsi, which perhaps gives its name to the two preceding plants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>樹木 須 從 小 時</strong></td>
<td>trees must be bent when young.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>頰</strong></td>
<td>Seems to be interchangeable with the last.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>六月 食 腄 及 至</strong></td>
<td>in the sixth moon they eat the wild plums and blue grapes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>煬 聴</strong></td>
<td>From fire and secret; it is also read <strong>yng</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>衣歌 安</strong></td>
<td>this dress sings out how warm and nice it is.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>罈</strong></td>
<td>The crop of birds; the lower ribs of an animal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>夭 齋 the crop of the bustard and stomach of the deer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>From a <em>jatropha</em> and <em>stretcher</em>; it occurs interchanged with <strong>chueh</strong>, 綦 to stampede.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>To bore through with an awl; over full; flying, fluttering, agitated; hurrying about, as horses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>皇 皇 all things bursting into life, as by the verbal breeze.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>I have received and read the felicitous cloud; <em>i.e.</em> your letter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>I anxiously long to see your face.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>Also read <strong>shu</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>Dangerous; the note of a bird.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>From to go and bored.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>To follow in another's work; to take up and carry on; to transmit; an initial particle, that, this very one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>to continue another's book or writing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>可 to properly continue the writings of your ancestor Wân Wang.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>Read <strong>shu</strong>, Deceitful, wicked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>諱 回 the scheme looks like a very malicious one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>A well rope.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>紅 a rope used in drawing water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>Particolored clouds which are regarded as felicitous, having three colors in them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>A slender, tiny fish likened to a bolekin, and called 鯉毛誕 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 gobbi (<em>Tamboides</em>).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>A water-bird, perhaps a lapwing, named from its note, <strong>yu yu</strong>; it knows the approach of rain, and is thought by the Chinese to be akin to the quail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>the oyster-catcher, or perhaps a species of <em>Tringa</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>相持 when the oyster-catcher and clam caught each other, — the fisherman profited.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>the variegated kingfisher; to dart, as a kingfisher on its prey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>From bird and cave.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>To dart down, as a falcon on its prey; to fly swiftly and high.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>To rear and maintain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>箋</strong></td>
<td>to add to one's virtue, by good works.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Literary; elegant and accomplished, as a finished scholar.**

**女** | clever and learned; adorned. |

**YUH** | Read **yu**, and used with the next; colored, brilliant. |

**YUH** | Used with the last. |

**YUH** | Elegant; adorned; variegated, as silks; ancient name of a region in the south of Shensi and Kansuh. |

**YUH** | 紛 紛 brilliant and beautiful, as clouds. |

**YUH** | 由于 how courteous and elegant were all their ways! — said of the Ch'en dynasty. |

**YUH** | In Cantonese. To move, to shake, to joggle; to quiver, to vibrate. |

**YUH** | 手指 to reckon with the fingers; to shake one's finger at, to talk with the fingers. |

**YUH** | 動 to shake. |

**YUH** | 手不指 don't fidget and squirm so; don't touch me. |

**YUH** | From a boiler and congee; interchanged with the next. |

**YUH** | Nuture's food; to sell; to nourish, to rear. |

**YUH** | 女 to sell daughters. |

**YUH** | 自 I sold myself. |

**YUH** | 資 官 館 to sell office and and trade in titles. |

**YUH** | Read **chu**, and used with its primitive; rice gruel. |

**YUH** | 于 is it I ate my rice here, and got my congee too; *i.e.* I lived here. |

**YUH** | From flesh and child in labor. |

**YUH** | 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.
I. 

The stream, the water of the headwaters of an affluent of the River Han in Nan-yang fu in the southwest of Honan, formerly giving its name to a district in that region.

From door and border.

The sill or threshold of the door, the 門 which Confucius said 行不 耻 祖 should not be trodden on when walking through it.

思不出戶門 I do not trouble myself with what is going on out of doors.

域, 境, 界, 地, 境, 境域, 境界, 界, 地界.

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.

西 西域 western regions; foreign countries.

兆 the limits of a grave, marked by pillars.

聖 the tomb of Confucius.
YUN.

From breath and genial.

The genial, life-giving influences of nature, a procreative, aura or power.

The vivifying breaths of nature are chilled, — there may be snow.

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 eurion and writhe.

| the wriggling motion of cells, — when swimming.

Read 'ngoa. A strange ghooul like an ape, that eats men’s brains in the ground.

A vast and deep abyss of water.

His perfect virtue how deep it was! vast as the mighty deep!

pure and illimitable, as the ocean.

Originally designed to represent waters curling and rising, for which the next is now employed.

To speak, to say; to move and return, to circulate; occurs used with 色 abundant; an initial particle, now, then, and used in connection with an interrogation; a final particle.

why don’t you say so?

what people say, that also will I speak; I'll not dispute.

why do you not note the epoch?

foolishly; why so?

don’t you reply again.

Yun.

Old sound, yun, wun, yin, and yon. In Canton, wun; in Swatow, an, hun, jin, and in; in Amoy, in, hun, un, an, and hun; in Foochow, ung, hung, and on; in Shanghai, yon; in Chihs, yin.

以 | 侯君子 | to wait for the good man.

道之 | 遐 | 遙 | 能來 | the road is long; how could he come?

如此 | 他们 | all | so and | so | talk | in | this | manner; | thus | and | thus.

篇 | the vast variety in the universe.

如之 | 何 | now | in | what | way?

不知 | 老之 | 将 | 你 | he | didn’t | 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 Yu drained, but now applied to Yunnan province.

| or | | a | cloud.

the sky is all overcast.

a thunder-cloud; a threatening cloud.

板 | to strike the cloudy board; — to announce visitors at a yamun or monastery by tapping an iron plate.

a name for a priest’s robes.

to assemble in crowds.

a shoulder ornament embroidered on lady’s dresses.

the sky is covered with clouds.

rosy, propitious clouds.

the god of Rain.

your epistle, your favor.

sexual intercourse.

a pompous or unreliable man, like a vapory cloud.

Raved, 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.

and attend to agriculture.

to root up weeds.

Used for the last.

perhaps a species of rue; it will sprout when seemingly dead, and the leaves are put under mats and in books to drive away fleas or insects.

| or | a student.

all things will return to their origin,—alluding to the apparent dying and reviving of this plant.

a perfume like gum sandaraco, perhaps obtained from the resin of a conifer (Calnhris).

fragrant flowers.

A vegetable common in Hup, the | which grows up rapidly, and becomes very bushy; its seeds furnish oil, and the stalks are eaten; the oil-cabbage.

The waves rising high, applied especially to those on the River Yangtse’.

From to fold and to two or to divide, referring to the management of affairs.

Equal, even, alike; a little; to divide or allot equally.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YUN.</th>
<th>YUN.</th>
<th>YUN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>分贓不</td>
<td>从 metal and evenly.</td>
<td>准 granted; acceded to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they did not share the plunder fairly.</td>
<td>Gold; it is used in proper names.</td>
<td>言 yes, it can be allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不開</td>
<td>Similar to the next.</td>
<td>不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I cannot divide with you, as when one has not enough.</td>
<td>To lose, as a fortress; to fall;</td>
<td>應</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大小</td>
<td>to conquer, to overcome.</td>
<td>纹 to cooperate, as after a struggle; cordiality restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>不戰而</td>
<td>萬</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大小</td>
<td>not to fight, and still to beat him, — will not</td>
<td>矛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the large and small</td>
<td>the advantage be great?</td>
<td>人</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| should be proportioned. | | 旧 | old name of Huai-yuen.

### 罄

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>从 field and evenly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated land laid out in regular plots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田 to clear land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>原野 marshes and plains are well proportioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>田 for tillage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尧</td>
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<tr>
<td>竹</td>
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<td>類</td>
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<td>竹</td>
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<td>枋</td>
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<tr>
<td>城</td>
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<tr>
<td>鄭</td>
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<tr>
<td>鄭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一枚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>供</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To permit, to ascend; promised, allowed; true, loyal; sincerity; really, honestly; according to the facts; without guile; truly; to be believed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>供</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>供</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
風 之人 an elegant, cultivated man.

書 small dictionaries arranged by their finals.

正 the authorized tone and sound of a character.

風 汰 [his style is like] a harmonious breeze and a gently flowing stream.

人 作 事 an honorable person will do a creditable thing; an act that does him honor, such as patronizing letters.

不合 a discord; unlike in disposition.

縉 Interchanged with 水 genial vapor, and the next.

燎 Raveled silk; a dark red or orange color; confused, disorderly; flaxen, hempen.

絹 abundant, as the productions of nature.

裳 raveled hemp thread or string.

自 to hang one's self.

束 a hank or skein of yarn.

織 From leather and mild; interchanged with the next in some senses.

書 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 to hold, to contain, to store.

秘 to keep close, as a recipe or secret.

匿而隠 hide it away in the case.

石 玉山錠 if the stones contain gems, the hills will sparkle; — good acts will be known.

才華 内 he has great talents and learning in him.

In Cantonese. To shut up, to entrap; to catch and lock-up.

住 keep him fast.

煙 to drive in, as sheep for the night.

 occurrence used for the last two.

燎 To collect, to heap together; abstruse, recollected, mysterious; to pile up, as straw; a sort of water vegetable.

結 not at ease, oppressed, sad.

底 the secret reason for; the real cause, as for a person's conduct.

含 to repress ill feelings, to keep one's temper.

煥 multiplying, numerous as insects; — rec. getting rich.

寶 it contains gems, as a stone.

積如堆 pile it up in a heap.

漿 to collect and lay up, as rarities.

海 sea conserva, growing in long branches like tangle-weed.

燬 from fire and genial; interchanged with the last.

燎 Smoke without a blaze, a smothered fire; a warm vapor or steam, such as imparts a genial feeling in spring; to smooth out things by heat; thick smoke.

斗 a smoothing iron.

衣服 to iron clothes.

黃了 you have scorched — the clothes.

In Fulchau. To heat spirit in a jar.

此 and 運 are often interchangeably used, but this is the correct form for the plant, and is the least used.

An aquatic plant, whose leaves grow from the joints; to gather, to heap up, to accumulate, to practice.

鬣 a Hippuritis or mare's tail.

From spirit and warm.

醸 Fermented liquor; spirit made from fruit, or by allowing the most to ferment a hundred days.

罈 one jar of good beer.

酒 or 醼 to brew liquor, by fermenting it.

穠自持 to think over a matter carefully till one is master of it.

海 to send grain by sea.

From to go and army.

運 to revolve, to turn in a circuit, to move in an orbit; to travel around; to transport, to carry from place to place; a circuit, a revolution; what is done in succession, as the course of nature; a period of five or ten years; turn, chance; calculations or a conjunction, as in a horoscope; luck, lot, a run; times, a chapter of accidents.

動 to move about, to exercise; to use one's powers.

氣 hap, luck, fortunes.

倒 bad luck, unpropitious.

家 the fortunes of a family.

奉天承 to succeed to the throne by Heaven's order.

不佳 the prospects are not flattering; has been unfortunate.

日月行 the regular movements of the sun and moon.

料 the cost of 來糧 transporting grain, on the 河 Grand Canal.

應一面興 to take advantage of the turn and get on or forward.

入 or 交 had a turn of affairs; a contingency arose.

地 the nature or luck of land.

字 the times, the fate of one's horoscope.

不好時 hard times; unfortunate, as from sickness; an unpropitious time.

行去 to get through a long (ten years) period.

天下可於掌上 governing the country [in Yao's day] was as easy as turning a thing in the palm of the hand.

用 to exercise upon; to make anything one's own by practice.

五 the reciprocal action of the five elements.

流年限 the conjunctions and times as years run on; said of one's horoscope.

籌帷幄 the head-quarters of the general; his powers.

槨 to carry a coffin home.
YUN.

From sun and army. 

A halo around the sun or moon; vapors condensing towards them; thick, as smoke; obscure, as a fog; fuddled.

Flushed red with drink.

|

Dead fainted away and then revived.

Foggy vapors, in which the moon's lunar halo shows.

Dizzy; vertigo.

A bird said to resemble a raven; but in the Pin Teo, the  is a synonym of the a bird that eats snakes, found in Armenia and southern China; it is called from its note resembling these words, and is probably a bird more allied to the heron or bittern.

An ancient city in Lu, now in the southwest of Shantung.

A large town and region there, which was also, a village in the east of Shansi in Tsin chen.

A worker in leather; one who makes saddles or boots, and drums.

Horse leather-dresser also makes the wood- en part of the drum.

Made skin and fur garments.

YUNG.

Old sounds, yong and ngong. In Canton, yong and wing; — in Swatow, yong and eng; — in Amoy, yong, eng, gong, and hiong; — in Funchau, eng, gong, ling, and eng; — in Shanghai, yung; — in Chi, yung.

Yong city and  water or a moat; the second form (once written like the next) is a contraction, and has since superseded it.

A four-square city with a moat around it, well-protected; harmony, union; concord, as of sound; living at peace, as a well-governed people; to collect together, to stop, as a water-course.

Affable, courteous, easy with.

And or  harmony and peace in a state; to appease.

The times were halcyon.

To treat infants affably is to carry out the principles of commiseration.

The imperial gymnasium where the highest scholars studied.

A trailing plant;  the Convolvulus reptans, whose stem and leaves are mucilagineous, and eaten as a vegetable; a decoction of the leaves is regarded as a remedy against opium before the habit is fixed.

From disease and to stop.

A malignant boil; an imposthume caused by the stoppage of the humors, which then discharge offensively.

A sluggish ulcer, a cancer.

A carbuncle on the back.

An abscess in the neck.

A severe abscess.

The harmonious singing of birds; the cry of birds.

A caroling of many birds in a pleasing concert.

His passion chooses his voice.

To throw away as useless, to throw aside; to throw down.

To take it up and throwing it down again.

A sluice or waste-woir opened along the banks of the Yellow River to receive the waters which then ran into it fartheron; a small stream which anciently flowed into a marsh in Puh chen in the southwest of Shantung.
TUNG.

From wood and lustrous.

Beams of the wood (Elmococcus) tree; the king-posts in the turned-up corners of temples; glory, splendor; prosperous, honored; beautiful, as flowers; used for your direct address; blood.

prosperous, rich, and honorable.

and or or are opposites, flourishing and fading; honored and disgraced; prosperity and adversity?

returning home in honor, as a retiring statesman.

any where is your official post?

[when arc] you going your journey?

flourishing and beautiful, as a rose in bloom.

blood and breath; a medical term for life.

honored, distinguished by the emperor.

A lizard found in damp places, the otherwise called a volcano or palace guard; its body is blackish, smooth, and sometimes spotted.

from three fires under a cover.

The light of many lamps in a house; sparkling, twinkling; shimmering; a doubtful, intermitent light; to lighten up.

a volcano.

the glistening star; a name for the planet Mars.

to hear indistinctly.

the glistening will-o-the-wisps.

the bright blazing lamps.

Luster of gems; a bright quartzpebble like a precious stone, once used to plug the ears, or cover the orifice; to brighten; lustrous; intelligent, bright.

brilliant, shining, as a diamond.

an elegant gem, such as were used for car-stoppers.

a mind clear and intelligent, a very clear head.

pure, as a crystal.

Small rills of water; little brooks.

water rivulets, streams.

the waves of the river Yung all remain within their banks.

in the ancient borders of Tsu and Ching.

Like the preceding.

To revolve; to run around, as eddies in the water.

the rippling waters flow from the pool.

To wind, to tie around; to reel; to entwine, to coil around; to go around.

to bind or cord around; to encompass.

to go round and round.

I am always thinking of you.

my unworthiness and defects surround me; my shortcomings embarrass me.

A glow-worm; a fire-fly, called the red bird, and the red moon; night brightness; luminous insects of any kind.

a lightning-bug.

in the window, and the snow reflected on the table, helped him to study.

From flesh and advancement, but the original radical was referring to the gliding motion of a vessel; not the same as 式 rosy.

To sacrifice two days in succession; a continual sacrifice, the one offered on the second day.

a concubine of Hwangti, the Yellow Emperor.

Read chün. A vessel sailing quickly.

From covering and ravine; q. d. a gully is empty, until it receives rain.

To receive; to contain, as a house its inmates; to endure, to tolerate, to bear with; forbearing; to nourish; the way in which one takes things, the air, manner, conduct; the face, countenance, looks, or attitude; perfumed annlets; gauzes; a screen before a privy.

the presence of a person, his style and looks.

or or in inexusable; unendurable.

affable, patient, long-enduring; to comprehend.

pretty, graceful, as a girl.

smiling, always smiling.

I allow a few days.

to contain; to behave kindly towards.

an imperial portrait.

an Imperial portrait.

plain gauze silks.

no way to hide his mortification.

easy, not difficult; used ironically and interrogatively, as if it was so easy?

patient, meek.

the house is small, but it will hold our knees; just enough, in narrow circumstances, we can get on.

loss of one's self-possession, disconcerted; to blush.

death even cannot excuse the offense.

it just holds me, as a chair; just big enough to hold it.

kindly yield, to pass by, to give in.

a handsome face.
The bastard banian, _Ficus pyrifolia_ and _F. indica_, worshipped in southern China for long life; one name is不死木, the deathless tree; the wood is used for chopping-blocks; though it closely resembles the Indian banian (_F. religiosa_), the Buddhists have not called it菩提树 or bo tree.

城的市带, i. e. Fuh-chou; as 城 or 城 is the local dialect of that city.

樹 or 這些 the pendent rootlets of the banian.

水, 流ing full and gently within its banks; leisurely; a deep current.

盛 abundantly.

月色 the moon is shining brightly.

A flower, 花 the _Hibiscus mutabilis_; but this name is applied to several plants in different places.

俗 包 the disease is still violent.

武藝 well skilled in warlike accomplishments.

 Gems attached to the girdle. 珠 the tinkling of gems hanging to the girdle.

From metal and to contain.

A mold in which to pour castings; a die for coins; to smelt, to fuse metals; to forge; to influence, as doctrine.

化 to smelt and separate dress from ore, and then 鋒 pour the metal into a mold; to transform and alter.

金之在 [as] metal takes to the mold, — so do people to a ruler.

Some regard these two as essentially different.

A dace or tench (_Lepiscephalus_) common at Canton, of a greenish yellowish tint; there are two different sorts; the

Por Tho'as 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 _Percida._

From mouth and monkey.

The motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; gasping, as a fish.

水滴則魚 when the water is turbid, the fishes gasp.

延頸攀藤 然 with outstretched necks they all stood on tips of their necks all agape.

小語 many voices talking in a low tone.

Read 30. To respond, as in singing.

唱和 they sang in response harmoniously.

From head and monkey; this character being the private name of the emperor Kiokiang, is usually avoided, or contracted to 龍; when it is possible it is used instead, and has nearly supersedes the other.

A large head; a dignified, serene presence; portly and imposing, but benign and agreeable.

仰 to look up to.

印 amiable and courtly, as the emperor.

其大有 his great bulk is imposing, as an elephant.

From insect and a caldrum.

Vapor blending as it rises in the air, and cannot be compressed; melting, thawing; harmonizing, combining, interpenetrating; clear, bright, intelligent.

乾 tall, stately, as a fine steed.

天氣 a pleasant spring temperature.

水乳交 [as intimate as] milk mingled with water.

會貫通 well versed in, made it thoroughly my own.

通 [as] 弦 to make an arrangement for the time, to get the use of awhile; to borrow, as services.

散 or 化 to dissipate or arrest, as malaria; to absorb or liquefy, and make new combinations.

治 to understand fully; to instil into; to blend or unite with.

其樂也 his satisfaction and joy were complete.

昭明 is one of the clear intelligences of the north of Kwangsi.

Wide and deep, as a vast expanse of water, 康 applied 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, unpolished, having no parts; joined with an interrogative, how? labor paid instead of taxes; a state or region; a kind of bell, and used with the next.

才 trivial talents, said by officers of themselves.

1 to employ those who are fit.

常 or 平 ordinary, common, not of the best sort.

務 [or 無] 务 do not be anxious above the distant or doubtful.

詮言 造 when unemployed he brags [what he could do]; when set at work, he disobeys.

普通 [as] ordinary people, laborers.

民 or 民 the commonalty; rude, unlearned people.

合 if, promising.

惡陋劣 the worthless and degraded.

詮 a quack, a charlatan.

何 or 何 how? as 何傷 what harm was it, or came of it?

非 謂手 did [the two princes] not have different intentions?
A large bell.

To hire, to engage one's self as a laborer; to serve; hired.

To hire laborers.

Hired men; a hirling; to hire men.

Hired men.

Hired attendants.

Read 'chung. To treat equally; impartial; alike; to do.

Heaven is not impartial.

A wall of dirt thrown up for defense; a low wall, a redoubt.

A mud wall around a village.

The sheaves were high as a wall;—an abundant harvest.

He destroyed the city walls of Tsung.

A palace built by Han Wu-ti.

A small feudatory in the Chou dynasty, now Wei-bwui fahang in Honan; a place among the southern tribes.

Composed of... used with its compounds.

Bursting forth, as plants or a fountain; a measure of ten斗 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 dig a grave.

A grave, usually on a hill.

Like the last.

A narrow raised or paved walk in a yard;... main entrance; a paved road; a highway.

From strong and rising-up; it is embroidered on the breasts and backs of soldiers' uniforms.

Bravery, courage; fearless, daring; brawny, soldierly; to advance fearlessly or resist manfully; to exert one's strength.

An intrepid man.

Farseeing, resolute.

A brave, lusty fellow.

Hasty, testy, ready to fly into a passion.

A humane man is always brave.

向前 the most valiant take the lead.

A title of military honor, indicating a low grade of the Manchu patula.

Large;... self-possessed, resolute.

Into determination is like fear—its outward manifestation.

To exhibit feats of strength.

Fond of brave deeds; liking to show off one's prowess.

How can you exhibit your valor?

The assurance and daring of youth.

I tell you that I will lead the van.

Daring in deed.

From man and through, because it could jump; others derive the phonetic from the next to leap.

A wooden puppet made like a man, anciently buried with chiefs; afterwards exchanged for straw effigies, and then living men were imitated.

An inventor, one who discovers new things.

A human effigy, a statuette.

Read 'tung, and used for ... Pain; to feel for.

To exhale, to leap; to stamp; to excite by hopping about.

To dance, to jump.

To beat the breast and stamp, as hired mourners.

To jump up and hit the ball; to bestir one's self.

Having a brave heart; bold, adventurous, animated.

To urge on, to stir up; to inspire; to seduce into evil ways.

To bubble and run off, as a fountain; rising, rushing on, filling and running over; an affluent of the Yangtse' in the north of Hupeh.

The tide is coming in.

The reflection of the moon rolls on with the rushing waters of the Yangtse.

It rushed in at a gush.

Her tears ran like a bubbling fountain.

Phlegm rising in the throat.

In Cantonese. A creek; a side stream coming into a river; to wash out.

A side canal or creek.

To wash it clean.

To stop with earth; to dam, to close up; to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth around plants; to conceal, to suppress.
YUNG.

1. 堵 to obstruct, to block up; to stuff in.
2. 箍 a bad minister conceals things.
3. 上 or 于上 to prevent superiors (or the emperor) knowing it.
4. 超 to put mold and dung to the roots of plants; to mulch.

Like the preceding.

To embrace or clasp to the bosom, to carry in the arms or held in the lap; to gird the loins, as a runner; to conceal from; to intercept; to crowd, to push and run together, to thong.

前呼後仰 those who go before and those behind crowd up, as when an officer goes out.

拋 to hug, to clasp.

揚 the gust roars through the trees.

一 a great rush, at one push.

兒而睡 she took the child in her arms and slept.

面 to screen the face.

To swell, as a boil; swelling.

臃 fat, purify; bulging, as a barrel; a swelling; a boil.

蒸 it has swollen.

The upper leather or leg of a boot.

永 Represents water flowing on in streams; this character is considered as embodying the eight strokes used in writing Chinese characters.

Ever-flowing; perpetual, eternal, everlasting; final, complete, as a permanent cure; distant in time; long continued; to prolong, as a tone.

勿 I never shall want it.

别 a final separation.

寿不矣 his days will not last much longer.

享福 to enjoy eternal bliss.

YUNG.

1. 此 will entirely stop — the cough.
2. 古不()=> it will never wear out or wear.
3. 上帝之恩 to perpetuate the flavor of Shangti.
4. 終夜 to make a night of it, as roistering fellows do.

不錄 use never again write him down to be employed.

圍爐夜 they sat around the furnace all night.

咏

From month or words; and flowing on.

咏 To sing or hum in a drawling tone; to chant or intone the words; a chant.

詠 To chant verses.

嘔 to sigh and sing.

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.

泳之 dive into it and swim in it.

泳 to dive and swim.

泳之廣矣不可思 the country of the Han River is broad, and I cannot fully comprehend — its people's manners.

詩 To lose one's head by drinking, which foolish people soon do.

酗 boisterous and happy under the influence of wine.

From worship and brilliant.

祭 A sacrifice offered to the gods of the hills and fountains, and to the heavenly bodies, in times of drought and pestilence.

YUNG.

From heart and bright.

Heng To dislike.

Heng To retch; to choke.

用 Composed of 上 to divine and 中 to hit the center; i.e. if the lot is right it can be used; another old form makes it  a union of 杷 a splinter and 刀 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 proposition, by, with, from, because of; thereby, hence; what is needed for use; expenses, outlays; useful things; emanation, action of a force or principle; the exercise of a function, or the acting out of principle or law.

勿 do not use it.

無 or 不中 or 不着 useless, not useful for the purpose; used up, worn out.

費 or 費 necessary outlays.

焉 how can I use deception?

喜怒之 the exercise of joy and anger.

禮之 for the use of ceremony; i.e. what propriety requires.

作何 of what service will this be?

抱奇詐而不 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.

我信 他 I put great confidence in him.
有著此有 | money is profitable for all things; it can be done with money.

何以弗受 why has he not received that?

故謬 | 是作 therefore stratagems arose from this.

故謬 | 是作 quite capable (or adequate) of doing the right thing.

足 | 爲善 it is of some use; it will be of service.

不技不求何 | 不論 as he neither dislikes nor covets, what good quality does he not exhibit fully?
LIST OF THE RADICALS.

In this list, the number, sound, and leading significance 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 Ts'ien; and secondly, the number given in this dictionary, which comprise all those in common use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RADICALS FORMED OF ONE STROKE.</th>
<th>OF THREE STrokes.</th>
<th>OF FOUR STrokes.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Kwan C</td>
<td>29. Yiu</td>
<td>C hands joined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cha C</td>
<td></td>
<td>50. Yîh a dart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Pîeh C</td>
<td></td>
<td>57. Kung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Yîh C</td>
<td></td>
<td>58. Ki C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kûeh C</td>
<td></td>
<td>59. Sun C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Yîh C</td>
<td></td>
<td>60. Chîh C</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. T’eu C</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Jîh C</td>
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<tr>
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(continued)
**LIST OF THE RADICALS.**

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<td>198</td>
<td>Lu</td>
<td>104-32</td>
<td>A deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>131-19</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>Ma</td>
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<td>202</td>
<td>Shu</td>
<td>46-8</td>
<td>Paniced millet</td>
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<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Hoh</td>
<td>172-30</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<td>204</td>
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<td>Ka</td>
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<td>Fei</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>Lang</td>
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<td>213</td>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>24-1</td>
<td>Tortoise</td>
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### A CLASSIFICATION OF THE RADICALS BY A NATURAL METHOD LIKE THE FOLLOWING, WILL ASSIST IN REMEMBERING THE LEADING GROUPS.

**Parts of a Body.**

- Body: 身
- Head: 頭
- Eyes: 目
- Nose: 鼻
- Mouth: 口
- Teeth: 齒
- Ears: 聽
- Tongue: 舌
- Skin: 皮
- Blood: 血
- Flesh: 肉
- Bone: 骨
- Foot: 足
- Hand: 手
- Eye: 眼
- Nose: 鼻
- Mouth: 口
- Teeth: 齒
- Ears: 聽
- Tongue: 舌
- Skin: 皮
- Blood: 血
- Flesh: 肉
- Bone: 骨
- Foot: 足
- Hand: 手
- Eye: 眼
- Nose: 鼻
- Mouth: 口
- Teeth: 齒
- Ears: 聽
- Tongue: 舌
- Skin: 皮
- Blood: 血
- Flesh: 肉
- Bone: 骨
- Foot: 足
- Hand: 手
- Eye: 眼
- Nose: 鼻
- Mouth: 口
- Teeth: 齒
- Ears: 聽
- Tongue: 舌
- Skin: 皮
- Blood: 血
- Flesh: 肉
- Bone: 骨
- Foot: 足
- Hand: 手

**Zoological Radicals.**

- Man: 人
- Woman: 女
- Child: 子
- Horse: 馬
- Sheep: 羊
- Tiger: 虎
- Dog: 犬
- Ox: 牛
- Pig: 猪
- Fish: 魚
- Insect: 蟻

**Botanical Radicals.**

- Herb: 草
- Grains: 谷
- Millet: 麥
- Hemp: 麻
- Tree: 格
- Bamboo: 竹
- Grass: 茎
- Wood: 木
- Branch: 枝
- Sprout: 枝
- Petal: 花

**Mineral Radicals.**

- Metal: 金
- Stone: 石
- Gems: 玉
- Salt: 鹽
- Earth: 土

**Meteorological Radicals.**

- Rain: 雨
- Wind: 風
- Fire: 火
- Water: 水
- Ice: 雪
- Vapor: 蒸
- Sun: 日
- Moon: 月
- Evening: 夕

**Utensils.**

- Chest: 胸
- Measure: 尺
- Mortar: 嵌
- Spoon: 舀
- Knife: 刀
- Bench: 凳
- Cloth: 衣
- Head-covering: 帽
- Crockery: 瓷
- Tile: 瓷
- Dish: 餐
- Napkin: 袋
- Net: 網
- Train: 火
- Tripod: 三
- Boat: 船
- Carriage: 車
- Pencil: 筆
- Bow: 弓
- Shield: 盾
- Halberd: 戟
- Javelin: 弓
- Arrow: 弩
- Spear: 軸
- Musical Reed: 笙
- Drum: 鼓

**Qualities.**

- Color: 色
- Black: 黒
- White: 白
- Yellow: 黄
- Azure: 青
- Carnation: 赤
- Somber: 紫
- High: 高
- Long: 長
- Sweet: 甘
- Square: 方
- Large: 大
- Small: 小
- Sudden: 剧
- Strong: 力
- Feeble: 小
- Old: 老
- Fragrant: 香
- Acrid: 酸
- Vicious: 毒
- Perverse: 怪
- Selfish: 亾
- Opposed: 目
- Blending: 畏
- Even: 齡

**Actions.**

- To enter: 入
- To follow: 後
- To walk slowly: 緩
- To arrive at: 至
- To strip: 衣
- To walk: 行
- To reach: 到
- To move on: 行
- To step: 終
- To stop: 停
- To fly: 飛
- To conceal: 隱
- To envelop: 包
- To establish: 立
- To overshad: 灰
- To distinguish: 分
- To divine: 卜
- To see: 見
- To eat: 食
- To say: 說
- To speak: 說
- To kill: 杀
- To quarrel: 無
- To quarrel: 無
- To embroide: 毛
- To ove: 欠
- To compare: 比
- To bring forth: 生
- To use: 用
- To promulgate: 施
- To straddle: 大

**Parts of the World and Dwellings.**

- Desert: 沙
- Cave: 洞
- Field: 田
- Mound: 泉
- Hill: 山
- Valley: 谷
- Rivulet: 溪
- Cliff: 岩
- Receptacle: 瓶
- City: 城
- Roof: 屋
- Gate: 厝
- Door: 外
- Porter: 堂

**Figures.**

- One: 一
- Two: 二
- Eight: 八
- Ten: 十

**Miscellaneous.**

- A demon: 鬼
- An inch: 寸
- A mile: 里
- Without: 无
- Not: 未
- A student: 学
- A statesman: 官
- Letters: 文
- Wealth: 財
- Self: 我
- Myself: 我
- Father: 父
- A point: 点
- A hook: 勾
- New wine: 醇
- Silk: 羽
- Joined hands: 絲
- Disease: 病
- A surname: 姓
- A classifier of cloth: 言

---

*Note: The above text is a simplified representation of the original Chinese text, focusing on the structure and organization of the radicals and their meanings.*
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.
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| 50 | c'h'ên t'b'ang | c'h'ên t'b'ang | c'h'ên t'b'ang |
| 94 | c'h'ên t'b'ang | c'h'ên t'b'ang | c'h'ên t'b'ang |
| 500 | tâu k'ên | tâu k'ên | tâu k'ên |

| 1086 | yâu yu | yâu yu | yâu yu |
| 1097 | tâu k'ên djiang | tâu k'ên djiang | tâu k'ên djiang |
| 1101 | hâu k'o' | hâu k'o' | hâu k'o' |
| 1075 | ha'au | ha'au | ha'au |

| 460 | p'êk | p'êk | p'êk |
| 445 | t'î'êk t'î'êk | t'î'êk t'î'êk | t'î'êk t'î'êk |
| 1114 | t'ai'êk t'ai'êk | t'ai'êk t'ai'êk | t'ai'êk t'ai'êk |

| 888 | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu |
| 904 | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu |
| 1067 | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu |

| 1103 | ha'au | ha'au | ha'au |
| 1106 | ha'au | ha'au | ha'au |
| 1108 | ha'au | ha'au | ha'au |

| 1075 | hâu yu | hâu yu | hâu yu |
| 276 | yê | yê | yê |
| 37 | ch'ao | ch'ao | ch'ao |

| 67 | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu |
| 904 | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu |
| 1067 | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu |

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| 1067 | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu | t'âu t'âu |</p>
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**Notes:**
- Page numbers are used to locate the characters in the index.
- The table format helps in quickly finding the characters by their page references.
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*Note: The character list is incomplete and the table is not fully transcribed.*
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 巴 or 巴, are not often inserted.
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 Dictionay; those contained in the former, numbering 408 单姓 or single surnames, and 30 双姓 or 雙姓 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
LIST OF CHINESE SURNAMES.

The sīng and mīng 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'ang Hsi to use only their mīng in writing their names in Chinese, so that the sīng is known only among themselves, like a kind of clan sign; such names, therefore, as Yuen-yuēn or O-keh-tsung-pu are properly written in one word, as much as Benjamín or Christopher, though the syllables may be separated for convenience of pronunciation.

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In writing Chinese proper names in Roman letters, the sīng and mīng 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'ang Hsi to use only their mīng in writing their names in Chinese, so that the sīng is known only among themselves, like a kind of clan sign; such names, therefore, as Yuen-yuēn or O-keh-tsung-pu are properly written in one word, as much as Benjamín or Christopher, though the syllables may be separated for convenience of pronunciation.
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### List of Korean Surnames

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### List of Japanese Surnames

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ERRATA AND CORRECTIONS.

Since the issue of the first edition of this book in 1874, its merits have been fairly discussed, its deficiencies pointed out, and its errors set forth by several friendly critics and scholars. Their suggestions will 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 孫 霍 read 霍 孫</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>163, &quot; &quot; 1, &quot; &quot;</td>
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<td>157, &quot; &quot; 1, middle, &quot;</td>
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<td>167, &quot; &quot; 3, near bottom for 不 應 read 不 應</td>
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<td>309, &quot; &quot; 3, line 17 for 佛 read 拜</td>
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<td>320, &quot; &quot; 1, &quot; 34, 遗 read 遗</td>
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<td>336, &quot; &quot; 3, &quot; 20, Torias and Eolus.</td>
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<td>536, &quot; &quot; 1, &quot; 26, 孚 read 鳥</td>
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<td>548, &quot; &quot; 1, &quot;  at bottom, for lact read versatility.</td>
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<td>611, &quot; &quot; 2, &quot; 26 for Tanki's read Ta-ki's.</td>
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<td>657, &quot; &quot; 3, &quot; 4, knight read castle.</td>
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<td>680, &quot; &quot; 2, &quot; 19, Manchuria read Koko-nor.</td>
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<td>906, &quot; &quot; 2, &quot; 14, 王 read 士</td>
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<td>911, &quot; &quot; 3, &quot; 17, double read swollen.</td>
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<td>941, &quot; &quot; 3, &quot; 28, month read year.</td>
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<td>948, &quot; &quot; 1, &quot; 24, to advance read 䒻 in 骤 acute.</td>
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</table>
The expression 素市 is a euphemism for decollation; the execution-ground in Peking is in a vegetable market.

A synonym of 懷是; both forms are common.

Under 素, the last phrase is also written 打一鼓; referring to the turns of a pulley.

The 野狸 is the tarai (Felis ritterina), which resembles the wild cat; but in Chihli, the 善狸子 is the cat of the steppes (Felis manul).

The phrase 酒令 denotes a rule imposed at a feast in respect of drinking.

The 蒸夷 are also known as 八怪 because eight tribes were reckoned on all sides of China; 蒸焰 also means rowdy; rude, as a bully.

The 麒 is more probably the tailed deer (Elaphurus Davidianus), once common in northern China, and called 四不像 at Peking.

The phrase 奈不過 rather means, Unable to bear it.

The term 善子 is properly applied to motherless sons.

The 鳄鱼 is the alligator found in the Yang-tze' River; but the term has been extended as generic to include other great saurians.

16. The whole sentence from the Analects will make this clearer: — 不可白手进而不缩 Is it not said, that if a thing be white, it may be muddled, and still not be blackened?

Bottom. For 按沙 read 按掌 to crumple up; see page 814. Bottom. Under 素 after a fox's footsteps, add the fox, from its being wry-footed.

The 八仙桌子 is a table for eight persons to dine at, sometimes square, sometimes octagonal.

Middle. The phrase 班制 also means to deploy a force; to withdraw troops and avoid a battle. The expression just below, 班行天下 is likewise written 班行天下 with the same meaning.

The composition of 保 is apparently from man and stupid: but the primitive is altered from 子 to trust to.

The 漁 is more than an arm's length; it is a fathom or the extended arms. The 鮖 also denotes the Felis Fontanieri or North China panther. The proverb quoted under it is better rendered, You've looked at the leopard, and saw only one spot; i.e. you have a partial acquaintance with the matter.

Bottom. Correct to, To see one off, as to his chair.

The 豌 popularly includes sea turtles along the Kwangtung coast, but there and in the north it properly denotes soft-shelled Chelonia (Euryx, Triomma, &c.). The turtle is sometimes called 水亀 in books.
The phrase 便衣 also denotes in undress, un-robed; applied to officials.

The composition of 革 is a field above 革 a rebus; it is supposed to delineate a field-basket; some explain the upper part as altered from 革 by giving the sound fuk.

middle. The phrase 認你所為 should read 認你所為 and transferred to page 702.

middle. The phrase 便氣壯勁 means a bold hand, a vigorous style. The fish 魚 on the same page is a rudd or roach (Leuciscus), and common all over China.

middle. The phrase 堆鱗 is similar to the one here quoted, in its form, and means easy, unconstrained.

The composition of 步 is to stop and 少 the same reversed, indicating a quick stride.

The last sentence under 晚 reads in full 晚烹 蒸孔鳥鶻反哺, lambs kneel to suckle, crows disgorge for their dams; nature herself teaches filial piety.

The composition of 僕 is 人 man and 放 thick underbrush altered, denoting troublesome; it is sometimes wrongly written as 森 an astute.

The term 山人 also means a priest; as 山門 does a temple.

The character 甲 is formed of 白 two hands with | a down stroke, as if one braced himself; it is supposed to represent the yin principle in full action in the seventh moon.

The phrase 便常見, the unusual demon, refers to a human soul which arrests wicked spirits on earth, while its own body is immolate: this explanation is given as the reason of a catalectic fit. The 蝦 is referred to the Pseudobranchius fulvipes, a kind of snail or sheatfish with two cirri, also called 黃頰魚 yellow cheek fish and 黃顔魚 yellow temples fish; it makes a curious cracking sound like 甲 the ya-ya.

The character 還 is composed of 向 towards and 丷 sight above.

The phrase 達是 better, Splendid, as the fading life of man and its glories.

The 莊 denotes the third gathering of tea leaves. Under 晚 on same page, the phrase 萎落勿動 is better rendered, I have never traveled much.

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.

near top. Correct 打把口 to 打把具 and put it on the next page.

The 蝦 includes the striped squirrel (Sciurus davidiatus) and the North China squirrel (Sciurus strigatus).

The 衛家 also includes geomancers, magicians, soothsayers, clairvoyants, &c.

The expression 不自揔束 means, He puts no restraint on himself; reckless, lost to decency.

The character 高 is formed of 高 mumpkin and an old form of 堆 to pile up, which refer to putting the handkerchief in the girdle.

The bottom. A better version is, Either they are twice, or they are five times [as many.]

A top. The terms 細小 and 細君 are both also used for a wife by her husband only.

The name 湖鶻竹 given to the speckled bamboo alludes to the tears wept at Shun's grave by his two sister wives. See Mayer's Manual, page 165.

The composition of 魚 is 虎 a tiger and ㄏ to drag, which gives the sound.

The primitive 翅 is formed of 翅 wings under 日 to occur contracted to resemble 日 to speak.

bottom. The phrase 範來之物 indicates that the thing came by a wrong road; ill-gotten gains.

bottom. The phrase 無頭公秦 also means a charge against some person unknown.

A top. The third example is better rendered, 九 a sentence is too much if not spoken to the point.

The 蝦 is recognized as the sheatfish (Silurus asotus) of European rivers, sometimes seen five feet long in China.

The components of 蝦 are 大 altered from ㄣ an old form of 基 a foundation, with referrer a form of 浮 spirits above it for worship.

The upper half of 蝦 is 正 correct reduced to an earlier form 恧 with a straight top line.

The 鈎 and 蝦 are synonyms, and especially denote the Alligator sinensis found in the Yangtze river.

The 鈎 is the 沙鶻 sand grous (Syrrhaptes paradoxus) of the northern Desert.

near top. For spindle-tree read, A solitary rush, a set pear tree.

The 五毒 likewise denote the five legal punishments.

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.

The two parts of 便 are really derived from 便 a crime and 便 heavy contracted; and from 便 and at only in appearance.
ERRATA AND CORRECTIONS.

937 The expression 短見 is a euphemism for suicide; as is also 自裁 on page 932 near top.
939 The character 且 is the original form of 之 to spread turned upside down.
945 Under 末 the character 匕 a spoon should be 匕 to change, which is more strictly that of a woman's.
992 Under 正裳 which properly means a man's death chamber, add 内裳 which denotes more strictly that of a woman's.

1001 The 鳥 is the loach (Cobitis), called also 江魚 mud fish; it somewhat resembles an eel, and is called 鳥 in books, and 江魚; the latter a northern name.
1023 The 鳥 is a striped ground squirrel (Sciurus striatus) common in Chihli.

1042 The primitive of 往 is not really 主 lord, but a modified form of 束 underbrush, which gives the sound.

1051 The phrase 二女婿 means, Two women waited (on Shun); they were the daughters of Yao.

1052 The character 火 is composed of 火 fire at bottom with 井 two hands pushing 林 wood beneath 火 a furnace month over which is an 開 earthen pot or stove held by two hands; it is one of the most complicated ideographs in the language, and has two modified, simpler forms.

1053 The phrase 坐安 is also used as a common synonym of 與 to give.

1054 The phrase 安 is better rendered, Neither could be at ease.

1055 The character 鳥 probably denotes the polecat (Pyctoris Fontanieri and sebimens) for which 鳥 is another name.

1056 The tassel on an official hat is 馬缨; and the silk tree 鰫花樹 (Julibrisissi) seems to have the fitting name of 馬缨花 tassel flower sometimes applied to it.

1101 The component parts of 術 are 畫 words with one in mouth, alluding to modulations in music.

1106 The second form 子 is also used as a common synonym of 吾 to give.

1121 The first example under 畫 also means, On the throne, when he was reigning.

1122 The sixth example should be rendered, There really was no reason [for the act].

1123 The phrase 安 is better rendered, Neither could be at ease.

1131 The second form 子 is also used as a common synonym of 吾 to give.

1132 The phrase 安 is better rendered, Neither could be at ease.

1133 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 disused.

1134 The phrase 安 is the record of a case appealed to a higher court, and sent with the prisoner.

1140 The phrase 安 is better rendered, Oppressed without remedy; no relief from my misery.

1141 Confucius is said in the Lun-yü not to have trodden on the threshold when entering the court.
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